



最新考研英语突破 阅读分册

● 丛书主编 钟乐平 ● 主 审 周国强

● 本册编写 邢鸿飞

上海科学技术出版社

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图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

最新考研英语突破. 阅读分册 / 邢鸿飞编著. —上海:
上海科学技术出版社, 2006.6
ISBN 7-5323-8445-4

I . 最... II . 邢... III . 英语—阅读教学—研究生
—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV . H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 032948 号

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版、发行
上 海 科 学 技 术 出 版 社
(上海钦州南路 71 号 邮政编码 200235)
新华书店上海发行所经销
常熟市文化印刷有限公司印刷
开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 10.5
字数 272 000
2006 年 6 月第 1 版
2006 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
定价 16.80 元

本书如有缺页、错装或损坏等严重质量问题,
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前 言

根据最新考试大纲,考研英语试题由三大部分构成。第一部分为 Use of English, 即完型填空。第二部分为 Reading Comprehension, 这里面分成三大块: 第一块为由四篇文章组成的传统阅读理解选择题; 第二块为不定题型(每次从三种备选题型中随机选取一种, 着重考察考生对文章结构的理解能力); 第三块为英译汉。第三部分为 Writing, 由两道写作题构成, 一道是应用文写作(小作文), 另一道为传统写作题型(大作文)。

从阅读能力这个大范畴来说, 目前考研英语试题中, 除写作部分外, 其余都可以纳入“阅读”范畴, 考察的都是考生的综合阅读能力。本书的编写, 正是想给那些准备参加研究生入学考试的朋友提供一些帮助。本书内容基本上都来自笔者多年研究生英语课程教学的积累, 从事托福、雅思、考研等英语考试培训经验的总结, 对大量外刊的研读、消化, 以及对历年研究生入学考试英语真题的解析、总结。

本书严格依据最新考试大纲, 从硕士研究生入学英语考试概述入手, 分章节为考生详细剖析英语知识应用、阅读理解 A 节(选择题)、阅读理解 B 节(新题型)、阅读理解 C 节(英译汉)等各部分的试题特点和测试要点, 并通过对历年真题的详尽解析, 归纳出解题思路、方法和技巧。对于广大考生普遍感到困难的 B 节新题型部分, 笔者着力尤多。这部分除了对每种新题型结合实例进行详细讲解、示范解题思路外, 还编排了大量练习, 以使考生对这些新题型尽快熟悉起来。本书最后附有三套模拟试题, 其中第三套即 2006 年全真试题。在临考前做一套最新真题, 对考生备考是大有裨益的, 这也是笔者如此编排的特别用意。

在此, 首先感谢我的家人在精神上给我极大的鼓励和支持, 感谢本书编辑给我的很多帮助, 还要特别感谢我的澳洲朋友 Simon Winchester 帮我审阅部分书稿。

衷心感谢上海交通大学外国语学院英语系主任、博士生导师周国强教授在百忙之中承担了《最新考研英语突破》这套丛书的主审工作。

由于编者水平有限, 难免会有疏漏和不妥之处, 敬希读者加以指正。

编 者
2006 年 3 月

目 录

前 言

第一章 全国硕士研究生入学英语考试概述	1
第一节 考试说明	1
第二节 考试评分标准	4
第三节 阅读部分样题	6
第二章 英语知识运用	18
第一节 概述	18
第二节 2001—2005 年真题解析	20
第三章 阅读理解 A 节(选择题)	34
第一节 阅读技能概述	34
第二节 阅读理解选择题解题思路	41
第三节 2005 年试题解析	53
第四节 2004 年试题解析	60
第五节 2003 年试题解析	67
第六节 2002 年试题解析	74
第四章 阅读理解 B 节(新题型)	82
第一节 七选五选择搭配题	82
第二节 段落重排类阅读	89
第三节 论据匹配类阅读	93
第四节 段落标题类阅读	99
第五节 新题型练习题	104
第五章 阅读理解 C 节(英译汉)	115
第一节 英译汉解题综述	115
第二节 2001—2005 年英译汉试题解析	123
第六章 模拟试题	136
Model Test 1	136
Model Test 2	143
Model Test 3 (2006 年真题)	151
参考答案	160

第一章 全国硕士研究生入学英语考试概述

第一节 考试说明

英语考试是全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的重要组成部分。作为两门公共课之一，英语考试是大多数想进入研究生阶段学习的考生必须经历的，因而备受关注。全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试是为我国高等学校和科研机构招收硕士研究生（非英语专业）而设置的常模参照性水平考试。一方面，研究生入学英语考试的目的，是考查非英语专业的考生是否具备了继续在研究生阶段学习和研究所需的英语语言知识和语言应用能力。因而，它是一种水平考试。另一方面，研究生入学考试是具有选拔功能的考试，其作用就是有助于高等学校和科研机构择优选拔。每个考生的成绩都要与其他考生的成绩作比较，根据考试成绩的总分以及单科最低成绩，并根据各个专业的招收计划，从高到低，择优录取。所以，研究生入学考试又是具有选拔功能的常模参照性考试。

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试是为高等学校和科研机构招收硕士研究生而设置的。其中，英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校非英语专业优秀本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平，以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平，有利于各高等学校和科研机构在专业上择优选拔。

考试对象为当年参加全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的本科应届毕业生，以及符合报考条件的具有同等学力的在职人员。该考试对课程和教材不作统一规定，凡符合下列评价目标的课程及教材都适合考生应考复习。

一、评价目标

考生应该掌握下列语言知识和技能：

（一）语言知识

1. 语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识。

大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求，其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习，以求考生在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识。

2. 词汇

考生应能掌握 5,500 左右的词汇以及相关词组。

英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态发展过程，它受到当今科技发展和社会进步的影响。此外，硕士研究生入学英语考试是为非英语专业考生设置的。考虑到交际的需要，考生还应自行掌握涉及个人好恶、生活习惯、宗教信仰，以及本人工作或专业等方面的特殊词汇。

（二）语言技能

1. 阅读

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。根据所读材料,考生应能:

- 1) 理解主旨要义;
- 2) 理解文中的具体信息;
- 3) 理解文中的概念性含义;
- 4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 5) 根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- 6) 理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系;
- 7) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- 8) 区分论点和论据。

考生应能掌握的语言技能包括听、说、读、写四种能力。但是由于听力、口语能力的考查在复试中进行,因此这里只列出读、写两种技能。

2. 写作

考生应能写不同类型的应用文,包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等,还应能写一般描述性、叙述性和说明或议论性的文章。写作时,考生应能:

- 1) 做到语法、拼写、标点正确,用词恰当;
- 2) 遵循文章的特定文体格式;
- 3) 合理组织文章结构,使其内容统一、连贯;
- 4) 根据写作目的和特定读者,恰当选用语域(指在书面和口语表达中根据不同的交际对象,所采用的话语方式,即正式、一般、非正式的话语)。

明确考试的评价目标不仅有利于命题工作的开展,使命题工作有章可循,还有利于考生了解考试要求,为应考做好准备。考生可从以上的评价目标了解到:英语考试是对知识和技能的综合考查。有些考生认为学好英语只要背背单词就行,这种想法不对。要学好英语,不但要有一定的词汇量,更重要的是要学会如何使用这些词汇来表达自己的思想。现在的英语考试不再单纯地考查考生对知识点的记忆能力,而是考查考生运用语言知识的能力。打个比方,要想在“战场”上取胜,不仅要有兵(词汇、语法结构知识),还要会用兵、懂得用兵之道,即综合运用技能。

二、考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构

(一) 考试形式

考试形式为笔试。考试时间为180分钟。满分100分。

试卷分试题册和答题卡两部分。答题卡分为答题卡1和答题卡2。考生应将1—45题的答案按要求填涂在答题卡1上,将46—52题的答案写在答题卡2上。

(二) 考试内容

试题分三部分,共52题,包括英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。

第一部分 英语知识运用

该部分不仅考查考生对不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇、表达方式和结构)的掌握程度,而且还考查考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力等。共20小题,每小题0.5分,共10分。

在一篇240—280词的文章中留出20个空白,要求考生从每题给出的4个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。考生在答题卡1上作答。

第二部分 阅读理解

该部分由 A、B、C 三节组成, 考查考生理解书面英语的能力。共 30 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 60 分。

A 节 (20 题): 主要考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义, 进行有关的判断、推理和引申, 根据上下文推测生词的词义等能力。要求考生根据所提供的四篇 (总长度约为 1,600 词) 文章的内容, 从每题所给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

B 节 (5 题): 主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。本部分有 3 种备选题型。每次考试从这 3 种备选题型中选择一种进行考查。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

备选题型有:

1) 本部分的内容是一篇总长度为 500—600 词的文章, 其中有 5 段空白, 文章后有 6—7 段文字。要求考生根据文章内容从这 6—7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。

2) 在一篇长度约 500—600 词的文章中, 各段落的原有顺序已被打乱。要求考生根据文章内容和结构将所列段落 (7—8 个) 重新排序, 其中 2—3 个段落在文章中的位置已给出。

3) 在一篇长度约 500 词的文章前或后有 6—7 段文字或 6—7 个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括、阐述或举例。要求考生根据文章内容, 从这 6—7 个选项中选出最恰当的 5 段文字或 5 个标题填入文章的空白处。

C 节 (5 题): 主要考查考生准确理解内容或结构较复杂的英语材料的能力。要求考生阅读一篇约 400 词的文章, 并将其中 5 个划线部分 (约 150 词) 译成汉语, 要求译文准确、完整、通顺。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。

第三部分 写作

该部分由 A、B 两节组成, 考查考生的书面表达能力。总分 30 分。

A 节: 考生根据所给情景写出一篇约 100 词 (标点符号不计算在内) 的应用性短文, 包括私人或公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。满分 10 分。

B 节: 要求考生根据提示信息写出一篇 160—200 词的短文 (标点符号不计算在内)。提示信息的形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定场景、图、表等。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。满分 20 分。

(三) 试卷结构

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试卷结构表

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	测试要点	题型	题目数量	记分
I 英语知识运用 (10 分)		1 篇文章 (240—280 词)	词汇、语法和结构	完型填空, 多项选择题 (四选一)	20	10
II 阅读理解 (60 分)	A	4 篇文章 (共约 1600 词)	理解具体信息, 掌握文章大意, 猜测生词词义	多项选择题 (四选一)	20	40
	B	1 篇文章 (共约 500—600 词)	理解文章结构	不定题型	5	10
	C	1 篇文章 (约 400 词) 5 处划线部分 (约 150 词)	理解的准确性	英译汉	5	10
III 写作 (30 分)	A	规定情景	书面表达	应用文 (约 100 词)	1	10
	B	主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等	书面表达	短文写作 (160—200 词)	1	20

第二节 考试评分标准

一、评分标准

I. 英语知识运用: 20 小题, 每题 0.5 分, 共 10 分。

II. 阅读理解

A 节: 20 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 40 分。

B 节: 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分。

C 节: 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分。

* 如果句子译文明显扭曲原文意思, 该句得分最多不超过 0.5 分。

* 如果考生就一个题目提供了两个或两个以上的译法, 若均正确, 给分; 如果其中一个译法有错, 按错误译法评分。

* 中文错别字不个别扣分, 按整篇累计扣分。在不影响意思的前提下, 满三个错别字扣 0.5 分, 无 0.25 扣分。

III. 写作: 2 小题, A 节 10 分; B 节 20 分, 共 30 分。

二、写作部分评分原则和方法

1. 虽然 A、B 两节的考查要点有所不同 (如下文所述), 但对考生写作能力的基本要求是相同的, 所以一般评分标准对两节都适用。但根据两节不同的考查要点, 评分时会有不同的侧重点。

A 节: 应用文的评分侧重点在于信息点的覆盖和内容的组织、语言的准确性、格式和语域的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题作调整。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现过的关键词, 但使用提示语中出现过的词组或句子将被扣分。

B 节: B 节作文的评分重点在于内容的完整性、文章的组织连贯性、语法结构和词汇的多样性及语言的准确性。

2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来给分。评分人员在档内有 1—3 分的调节分。

3. A 节作文的字数要求是 100 词左右。B 节作文的字数要求是 160—200 词。文章长度不符合要求的, 酌情扣分。

4. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时, 视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

5. 如书写较差, 以致影响交际的将分数降低一个档次。

三、写作部分一般评分标准

第五档	A 节 (9—10 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。
	B 节 (17—20 分)	包含所有内容要点; 使用丰富的语法结构和词汇; 语言自然流畅, 语法错误极少;

第五档 A 节 (9—10 分) B 节 (17—20 分)	<p>有效地采用了多种衔接手法, 文字连贯, 层次清晰; 格式与语域恰当贴切。</p> <p>对目标读者 (即语言接受对象) 完全产生了预期的效果。</p>
第四档 A 节 (7—8 分) B 节 (13—16 分)	<p>较好地完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>包含所有内容要点, 允许漏掉 1、2 个次重点; 使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇; 语言基本准确, 只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时才有个别错误;</p> <p>采用了适当的衔接手法, 层次清晰, 组织较严密; 格式与语域较恰当。</p> <p>对目标读者产生了预期的效果。</p>
第三档 A 节 (5—6 分) B 节 (9—12 分)	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>虽漏掉一些内容, 但包含多数内容要点; 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求; 有一些语法及词汇错误, 但不影响理解;</p> <p>采用了简单的衔接手法, 内容较连贯, 层次较清晰; 格式和语域基本合理。</p> <p>对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。</p>
第二档 A 节 (3—4 分) B 节 (5—8 分)	<p>未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点, 写了一些无关内容; 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;</p> <p>有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解;</p> <p>未采用恰当的衔接手法, 内容缺少连贯性; 格式和语域不恰当。</p> <p>未能清楚地传达信息给读者。</p>
第一档 A 节 (1—2 分) B 节 (1—4 分)	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>明显遗漏主要内容, 且有许多不相关的内容; 语法项目和词汇的使用单调、重复;</p> <p>语言错误多, 有碍读者对内容的理解, 语言运用能力差; 未使用任何衔接手法, 内容不连贯, 缺少组织、分段; 无格式与语域概念。</p> <p>未能传达信息给读者。</p>
零档 (0 分)	<p>所传达的信息或所用语言太少, 无法评价; 内容与要求无关或无法辨认。</p>

第三节 阅读部分样题

一、英语知识运用

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)

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 1 the trial of Rosemary West. In a significant 2 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 3 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 4 and will strictly control the amount of 5 that can be given to a case 6 a trial begins. In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons Media Select Committee, Lord Irvine said he 7 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 8 sufficient control. 9 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 10 of media protest when he said the 11 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 12 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 13 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 14 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 15 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands 16 our British judges," he said. Witness payments became an 17 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 18 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 19 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 20 guilty verdicts.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] as to | [B] for instance | [C] in particular | [D] such as |
| 2. [A] tightening | [B] intensifying | [C] focusing | [D] fastening |
| 3. [A] sketch | [B] rough | [C] preliminary | [D] draft |
| 4. [A] illogical | [B] illegal | [C] improbable | [D] improper |
| 5. [A] publicity | [B] penalty | [C] popularity | [D] peculiarity |
| 6. [A] since | [B] if | [C] before | [D] as |
| 7. [A] sided | [B] shared | [C] complied | [D] agreed |
| 8. [A] present | [B] offer | [C] manifest | [D] indicate |
| 9. [A] Release | [B] Publication | [C] Printing | [D] Exposure |
| 10. [A] storm | [B] rage | [C] flare | [D] flash |
| 11. [A] translation | [B] interpretation | [C] exhibition | [D] demonstration |
| 12. [A] better than | [B] other than | [C] rather than | [D] sooner than |
| 13. [A] changes | [B] makes | [C] sets | [D] turns |
| 14. [A] binding | [B] convincing | [C] restraining | [D] sustaining |
| 15. [A] authorized | [B] credited | [C] entitled | [D] qualified |
| 16. [A] with | [B] to | [C] from | [D] by |
| 17. [A] impact | [B] incident | [C] inference | [D] issue |

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 18. [A] stated | [B] remarked | [C] said | [D] told |
| 19. [A] what | [B] when | [C] which | [D] that |
| 20. [A] assure | [B] confide | [C] ensure | [D] guarantee |

二、阅读理解 (A 节)

A 节: 学生较为熟悉的传统段落理解, 多项选择题。

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

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and a final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure was passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately, word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service. Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief; others, including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia—where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the U.S. and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death—probably by a deadly injection or pill—to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go. Because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

21. From the second paragraph we learn that

- [A] the objection to euthanasia is diminishing in some countries.
- [B] physicians and citizens have the same view on euthanasia.
- [C] technological changes are chiefly responsible for the new law.
- [D] it takes time to appreciate the significance of laws passed.

22. By saying that "observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling" (Line 7, Paragraph 2), the author means that

- [A] observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia.
 [B] there is a possibility of similar bills being passed in the U.S. and Canada.
 [C] observers are waiting to see the movement end up in failure.
 [D] the process of the bill taking effect may finally come to a stop.
23. When Lloyd Nickson is close to death, he will
 [A] undergo a cooling off period of seven days.
 [B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient.
 [C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering.
 [D] face his death with the calm characteristic of euthanasia.
24. What is the author's attitude towards euthanasia?
 [A] Hostile. [B] Suspicious. [C] Approving. [D] Indifferent.
25. We can infer from the text that the success of the right-to-die movement is
 [A] only a matter of time. [B] far from certain.
 [C] just an illusion. [D] a fading hope.

Text 2

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as "steering the economy to a soft landing" or "a touch on the brakes", makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double-digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

It is also less than most forecasters had predicted. In late 1994 the panel of economists which The Economist polls each month said that America's inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and is expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan, inflation is running half a percentage point below the rate predicted at the end of last year. This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack. America's capacity utilization, for example, hit historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the rate below which inflation has taken off in the past.

Why has inflation proved so mild? The most thrilling explanation is, unfortunately, a little defective. Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have up-ended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

26. According to the text, making monetary policy changes
 [A] is comparable to driving a car. [B] is similar to carrying out scientific work.

- [C] will not influence the economy immediately. [D] will have an immediate impact on the inflation rate.
27. From the text we learn that
- [A] there is a clear relationship between inflation and interest rates.
 - [B] the economy always follows particular trends.
 - [C] the current economic problems are entirely predictable.
 - [D] the present economic situation is better than expected.
28. The text suggests that
- [A] the previous economic models are still applicable.
 - [B] an extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation.
 - [C] a high unemployment rate will result from inflation.
 - [D] interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy.
29. By saying "This is no flash in the pan" (Line 5, Paragraph 3), the author implies that
- [A] the low inflation rate will continue. [B] the inflation rate will rise again.
 - [C] inflation will disappear entirely. [D] there is no inflation at present.
30. How does the author feel about the present situation?
- [A] Tolerant. [B] Indifferent. [C] Disappointed. [D] Surprised.

Text 3

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-business sales make sense because businesspeople typically know what product they're looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. "Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier," says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon.

People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

31. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business
- [A] has been striving to expand its market. [B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion.
[C] tried but in vain to control the market. [D] has been booming for one year or so.
32. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that
- [A] the technology is popular with many Web users.
[B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions.
[C] there is a radical change in strategy. [D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners.
33. In the view of Net purists
- [A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture.
[B] money making should be given priority to on the Web.
[C] the Web should be able to function as the television set.
[D] there should be no online commercial information without requests.
34. We learn from the last paragraph that
- [A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce.
[B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers.
[C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago.
[D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power.
35. The purpose of the author in writing the text is to
- [A] urge active participation in online business.
[B] elaborate on various marketing strategies.
[C] compare web business with traditional commerce.
[D] illustrate the transition from the pull to push strategy.

Text 4

In the last half of the nineteenth century “capital” and “labour” were enlarging and perfecting their rival organizations on modern lines. Many an old firm was replaced by a limited liability company with a bureaucracy of salaried managers. The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders. It was moreover a step away from individual initiative, towards collectivism and municipal and state-owned business. The railway companies, though still private business managed for the benefit of shareholders, were very unlike old family business. At the same time the great municipalities went into business to supply lighting, trams and other services to the taxpayers.

The growth of the limited liability company and municipal business had important consequences. Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business. All through the nineteenth century, America, Africa, India, Australia and parts of Europe were being developed by British capital, and British shareholders were thus enriched by the world's movement towards industrialization.

Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large “comfortable” classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders’ meeting to dictate their orders to the management. On the other hand “share-holding” meant leisure and freedom which was used by many of the later Victorians for the highest purpose of a great civilization.

The “shareholders” as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts or needs of the Workmen employed by the company in which he held shares, and his influence on the relations of capital and labour was not good. The paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business now passing away. Indeed the mere size of operations and the numbers of workmen involved rendered such personal relations impossible. Fortunately, however, the increasing power and organization of the trade unions, at least in all skilled trades, enabled the workmen to meet on equal terms the managers of the companies who employed them. The cruel discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other’s strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.

36. The author says that old family firms

- [A] were ruined by the younger generations. [B] failed for lack of individual initiative.
- [C] lacked efficiency compared with modern companies.
- [D] were able to supply adequate services to taxpayers.

37. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in

- [A] the separation of capital from management. [B] the ownership of capital by managers.
- [C] the emergence of capital and labour as two classes.
- [D] the participation of shareholders in land ownership.

38. The text indicates that

- [A] some countries developed quickly because of their limited liability companies.
- [B] the tide of industrialisation benefited British shareholders greatly.
- [C] shareholders contributed a lot to the fast growth of the British economy.
- [D] the system of shareholding impaired the management of modern companies.

39. We learn from the text that

- [A] shareholders often cast negative influence on the well-being of workers.
- [B] owners of traditional firm enjoyed a good relationship with their employees.
- [C] limited liability companies were too large to run smoothly.
- [D] trade unions had a positive role between workers and the management.

40. The author appears to be very critical of

- [A] family firm owners. [B] shareholders.
- [C] managers. [D] landowners.

三、阅读理解（B 节）

B 节：主要考查考生对于连贯性、一致性、逻辑联系等语篇、语段整体性特征的理解，要求考生在理解全文的基础上弄清文章的整体和微观结构。该节有 3 个备选题型。

(一) 备选题型一

本部分的内容是一篇总长度为 500—600 词的文章, 其中有 5 段空白, 文章后有 6—7 段文字。要求考生根据文章内容从这 6—7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。

Sample One

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1. (10 points)

Long before Man lived on the Earth, there were fishes, reptiles, birds, insects, and some mammals. Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now. 41)_____.

Very occasionally the rocks show impression of skin, so that, apart from color, we can build up a reasonably accurate picture of an animal that died millions of years ago. The kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on it, and even of its climate.

42)_____. Nearly all of the fossils that we know were preserved in rocks formed by water action, and most of these are of animals that lived in or near water. Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds and insects of which we know nothing.

43)_____. There were also crab-like creatures, whose bodies were covered with a horny substance. The body segments each had two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming. The head was a kind of shield with a pair of compound eyes, often with thousands of lenses. They were usually an inch or two long but some were 2 feet.

44)_____. Of these, the ammonites are very interesting and important. They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary home of the animal. As the young grew larger it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

45)_____.

About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals, though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carving.

[A] The shellfish have a long history in the rock and many different kinds are known.

[B] Nevertheless, we know a great deal about many of them because their bones and shells have been preserved in the rocks as fossils. From them we can tell their size and shape, how they walked, the kind of food they ate.

[C] The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago the amphibians, the animals able to live both on land and in water, appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, or formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years these