



2006^年高联考研

赠

英语

20篇 知识运用

编著 习天辉

敬告读者

1. 本书为赠送品而非卖品
2. 凡购买一本《2006年考研英语100篇精读汇粹》(吴永麟编著、学苑出版社出版)的读者均可到原购书单位免费领取该书一本

买吴永麟《100篇》 送习天辉《20篇》



2006 年高联考研

1431
1024

赠

英语知识运用 20 篇

编著 习天辉

第一篇 考研英语知识运用解题指导

研究生英语入学考试试卷的第一部分为“英语知识运用”。它通过完型填空的形式考查考生综合运用英语知识的能力,要求考生辨识语言的连贯性和一致性等语段特征,要求考生掌握用于一定语境中的语言规范成分。考生在这一部分进行解题时,必须灵活运用他/她所掌握的所有英语知识,并且能够融会贯通。这些英语知识包括语法结构、词汇、逻辑、上下文、文化历史背景等等。

(一) 语法结构知识

2002 年的全国研究生入学考试去掉了“结构与词汇”部分。考生可能认为不必再学语法了。这是一种误解。语法知识在理解英文的过程中起着至关重要的作用,在帮助考生理解上下文的内容和逻辑关系方面也是非常必要的。

【例 1】

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary in small amounts in the diet for normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man.

They do not provide energy, 1 do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for 2 foods into energy and body maintenance. There are thirteen or more of them, and if 3 is missing a deficiency disease becomes 4.

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements—usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 5 nitrogen. They are different 6 their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin 7 one or more specific functions in the body.

8 enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for 9 vitamins. Many people, 10, believe in being on the “safe side” and thus take extra vitamins. However, a well-balanced diet will usually meet all the body’s vitamin needs.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] either | [B] so | [C] nor | [D] never |
| 2. [A] shifting | [B] transferring | [C] altering | [D] transforming |
| 3. [A] any | [B] some | [C] anything | [D] something |
| 4. [A] serious | [B] apparent | [C] severe | [D] fatal |
| 5. [A] mostly | [B] partially | [C] sometimes | [D] rarely |
| 6. [A] in that | [B] so that | [C] such that | [D] except that |
| 7. [A] undertakes | [B] holds | [C] plays | [D] performs |
| 8. [A] Supplying | [B] Getting | [C] Providing | [D] Furnishing |

9. [A] exceptional [B] exceeding [C] excess [D] external

10. [A] nevertheless [B] therefore [C] moreover [D] meanwhile

【解析】在这篇完型填空短文中,第二段第一句话(第1题)使用了一个否定词提前的倒装句:nor do they construct or build any part of the body.从词意和上下文连接来看,[C]选项 never 也可以完成这个句子,但是从语法角度来讲它却不行。我们可以说 neither (not)... nor,而不可以说 neither(not)... never.

另外,第四段第一句(第8题)使用了动名词短语作主语:Getting enough vitamins is essential to life,后面又接了一个 although 引导的从句。如果我们不能很好地认识动名词这个语法现象,那么就有可能将它与现在分词相混淆。那样我们就不能正确理解这句话的意思。

上面的例子告诉我们,虽然语法没有被单独列出来作为一个考试的项目,但是完型填空要求考生对语法知识有很好的了解,并且在实践中能够识别语法现象。这对于考生来说不是要求降低了,而是要求提高了。

语法结构知识的内容比较多,考生都应该掌握。但下面是一些重点内容,考生不能忽视。

1. 动词的时态

动词的时态是英语语法知识内容的一个重点。虽然英语的时态只有有限的若干类,但其具体用法却多种多样,因此考生不可能将各种时态的具体体现形式全部复习一遍,只能着重理解各种时态的内涵,注意句子内部时态的一致性。

时态的作用是区分动作时间的先后。如果我们立足于现在,那么往前就是过去,往后就是将来。特别是在同一个句子中如果动作有时间先后,那么我们就必须用正确的时态将它们的先后关系表达清楚。

总之,英语的时间概念是比较清楚的。动作的先后往往要用时态来将它们表达出来。弄清时间的先后对于我们做完型填空时作出正确的判断和选择都有重要作用。

2. 虚拟语气

虚拟语气的形式一般是指由 if 引导的非真实条件句,表示与事实相反的假设。

但是虚拟语气有各种特殊形式和特殊的用法。考生必须对它们加以注意。

(1) 短语 would rather (或 had rather) 是虚拟语气的一种形式,后面接省去 that 的从句,从句中动词要用虚拟语气,其形式为动词过去式。类似的句型还有:

had hoped(后面从句的谓语形式为 would + 动词);

It is high (about) time that(后面从句中谓语要用过去式);

wish(后面的从句谓语用 were 或用行为动词的过去式,表示对现在或将来的愿望;后面的从句谓语用过去完成式,表示对过去的愿望)。

(2) 英语中有些表示要求、建议、提议、命令、意愿等的形容词、动词和名词,后面的主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句或同位语从句中要求用虚拟语气,形式是动词原形或 should + 动词原形。

①常见的形容词有:

advisable

appropriate

desirable

essential

imperative

important

insistent

keen

necessary

preferable

urgent

vital 等。

②常见的动词有：

advise	ask	beg	decide
demand	desire	determine	insist
intend	maintain	move	propose
order	recommend	request	require
resolve	suggest	urge 等。	

③常见的名词有：

advice	decision	demand	desire
insistence	instruction	order	motion
preference	proposal	recommendation	request
requirement	resolution	suggestion 等。	

3. 非限定性动词

动词的非限定形式有不定式、分词和动名词。非限定性动词的学习需注意时态和语态两个方面。

(1)非限定性动词的时态有一般时、进行时和完成时。判断非限定性动词用何种时态,主要是看其所表示的动作与谓语动词所表示的动作之间的先后关系。如果非限定性动词所表示的动作发生在谓语动词的动作之前,非限定性动词往往要用完成时。

如果谓语动词表示的动作发生时,非限定性动词表示的动作也正在进行,这时非限定性动词需要用进行时。

如果非限定性动词表示的动作是在谓语动词表示的动作之前一直进行的动作,非限定性动词可用完成进行时。

不定式、动名词和分词的一般时所表示的时态含义有所不同：

①不定式的一般形式所表示的动作与谓语动词所表示的动作同时(或几乎同时)发生,或是在它之后发生。

②动名词通常表示一般性动作或与谓语动作同时发生的动作,有时还表示在谓语动作之前发生的动作。

③分词经常表示存在的状态或进行中的动作。

鉴于不定式和动名词的时态含义有所不同,有个别动词后面跟不定式和动名词作宾语时,意义有明显差别。请考生注意辨别。

非限定性动词的时态与谓语动词密切相关,所以非限定性动词的时态依赖于它与谓语动词在时间上的先后关系。

(2)非限定性动词的语态主要指它与其逻辑主语之间的关系。一般来说,谓语动词的主语或非限定性动词直接修饰的词(或词组)就是非限定性动词的逻辑主语。如果非限定性动词的逻辑主语是动作的承受者,则非限定性动词要用被动语态。

有些动词后的动名词,尽管表示的是被动的意思,但却用主动形式。这样的动词有 want, need, deserve, require 等。(形容词 worth 后的动名词亦是如此。)

在某些结构中,不定式虽然表示被动的意思,用的却也是主动形式。如：

He gave me some books to read.

I found this essay hard to understand.

He is not easy to deal with.

在以上例子中,虽然不定式在结构上与最近的名词应该有被动关系,但不定式却与句中的主语存在着主谓关系,如 to read 与主语 he, to understand 与主语 I。所以它们不需变为被动语态。

非限定性动词是考生应给予足够重视的语法现象。关于哪些动词后需要跟不定式,哪些动词后需跟动名词,考生可以参考其他语法书,这里不予赘述。此外,考生还需注意的一点是,在一些动词短语中(如 look forward to, stand up to, be used to 等),to 并不是不定式的符号,而是它的介词形式,其后应加名词或动名词,不应加不定式。

4. 句子结构

任何英语句子都应该有主语、谓语和宾语,否则它的结构就不完整。句子结构的完整性、一致性和连贯性对于英语的表意是非常重要的。有些句子看上去很复杂,但是经过分析,我们仍然能够找到它的主、谓、宾三个部分。如果句子缺少某一部分或者某一个部分模糊不清,那么这个句子的意思就会受到影响。

(1) 一个句子是否完整,要看句子中是否有遗漏的成分或多余的成分;另外还要看成分(包括词性)是否正确,语序是否正确。如:

Dr. Larson explained why the climate in the west coast is much milder than the east coast.

在比较结构中,相比较的事物必须对等。此句中将 the climate 与 the east coast 相比,显然不对。句中在 the east coast 前应加上 that in,以 that 指代 the climate。又如:

The number of registered participants in this year's Marathon was half that of last year's.

分析句子结构,我们就会发现句中相比较的两个东西应该是 the number of registered participants in this year's Marathon 和 the number of registered participants in last year's Marathon。为了避免重复,可用代词 that 代替前面的名词 number。但是 that 决不能丢掉。

(2) 句子的完整性有赖于主、谓、宾的齐全,但在一个句子中每样只能有一个。例如:

They all took part in the discussion, each member has the responsibility of leading one session.

由于句中未出现连接词语,逗号前后两部分应该既不是并列关系,也不是主从关系。所以,逗号后面的部分不应出现谓语动词 has。根据句意,逗号之后的文字是解释前边的“参加”的,说明参加的方式。所以逗号后的部分应变为分词独立结构,句子才符合英文句法。

They all took part in the discussion, each member having the responsibility of leading one session.

又如,在下面的句子中,它也有两个平行的句子,两个动词。

The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each makes one major point in contrast with the other.

如果用逗号分开两个句子,就应该有关联词。如果没有关联词,那么其中一句就应该是独立结构。所以正确的说法应该是:

The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each making one major point in contrast with the other.

(3) 句子结构的完整性很重要,它的一致性也很重要。句子结构的一致性主要包括主谓一致,代词与名词指代一致,以及对等成分表达形式一致。英语的动词随着主语数和人称的不同会有形态的变化。考生主要应注意以下几个方面:

① 谓语动词与主语的中心词语要一致。

谓语只跟主语的中心词语取得一致,与其他成分无关。所以找准主语的中心词语是解答主谓

一致题目的关键。

②由连词 or, either... or, nor, neither... nor, not only... but also 等连接两个名词或代词时,谓语句应与毗邻的一个取得一致。

③名词前有 every, each, either, neither, a great deal of(注意与 a number of 不同), many a, a series of 等词或词组修饰时,动词用单数形式。

④由 and 连接两个名词作主语时,如果两个名词指同一事物,谓语句动词用单数,否则用复数。

⑤定语从句的谓语句应与先行词一致。

⑥表示时间、重量、距离等的复数名词表示总数量时,谓语句动词要用单数形式。

小结:

由于各种原因,多年来考生对语法知识很重视,特别是注重掌握一些特殊语法现象。虽然考生的语法结构知识并不少,解答偏题、怪题、难题的能力也不低,但考生的实际水平却不理想。因此,语法结构知识必须在实际运用中考查。将语法结构的测试运用于解决实际问题之中,目的在于检查考生对语法知识的实际运用能力。所以才有了“英语知识的运用”。今后考生不应只死记一些特殊的语法现象,而应扎实地掌握好基础语法知识,以不变应万变。

(二) 词汇

词汇是用英语表达思想时所需要的最基本的要素。“英语知识运用”不但要求考生掌握所规定的词汇,而且要求考生在实践中运用恰当的词汇,选择准确的词汇。从历年考试试卷来看,词汇是“英语知识运用”测试的重点。一般情况下,“英语知识运用”70%是考词汇的。其他有30%是考语法、搭配、逻辑关系等。因此掌握好词汇知识对于考生做好“英语知识运用”这一部分考题来说相当重要。正确的解题方法对答题会有一定帮助,但主要还是依赖考生对词汇和词组的积累和掌握。因此,(1)考生要熟记常用词组;(2)要掌握词汇的搭配;(3)注意归纳和区别近义词或同范畴的词;(4)利用词根、词缀扩展词汇。

小结:

词汇是语言的基础,是建造语言大厦的材料。但语言不是词汇的简单堆砌。所以学习词汇一定要学习词汇运用,而不能只记词义。

(三) 语篇衔接

作为一项综合技能测试,“英语知识运用”首先检查的是阅读能力。它也可以说是阅读理解的一个变体,所以解题的首要步骤是将短文的大意理解清楚。这就需要考生识别上下文的提示,即句子与句子之间的相互连接和相互定义的关系。以下几种方法可供考生参考。

1. 利用上下文帮助解题

尽管“英语知识运用”的文章都比较短,但它仍是一个意义相关联的语篇。它围绕一个话题论述,在行文中词语重复、词语替代现象都是不可避免的。所以在解题时,考生应瞻前顾后,寻找相关线索,有时只需将文中的词或短语照搬即可。

另外在上下文之间,有时词语和意义都可以相互定义或相互解释。

考生在阅读中如遇到不易理解的生僻词或关键词语,应学会在短文的上下文中找出能够为其

定义的短语和句子,这样就能够排除理解障碍。

解答“英语知识运用”中词汇类题型时,考生不但要跳出句子层次的藩篱,注意句际之间意义上的连接和照应关系,还要在更大的范围内对短文进行总体把握。短文是一个经纬相交、互相联系的语义整体。如果对它有一个“全景式”的考虑,解题时就能左右逢源。

【例2】

Most people who travel long distances complain of jetlag. Jetlag makes business travelers less productive and more prone 1 making mistakes. It is actually caused by 2 of your “body clock”—a small cluster of brain cells that controls the timing of biological 3. The body clock is designed for a 4 rhythm of daylight and darkness, so that it is thrown out of balance when it 5 daylight and darkness at the “wrong” times in a new time zone. The 6 of jetlag often persist for days 7 the internal body clock slowly adjusts to the new time zone.

Now a new anti-jetlag system is 8 that is based on proven 9 pioneering scientific research. Dr. Martin Moore-Ede has 10 a practical strategy to adjust the body clock much sooner to the new time zone 11 controlled exposure to bright light. The time zone shift is easy to accomplish and eliminates 12 of the discomfort of jetlag.

A successful time zone shift depends on knowing the exact times to either 13 or avoid bright light. Exposure to light at the wrong time can actually make jetlag worse. The proper schedule 14 light exposure depends a great deal on 15 travel plans.

Data on a specific flight itinerary (a detailed route) and the individual's sleep 16 are used to produce a Trip Guide with 17 on exactly when to be exposed to bright light.

When the Trip Guide calls 18 bright light you should spend time outdoors if possible. If it is dark outside, or the weather is bad, 19 you are on an aeroplane, you can use a special light device to provide the necessary light 20 for a range of activities such as reading, watching TV or working.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] from | [B] of | [C] for | [D] to |
| 2. [A] eruption | [B] disruption | [C] rupture | [D] corruption |
| 3. [A] actions | [B] functions | [C] behavior | [D] reflection |
| 4. [A] formal | [B] continual | [C] regular | [D] circular |
| 5. [A] experiences | [B] possesses | [C] encounters | [D] retains |
| 6. [A] signs | [B] defects | [C] diseases | [D] symptoms |
| 7. [A] if | [B] whereas | [C] while | [D] although |
| 8. [A] agreeable | [B] available | [C] adaptable | [D] approachable |
| 9. [A] extensive | [B] tentative | [C] broad | [D] inclusive |
| 10. [A] devised | [B] scrutinized | [C] visualized | [D] recognized |
| 11. [A] in | [B] as | [C] at | [D] through |
| 12. [A] more | [B] little | [C] most | [D] least |
| 13. [A] shed | [B] retrieve | [C] seek | [D] attain |
| 14. [A] in | [B] for | [C] on | [D] with |
| 15. [A] specific | [B] complicated | [C] unique | [D] peculiar |
| 16. [A] mode | [B] norm | [C] style | [D] pattern |

17. [A] directories [B] commentaries [C] instructions [D] specifications
 18. [A] up [B] off [C] on [D] for
 19. [A] or [B] and [C] but [D] while
 20. [A] spur [B] stimulus [C] agitation [D] acceleration

【解析】在解答第12题时,考生应注意上下文的提示。上文已表明目前已研制出一种抗时差反应的装置,并提到这种装置可以使生物钟更快地适应新的时区,从而使生物钟的时区跨越成为容易的事情。那么考生应自然得出结论:这将使人们在很大程度上摆脱时差反应的不舒适感。

另外第13题也是如此。从这句话的语境,考生便知 either... or... 在此处连接起两个意义上相反的动词,那么与 avoid 具有相反意义的当然是 seek。其他选项 attain 虽然与 avoid 有些相反含义,但是它在此语境中不合适,因为 attain 表示“经努力后获得某种成就”,自然不能说 to attain light。

2. 利用一般知识帮助解题

“英语知识运用”短文的内容不少都与我们日常生活有关,有的内容是我们头脑中已了解的常识。当对语言的把握不很准确时,要学会用常识来帮助判断。

【例3】

Television is the most effective brainwashing 1 ever invented by man. Advertisers know this to be 2. Children are 3 by television in ways we 4 understand. In the fall of 1971, I was 5 a story involving a young white woman living on the 6 of Boston's black ghetto. Her car had 7 out of gas. She had gone to a filling station with a can and was returning to her car when she was 8 in an alley by a gang of black youths. The gang poured gasoline over her and set fire 9 her. She died of her burns. It was 10 established that some of the youths 11 had, on the night before the killing, 12 on television a rerun of an old movie in which a drifter is set on fire by an adolescent gang. There is some kind of strange reductive process 13 work here. To see something on television robs it of its reality, and then when the 14 thing is 15 out it is like the reenactment of something unreal. 16 when the gang set fire to the girl, they were 17 what they had seen on a screen, 18 they themselves were on a screen, and in a story, I don't think we have 19 begun to realize how powerful a medium television is. It has already become very clear that the candidate with the most television 20 wins the election.

1. [A] equipment [B] machine [C] medium [D] method
 2. [A] true [B] real [C] actual [D] genuine
 3. [A] influenced [B] affected [C] controlled [D] manipulated
 4. [A] scarcely [B] nearly [C] completely [D] generally
 5. [A] arranged [B] appointed [C] assigned [D] attributed
 6. [A] outskirts [B] fringe [C] border [D] range
 7. [A] used [B] consumed [C] run [D] spent
 8. [A] trapped [B] caught [C] held [D] tucked
 9. [A] on [B] at [C] over [D] to
 10. [A] then [B] after [C] lately [D] later

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 11. [A] associated | [B] related | [C] involved | [D] participated |
| 12. [A] watch | [B] watched | [C] watching | [D] were watching |
| 13. [A] at | [B] on | [C] in | [D] under |
| 14. [A] exact | [B] extraordinary | [C] normal | [D] same |
| 15. [A] performed | [B] played | [C] practiced | [D] acted |
| 16. [A] However | [B] In contrast | [C] In other words | [D] Even so |
| 17. [A] imitating | [B] following | [C] resembling | [D] reacting |
| 18. [A] as if | [B] like | [C] as | [D] for |
| 19. [A] still | [B] nearly | [C] almost | [D] even |
| 20. [A] influence | [B] capacity | [C] appeal | [D] contribution |

【解析】第1题中,考生需要在四个选项中选择一个能够定义 television 的词语。凭借我们的常识,我们知道“电视”在此不会是“机器”,也不会是“设备”,它是一种“媒体”,用来进行“洗脑”。因为用来洗脑的机器或设备还没有制造出来。另外,文章后面倒数第二句又进一步提到 how powerful a medium television is。这就证实了我们使用常识所进行的判断是正确的。

3. 关注句际间的逻辑关系

近年来,为了考查学生对完型填空短文的连贯性和篇章结构的把握,语篇类型题时有出现。在解答这类问题时,考生应注意短文中句与句、句群与句群间的逻辑关系。

【例4】

In the recent years, many Americans of both sexes and various ages have become interested in 1 their bodies. They have become 2 to physical fitness. 3 nature, Americans are enthusiastic and energetic 4 hobbies or pastime. Many of them are applying their enthusiasm, optimism and energy to running. 5, there are a running club to join and numerous books and magazines to read about running.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. [A] developing | [B] making | [C] improving | [D] promoting |
| 2. [A] devoted | [B] experienced | [C] suitable | [D] capable |
| 3. [A] In | [B] By | [C] For | [D] Or |
| 4. [A] for | [B] in | [C] at | [D] about |
| 5. [A] In the end | [B] After all | [C] As a result | [D] Above all |

【解析】第5题是个典型的语篇类型题,要作出正确的选择,考生不仅要研读下文,而且还要重温一下上文的内容,摸清这个句群的来龙去脉。上文中的几个句子重点说明了美国人不分男女老幼都对长跑健身感兴趣。下文中提到参加长跑俱乐部和阅读长跑的书籍和杂志。常识告诉我们,人们对某种事物感兴趣,才会有具体行动。所以第5题上文与下文中的意义为因果关系。弄清了这种逻辑关系,答案也就显而易见了。[C]项 As a result 是惟一表因果关系的词组。

在解答语篇题时,考生不仅要注意句际间的逻辑连接,有时还要弄清段与段之间的关系。

【例5】

Too often, careless use of words 1 a meeting of minds of the speaker and listener. The words used by the speaker may 2 unfavourable reactions in the listener 3 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down.

4 , inaccurate or indefinite words may make 5 difficult for the listener to understand the 6 which is being transmitted to him.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] encourages | [B] prevents | [C] destroys | [D] offers |
| 2. [A] pass out | [B] take away | [C] back up | [D] stir up |
| 3. [A] who | [B] as | [C] which | [D] what |
| 4. [A] Moreover | [B] However | [C] Preliminarily | [D] Unexpectedly |
| 5. [A] that | [B] it | [C] so | [D] this |
| 6. [A] speech | [B] sense | [C] obscure | [D] difficult |

【解析】 第4题是一个典型的语篇类型题,它出现在一个新段落的开头,说明正确项起着段落间语义衔接的作用。为确定两段之间的潜在的逻辑关系,考生应该仔细阅读前一段的内容,经过归纳我们发现,第一段的要点是谈 careless use of words 所带来的麻烦。第二段讲 inaccurate or indefinite words 可能造成的困难。这说明此段内容是对前段内容的添加,两者之间是一种递进关系。[A]为正确项。

小结:

综观历届考生的答题情况,最典型的错误是在解题方法上。部分考生答题时只关注短语、句子这些局部,而缺乏对短文内容的总体把握。这种方法有两大弊端:其一,理解上的偏差,导致错选;其二,延长了答题时间,因为有时答题的线索就在上下文中。此外,考生也不应忽略另一个步骤。在完成所有的问题之后,还应通读完型后的短文,在宏观上检查并核实所确定的每一个选择能否使短文的内容与结构完整,在微观上看每个选择是否有充足的依据。这样才能保证答题的质量。

第二篇 考研英语知识运用题型训练 20 篇

Text 1

Only three strategies are available for controlling cancer: prevention, screening and treatment. Lung cancer causes more deaths than any other types of cancer. A major cause of the disease is not 1 known; there is no good evidence that screening is much help; and treatment 2 in about 90 percent of all cases. At present, therefore, the main strategy must be 3. This may not always be true, (of courses) 4 as for some other types of cancer, research (in the past few decades) has produced (or suggested) some importance in prevention, screening or treatment.

5, however, we consider not what research may one day offer but what today's knowledge could already deliver that is not being delivered, then the most practicable and cost-effective opportunities for 6 premature death from cancer, especially lung cancer, probably involve neither screening nor improved 7, but prevention.

This conclusion does not depend on the unrealistic assumption that we can 8 tobacco. It merely assumes that we can reduce cigarette sales appreciably by raising prices or by 9 on the type of education that already appears to have a 10 effect on cigarette assumption by white-collar workers and that we can substantially reduce the amount of tar 11 per cigarette. The practicability of preventing cancer by such measures applies not only in those countries, 12, the United States of America, because cigarette smoking has been common for decades, 25 to 30 per cent of all cancer deaths now involves lung cancer, but also in those where it has become 13 only recently. In China, lung cancer 14 accounts for only 5 to 10 per cent of all cancer deaths. This is because it may take as much as half a century 15 the rise in smoking to increase the incidence to lung cancer. Countries (where cigarette smoking is only now becoming widespread) can expect enormous increase in lung cancer during the 1990's or early in the next century. 16 prompt effective action is taken against the habit — indeed, such increase are already plainly evident in parts of the 17.

There are four reasons why the prevention of lung cancer is of such overwhelming importance: first, the disease is extremely common, causing more deaths than any other type of cancer now 18; secondly, it is generally incurable; thirdly, effective, practicable measures to reduce its incidence are already reliably known; and finally, 19, tobacco consumption will also have a substantial 20 on many other diseases.

1. [A] hardly

[B] never

[C] less

[D] reliably

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2. [A] fails | [B] succeeds | [C] results | [D] rises |
| 3. [A] treatment | [B] cure | [C] prevention | [D] diagnosis |
| 4. [A] over | [B] on | [C] from | [D] near |
| 5. [A] Although | [B] If | [C] Since | [D] Unless |
| 6. [A] resulting | [B] deducing | [C] avoiding | [D] causing |
| 7. [A] health | [B] control | [C] environment | [D] treatment |
| 8. [A] eliminate | [B] abolish | [C] cut down | [D] cope with |
| 9. [A] dealing | [B] expending | [C] hardening | [D] inspecting |
| 10. [A] innocent | [B] positive | [C] likely | [D] moderate |
| 11. [A] contained | [B] delivering | [C] adopted | [D] regulated |
| 12. [A] for example | [B] such as | [C] as well as | [D] but |
| 13. [A] sensitive | [B] tight | [C] widespread | [D] rough |
| 14. [A] still | [B] also | [C] as yet | [D] always |
| 15. [A] of | [B] at | [C] due to | [D] for |
| 16. [A] if | [B] unless | [C] provided | [D] while |
| 17. [A] China | [B] world | [C] U. K. | [D] globe |
| 18. [A] has | [B] emerges | [C] causes | [D] does |
| 19. [A] yield | [B] handing | [C] increasing | [D] reducing |
| 20. [A] trouble | [B] margins | [C] impact | [D] threat |

【参考译文】

控制癌症通常有三种方法：预防、屏蔽和治疗。肺癌在所有癌症中是最致命的。人们仍不能有效地治愈这一疾病，因为病因目前尚不确定。没有充分的证据表明屏蔽很有效，而在接受治疗的病例中 90% 也都失败了。因此，目前最主要的方法应是预防。当然，对于其他一些类型的癌症，预防并不一定总是正确的，过去几十年的研究证明了预防，屏蔽和治疗等各种方法的重要性。

然而，如果我们不考虑科学研究将来某一天会给我们提供什么，而只是考虑今天的知识可以提供什么现在不能提供的东西，那么避免过早地死于癌症的最实际、最划算的方法，尤其对于肺癌，可能既不是屏蔽也不是改良的治疗，而是预防。

这一结论并不依赖于我们可以消除烟草这一不切实际的假设。它仅仅假设我们可以通过提高香烟价格或把钱花在各种形式的教育上（教育似乎已经对白领工人的香烟消费起到了积极的作用），以此来减少香烟的销售量；它仅仅假设我们实际上可以减少每支香烟中的焦油含量。通过这种方法预防癌症的实用性不仅适用于诸如美国的那些国家。因为吸烟几十年来已经变得很普遍，肺癌现在占有所有癌症死亡的 25% 到 30%，它也适用于那些吸烟在最近才变得普遍的地方。在中国，肺癌迄今为止只占有所有癌症死亡的 5% 到 10%，这是因为吸烟人数的增加对肺癌发病率的影响需要 50 年左右。除非及时采取有效措施克服吸烟的习惯，否则那些吸烟最近变得普遍的国家在 20 世纪 90 年代和下个世纪初期，肺癌将大量增长。实际上，在世界的一些地方这种增长已很明显。

预防肺癌之所以非常重要有四个原因：首先，这种疾病非常普遍，它所导致的死亡率要高于其他任何形式的癌症；其次，它一般是不可治愈的；第三，已经发现了有效的、可行的减少肺癌发病率的办法；最后，减少烟草消费将会降低其他疾病的患病率。

【答案详解】

1. D

hardly 几乎不; never 从不; less 较少; reliably 可靠地, 可信赖地

2. A

fails 失败; succeeds 成功; results 结果; rises 上升

3. C

treatment 治疗; cure 治疗, 治愈; prevention 预防; diagnosis 诊断

4. A

over 可以表示“在过去的某一时期, 某段时间内”在一段时间。

5. B

if 与 then 搭配表示“如果……那么……”

6. C

resulting 结果, 发生; deducing 演绎, 推断; avoiding 避免, 避开; causing 导致, 造成

7. D

health 健康; control 控制; environment 环境; treatment 治疗

8. A

eliminate ^{消除} 除去, 消除; abolish 废止, 废除; cut down 砍倒, 削减; cope with 处理, 对付

9. B

dealing 处理, 对付; expending 消费, 支出; hardening 加强, 使牢固; inspecting 检查, 视察

10. B

innocent 天真的; positive 积极的; likely 可能的; moderate 中等的, 一般的, ^{履行诺言}

11. A

contained 包含, 容纳; ^{① 拯救, 释放 ② 解除, 结束 ③ ~ (length) 不顾所望} delivering 解脱, 解救; adopted 采取, 采纳; regulated 控制, 调整

12. B

such as 用来列举总体中包含的个体

13. C

sensitive 敏感的; tight 紧的, 牢固的; widespread 普遍的; rough 粗糙的 ^{① 粗糙 ② 粗略 ③ 粗略}

14. C

still 仍然; also 也; as yet 迄今为止, 至今; always 总是

15. D

it takes some time for... to do sth. 表示“……花一些时间做某事”

16. B

if 如果; unless 除非; provided 假如; while 尽管, 当……时候

17. B

world 世界; U. K. 英国 (= United Kingdom); globe 全球

18. D

用 do 避免重复

19. D

yield 产生, 带来; handling 处理, 应对; increasing 增加; reducing 减少

trouble 麻烦; margins 边缘, 界线; impact 冲击, 影响; threat 威胁

Text 2

The English language is growing bigger rapidly; thanks, of course, 1 the internet. On the one hand there are the proliferating net neologisms (新词) — e-mail, emotions, cyberspace (网络空间), and so on. On the other hand, there is the hard fact 2 the net is overwhelmingly an English-language medium, an 3 85% of its pages being in English.

By 2050, it is said that more than half the world's population will be 4 users of English. The net advances the global power of the language ruthlessly (5 the British Empire 6 could.) Every new net user will have to learn a version of English if he is not to find himself 7 in a linguistic cy-berghetto (网络之外的隔离区).

The expansion of the language is not a new phenomenon. When the Oxford Dictionary was completed in 1928, it defined 200,000 words; now, thanks to the 8 addition of supplements and amalgamation into the second edition, 9 in 1989, it defines 240,000.

However, the net-driven globalisation of English will tend to enhance the worldwide significance of a net dictionary. There are already sites — Webopedia and the Encyclopedia of the New Economy at Hotwired — which act 10 dictionaries of and guides 11, the new webspeas (网络语言). As cyberEnglish (网络英语) expands, so will the need and the desire to understand the language. One can easily imagine a Japanese surfer 12 the OED window permanently open to help him 13 an alien language. In this sense, since English is the mother tongue of the cyberrealm (网络世界), the OED may well become this new religion's virtual Bible.

Net communication is usually 14 strangers who may share few cultural references, and whose sense of the language may be 15 out of register. This will tend to produce either bland, have-a-nice-day standardization 16, more usually, 17 idiolects — private version of the language — that work only in specific contexts.

This will accelerate 18 the expansion and evolution of e-English, and will tribalise the language. English will move more quickly into the future and, as a result, 19 forms will become more rapidly obsolete. Most people already find it difficult to read Chaucer, and a proliferation of new idiolects may soon make Shakespeare equally 20.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] for | [B] to | [C] as | [D] of |
| 2. [A] this | [B] that | [C] which | [D] who |
| 3. [A] evaluating | [B] evaluated | [C] estimating | [D] estimated |
| 4. [A] competent | [B] competing | [C] competitive | [D] compete |
| 5. [A] than | [B] as | [C] that | [D] then |
| 6. [A] never | [B] often | [C] usual | [D] ever |
| 7. [A] lock | [B] locker | [C] locking | [D] locked |
| 8. [A] rational | [B] frequent | [C] regular | [D] repeated |
| 9. [A] published | [B] publishing | [C] publicized | [D] publicizing |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 10. [A] like | [B] as | [C] in | [D] of |
| 11. [A] on | [B] in | [C] to | [D] of |
| 12. [A] maintaining | [B] staying | [C] being | [D] keeping |
| 13. [A] travel | [B] tour | [C] navigate | [D] trip |
| 14. [A] among | [B] between | [C] within | [D] beyond |
| 15. [A] serially | [B] serial | [C] seriously | [D] serious |
| 16. [A] or | [B] nor | [C] and | [D] also |
| 17. [A] vary | [B] varied | [C] various | [D] variety |
| 18. [A] further | [B] farther | [C] remote | [D] distant |
| 19. [A] earlier | [B] former | [C] later | [D] latter |
| 20. [A] improbable | [B] impossible | [C] inaccessible | [D] incompressible |
- compress: ①压紧 | 缩, 精简
②压缩柜, 米筒

【参考译文】

英语在迅速地发展壮大,这当然是由于互联网的原因。一方面是出现了大量有关网络的新词,如电子邮件、网通、网络空间等等。在另一方面,严酷的现实表明网络基本上是个英语媒体,因为大约85%的网页使用的都是英语。

据说,到2005年世界人口的一半之多都会讲流利的英语。网络无情地发展了大英帝国所导致的英语全球化的功能。每一位网络新手都必须学会些英语,如果他不想被隔离在网络语言之外。

英语的发展不是一种新的现象。当《牛津字典》在1928年完成时,它只解释了20万个词汇。而如今1989年出版的经过不断增补和混编的《牛津字典》第二版,解释的词汇高达24万个。

然而,网络推动下的英语全球化也将提高网络词典在全球范围内的重大意义。已经有一些这样的网站,如网络百科或者新经济百科全书网,它们都可以用作网络语言的字典或向导。随着网络英语的发展,人们要求懂英语的需求和愿望也在增长。人们很容易想象一位日本网上冲浪者一直打开着《牛津英语词典》视窗,为他在外语的世界里导航。在这种意义上,因为英语是网络世界的母语,那么《牛津英语词典》将成为这种新爱好的事实上的《圣经》。

网络交流通常是在缺乏共同文化背景的陌生人之间进行的,所以语言的意义也非常不规范。这就有可能产生些茫然或即兴的标准。最常见的情况是出现了很多个人化的方言,而这种个人化的方言仅仅适用于某些具体的场合。

这种趋势将加速网络英语的发展和演变,也将进一步使英语部落化。英语将以更快的速度走向未来,其结果也会使早期的形式变得迅速过时。大多数人已经发现很难读懂乔叟的作品,而个人化方言的增加同样也会使莎士比亚的作品让人们也读不懂。

【答案详解】

1. B

thanks to 意为幸亏、多亏、由于。这里A、C和D都是干扰项。

2. B

On the other hand, there is the hard fact that the net is overwhelmingly an English-language medium. 这里that跟在fact之后引出同位语从句,用来解释说明fact。

3. D

estimate: 估计,被判断; evaluate: 评估,估价,将……核定。

4. A

competent 是形容词, 意思为胜任的、称职的、有资格的; competing 是动名词, 意思为竞争、比赛; competitive 是形容词, 意思为竞争的; compete 是动词, 意思为竞争、比赛。

5. C

The net advances the global power of the language ruthlessly that the British Empire ever could. 网络无情地发展了大英帝国所导致的英语全球化的功能。

6. D

never: 绝不, 从来没有, 一点也不; often: 常常, 屡次, 往往; usual: 通常的, 平常的, 惯例的; ever: 曾经, 在任何时候, 究竟。

7. D

此句的意思是: 每一位网络新手都必须学会些英语, 如果他不想被隔离在网络语言之外。所以要用过去分词 locked。

8. C

rational: 理智的、有理性的、合理的; frequent: 常有的, 频繁的; regular: 定期的, 定时地, 常规的; repeated: 重复的、再三的。

9. A

这里的 publish 要用被动语态的形式。

10. B

act as: 担任, 充当。如 She acts as a private secretary to him. 她担任他的私人秘书。

11. C

guide 后面常跟介词 to, 如: A new guide to good hotels in Britain has just been published. 一本新的英国旅馆指南刚刚出版。

12. D

maintain: 维持, 保持, 保养; stay: 停留, 持续, 住; being: 人, 生物, 存在; keep: 保持下去, 维持原状。

13. C

travel: 旅行, 旅游; tour: 旅行, 游历, 巡回演出; navigate: 领航, 航海, 航行; trip: 旅行, 远足。

14. B

between strangers: 在陌生人之间。

15. C

serially: 逐次的, 连续地; serial: 连载的, 连续的; seriously: 严重的, 严肃的; serious: 严肃的, 重大的, 危险的。

16. A

or: 或者, 还是; nor: 也不, 也没有; and: 和, 又, 而, 同; also: 也, 又, 并且, 同样。

17. C

vary 是动词, 意为使变化、改变、增添变化; varide 是形容词, 意为各式各样的、种种的; various 是形容词, 意为不同的、各种各样的、多方面的; variety 是名词, 意为多样性、变化、种类。

18. A

further 是副词, 意为更进一步地、较远地; farther 是副词, 意为更远地; remote 是形容词, 意为遥远的、偏僻的; distant 是形容词, 意为远的、稀疏的、冷淡的。