

2013

# 考研英语



考天下名师团 编

格林 主编

A Bible of Original Test  
for Graduate Students

# 历年真题解析

2003 ~ 2012真题详细解析 | 解题速成技巧全面揭秘



👍 NO.1

中国石化出版社  
[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)  
教 · 育 · 出 · 版 · 中 · 心

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# 前 言

考研是人生进步的一级重要台阶,对于那些渴望在学术氛围中进一步深造的人来说,考研似乎是人生的一条必经之路。而考研英语又是一个技巧性很强且非常重要的科目,尤其对于那些英语基础不是很好的考生——如果在英语复习过程中找不到最好的、最适合自己的技巧,那么将会导致复习的事倍功半,不仅浪费宝贵的复习时间,最后还可能因为英语不过关而全盘皆输。

对于备考考生来说,最为权威的材料当然就是历年真题,考生在考试前应把近年来的真题都做一遍。除此之外,对于从真题中总结出的知识点,考生平时还要勤练、熟读,这样才能为考试打下坚实的基础。

本书完整收录了从2003年到2012年一共10套考研英语试题,其特色如下:

## 1. 一线名师倾力打造

汇聚了长期从事考研英语教学和研究工作的一线教师、辅导专家和资深编辑。他们具有丰富的教学经验,能准确把握考研英语命题的指导思想、命题规律和命题趋势,熟知考生在备考阶段存在的弱点和误区;编写的辅导用书凝聚了多年教学实践和理论探索之精华,方便考生明确备考方向,高效复习迎考。

## 2. 合理编排,方便读者使用

本书对2003年至2012年的考研英语试题进行了详细的题解,解析全方位、多角度;题目、解析、译文对照编排;考点、答案一举呈现,方便读者阅读使用。

## 3. 全方位的题目讲解

本书在解题中注重揭示命题角度,注意总结归纳一些应试技能及理解文章和题意的的方法。同时,为了帮助考生全面、透彻理解文章与句子,本书还为英语知识运用、阅读理解、翻译部分提供了全文翻译。

在整个复习中自始至终认真研究真题,从真题中找方法、找差距,是考研英语复习中不可忽视的一个重要方法。我们相信通过使用本书,广大考生一定能进一步巩固语言知识,很快掌握事半功倍的学习方法和应试技能,从而在考研英语考试中取得满意的成绩。

编 者

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# 2003 年全国硕士学位研究生 入学考试英语试题

## Section I (略)

## Section II Use of English

### 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)

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 21 to how they can be best 22 such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 23, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 24 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 25 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 26 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 27 to plan activities in which there're more winners than losers, 28, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 29 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 30 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 31 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 32 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 33 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 34 attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 35 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 36 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 37. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 38 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 39 for roles that are within their 40 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- |                   |                |               |              |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. thought    | B. idea        | C. opinion    | D. advice    |
| 22. A. strengthen | B. accommodate | C. stimulate  | D. enhance   |
| 23. A. care       | B. nutrition   | C. exercise   | D. leisure   |
| 24. A. If         | B. Although    | C. Whereas    | D. Because   |
| 25. A. assistance | B. guidance    | C. confidence | D. tolerance |

- |                        |                   |                   |                      |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 26. A. claimed         | B. admired        | C. ignored        | D. surpassed         |
| 27. A. improper        | B. risky          | C. fair           | D. wise              |
| 28. A. in effect       | B. as a result    | C. for example    | D. in a sense        |
| 29. A. displaying      | B. describing     | C. creating       | D. exchanging        |
| 30. A. durable         | B. excessive      | C. surplus        | D. multiple          |
| 31. A. group           | B. individual     | C. personnel      | D. corporation       |
| 32. A. consent         | B. insurance      | C. admission      | D. security          |
| 33. A. particularly    | B. barely         | C. definitely     | D. rarely            |
| 34. A. similar         | B. long           | C. different      | D. short             |
| 35. A. if only         | B. now that       | C. so that        | D. even if           |
| 36. A. everything      | B. anything       | C. nothing        | D. something         |
| 37. A. off             | B. down           | C. out            | D. alone             |
| 38. A. On the contrary |                   | B. On the average |                      |
|                        | C. On the whole   |                   | D. On the other hand |
| 39. A. making          | B. standing       | C. planning       | D. taking            |
| 40. A. capability      | B. responsibility | C. proficiency    | D. efficiency        |

### Section III Reading Comprehension

## Part A

### 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

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession". These days the Net, which has already re-made pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The last revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open source intelligence", and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Vir-

ginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc. , a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at [www.straitford.com](http://www.straitford.com).

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That 's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

41. The emergence of the Net has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. received support from fans like Donovan  
B. remolded the intelligence services  
C. restored many common pastimes  
D. revived spying as a profession
42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. introduce the topic of online spying  
B. show how he fought for the U. S  
C. give an episode of the information war  
D. honor his unique services to the CIA
43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. causing the biggest trouble  
B. exerting the greatest effort  
C. achieving the greatest success  
D. enjoying the widest popularity
44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true  
B. Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information



- C. Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability  
 D. Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
45. Straitford is most proud of its \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. official status                      B. nonconformist image  
 C. efficient staff                      D. military background

## Text 2

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations. She wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. call on scientists to take some actions

- B. criticize the misguided cause of animal rights  
C. warn of the doom of biomedical research  
D. show the triumph of the animal rights movement
47. Misguided people tend to think that using an animal in research is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cruel but natural  
B. inhuman and unacceptable  
C. inevitable but vicious.  
D. pointless and wasteful
48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. discontent with animal research  
B. ignorance about medical science  
C. indifference to epidemics  
D. anxiety about animal rights
49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. communicate more with the public.  
B. employ hi-tech means in research.  
C. feel no shame for their cause.  
D. strive to develop new cures.
50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a well-known humanist  
B. a medical practitioner  
C. an enthusiast in animal rights  
D. a supporter of animal research

### Text 3

average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" Asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

51. According to those who support mergers railway monopoly is unlikely because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cost reduction is based on competition  
B. services call for cross-trade coordination  
C. outside competitors will continue to exist  
D. shippers will have the railway by the throat
52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?  
A. Indifferent.    B. Supportive.    C. Indignant.    D. Apprehensive.
53. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad  
B. there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide  
C. overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief  
D. a government board ensures fair play in railway business
54. The word "arbiters" (line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. who work as coordinators  
B. who function as judges  
C. who supervise transactions  
D. who determine the price
55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the continuing acquisition                      B. the growing traffic  
C. the cheering Wall Street                         D. the shrinking market

### Text 4

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the U. S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way”, so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. Ask a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

56. What is implied in the first sentence?

- A. Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
- B. Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.

- C. Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.  
D. Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.
57. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. medical resources are often wasted  
B. doctors are helpless against fatal diseases  
C. some treatments are too aggressive  
D. medical costs are becoming unaffordable
58. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strong disapproval  
B. reserved consent  
C. slight contempt  
D. enthusiastic support
59. In contrast to the U. S. , Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more flexibly  
B. more extravagantly  
C. more cautiously  
D. more reasonably
60. The text intends to express the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. medicine will further prolong people's lives  
B. life beyond a certain limit is not worth living  
C. death should be accepted as a fact of life  
D. excessive demands increase the cost of health care

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (61) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words "anthropos": "human" and logos "the study of". By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all human-kind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (62) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (63) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (64) Tylor defined culture as "... that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society". This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

(65) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture", like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

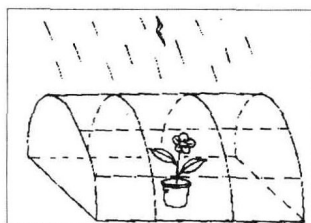
#### Section IV Writing

##### Directions:

Studying the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and
- 2) point out its implications in our life.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



温室花朵经不起风雨

## 2003 年试题参考答案及解析

### 答案

21. A	22. B	23. C	24. D	25. C	26. B	27. D
28. C	29. A	30. D	31. A	32. D	33. B	34. D
35. C	36. D	37. B	38. A	39. C	40. A	41. B
42. A	43. C	44. D	45. B	46. A	47. B	48. B
49. A	50. D	51. C	52. D	53. C	54. B	55. A
56. C	57. A	58. B	59. D	60. C		

### 详解

#### Section I (略)

#### Section II Use of English

21. 【考点】本题主要测试固定搭配。

【答案】A thought 思考,想法,思想,关心,顾虑,关注,关怀,挂念。idea 想法,念头,主意,思想,观念,概念。opinion 意见,看法,主张,判断,评价。advice 忠告,建议。

22. 【考点】本题主要测试动词词义理解。

【答案】B strengthen 意为“加强,巩固”,指使……强壮或增加……的力量”;accommodate 意为“使适应”,指使……符合……;stimulate 意为“激发,激励”,指通过刺激使……兴奋;enhance 意为“增加,提高”,指在价值、美、声望上增强。所填之词的宾语是 change;选项中只有 accommodate 与之搭配才符合题意。应该选 B。

23. 【考点】本题主要测试名词词义的理解。

【答案】C exercise 作“锻炼,运动”解,与前面的词 movement 搭配。A 项 care 是“关心”;B 项 nutrition 是“营养”;D 项 leisure 是“闲暇”。

24. 【考点】本题主要测试连词的使用。

【答案】D Because 在此引导原因状语从句,解释后面的主句,teenagers are especially self-conscious...。

25. 【考点】本题主要测试名词词义的使用。

【答案】C confidence 作“信心”解,与前面的 challenges 相呼应,要适应挑战,就得有信心。另外,后面的定语从句也只能修饰 confidence。A 项 assistance 是“协助,帮助”;B 项 guidance 是“指导”;D 项 tolerance 是“忍受”。

26.【考点】本题主要测试动词词义的理解。

【答案】B 解答本题首先要理清句子结构: ... need the confidence that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are \_\_\_\_\_ by others. 句中 that 引导定语从句修饰 confidence; achieving... and knowing... 是介词 from 的宾语,就是说 knowing that... 也是 confidence 的一个来源,所以只有成就(accomplishments)被别人 admired(仰慕)才可能会带来 confidence。实际上,accomplishments are admired by others 与 confidence 构成了因果同现,故选 B。claimed(声称,主张)不符合句意;ignored(忽视)和 surpassed(超过)均与文义相反。

27.【考点】本题主要测试形容词词义理解。

【答案】D wise 作“明智的,聪明的”解。A 项 improper 是“不恰当的”;B 项 risky 是“冒险的”;C 项 fair 是“公平的”。

28.【考点】本题主要测试短语的理解。

【答案】C for example 是习惯用法,作“例如”解,用作插入语,引出例子。A 项 in effect 是“实际上”;B 项 as a result 是“因此”;D 项 in a sense 是“在某种意义上”。

29.【考点】本题主要测试动词与宾语的搭配。

【答案】A display 意为“陈列,展示”指使……展现或提供观看;describe 意为“描述,描绘”,指用口头或书面表达想法或感受;create 意为“创造,创作”,指创造出原来不存在或与众不同的事物;exchange 意为“交换,调换”,指给……以作为收到某物的回报。根据句意可知,应该选 A。

30.【考点】本题主要测试形容词与被修饰词的搭配。

【答案】D multiple 作“多种多样的”解,与 opportunities 搭配。A 项 durable 是“持久的,耐用的”;B 项 excessive 是“太多的”;C 项 surplus 是“多余的”。

31.【考点】本题主要测试对文章的理解。

【答案】A 根据上下文,这些小型俱乐部可以为培养领导感提供多样的机会,同时,俱乐部作为一种集体,可以让他们亲自实践成功的团体精神,因此 group 符合题意。individual(个人的)与题意相反;personnel(人员,人事)和 corporation(公司)均不符合题意。

32.【考点】本题主要测试名词词义的理解。

【答案】D security 是“安全感”,符合句意。A 项 consent 是“同意”;B 项 insurance 是“保险”;C 项 admission 是“允许”。

33.【考点】本题主要测试副词词义理解。

【答案】B barely 作“几乎不”解,是否定词,barely visible 是“几乎看不见的”意思。A 项 particularly 是“尤其,特别”;C 项 definitely 是“肯定地”;D 项 rarely 是“很少,难得”。

34.【考点】本题主要测试逻辑和对文章的理解。

【答案】D short attention spans 是“短暂的注意力集中期”。因为是十几岁的年轻人,生性好动,所以注意力集中期较短,因此其反义词 long,不符合逻辑。A 项 similar 是“类似的,相同的”;different 也不符合逻辑。

35.【考点】本题主要测试连词短语的理解。



【答案】C so that 引导目的状语从句,符合全句要求。A 项 if only 引导条件状语从句;B 项 now that 引导原因状语从句;D 项 even if 引导让步状语从句。

36.【考点】本题主要测试不定代词的使用。

【答案】D something else 是“别的事情”。go on to something else 是“继续去做别的事”的意思。everything else 不符合逻辑。anything 用于疑问句和否定句。nothing 是否定词,与 go on to 不搭配。

37.【考点】本题主要测试关于 let 的短语的理解。

【答案】B down 与前面的 letting 搭配,意思是“使失望;抛弃”。let off 是“使下车,释放”;let out 是“放出,泄露”;let alone 是“别管,更不用说”。

38.【考点】本题主要测试关于 on 的短语的理解。

【答案】A on the contrary 意为“与此……相反,反之”;on the average 意为“平均,一般地说”;on the whole 意为“总的来说,从总体上看”;on the other hand 意为“另一方面”。根据句意可知,本句话表示相反的意思,所以应该用 on the contrary。应该选 A。

39.【考点】本题主要测试与 for 搭配的几个短语的理解。

【答案】C planning for 是“为……作计划”,与后面的名词 roles 搭配。A 项 making for 是“走向,攻击”B 项 standing for 是“象征,支持”;D 项 taking for 是“以为是,当作”。

40.【考点】本题主要测试名词词义理解。

【答案】A A 项 capabilities 作“能力”解,within one's capabilities 是“在某人的能力范围内”。B 项 responsibilities 是“责任”;C 项 proficiency 是“熟练”;D 项 efficiency 是“效率”。



#### 参考译文

教师需要对青少年智力、情绪和身体各方面的变化加以注意,同时也要对他们如何适应这些变化予以密切关注。发育中的身体需要运动和锻炼,而不仅仅是为了竞技,因为他们总是要适应新的身体状况和智力和情感方面的诸多新挑战。青少年自我意识特别强,他们需要成功的信心,需要自己成就得到他人赞扬。然而,青少年的生活中通常已是充满竞争,所以明智之举是组织一些胜者多而败者少的活动,例如:出版刊物有许多学生撰写书评的通讯,展览学生的美术作品,赞助读书俱乐部。各种小型俱乐部可以提供多种多样的机遇,锻炼孩子的领导才能,也可以借助集体力量成功地提供实践机会。交友对青少年来说极其重要,许多害羞的学生需要来自某种组织的安全感,成人的帮助则应处于几乎看不见的隐蔽地位。

在这些活动中须谨记青少年的注意力持续时间短。应当组织多种多样的活动以迎合他们,尽量让他们的兴趣保持活跃,这样不会使他们不安,也不会使其他参与者失望。这并不是说成年人一点责任也没有,相反,成年人能通过对青少年能力和注意力所及活动的策划以及通过对游戏规则的清晰阐述,帮助学生获得一种参与感。