

2002 年 1 月试题答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1~10 C D B D C B A C A C

Section B

11~20 C D B D B A A D D C

Part II Reading Comprehension

21. C。根据原文第一段第三句: But it is a developing technology — meaning prices should eventually drop — and the market does seem to be growing. (但它是一个正在发展的技术——意味着价格最终会下降——市场销量确实正在增长。)因此, C 项是答案。
22. A。根据第五段第三句: On most systems, a driver enters a desired address, motorway junction or point of interest via a touch screen or disc. (在大多数系统上, 司机只要触摸一下屏幕或磁盘, 就可进入一个想要去的地方, 道路交叉口或风景点。)所以, 司机只要输入了准确的地址 (by inputting the exact address), 就能容易地找到最好的路线到达目的地。因此, 本题应选择 A 项。
23. C。根据第五段第一句: Most systems are basically identical. (多数系统基本相同。)所以, 本题选择 C) work on more or less the same principles (按大致相同的原理工作。)为答案。
24. B。根据第四段第一句: The satellite signals, along with inputs on speed from a wheel-speed sensor and direction from a meter, determine the car's position even as it moves. (即使在汽车行驶时, 卫星信号与从车轮速度传感器得到的速度以及仪表上的方向, 来共同决定汽车的位置。)再根据第二句: This information is combined with a map database. (这种信息与地图数据库结合在一起。)所以, 本题应选择 B 项。
25. D。本题问的是: 文中提到的如凌志、宝马、奥迪上的导航系统是要展示什么。本文在下面一些地方提到: 第五段第四句: But the Lexus screen goes a step further. (但是凌志车的屏幕更先进了一步。)第六段第一句: BMW's system offers a set of cross hairs that can be moved across the map to pick a point you'd like to get to. (宝马提供了一套瞄准器上的十字标线, 可以在地图上移动, 选出你想要到达的地方。)以及第七段等等。这些都说明了: the different ways of providing guidance to the driver (提供给司机导向的不同方式。)所以, 本题应选择 D 项。
26. A。根据第一段第二句: If that were an examination topic, most students would..., offering a long list of complaints: from local smog to global climate change, from the felling of forests to the extinction of species. (如果那是考试题目的话, 大多数学生会……, 提出许多不满: 从当地的烟雾到全球的气候变化, 从森林的砍伐到物种的灭绝等等。)这些说明了: most students believe the world's environment is in an undesirable condition (多数学生认为世界环境处在不良的状况里。)所以, 本题选择 A 项。
27. C。这是一道推论题。通读全文, 特别是第二自然段可知: 世界人口在本世纪增加了 2 倍, 世界的产品也有巨大的增长, 人们预期地球本身会大受影响……。在本文第四自然段又说, 原料并没有枯竭, 而且也没有要枯竭的迹象。这些都是价格和市场调节, 技术进步, 以及政府规范的作

用,世界环境没有被毁灭。故 C 项是答案。

28. D. 根据第四段... people have looked for new sources of supply, tried to find ways to use less of the material, or looked for a new substitute. (人们寻找新的资源,努力寻找节约原材料的方法,或者寻找新的替代品。)可见 D 项为答案。虽然文中提到食物的价格受收成、自然灾害、政治稳定的影响而波动,但选项 A、B、C 的内容文中没有提到。
29. B. 根据最后一段:在价格和市场运作不好的地方,这种良好的趋势(从长时期来看,价格是下降的)就发生动摇。并说:If no one owns the resource concerned, no one has an interest in conserving it or fostering it: fish is the best example of this. (如果没有人拥有有关的资源,没有人有兴趣去保存它或培育它:鱼就是其中最好的例子。)可见,本题应选 B 项。
30. A. 根据最后一段第一句:It is where prices and markets do not operate properly that this benign trend begins to stumble, and the genuine problems arise. (正是在价格和市场运转不畅的地方,这种良性的趋势开始动摇,真正的问题便出现了。)第二句:Markets cannot always keep the environment healthy. (市场不能永远使环境健康。)所以,本题应选择 A 项。
31. B. 根据第二段:Some thought it was unfair to minority children. Through the past few decades such testing has gone out of fashion and many communities have indeed forbidden it. (有人认为这对少数民族的儿童是不公平的。经过几十年,这种测试已过时了,许多社区实际上已禁止智商测验了。)由此可知,答案为 B 项。
32. C. 根据第三段第一句:... claiming that the state's ban on IQ testing discriminates against their children by denying them the opportunity to take the test. (……声称州政府禁止测验智商剥夺了孩子显示才能的机会,从而歧视了他们。)第三句又说:The judge, therefore, reversed, at least partially, his original decision. (因此,法官至少是部分地改变了最初的决定。)由此可知,本题应选择 C 项。
33. D. 根据第三段第二句:They believed, correctly, that IQ tests are a valid method of evaluating children for special education classes. (他们[黑人父母]认为智商测验是为了进行特殊教育评估孩子的有效方法,这是正确的。)再根据第四段第四句:If a child of any color or group is doing poorly in school, ... whether it is because he or she is of low intelligent, or whether some other factor is the cause. (如果任何一个有色人种或其他民族的孩子在学校里表现很差,……是因为他/她的低智商还是一些其他因素造成的。)由此可见,D 是答案。
34. A. 根据第七段第二句:It is hard to say that what are the best procedures. (很难说什么才是最好的方法。)所以,选项 A 是答案。
35. D. 这是一道推论题。通读全文我们可以知道:为了使不同种族,不同的背景的孩子得到公平的对待,智商测验由不时兴到被禁止,后来又有黑人家庭的父母认为禁止智商测验是剥夺少数民族的孩子展示才能的机会,法官又在一定程度上改变了完全禁止的做法。作者提到 30 年前,鼓励白人家庭收养黑人小孩,后来这种情况又发生变化,认为黑人孩子只能进入黑人家庭。可见种族问题在美国是一个敏感问题。当触及到这样的敏感问题时,美国人的观点可以改变。所以 D 是答案。
36. A. 文章第一段开始就说:it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, ... and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. (无论对一般的公众,还是对社会学家来说,“显而易见”现代社会改变了人们的自然关系,……松懈了对亲戚和邻居的责任,替代它们的则是一面之交

的关系。)第二句接着讲:However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the “obvious” is not true. (然而,最近几年越来越多的研究机构揭示“显而易见”并不真实。)这样提出两种对立的观点。由此可见,答案为A项。

37. B. 根据第一段第一句(后半部分):... that modern society has changed people's natural relations, ... and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. (现代社会改变了人们的自然关系,……替代他们的则是一面之交的肤浅关系。)另外,根据第三自然段开始部分:If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. (如果邻里之间是陌生的,他们不太可能为隔壁年老的夫妇清扫门前道路,对于那些年轻的捣蛋鬼也置之不理。)根据以上内容判断,B项是答案。
38. C. 根据第三段第二句:If neighbors are strangers to one another, ... or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. (如果邻里之间是陌生的,他们不太可能为隔壁年老的夫妇清扫门前道路,对于那些年轻捣蛋鬼也置之不理。)故本题答案为C项。
39. C. 根据第三段第五句:Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a cosmopolitan outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups. ... (大城市的居民比小城镇的居民更可能具有见多识广者的看法,对传统的亲属关系表现出缺少责任,投票赞成左翼候选人,而对于邪教组织……则表现得很宽容)。由此可见,本题应选择C项。
40. A. 这是一道主旨题。只要通读全文就可以掌握文章的中心思想。本文尽管谈到了大城市居民与小城镇居民的一些不同之处。但总的还是以城市中人际关系的特点为主。特别是第三段第一句:These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. (这些发现并不表示城市生活很少或没有差别。)这从反面说明本文的主旨是论述大城市居民与小城镇居民的人际关系之相同之处。

Part III Vocabulary

41. B. 句意:这个奇怪故事中的妇女显然患有严重的精神病。她对一位无辜老人的阴谋就是精神错乱的迹象。B)insanity 意为“疯狂、精神错乱”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)impulse 冲动,刺激;C)inspiration 灵感;D)disposition 部署。
42. D. 句意:当首相走下飞机时,他身后跟着五、六名随从人员。D)attendants 意为“(要人的)随从人员”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)laymen 外行,非专业人员;B)servants 仆人;C)directors 主管,指导者。
43. B. 句意:毫无疑问,这些货物比其他货物的优点是显而易见的。B)superiority 意为“优越,优点”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)prestige 声望,威望;C)priority 优先权;D)publicity 公开,出风头。
44. A. 句意:所有的客人都被邀请参加了婚庆宴会,而且很尽兴。A)feast 意为“宴会”。其他三个选项的意思是:B)congratulations 祝贺,祝贺词;C)festival 节日;D)recreation 消遣,娱乐。
45. B. 句意:煤的价格会按照运途的远近和运费贵贱而变化。B)charges 意为“费用”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)payments 付款,支付;C)funds 基金,资金;D)prices 价格。
46. A. 句意:经理向她承诺,对她的抱怨的情况要进行调查。A)assurance 意为“承诺,担保”。其他三个选项的意思是:B)assumption 假设,设想;C)sanction 批准,同意;D)insurance 保险。

47. C. 句意: 尽管这个模式表面看起来很好, 但它经受不住详细审视。C) scrutiny 意为“细察”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) temperament 气质; B) contamination 污染; D) symmetry 对称。
48. A. 句意: 我们是在经济、社会和文化领域改革的环境中做这项工作的。A) context 意为: “环境, 在…情况下”。其他三个选项的意思是: B) contest 竞赛; C) pretext 借口; D) texture 质地。
49. B. 句意: 虽然要完全了解这种疾病的原因还需要几年, 但对成功疗法的突破很快就会到来。B) a breakthrough 意为: “一项突破”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) distinction 区别; C) identification 身份, 证明; D) interpretation 解释, 说明。
50. C. 句意: 医生经常处于进退两难的境地, 因为他们必须决定是否告诉患者真相。C) dilemma 意为: “进退两难之境”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) puzzle 迷惑不解; B) perplexity 困惑混乱; D) bewilderment 迷惑, 迷乱。
51. D. 句意: 为了纪念历史上重要的日子, 国家规定特殊的节日。D) commemorate 意为“纪念”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) commend 称赞; B) memorize 记住; C) propagate 宣传。
52. B. 句意: 他和美国人的成功谈判, 帮助他巩固了在政府中的地位。B) consolidate 意为“(使)巩固”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) contrive 发明, 设计; C) heave 举起; D) intensify 加强, 强化。
53. C. 句意: 请不要对他无礼的话生气, 因为他不过是想引起注意。C) irritated 意为“激怒”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) distracted 心烦意乱的; B) disregarded 不予理睬的; D) intervened 被干涉的。
54. A. 句意: 一旦你认识到错误, 就应该尽快改正。A) rectify 意为“改正”。其他三个选项的意思是: B) reclaim 收回; C) refrain 克制; D) reckon 估计。
55. C. 句意: 他不会回答记者的问题, 也不会摆出姿势拍照。C) pose 意为“摆姿势(拍照)”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) summon 召唤; B) highlight 突出, 使显著; D) marshal 排列, 集合。
56. A. 句意: 俱乐部将在九月的第一个星期接收新成员。A) enroll 意为“招收(会员或社员)”。其他三个选项的意思是: B) subscribe 捐助, 订阅; C) absorb 吸引, 吸收; D) register 登记, 注册。
57. D. 句意: 如果你不能恰当地管理这些孩子们, 奇弗先生, 他们就会很放肆的。D) supervise 意为“管理, 指导”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) mobilize 动员; B) warrant 保证, 担保; C) manipulate 操作, 使用。
58. B. 句意: 同学们早就在猜测我们的新老师是谁。B) speculating 意为“推测”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) foreseeing 预知; C) fabricating 制作, 建造; D) contemplating 注视, 沉思。
59. A. 句意: 我们应该把我们的精力和青春奉献给我们国家的发展。A) dedicate 意为“奉献”。其他三个选项的意思是: B) cater 投合, 满足; C) ascribe 归因于, 归咎于; D) cling 坚持, 墨守。
60. D. 句意: 正因为我是他的下属, 我的老板觉得他可以毫不尊敬地驱使我。D) subordinate 意为“从属的, 下级的”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) redundant 多余的; B) trivial 无价值的; C) versatile 多才多艺的。
61. A. 句意: 许多科学家仍然怀疑这个研究项目的价值。A) sceptical 意为“怀疑的”。其他三个选项的意思是: B) stationary 固定的, 不变的; C) spacious 大规模的, 广大的; D) specific 明确的。
62. D. 句意: 长时间过度的劳累和工作压力经常会造成抑郁。D) cumulative 意为“累积的”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) total 完全的; B) increased 增加的; C) terrific 可怕的。
63. B. 句意: 人的视力不如鹰的视力敏锐。B) acute 意为“敏锐的”。其他三个选项的意思是: A) eccentric 古怪的; C) sensible 明智的; D) sensitive 敏感的。
64. B. 句意: 做同样的工作女人比男人挣的钱少, 这是不合理的。B) absurd 意为“荒唐的, 不合理

- 的”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)abrupt 突然的;C)adverse 不利的;D)addictive 上瘾的。
65. C. 句意:穿这种鞋容易在潮湿的地上滑倒。C)apt 意为“易于,有…倾向”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)feasible 可行的;B)appropriate 适当的;D)fitting 适合于…的。
66. B. 句意:我们会非常小心,对你告诉我们的事严守秘密。B)confidential 意为“秘密的,机密的”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)rigorous 严厉的,严格的;C)private 私人的;D)mysterious 神秘的。
67. D. 句意:国会议员很愤慨,因为政府没有咨询他们。D)indignant 意为“愤慨的,愤怒的”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)impatient 急躁的;B)tolerant 宽容的;C)crude 粗糙的。
68. D. 句意:美国有些学校是政府办的,其他一些是私立的,还有一些是教会办的。D)endowed 意为“捐助,捐赠”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)ensured 确保,保证;B)attributed 归因于;C)authorized 批准,授权。
69. C. 句意:监狱警卫全副武装,一旦被激怒,随时都会开枪。C)provoked 意为“激怒,招惹”。其他三个选项的意思是:A)intervened 干涉,干预;B)incurred 招致,遭遇;D)poked 戳,刺。
70. A. 句意:许多纯金属用途很小,因为他们太软,很容易生锈,或有其他缺点。A)drawbacks 意为“缺点,缺憾”。其他三个选项的意思是:B)handicaps 障碍,困难;C)bruises 擦伤;D)blunders 大错,失误。

Part IV Error Correct

- S1. the→a(modern footballer 是泛指,而表示特指。)
- S2. inaccurate→accurate(根据上下文,条件句的句意应该是“如果他的目的是明确的”。)
- S3. enjoys the→he enjoys the(主句缺少主语。)
- S4. look up at→look it up at
- S5. year→years(year 应为复数。)
- S6. even if→even(删去 if,even if 意为“即使,虽然”,这里所表达的应该是“甚至连他们自己的身体”,要用加强语气的副词 even。)
- S7. co-operate→co-operated(这里讲的是过去的情况,动词应用过去时。)
- S8. when→after(when 不能作介词,根据句意“在经过漫长的狩猎取食的时期之后,他们变成耕作者。”故应用介词 after。)
- S9. were→was(句子主语 the improved intelligence 是单数。)
- S10. uncertainties→uncertainty(uncertainty 作“不确定,不确定性”解时,是不可数名词。)

2002 年 1 月试题听力原文

Section A

1. W: Is the rescue crew still looking for survivors of the plane crash?
M: Yes, they have been searching the area for hours, but they haven't found anybody else. They will keep searching until night falls.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
2. M: How many students passed the final physics exam in your class?
W: Forty, but still as many as twenty percent of the class failed. Quite disappointing, isn't it?

- Q: What does the woman think of the exam?
3. W: Lots of people enjoy the dancing, do you?
M: Believe it or not, that is last thing I ever want to do.
Q: What does the man mean?
4. W: Jim, I am having difficulty with all the theoretical stuff we are getting in our computer course.
M: Oh, that part I understand, what I can't figure out is how to make it work in my program.
Q: What is the man's problem?
5. W: Did you see Mary somewhere around?
M: Yes, she is in the campus bank applying for a student loan.
Q: What was Mary doing?
6. W: The space shuttle is taking off tomorrow.
M: I know. This is another routine mission. Its first flight was four years ago.
Q: What are they talking about?
7. M: When are we supposed to submit our project proposals, Jane?
W: They are due by the end of the week. We've only two days left. We'll just have to hurry.
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. W: When I go on a diet, I eat only fruit and that takes off weight quickly.
M: I prefer to eat whatever I want, and then run regularly to lose weight.
Q: How does the man control his weight?
9. W: John, can you tell me what in the book interested you most?
M: Well, nothing specific, but I like it over all.
Q: What did the man think of the book?
10. W: How do you like the car I just bought?
M: Well, it seems to run well, but I think it needs a new paint job.
Q: What does the man think about the car?

Section B

Passage One

Niel Rackman and others of Harvard research group have done some researches into the differences between average and good negotiators. They found negotiators with good trade record and studied them in action. They compared them with another group of average negotiators and found there was no difference in the time the two groups spent on planning their strategy. However, there were some significant differences on other points. The average negotiators thought in terms of the present, but the good negotiators took a long term view. They made lots of suggestions and considered twice the number of alternatives. The average negotiators set their objectives as the single points, "we hope to get two dollars", for example. The good negotiators set their objectives in terms of a range, which they might formulate, as "we hope to get two dollars, but if we get one dollar and fifty, it will be all right." The average negotiators tried to persuade by giving lots of reasons. They used a lot of different arguments. The good negotiators didn't give many reasons, but just repeated the same ones. They also did more summarizing and reviewing, checking whether they were understood correctly.

11. What do good negotiators and average negotiators have in common?
12. According to the speaker, what would good negotiators do?
13. According to the speaker, what does an average negotiator usually do?

Passage Two

To most of us, sharks are the most dangerous fish in the sea, and they attack humans. However, according to Dr. Clark, who has studied the behavior of sharks for twelve years, humans are not normally on a shark's menu. What do sharks feed on? Mainly fish and other small sea animals. Dr. Clark also found that sharks don't eat as much food as people think. For instance, a nine-foot shark only needs two pounds of food a day to keep healthy. But she says sometimes sharks starve, and at other times they fill themselves with what they have killed. Around the world there are only about 100 shark attacks on humans each year, ten of which prove fatal. But consider this: in the U. S. alone, about 3 million people are bitten by dogs each year, of these, thirteen people die. "If a shark bites you," says Dr. Clark, "the reason is usually because it mistakes you for its natural food." For example, say you were underwater fishing and saw a shark, you could be in trouble. The shark might go for the injured fish you had attacked and take a big bite of you at the same time. If you go into a shark's territory and threaten it, it might try to bite you, that is because sharks are territorial and tend to guard their territory. Like dogs, they protect the area that they think it's their own.

14. What does the passage say about the eating behavior of sharks?
15. When might a shark attack humans?
16. What do we learn from the passage about sharks?

Passage Three

Science fiction writers have often imagine human beings going to live in Mars, but these days, scientists are taking the idea seriously. It has a great deal to recommended it since it might solve the problem of the over-crowding on the earth. But obviously it would not be worth making the effort unless people could live there naturally. If the atmosphere were like that of the earth, this might be possible, but in fact, it is mostly carbon dioxide. Apart from that, there are other problems to be overcome. For example, the temperature would have to be raised from sixty degrees below zero to fifteen degrees above it. Scientists who study Mars have laid down the program that they can follow. To begin with, they will have to find out, whether life has ever existed on the planet Mars in the past? Secondly, they'll have to make a reliable map of its surface. And finally, they'll have to make a list of the gases. Above all, they'll have to discover how much nitrogen it possesses. Since nitrogen is four-fifth of the air we breathe. They are surprisingly optimistic about raising the temperature on Mars and believe it could be done in two hundred years. It would take a bit longer, though, to transform the atmosphere so that human beings could live there. Scientists estimate that this will take one hundred thousand years.

17. Why are scientists interested in Mars?
18. What is the one of the things that must be done before man can live on Mars?
19. Why do scientists want to find out whether there is sufficient nitrogen on Mars?
20. What is the prospect of people living on Mars?