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100篇

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前 言

英语阅读理解能力是研究生入学考试英语最重要的一项内容。阅读理解部分试题的分数占总分的 40%，该部分得分的高低对研究生入学考试总成绩的影响很大。为帮助广大考生在入学考试中取得优异成绩，我们根据大纲要求编写了该书。

本书共选编英语阅读理解文章 100 篇。文章题材广泛，涉及科普、经济、社会生活、人文、环境等方面。每篇文章后所附的题目按考研大纲要求以深层次问题为主，涉及文章的主旨大意、作者的观点态度、据上下文推断词意、据文章的思路判断、推理等。难度与研究生入学考试英语阅读理解试题的难度相当。且每篇后均有词汇注释和答案详解，帮助考生透彻理解文章并掌握答题技巧。

我们相信，只要考生认真通读本书，掌握答题思路与分析方法的要领，反复练习，并融会贯通，一定会明显提高英语阅读水平，从而大大增强应试信心与能力，并最终取得英语入学考试的优良成绩。

由于编写时间仓促，难免有疏漏之处，热忱欢迎广大读者指正。

本书属于“双博士”品牌系列丛书。“双博士”品牌系列丛书，以其独有的魅力和卓越的品质被誉为最受大学生欢迎的教辅丛书，销量居全国同类书榜首。全国约有三分之一的大学生及考研考生读过或正在使用本品牌系列考研丛书及大学类教学参考书。本品牌丛书封面、封底都带有“书标”（此书标已由国家商标局注册）。该系列品牌丛书，在读者中已树立起不可替代的品牌形象，引起了媒体的广泛关注。中央电视台 1999 年 9 月 15 日—10 月 15 日在《99 全球财富论坛》特别节目及“东方时空”黄金时间，强档推出该品牌系列丛书，成为当时图书界传媒热点。1999 年 11 月 5 日《光明日报》第九版以“图书市场面临商标竞争时代”为标题，以“胡东华系列双博士品牌文教图书引起关注”为副标题做了报道。后被多家报纸转载。《中国青年报》、《新闻出版报》、《中国文化报》、《中国教育报》、《大学生杂志》等报刊，对该品牌系列丛书也作了相应报道。

编者、策划者
2001 年 3 月于北京大学

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UNIT ONE

Passage 1 - 1

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly ^{the} younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "the data are still inconclusive." "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. [It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who work well with the team. "

1. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that _____.

- ☒ A. inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
 B. science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
 C. scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
☒ D. unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research
2. The author asserts that scientists _____.
 A. shouldn't replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought
☒ B. shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things
 C. should write more concise reports for technical journals
 D. should be confident about their research findings
3. It seems that some young scientists _____.
 A. have a keen interest in prediction
 B. often speculate on the future
 C. think highly of creative thinking
☒ D. stick to "scientific method"
4. The author implies that the results of scientific research _____.
☒ A. may not be as profitable as they are expected
☒ B. can be measured in dollars and cents
☒ C. rely on conformity to a standard pattern
 D. are mostly underestimated by management

Passage 1 - 2

The WAP ^{forum} got on track in 1997 with secret meetings at Ericsson's headquarters in Sweden and AT&T's office in Seattle. Agreeing to a wireless Internet standard allows the carriers to use the same Internet software on all kinds of phones; it also helps developers write one set of software for all handsets. By the middle of 1998, the parties published the first WAP specifications, based in large part on Phone.com's "UP Browser" and server software. Though the forum essentially opened the door for anyone to create WAP software, Phone.com has a big head start. "If you walk into a Radio Shack today," boasts Phone.com VP Ben Linder, "every model has our microbrowser on it."

But Phone.com is now quickly moving from the catbird seat to the hot seat. Many of the major handset makers, eager to grab the market for themselves, plan to use Phone.com software only until they catch up. Nokia says it will put its own WAP browser into all its new smart phones by the end of the year. Motorola also says its own browser will go into its handsets later this year.

Then there's Microsoft. The Redmond, Wash. - based software giant has been sniffing around the wireless ^{periphery} periphery for years with little success. Last month it finally jammed a foot in the door by signing a deal with Ericsson to put a WAP version of its Web browser (dubbed Microsoft Mobile Explorer) into the Swedish manufacturer's phones by 2001. The deal targets the lucrative territory of connecting business users with their corporate data. Windows CE general

venediy 陈俊 孙俊

manager Jonathan Roberts says the new browser will let mobile - phone users access their e - mail, corporate databases and personal information much of it stored on computers that use Microsoft software.

Rossmann and Phone.com seem unruffled by all the competitive jousting. That's not surprising; since its June IPO, the company's stock has risen a dramatic 1,500 percent on the market's faith in the wireless Web. The company's offices in Redwood City, lavishly furnished by former tenant Steve Jobs for his old company, NeXT, are the picture of Valley affluence. The free - floating stairwells were designed by I. M. Pei, the fancy bathroom sinks by German manufacturer Hansgrohe. Phone.com believes that only it can produce WAP software that is truly interoperable on all different kinds of handsets. As for Microsoft, Rossmann respects the software giant but says the wireless industry is "the farthest away from its center of gravity, the PC."

But Rossmann and his team aren't standing still. In the past few months they've used their stock wampum to point the company in new, perhaps more secure directions. Last week Phone.com bought speech - recognition company @Motion to remedy the fact that browsing the Web on 12 miniature buttons can be a tricky proposition. When the technology is added to Phone.com's server software, users will be able to surf the Web on their phones with spoken commands. The company also has recently signed deals with content providers like the Weather Channel to make their sites available to mobile - phone subscribers. Gartner Group analyst Ken Dulaney calls this "a survival strategy. They're acting like Netscape, trying to add as many features as they can and stay ahead of the game." Considering Netscape's defeat in the first browser war, it may not be the most comforting model for Phone.com. But then again, Netscape made history."

1. Why did they set a wireless Internet standard?

A. It allows the carriers to use the same Internet software on all kinds of PCs.

☒ B. It helps developers write one set of software for all handsets.

C. They published the first WAP specifications based in large part on Phone.com's "UP Browser" and server software.

D. In agreeing to that standard, "every model has our (Phone.com) micro browser on it".

2. Microsoft has been sniffing around the wireless periphery for years, but last month it signed a deal with Ericsson. What's the reason?

A. It has achieved little success in years, so it turned to other strategies to compete with its rivals.

☒ B. It wants to put a WAP version of its Web browser into the Swedish manufacturer's phones by 2001.

☒ C. It aims at the lucrative territory of connecting business users with their corporate data.

D. Then the mobile - phone users can access their e - mail, corporate databases and personal information much of it stored on computers that use Microsoft software.

3. What is the Phone.com's response to the competitive jousting?

☒ A. Phone.com believes that only it can produce WAP software that is truly interoperable on all different kinds of handsets.

☒ B. Rossmann respects the software giant but says the wireless industry is "the farthest away

from its center of gravity, the PC”.

C. Rossman and his team aren't standing still. They have used their stock wampum to point the company in new and more secure directions.

☒ D. All of the above.

4. Which of the following statement is Not correct?

☒ A. Now many of the handset makers are eager to grab the WAP browser market for themselves.

☐ B. Ericsson will put its own WAP browser into all its new smart phones later this year.

☐ C. Phone.com bought speech - recognition company @ Motion to remedy the fact that browsing the Web on 12 - miniature buttons can be a tricky proposition.

☐ D. Mobil - phone users might be able to surf the Web on their phones with spoken command in the future.

motion 动作 提议 (n) sign 签字
vt 化装
motion 提议 名词 XRB

Passage 1 - 3

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and 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 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 III 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 US 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 III 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.

1. From the second paragraph we learn that _____.
 - ~~A.~~ the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries
 - ~~B.~~ physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
 - C. changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law
 - D. it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage
2. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will _____.
 - ~~A.~~ face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
 - B. experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
 - ~~C.~~ have an intense fear of terrible suffering
 - ~~D.~~ undergo a cooling off period of seven days
3. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of _____.
 - A. opposition
 - B. suspicion
 - C. approval
 - D. indifference

Passage 1 - 4

Perhaps most puzzling than purring is the cat's ability to survive falls. A research shed light on this ability in 1987. The cat's habit of falling out of open windows provided the researchers with an opportunity to study 115 cats that had fallen from highrise apartments in New York City. The average fall was 5.5 stories. Of the 115 cats studied, 90 percent survived, including one cat that fell 32 stories onto a sidewalk and suffered only mild chest injury and a chipped tooth. Interestingly, cats that fell from 9 or more stories suffered fewer injuries than those falling from lower heights. Among cats that fell from 9 to 32 stories, only 5 percent suffered fatal injuries, but 10 percent of those that fell from 7 or fewer stories died.

How do cats manage to take falling so easily? For one thing, in comparison to human beings, a cat is much smaller and lighter. Also, a cat has more body surface area in proportion to its weight than a human being has. This increase in surface area results in greater air resistance, which slows the fall. The important thing, however, is that a falling cat apparently positions itself to form a sort of parachute (降落伞). Less than one second after it starts to fall, a cat quickly rights itself in midair with all four legs pointing downward. The cat's inner ears act like an internal gyroscope, telling the cat which direction it is falling. With the legs pointed downward, the cat then spreads its legs so that its body forms a sort of parachute that increases air resistance. With its limbs flexed, the cat also cushions the force of impact by landing on all four legs. The force of the impact is distributed through the muscles and joints.

The researchers believe that the parachute effect comes into play mainly above four stories, at the point where the cat has reached its greatest rate of descent. Of the 115 cats the researchers studied, only 1 of 13 that fell nine or more stories sustained a bone fracture, whereas most to the cats that fell from lower cats stories suffered some type of broken bone.

1. In the research it was found that the cats tend to suffer injuries or death when they fell from _____.

- ~~A~~. the highest story of the building
~~C~~. the middle stories of the building
 2. The key to the cat's survival of high falls lies in _____.
~~A~~. its body size
~~C~~. its body weight
 3. Cats that fall from high places _____.
~~A~~. take some time to adjust itself in midair
~~W~~ look like the shapes of parachutes
 4. The parachute effect starts _____.
 A. in the middle of the cat's fall
 C. at the beginning of the cat's fall
~~B~~. the lowest story of the building
~~D~~. the fourth to seventh stories of it
 B. the size of its body surface
~~D~~. its posture in the falling
 B. always spread itself as fully as possible
 D. points their ears to the falling direction
~~B~~. when its fall reaches the highest speed
 D. towards the end of the cat's fall

Passage 1 - 5

The main idea of these business-school academic is appealing. In a world where companies must adapt to new technologies and source of competition, it is much harder than it used to be to offer good employees job security and an opportunity to climb the corporate ladder. Yet it is also more necessary than ever for employees to invest in better skills and sparkle with bright ideas. How can firms get the most out of people if they can no longer offer them protection and promotion?

Many bosses would love to have an answer. Sumantrra Ghoshal of the London Business School and Christopher Bartlett of the Harvard Business school think they have one: employability. If managers offer the right kinds of training and guidance, and change their attitude towards their underlings, they will be able to reassure their employees that they will always have the skills and experience to find a good job—even if it is with a different company.

Unfortunately, they promise mere than they deliver. Their thoughts on what an ideal organization should accomplish are hard to quarrel with: encourage people to be creative, make sure the gains from creativity are shared with the pans of the business that can make the most of them, keep the organization from getting stale and so forth. The real disappointment comes when they attempt to show how firms might actually create such an environment. At its nub is the notion that companies can attain them elusive gods by changing their implicit contract with individual workers, and treating them as a source of value rather than a cog in a machine.

The authors offer a few inspiring example of companies—they include Motorola, 3M and ABB—that have managed to go some way towards creating such organizations. But they offer little useful guidance on how to go about it, and leave the biggest questions unanswered. How do you continuously train people, without diverting them from their everyday job of making the business more profitable? How do you train people to be successful elsewhere while still encouraging them to make big commitments to your own firm? How do you get your newly liberated employees to spend their time on ideas that create value, and not simply on those they enjoy? Most of their answers are platitudinous; and when they are not they are unconvincing.

1. We can infer from the passage that in the past employee _____.
☒ A. had job security and opportunity of promotion
☒ B. had to compete with each other to keep his job
☐ C. had to undergo training all the time
☒ D. had no difficulty climbing the climbing ladder
2. What does the writer of this passage think of the ideas of Ghoshal and Bartlett?
☒ A. Very instructive.
☐ B. Very inspiring.
☒ C. Hard to implement.
☒ D. Quite hash.
3. In their fork, Ghoshal and Bartlett discuss _____.
☒ A. changes in business organizations
☐ B. contracts between employers and employee
☐ C. employment situation
☒ D. management ideas
4. This passage seems to be a(n) _____.
☒ A. book review
☐ B. advertisement
☐ C. news report
☐ D. research paper

词汇注释

Passage 1 - 1

unpredictability
microscope

不可预见性
显微镜

Passage 1 - 2

handset
catbird
periphery
jammed
lucrative
corporate
CE
unruffled
joust

n.

n.

n.

pp.

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外围

拥塞

有利益的; 获利的; 合算的

组织

用户工程师

不骚动的; 不混乱的; 安静的

马上枪术比赛; 马上枪术比赛大会

进行马上枪术比赛

富裕; 富足; 丰富

互操作; 相互可操作性

订户; 签署者; 捐款者; 认购者

网景公司; 浏览器程序

微软软件公司

△ affluence

interoperability

subscriber

Netscape

Microsoft

commitment

Passage 1 - 3

territory
terminally
haste
euthanasia
diagnose
haunt
claw

地方;领土
最终的
急忙;匆忙
安乐死
诊断;判断
常到;经常与……交往
爪,似爪之物

Passage 1 - 4

pur
opportunity
comparison
proportion
gyroscope
flex
cushion

发出呼噜声
机会;良机
比较,相似
比例;比率
旋转器,回转仪
弯曲;使肌肉弯曲
垫子;弹性物

Passage 1 - 5

ladder
implicit
reassure
elusive
diverting
promotion

阶梯
暗示的;绝对的
向……再保证
令人困惑的;躲避的
有趣的;快乐的
提升,提拔

参考答案及解析

Passage 1 - 1

1. (A) 牛顿的例子是用来说明头脑要比试验重要。
2. (B) 科学家不应该忽视不能预见的事物的观察。由文章第二段中“Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research.”可以看出选 B。
3. (D) 由文章第三段中“you might gather the impression that they find the ‘scientific method’ a substitute for imaginative thought.”可知年轻的科学家们是很坚持“科学的方法”的。
4. (A) 由文章第三段后半部分可推定科学研究的结果可能并不如他们所料的那样有利润。

Passage 1 - 2

1. (B) WAP(无线入网协议)论坛于 1997 年正式启动,在瑞典的爱立信总部和西雅图 ATT 公司召开了秘密会议。承认一个无线网络标准使得生产商们在所有的手机上使用同样的因特网软件。而且这将有助于开发者为所有的手机编出一套软件来,第一项表述错在个人电脑

上。其它两项均正确。

2. (C) 微软在手机这个边缘无线产业外不屑一顾地徘徊了好几年, 成绩惨淡。但是这个位于华盛顿州的电脑界巨人上个月终于在这个行业中插了一只脚进来。它与爱立信签了一项协议, 将在 2001 年之前把其浏览器的 WAP 版装进这个瑞典公司的手机中。此举的目的在于争取使商业用户, 使用他们的合作成果, 尚是有利可图的市场。
3. (D) 面对激烈的竞争, Rossmann 和 Phone.com 公司似不为所动。在无线网络市场上, 公司的股票从六月份以来已狂增了 1500 个百分点, 所以他们的这种态度也就不足为奇了。Rossmann 虽然很尊敬微软, 但是对于微软与爱立信的合作, 他说“无线产业与它(微软)的重心, 个人电脑, 实在是相去甚远”, 见原文。
4. (B) 只要认真阅读文章就不难挑出这一项来, 爱立信已和微软签约, 使用微软生产的 WAP, 而诺基亚和摩托罗拉分别宣布将在今年后半年使用自己的网卡。由于 Phone.com 收购了 @Motion 公司, 如果把该公司的语音识别技术结合入其服务软件中, 那么用户就可以通过声音命令来上网游览了。参见原文最后一段。

Passage 1 - 3

1. (D) 由文章第二段第一句话“ The full import may take a while to sink in. ”可看出认识法律的重要性需要时间。
2. (A) 由文章最后一段中“ I'm not afraid of dying…… ”可以看出 Lloyd Nickson 将冷静的面对死亡。
3. (C) 由全文可看出作者的态度是支持的。

Passage 1 - 4

ZWC ZWC

1. (D) 参考第一段最后两句。研究发现, 从 9 层以上的楼层坠下的猫只有 5% 的伤亡, 而从 7 层或 7 层以下坠落的猫却有 10% 的伤亡。考生应该注意的是, 同选择项 D 相比, 有关选择项 A、B、C 表达的内容文章未提供此项数据, 因此很难判断其正误。
2. (D) 文章第二段解释了猫从高空坠落而不致死亡的原因。原因有几方面: 其一, 猫身体较小; 其二, 就其重量而言, 猫身体表面积(body surface)大, 相应地, 其下落阻力大; 其三, 正如该段第五句所指出的, 更重要的是猫下落时的姿势, 这一姿势使下落的猫取得了一种降落伞效应, 该效应增加了下落阻力, 缓冲了下坠力(见该段最后两句)。由以上分析可见, 猫的大小、体重、表面积虽然都有关系, 但不是解释猫高空下坠而存活的主要原因。
3. (A) 降落伞效应是这样形成的: 在开始下降后不到一秒种的时间里, 猫在空中迅速调整它的下落姿势, 使四脚向下, 摆正身体(rights itself)。猫耳朵内部有一个像回转仪一样的机制, 告诉它下落的方向。然后, 猫展开四肢, 降落伞效应就形成了。B 意为: “总是尽力舒展开身体”。原文提到的是猫展开四肢(spread its legs); C 意为: “看起来像个降落伞的形状”, 原文说的是形成(在功能方面)像个降落伞式的东西(form a sort of parachute)或具有降落伞效应(parachute effect), 并非指状如降落伞; D 意为: “将耳朵指向下降方向”。原文并未提到耳朵的方向。请参阅第二段第五至第八句。
4. (B) 第三段第一句指出, 快落到第四层时, 猫的下降速度达到最高, 这时, 降落伞效应开始起作用(comes into play)。这里关键不在于下落到几层, 而在于下降速度是否达到最大这一状态。

Passage 1 - 5

1. (A) 由文章第一段最后一句话中“if they can no longer offer them protection and promotion”中隐含着过去雇员有工作保障和升迁的机会。
2. (C) 由第三段第一句话“Unfortunately, they promise more than they deliver.”可以看出作者的口气是很难实行。
3. (D) 由第二段可看出谈论的是雇佣情况, “employability”。
4. (A) 在第四段中谈论到作者 authors, 因而是一本书的评论。