

硕士研究生入学考试 英语试题

精解及 解题思路

■ 王 胜 狄红秋 主编



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硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

精解及解题思路

主 编：王 胜 狄红秋
副主编：李长昇 朱 强
编 委：刘汝佳 范 云
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精解重点

纵横联系

快捷高效

方便实用



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PREFACE

随着我国经济的发展和高层次人才的需求,大学本科毕业生就业的竞争日趋激烈,因而参加硕士研究生入学考试的人越来越多,谋求研究生层次的教育已成为求职的捷径。在全国硕士研究生入学考试中,英语一直占有非常重要的位置。许多考生感觉英语考试难度大,在复习过程中投入很大的精力。如何帮助他们在较短的时间内尽可能快地提高自己的英语水平和应试能力是一件非常重要的任务。我们在长期的英语教学和辅导学生参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的过程中积累了丰富的经验,其中之一就是让考生熟悉考试的形式和题型,这无疑会使其增添信心,使其有的放矢,增加获胜的机会。

在过去的十几年中,硕士研究生入学英语考试的题型发生了很大的变化,主要由“结构与词汇”、“完型填空”、“阅读理解”、“英译汉”和“写作”等五个部分组成。考试时间为180分钟,分“客观题”和“主观题”两大类。要求考生:掌握所有语法现象和语法结构;掌握至少5 300个基本词汇;具有综合运用英语语言知识和阅读理解的能力;具有将英语翻译成汉语的能力;具有运用英语进行写作、表达思想和观点、阐述事实的能力。这些要求都是最基本的要求,真正的考题有可能会适当超出这些限制。例如派生词汇就不属于基本词汇;“阅读理解”部分允许含有3%的超出《考试大纲》的词汇等。由此可以看出,考生一定不能只局限于大纲的要求,要尽可能拓展自己的知识与技能,增加词汇量,知识越全面、词汇量越大,考试的成绩就越好。

在这十几年中,全国硕士研究生入学考试经过了多次重大改革。1991年取消了“汉译英”,增加了“写作”,合并了几项“填空”,同时将整体的题量从68题增加到76题。在1994年的调整中又增加了两篇“阅读理解”,同时将“填空”与“改错”合并成为“结构与词汇”,但整体题量没有变化。除1997年对《考试大纲》所规定的词汇表进行了修订之外,1994年至2000年的考试题型、题量及难度没有变化,保持着比较稳定的状态。从2001年开始至2002年,无论从《考试大纲》还是考试形式上都做了重大调整。2001年去掉了“结构与词汇”中的“改错”题,并在“完型填空”中又增加了10个空格,使这部分的题量增为20题;同时将“改错”部分的分数转移到“写作”中,从而使“写作”部分所占比例加大,也预示着考试重心在转移,侧重于考查考生的技能,从以往的“客观题”的测试转移到“主观题”的测试。2002年对《硕士研究生入学考试大纲》做了重大调整,这也是现在的考生十分关心的内容。此次调整中,去掉了“结构与词汇”,增加了“听力”;将“完型填空”改为“英语知识运用”,在基本题型不变的同时融入了“结构与词汇”的测试内容;“阅读理解”和“翻译”合并,分为A(阅读)和B(翻译)两个小部分;“阅读理

前

言

PREFACE

解”的篇目也从5篇减至4篇;“翻译”同以前基本一样,但侧重点有所区别,它主要是通过翻译来测试考生对文章的理解,分值也由以前的每题3分降至每题2分。在这些调整中,最重要的应该是“听力”部分。其详细的试卷结构可见下表。2002年的考试首次出现了听力试题,但由于各种因素,听力部分的分数(20分)将不记入成绩,只作为参考。2003年,听力部分已正式成为试卷的一部分,分数也首次记入考生的成绩。

部 分	节	材料的形式	指导语言	测试要点	题 型	题数	分数
听 力 (20分)	A	一段对话或独白 (180~200词) (放两遍录音)	英 语	特定和具体信息	填充表格	5	5
	B	一段对话或独白 (280~320词) (放两遍录音)	英 语	特定和具体信息	补全句子 或简答题	5	5
	C	三段对话或独白 (200~300词) (放一遍录音)	英 语	理解大意/细 节,推断词义, 判断态度/意图	多项选择 (四选一)	10	10

从以上的几次调整中我们看出,考试正在逐渐与大学英语教学的总体趋势一致,也符合国家对高等教育的整体要求,即从学生死记硬背语法规则转向强调技能的培养。

本书以历届考题为基础,对往年的题目进行了详细的归纳和总结,并进行了系统分析。全书讲解生动细致,深入浅出,使考生在复习的同时能够有效地把握考试的重点和难点。考生在复习中知道往年考试的形式和深度是很重要的,因为这样才会做到有的放矢。把往年的试题作为一把标尺来衡量自己,在分析往年考试题目过程中提高考生理解命题意图的能力,从而为考生提供一种心理准备,使他们能够在临场快速进入角色。考生在阅读历年试卷分析之后,会渐渐对它的基本规律有一种具体的、真实的了解,对基本的考点有一个直观的掌握。这对参加研究生入学考试的考生来说都是非常重要的。只有知己知彼、准备充分,才能临场不乱,稳操胜券。

限于作者的学识水平,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎批评指正,同时祝广大考生在考试中获得成功。

编 者

2003年10月于天津

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2003 年

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B, and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have five minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to Answer Sheet I.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For questions 1~5, you will hear a talk about Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Boston Museum of Fine Arts	
Founded (year)	1870
Opened to the public (year)	1
Moved to the current location (year)	1909
The west wing completed (year)	2
Number of departments	9
The most remarkable department	3
Exhibition Space (m ²)	4
Approximate number of visitors/year	800,000
Programs provided	classes
	lectures
	5
	films

1. 1876

本题要求考生回答何时该博物馆对公众开放的。很多考生过于紧张,当刚听到It was founded in 1870时就慌忙用笔记录时间,由于平时对数字训练不多,对seventeen和seventy的读法又听不太清楚,导致他们未能听完这句话的后半部分“and opened to the public in 1876”,因而写错答案。其实如果稍加注意就可发现1870这个数字已在前面出现。一般说来,在一篇文章中不可能两次考同一个数字的,因此1870是不可能的。这里提示一下,在监考中我们发现有的考生习惯于抛开试题,一心一意地去听播放的内容,等听完之后利用几秒钟时间去选答案,这种做法是不可取的,除非考生有极强的记忆力。单就Part A而言完全可以采取边听边做的方法,因为框格里边实际上已经给了我们许多信息了,而且它的试题一般来说也是根据听力材料播放的顺序给出的,就本题而言,不难写出正确答案1876。

2. 1981

题目要求填出该博物馆的西翼完工时间。在1、2题之间有很长的一部分没有相关问题。因此在此期间考生可稍作放松,主要等着west的发音就可以了,当听到The most recent addition to the building is its west wing时考生应该立刻变得敏感起来去听后面部分“designed by a Chinese-American Architect and completed in 1981”,此时时间很容易就被捕捉到了。

3. Textiles

题目的表格里The most remarkable department中的department已在上一格中提到,所以本题关键在于听与remarkable相关的部分,这个词或其他与本词意义相近的词应为考生捕获信息的重要词语,当听到the most remarkable one is textiles时答案自然出来了。注意答题时要拼写正确单词,2003年的一些考生不会准确拼写该词从而丢掉一分,这是很可惜的。

4. 19,137

本题要求考生对数字写法比较熟悉,英语数字每三个数字要有一个分隔符,本题19,137m²读为nineteen thousand one hundred and thirty seven square meters,此时一定要注意-teen和-ty的发音区别,不要写成90,137m²。

5. concerts

由表格可以看出本道题考查的是例举,在听材料时尤其要注意lectures之后的词,答案应为concerts。

Part B

Directions:

For questions 6~10, you will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will

hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

What should be the primary source of help for a troubled couple?

6

(the couple) themselves

题干问的是对于一对有矛盾的夫妻的最基本的帮助是什么?这道题开始是由女主持人问的,专家在回答时特意重复了一遍这句话的主要部分,实际上给考生提了个醒:注意,答案来了。紧接着专家说:the couple themselves。这个短语中 themselves 是表示强调的反身代词,即使考生没听清 the couple 那么也应该在这个词上找到答案,注意 the couple 的写法。

Writing down a list of problems in the marriage may help a troubled couple discuss them _____.

7

constructively

本题要求回答通过写下婚姻中的问题,可有助于帮助有矛盾的夫妻该如何讨论这些问题。在读本题时可抓住主干: writing, help, discuss...至于其余部分由于时间有限可略过去。在听的过程中要注意这几个词,因为让考生听懂、听清并记住每个词是不可能的,如能对照题干听出题干中单词的音来那就已经足够了,而不需要弄清每个词的确切含义,当听到 The idea is to discuss these 时考生应立即全神贯注,因为关键词 discuss 出现了,后面的一个词为 constructively “有建设性的”,为本题答案。

Who should a couple consider seriously turning to if they can't talk with each other?

8

a qualified psychologist

本题题干要求回答 who, 谁的问题。这只需考生听出表示人的意思的词就可以了,至于题干中 who 后面的又是主句又是从句的,考生可根据自己的时间可看可不看。对话中的 expert 说 If people feel so bitter that they can't even talk with each other, they should consider very seriously a qualified psychologist. 后半句为主句,提出了这个人是一位合格的心理学家。本句话比较长,但当考生大体看了一眼考题的话可以发现考题题干中也有一个 if 短分句,而题干要求回答的是关于主句部分,因此,在听到 expert 说到 if 时考生应马上警觉注意听后面的主句,找这个人是谁。注意 psychologist 的写法,如果考生对此词不会写的话可以照着读音猜一下试试,而不要因为对单词拼写不确定而交白卷。

Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their _____.

9

good intentions

本题题干对 priests (牧师) 提出质疑, 与所要填充的词最近的是 despite their, 那么听的时候要对 despite 一词着重听一下, 可知道 despite good intentions “尽管是好意”。

According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder?

absence

本题的选择可以根据上下文的提示。最后采访者问 How useful is the try of separation? 考生应该听懂这句话的最后一个词 separation “分开, 分离”, 那么 expert 应对 separation 做一个评价了。题干所说的古语就出在这位专家的回答中, 而且是最后一句中的 absence。本题如果第一次没听清也没关系, 因为磁带将会被放两次, 既然知道最后一题与 separation 相关又出现在对话的最后一句, 那么一方面可以注意听, 另一方面可以积极思考 separation 的同义词中哪个词与句中 expert 所说的那个词发音相似, 这样一来 absence 就很容易被听出来了。

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded materials. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11~13 are based on the following talk about nap, you now have 15 seconds to read questions 11~13.

11. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they _____.

[A] sleep in three distinct parts

[B] have many five-minute naps

[C] sleep in one long block

[D] take one or two naps daily

D 本题要求回答的是为什么孩子有旺盛的精力。选项 A “在三个不同时段睡觉”, B “小睡多次”, C “大睡一次”, D “每天小睡一两次”。如果考生注意观察过孩子的起居规律可以发现他们经常在白天会有一两次的打盹, 尤其是午后, 因此选项 D 应为正确答案。当然答题还需去听播放的材料, 不能完全凭印象或想当然。本段的第二句话实际上已经给了一个提示 The solution: 解决方法是睡 5 分钟小觉, 紧接着出现 children, 这时考生需要一边听一边看考题, 本句话的前半部分基本与考题相同, 而 because 之后是考生需要选择的, 那么原文中说 because they nap once or twice a day。在听这一分句时考生应对 nap 的发音非常熟悉, 因为它是本文的中心词, 而这一分句的重点 once or twice 正好与 D 选项的 one or two 相符。A、C 选项出现在以后的部分, 因为录音只播放一遍, 应该不会造成误选。B 选项有可能被误选, 因为前一句话中提到了 five-minute nap 这一词组, 这就需要考生要对一般的英语文章有所了解, 英语文章一般在文章开始的第一、第二句中提到全文的观点, 第一或第二句被称为主

题句, 以后该段落中的各个句子都应为其服务, 既然主题句中提到了 a five-minute nap, 那么本段应力图证明一次短觉的意义而非 many, 因此 B 项应是不合适的。

12. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by _____.

[A] its genes

[B] its habit

[C] its mental state

[D] its physical condition

A 本题题干询问的是婴儿的睡觉模式是由什么决定的。如果不听原文我们可先用排除法选择一下, C 选项 its mental state “精神状态”, B 选项 its habit “习惯”, 既然是婴儿, 他还谈不上什么精神状态问题, 至于习惯, 应为后天人们的培养所造成的, 而且不同婴儿不可能共有一种习惯。同样, D 选项也不正确。因为各个婴儿的身体状况也不尽相同, 而本文作者在前文中已说过五岁以下的孩子都有旺盛的精力, 因为他们都有一个共性, 就是都遵从从一个睡觉模式: 白天都小睡一两次。答案只有 A 选项 its genes “基因”。我们在听录音时两次听到 programmed 这个词, 第二次是和 “genetically” 连在一起使用的, 译为 “按照基因程序的”, 即使 genetically 这个词考生没听清, 根据 programmed 也能做出正确选择。

13. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should _____.

[A] take some refreshment

[B] go to bed early

[C] have a long rest

[D] give in to sleep

D 本题实际上是对全文的一个总结: 本文建议说, 如果你白天感到疲惫, 你应该如何做, 那么考生听录音时尤其要注意听关于总结性的单词, 在录音最后我们听到 “so”, 表明作者要得出结论了。So if you find yourself feeling sleepy through the day, don't feel your being lazy by giving in to sleep and having a nap, 如果你白天感到困了, 不要为自己不得不小睡一会而感到自己太懒了。这句话比较长, 但考生没有必要听懂每个词, 也不必完全理解整句话的意思, 考生只需看着题干和选项就可以了。录音中的 if 从句在题干中有, 那么可以忽略不计, 不考虑其具体意义, 然后我们听到 don't feel your being lazy... 这应为主句, 主句中可以听到 giving in to sleep, 那么答案很明显为 D。

Questions 14~16 are based on the following interview with Sherman Alexie, an American-Indian poet. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14~16.

14. Why did Sherman Alexie only take day jobs?

[A] He could bring unfinished work home.

[B] He might have time to pursue his interests.

[C] He might do some evening teaching.

[D] He could invest more emotion in his family.

B 题干询问的是为什么 Alexie 只做白天的工作? 中心词为 day jobs, 那么关于工作方面的录音应该认真去听, 当我们听到 ... worked at a high school exchange program 时

应意识到答案即将出现，果然后面一句话：I thought I do ... to support my writing. 至此可以断定作者做的工作肯定是为了继续其事业的；B选项很可能是正确答案。选择A项的考生是没有听清本句后面一句话的从句中 would 和 wouldn't 的发音区别，wouldn't 有很明显的鼻音，而 would 则以摩擦音 [d] 为结尾音，这一发音差别在 could 与 couldn't, should 与 shouldn't 等词之间也有很好的体现。选择C项的考生是根本没有听懂这几句关键句，因为文中未涉及 evening teaching 问题。选择D项的学生是听懂了部分句子，但又凭空想像加了一个 family，这就造成了选择错误。

15. What was his original goal at college?

[A] To teach in high school.

[B] To write his own books.

[C] To be a medical doctor.

[D] To be a mathematician.

C 题干问的是诗人上大学的初衷是什么。本题在诗人的第二次回答问题时给出了答案 At that time, I was going to be a physician. C选项“医生”为合适的选项。A选项在做14题时已经被否认掉了，因为教书是为了支持其写作。D选项的错误在于作者在提到 math 时同时又提到了 and science, 表明 mathematician 应有并列项选择。选择B的考生主要是没弄明白这道题的题干，从文章开始的提示我们知道被采访者现在是作家，而本题问的是诗人起初的愿望是什么。original 这个词实际已经暗示诗人开始想做的事业肯定和写作无关或正好相反。

16. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?

[A] To follow his father.

[B] For an easy grade.

[C] To change his speciality.

[D] For knowledge of poetry.

B 本题问的是为什么诗人后来选了诗歌写作课。根据录音中几次提到的否定词 nobody, not, nothing 可以推测A选项“追寻父亲的足迹”是不对的，录音中提到了 copying my father's love for books 很多考生以此为选择依据，但他们忽视了该句子后面的转折词“but”，这是一个重要词，通常能够指明作者的论述重点。C选项“为改变其专业知识”，录音中并未提到 speciality 或它的同义、近义词，因此C选项正确的可能性极小。D选项“为了学习诗歌知识”，在录音中我们两次听到关于 poetry 的地方，但未听到 knowledge 的发音，而是听到了 fun 和 easy 等词的发音，因此B项应为更可能的选项。

Questions 17~20 are based on the following talk about public speaking. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17~20.

17. What is the most important thing in public speaking ?

[A] Confidence.

[B] Preparation.

[C] Informativeness.

[D] Organization.

B 本题询问的是在公众演讲时最重要的是什么？本题并不难选，因为第一句话已经给出了答案：In public speaking, the watch word is preparation. 因为考生此时注意力较集中，本句话又比较短，重点又较突出，所以考生在这道题上犯错的机会不大。C

选项“供给信息”、D选项“组织”在文章中并未提到。选择A项“信心”的考生过于想当然了，没能注意听取录音内容。

18. What does the speaker advise us to do to capture the audience's attention?

[A] Gather abundant data.

[B] Organize the idea logically.

[C] Develop a great opening.

[D] Select appropriate material.

C 本题题干询问的是说话者为使我们在演讲时能吸引听众的注意力提出了什么建议。本题的选择稍有些难度，因为四个选项均在文章中出现过且A、B、D选项中均有较长的可能似曾相识的单词，此时考生不妨试一下简要符号记忆，即自己设计出一些自己懂得的符号，如考生首先听到 you have gathered the needed data，关于 data，部分的考生可在A项 data 前迅速记下“nd”代表 needed，接着听到 determined what is appropriate to the listener's understanding and acceptance levels，考生可在D项 appropriate 之后迅速记下“lvl”代表 levels 或干脆用汉字记下“水平”二字，然后是听到 organized the ideas so they flow logically 考生可在B项后打一对勾，但在其后的材料中说话者并未对此展开进一步论证，考生可在B项对勾后再画叉，表明此项不深入，最后考生听到 developed a great opening that you know will capture the attention of even the day-dreamers in your audience，考生可在C项后注释一个对勾，并记下本句的中心词 attention，因为在题干中已出现 attention，所以该词的记忆并不难，这样一来，即使考生在听录音时没来得及选出正确答案，那么在最后几秒中的检查涂卡时，也有个印象，从而做出正确的选择，这种简要符号记忆法考生应注意，在平常多做训练，尤其是在听英语新闻时，这种方法尤其适用。

19. If you don't start working for the presentation until the day before, you will feel ____.

[A] uneasy

[B] uncertain

[C] frustrated

[D] depressed

A 题干询问如果你直到演讲前一天才开始准备的话，你将感觉如何？本题的选择可先根据常识进行推测，C项“有挫折感”，D项 depressed “感到沮丧的”应出现在不成功的演讲之后，而不该出现在之前；A、B选项倒是都有可能，可继续听录音，当听到 If you waited ... 从句时，考生应格外注意听主句，因为题干中出现的也是从句，要求回答的是主句部分，果然后面的主句说 you'll be anxious and with good reason, anxious 与 uneasy 意义很相近，因此A项必对无疑。

20. Who is this speech, most probably meant for?

[A] Those interested in the power of persuasion.

[B] Those trying to improve their public image.

[C] Those planning to take up some public work.

[D] Those eager to become effective speakers.

D 本题是一道综合推论题，由于文章主要讲述演讲之前的注意事项，因此可以推定，本文主要是针对那些想成为优秀演讲者的人的。A、B、C选项与 public speech “公共演讲”均无关，因此D选项为正确答案。

Part A

Boston Museum of Fine Arts is privately funded Museum of fine arts. *It was founded in 1870 and opened to the public in 1876.* Originally housed in Coply Square, the museum moved in 1909 to its current location in another district in Boston. The building was designed by an American architect Guy Lowell and features a grand dome, with ceiling paintings by the American painter John Singer Sargent. The most recent addition to the building is its west wing designed by a Chinese-American Architect *and completed in 1981.* The museum is divided into 9 departments including classical, ancient Egyptian, decorative arts and sculpture, paintings, contemporary and *the most remarkable one is textiles.* The collections range from ancient history to the present and include such pieces as the silver liberty bow, portraits of George Washington and Martha Washington, painted by Gilbert Charles Stewart and a number of works by French painter Claude Monet. *The gallery exhibition space is 19,137m².* About 800,000 people visit the museum each year. In addition to its galleries, collections and traveling exhibitions, the museum provides programs that *include classes, lectures, concerts and films for adults, children and families.*

Part B

W: When a couple runs into marriage problems, where should they turn?

M: *The primary source of help should be the couple themselves.* The last book I wrote, Four Week-ends To An Ideal Marriage, describes how people can strengthen communication by setting aside a special time or place to meet and discuss their relationship. If they can't communicate verbally, they might at least write down a list of things that they feel have gone wrong in the marriage. *The idea is to discuss these matters constructively,* not to be vicious in the criticism. Some church groups have been very successful with marriage-encounter weekends that help couples with this process.

W: What if couples can't work things out for themselves?

M: If people feel so bitter that they can't even talk with each other, *they should consider very seriously a qualified psychologist.* And I stress qualified, because there are a lot of unqualified people out there who can make things worse. The best approach, I believe, is to ask your family physician. If you are having some family problems or marriage problems, who would you seek out? *In the main, priests, despite good intentions,* are not successful in counseling troubled couples except for those who have had special training in the behavioral sciences. If those two approaches don't work, then maybe the only solution is divorce. This is particularly true if one of the parties simply refuses to work toward repairing the marriage, or, having gone through counseling, does not want to implement the idea suggested.

W: How useful is the try of separations?

M: There is value only if during the course of the separation, the parties are actively doing something

to come close together and to find solutions to their problems. *Merely relying on the old notion that absence will make the heart grow fonder never works.*

Part C

Passage A

If you feel tired all the time, you don't necessarily need to go to bed earlier. The solution could be as simple as taking a five-minute afternoon nap. *Children under five have an abundance of energy and one of the reasons is because they nap once or twice a day.* Many sleep experts think we are programmed to take a nap during the day, and getting back into this habit can be a solution for those who feel tired all the time. Professor Crise Ezekosky of the Sleep Advisory and Assessment Center thinks that one can feel refreshed after just five minutes' sleep and research has shown that concentration and attention are improved after even a short nap. *Sleep is genetically programmed in babies and it's only as we get older that we learn to sleep about 8 hours at night and not at all during the day.* But most research suggests that we are not physically designed to sleep for one long single block. Before the working day became 9:00 to 5:00, all western sleep patterns were all broken up. Research has shown that in the Middle Ages people's sleep quite often occurred in 3 distinct parts. A nap in the afternoon, an early evening nap and another longer sleep until dawn. *So if you find yourself feeling sleepy through the day, don't feel your being lazy by giving in to sleep and having a nap.* Your increased energy and alertness will make the rest of your day extra productive.

Passage B

W: Good morning, Doctor Sherman Alexie. Let's talk about your life, where do you come from?

M: I come from the Raze, an Indian reservation. I grew up there, lived there until 18. I lived on and off the reservation for the next 6 or 7 years during college. I lived here after I graduated, worked at a high school exchange program. I thought I do that kind of job to support my writing. *Day jobs that require no emotional investment beyond 8 hours at day where I wouldn't need to bring work home.* I didn't want to be part of management or anybody important at the job. I wanted to be completely replaceable, that is what I thought I would be doing for most of my life and writing. Then I got a ground and my first book got a front-page review in the New York Times Book Review.

W: When did writing enter your life?

M: Books are always being in my life. My dad loved books and most of what he read were westerns—spy novels, mysteries. I grew up loving books, copying my father's love for books. But nobody has showed me a book written by an Indian, not even one piece of poem. Nothing. *At that time, I was going to be a physician.* I loved math and science, I got to college, couldn't handle physiology, and was looking around for options and took a poetry-writing class for fun.

W: Poetry was your way in?

M: Yes, that's where I started. I took the class *and honestly, I just thought it would be an easy grade.* But I completely underestimated poetry and what it would do me and the realm of possibility for it. I took the class and was hooked about ten minutes after reading my first contemporary poem.

Passage C

In public speaking, the watch word is preparation. Most of us tend to put things off, at least occasionally. It's so easy to put things off especially those things we do not look forward to doing. So if the speaking engagement is several weeks off, we may feel that we still have plenty of time. But as the day draws closer, we begin to panic. Don't let this happen to you. Start preparing as soon as you're given or accept the speaking assignment. You have much to do and to do it right will take time. How much better your speech will be and how much better you'll feel if you have taken the time to do it right! When you are prepared, you have gathered the needed data, determined what is appropriate to the listener's understanding and acceptance levels, organized the ideas so they flow logically, selected examples and other supports for your ideas and made them interesting to your listeners, developed a great opening that you know *will capture the attention of even the day-dreamers in your audience*, checked out the room where you'll be speaking and requested any feasible changes you wish in the set-up of the room. If you are prepared, you are confident that you can best convey your message to you listeners. *If you waited until a few days before your presentation to begin to prepare*, or worse, yet, the day before, no doubt you'll be anxious and with good reason. And now there is not enough time to engage in more than a superficial attempt. Both you and the audience will feel uncomfortable, like retirement planning. It is never too early to start preparing for your presentation. So, start preparing right away.

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 are 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.

文章大意

教师们应该留意青少年所经历的情感的、智力的和身体的各方面的变化,并认真思考他们如何能最好地适应这些变化。孩子们不仅要适应身体上的变化,而且也要应付来自于智力和情感上的各种挑战,他们有较强的自我意识并急需从自我成功中获取信心,因此,我们应设计出一些使大多数孩子能够获取成功的活动,如发表学生们自己写的书评,展出学生们的艺术作品等,众多的小俱乐部能为学生们提供展示其各种才能的机会,很多孩子渴望自己从属于某个有成人在幕后支持的组织。由于孩子们的注意力集中的时间一般是较短暂的,因此各项活动应具有多样性,以使学生们能够保持一种活跃状态。成年人应该帮助孩子们设计他们力所能及的各种角色并帮他们制定明确的规则从而使他们获得一种责任感。

21. [A] thought [B] idea [C] opinion [D] advice

A 本题考查的是 thought, idea, opinion 和 advice 四词的用法。give serious thought 意为“认真思考”,其他三个选项均不能带入上述短语之中。这里把四个词的含义的细微差别再介绍一下: idea 强调把某种具体的东西抽象化,如 a mind filled with innovative ideas; thought 强调的是深思熟虑之后得出的想法、看法; opinion 意为“观点,看法”,暗含一种具有争议性的意味,如 experts seemed to be of a different opinion; advice 通常指在职业上或技术上凭知识和经验而得出的意见、看法,并告诉或指导他人如何去做,通常后面加介词 on,如 a book of advice for would-be entrepreneur on management.

22. [A] strengthen [B] accommodate [C] stimulate [D] enhance

B 本题需要通过上下文的意思来选择。本句大体可先译为:他们也需要给予孩子们建议,建议他们如何最好地应对这些变化。下文中有一句话是 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges,译为“他们正在使自己逐步适应他们新的身体又要适应智力和精神上全新的挑战”。通过上下文的意思可以看到,教师们应该为学生们如何最好地适应这些变化提出建议。A 选项 strengthen “加强”,B 选项 accommodate “使适应变化”,C 选项 stimulate “激发”,D 选项 enhance “增强提高”,因此 B 选项为正确答案。

23. [A] care [B] nutrition [C] exercise [D] leisure

C 本题考查了两处。(1) and 的用法。“and”为并列连词,其前后的词语应为并列关系。(2) 上下文意思。本句后半句中 competition 一词译为“竞争”,而 A 选项 care “关心,在意”,B 选项 nutrition “营养”,D 选项 leisure “休闲”都不太可能涉及竞争问题,只有 C 选项 exercise 既与 movement 相对应,又可让人联想到比赛中的竞争,因