

英语综合应试高分必备丛书



# 硕士研究生 学位课程考试 英语考点详解与自测

谭云杰 冯建奇 主编

湖南大学出版社

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# 前 言

《硕士研究生学位课程考试英语考点详解与自测》一书是专为各类攻读硕士研究生学位课程的学员参加全国外语水平考试英语统考而设计的应试参考书。针对性强是本书的主要特色之一。

全书由真题和模拟题两大部分组成。真题四套（1998至2001年考题）、模拟题四套。全部试题中的各类小题，既有答案详解，又传授了解题技巧。因此，实用性强是本书的第二大特色。

我们建议广大读者采用综合法使用本书，如听力材料可作为写作的范文，改错材料可作为词汇、语法复习资料，阅读理解也可作为英汉互译材料等。我们还建议广大读者自己动手做些归纳性的工作，以期举一反三，收到事半功倍的效果。

限于水平，书内难免出现疏漏和错误，欢迎广大读者批评和指正。

谭云杰

2003年2月10日于长沙

# 目 次

2001 年试题及答案详解 .....	[1]
2000 年试题及答案详解 .....	[30]
1999 年试题及答案详解 .....	[60]
1998 年试题及答案详解 .....	[93]
模拟题 1 及答案详解 .....	[121]
模拟题 2 及答案详解 .....	[143]
模拟题 3 及答案详解 .....	[169]
模拟题 4 及答案详解 .....	[200]

## 2001 年试题及答案详解

## Paper One 试卷一

## Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points)

## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two speakers are talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose A on the ANSWER SHEET and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A. To the park.

B. Downtown.

C. To the bar.

D. To the show.

2. A. Go and see Karen.

B. Go to the art gallery.

C. Tell Karen he's fine.

D. Ask Karen for advice.

3. A. The game has been put off.

B. The game hasn't started yet.

C. She wants to know who is winning.

D. The game is almost over now.

4. A. At a hotel.

B. In a tent.

C. In a house.

D. On a boat.

5. A. 15 dollars.

B. 4 dollars.

C. 11 dollars.

D. 26 dollars.

6. A. Because it's really effective.

B. Because it doesn't work.

C. Because it has harmful side effects.

D. Because it only works temporarily.

7. A. About three hours.

B. Twenty or thirty minutes.

C. Less than an hour and a half.

D. Just under two hours.

8. A. They are very expensive.

B. They are very easy.

C. They are given by a strict teacher.

D. They are very rewarding.

9. A. A shop assistant.

B. Her neighbor.

C. A policeman.

D. Her colleague.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will first hear a conversation and then a talk. At the end of the conver-

sation and the talk, you will hear some questions. All of them will be read only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

**Questions 10 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 10. A. He has to finish writing a paper. | B. He must talk with Professor Lawrence. |
| C. He has to take a math test.           | D. He's going to a conference.           |
| 11. A. Science.                          | B. History.                              |
| C. Maths.                                | D. Literature.                           |
| 12. A. Teach him how to write a poem.    | B. Help him with his maths.              |
| C. Walk with him to the library.         | D. Review the last exam with him.        |

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the talk you have just heard.**

- |   |          |   |          |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| 13. A. Two.   | B. Three | C. Four                                   | D. Five. |
| 14. A. Make sure there are good locks on all the windows and doors. |          |   |          |
| B. Talk to other people who rent apartments in the same building.   |          |   |          |
| C. Walk around the apartment for dangerous signs.                   |          |   |          |
| D. Check the water and electricity to see if they are working.      |          |   |          |
| 15. A. Read the lease carefully and sign it.                        |          | B. Deposit some money in a bank.          |          |
| C. Sign the contract and pay a security deposit.                    |          | D. Ask the landlord for a damage deposit. |          |

## Part II Vocabulary (15 minutes, 15 points)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section there are fifteen sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. The temperatures are somewhat lower than the average temperature in May this year.  
A. rather      B. very      C. a little      D. less
17. He must not allow this unusual barrier to stop him from fighting against the enemy.  
A. interior      B. obstacle      C. interruption      D. interference
18. Next semester, Susan must take three compulsory courses.  
A. formal      B. voluntary      C. practical      D. required
19. Should either of these situations occur, wrong control actions might be taken and a potential accident sequence initiated.  
A. imported      B. installed      C. started      D. interviewed
20. Now about half of the women who work in social welfare are part-time, as compared to 38% in the private sector.  
A. guarantee      B. farewell      C. well-off      D. well-being
21. It is not clear whether the increase in reports is stemmed from greater human activity or is simply the result of more surveys.  
A. flows      B. comes      C. derives      D. originates
22. This is the sort of case in which judges must exercise the arbitrary power described a moment ago.  
A. avail      B. use      C. have      D. display
23. Recent studies have posed the question as to whether there is a link between film violence and real violence.  
A. supposed      B. poised      C. aroused      D. raised
24. Floods have undermined the foundation of the ancient bridge.

- A. weakened      B. reached      C. spoiled      D. covered
25. A frequently cited example of the endangered species is the panda.  
A. worried      B. neglected      C. reduced      D. mentioned
26. Some psychologists argue that the traditional idea "spare the rod and spoil the child" is not rational.  
A. helpful      B. kind      C. sensible      D. effective
27. Providing first-class service is one of the tactics the airline adopts to attract passengers.  
A. methods      B. attitudes      C. thoughts      D. solutions
28. Before you decide on a vocation, it might be a good idea to consult a few good friends.  
A. career      B. holiday      C. plan      D. research
29. The police are trying to get back the stolen statue.  
A. detain      B. retrieve      C. track      D. detect
30. Because of adverse weather conditions, the travelers stopped to camp.  
A. local      B. unfamiliar      C. good      D. unfavorable

### 【答案详解】

16. 答案为 C。句中 somewhat 意思为“有点”，“稍微”。四个选项分别为：A. rather 相当；B. very 很，非常；C. a little 少量，少许；D. less 更小地，更少地。

译文：今年五月份气温较平均气温略低一点。

17. 答案为 B。句中 barrier 意思为“障碍”，“障碍物”。四个选项分别为：A. interior 内(部)的，室内的；B. obstacle 障碍；C. interruption 打断，插话，中止；D. interference 干涉(扰)，介入。

译文：他必须不让这不寻常的障碍妨碍他与敌人做斗争。

18. 答案为 D。句中 compulsory 意思为“强制的”，“必修的”。四个选项分别为：A. formal 正规的；B. voluntary 自愿的，志愿的；C. practical 实际的，实用的；D. required 必需的，必修的。

译文：苏珊下学期必须修三门必修课。

19. 答案为 C。句中 initiate 意思为“开始”，“发动”。四个选项分别为：A. import 进口，引进；B. install 安装，安置；C. start 开始；D. interview 接见，访问，面试。

译文：如果发生了这两种情况中的任何一种，人们就可能采取错误的控制行为而带来潜在的事故后果。

20. 答案为 D。句中 welfare 意思为“福利”。四个选项分别为：A. guarantee 保证；B. farewell 告别，欢送会；C. well-off 富裕的；D. well-being 幸福，福利。

译文：在社会福利事业中，工作的妇女大约一半是兼职，而在私营部门兼职工作的有 38%。

21. 答案为 D。句中 be stemmed from 意思为“起源于”，“由……造成”。四个选项分别为：A. flow 流动，飘扬；B. come(from) 来自于；C. derive (from) 源出，起源；D. originate (from/in) 发源，发生。

derive from 强调某物是另一物的源头或派生了某物。如：Thousands of English words derive from Latin. 英语有成千上万的词源自拉丁语。come from 的含义比较宽泛。originate from/in 强调某物是另一物的起因或起点。如：The quarrel originated in rivalry between two tribes. 争论是由两个部落之间的竞争引起的。句中 be stemmed from 也是强调一物是另一物的起因，所以此题的最佳答案为 D。

译文：目前尚不清楚是更多的人类活动，还是更多的调查结果导致了报告的大量增加。

22. 答案为 B。句中 exercise 意思为“行使”，“运用”。四个选项分别为：A. avail 利用；B. use 使用，利用；C. have 拥有；D. display 显示，表现，陈列，展览。比较有干扰作用的是选项 A。当 avail 表示“利用”的时候，它的用法应为“avail oneself of”。如：You should avail yourself of every opportunity to practice speaking English. 你应该利用每一个机会练习说英语。

译文：在这种案例中，法官们必须行使刚才所描述的专断权。

23. 答案为 D。句中 pose 意思为“提出(问题)”。四个选项分别为：A. suppose 假定，料想；B. poise 使均衡；使……保持某种姿态；C. arouse 唤醒，唤起，激起；D. raise 提出。

译文：最近的一些研究提出了电影暴力是否与现实生活暴力有关联的问题。

24. 答案为 C。句中 undermine 意思为“逐渐削弱”，“逐渐破坏”。四个选项分别为：A. weaken 减弱，削



弱; B. reach 到达, 达到; C. spoil 破坏, 损坏; D. cover 覆盖。

译文: 洪水破坏了古桥的地基。

25. 答案为 D。句中 cite 意思为“引证”, “引用”。四个选项分别为: A. worry 担心; B. neglect 疏忽, 不顾; C. reduce 减少, 减低; D. mention 提到, 提及。

译文: 人们经常提及的濒危物种之一是大熊猫。

26. 答案为 C。句中 rational 意思为“理性的”, “合理的”。四个选项分别为: A. helpful 有帮助的; B. kind 亲切的, 和蔼的; C. sensible 明理的, 明智的; D. effective 有效的。

译文: 一些心理学家辩论说“孩子不打不成器”的传统观念没有道理。

27. 答案为 A。句中 tactics 意思为“战术”, “策略”。四个选项分别为: A. method 方法, 办法; B. attitude 态度, 看法; C. thought 想(看)法, 思想; D. solution 解决, 解答。

译文: 航空公司采取的吸引顾客的策略之一就是提供一流的服务。

28. 答案为 A。句中 vocation 意思为“职业”, “行业”。四个选项分别为: A. career 职业, 生涯; B. holiday 假期; C. plan 计划; D. research 研究。

译文: 在你决定选择职业前, 不妨征求一些好朋友的意见。

29. 答案为 B。句中 get back 意思为“找回”, “追回”。四个选项分别为: A. detain 拘留, 扣押; B. retrieve 重新得到, 取回, 挽回; C. track 跟踪, 追踪; D. detect 发觉, 检测出。

译文: 警察正在设法追回被盗的雕塑。

30. 答案为 D。句中 adverse 意思为“不利的”。四个选项分别为: A. local 地方的; B. unfamiliar 不熟悉的; C. good 好的; D. unfavorable 不利的。

译文: 由于天气状况不利, 旅行者们停下来宿营。

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section there are fifteen incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

31. These last 22 years have really been amazing, every prediction we've made about improvements have all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come over                      B. come down                      C. come along                      D. come true
32. Anyone breaking the rules will be asked to leave \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at the spot                      B. on the spot                      C. for the spot                      D. in the spot
33. Mary succeeded in living \_\_\_\_\_ her extraordinary reputation.  
A. up to                      B. up                      C. down                      D. on
34. Other guests at yesterday's opening, which was broadcast \_\_\_\_\_ by the radio station, included the Governor and the Mayor.  
A. alive                      B. live                      C. lively                      D. living
35. The manager was told when he was \_\_\_\_\_ that his was a pressure job.  
A. appointed                      B. pointed                      C. assigned                      D. disappointed
36. Her husband is interested in designing electronic \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. management                      B. safety                      C. devices                      D. routine
37. Gestures are an important means to \_\_\_\_\_ messages.  
A. convey                      B. study                      C. exploit                      D. keep
38. \_\_\_\_\_ preparations were being made for the Prime Minister's official visit to the four foreign countries.  
A. Wise                      B. Elaborate                      C. Optional                      D. Neutral
39. This local evening paper has a \_\_\_\_\_ of twenty-five thousand.  
A. number                      B. contribution                      C. circulation                      D. celebration
40. Susan loves chocolate so much that she can hardly resist its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sight                      B. brand                      C. variety                      D. temptation
41. On the local market, \_\_\_\_\_ fruits and vegetables are now commonly sold.  
A. exotic                      B. enough                      C. limited                      D. famous
42. After a few months, the immigrants became \_\_\_\_\_ to the new environment.  
A. confident                      B. sick                      C. happy                      D. accustomed
43. If your \_\_\_\_\_ lively pets become passive, they might be ill.  
A. traditionally                      B. rarely                      C. normally                      D. continually
44. Speech is the \_\_\_\_\_ ability possessed only by human beings.  
A. unique                      B. average                      C. collective                      D. single
45. John seldom drinks coffee because he doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ the taste.  
A. stand for                      B. care about                      C. cope with                      D. care for

### 【答案详解】

31. 答案为 D: come true 实现。四个选项分别为: A 项 come over “从远处来; 改变立场或意见”。如: Won't you come over to Beijing for a holiday? 你不来北京度假吗? He will never come over to our side. 他绝不会改变立场参加我们这一边。B 项 come down “坍塌, 倒下, 下降”。如: In the storm a tree came down. 在这场暴风雨中, 一棵树被刮倒了。Inflation is starting to come down. 通货膨胀开始下降了。C 项 come along “(祈使)再努力点; 出现, 到达; 进步, 变好”, 如: Come along, now — some one must know the answer! 再想想看——一定有人知道答案的! When the right opportunity comes along, he'll take it. 当良机到来时, 他会抓住的。The garden is coming along quite nicely. 那花园越来越美。D 项 come true “实现”, 如: His dream finally came true. 他的梦想终于实现了。

译文: 过去的 22 年真的很神奇, 我们预计的所有进步都实现了。

32. 答案为 B: on the spot (在现场)。四个选项中, 只有 B 是固定搭配词组, 意为 “在现场; 当场”。如: The police were on the spot within a few minutes of hearing about the crime. 获悉该项犯罪后几分钟, 警察即赶到了现场。The bullet struck his head and he was killed on the spot. 子弹击中了他的头部, 他当场就被打死了。很显然, 此题需要的意思为 “当场”, 所以答案为 B, 其他的选项均为起迷惑作用的干扰项。

译文: 任何违反规则的人都会被勒令当场离开。

33. 答案为 A: up to。本题考的是动词的固定搭配。在选项中能够与 live 搭配使用的有 A, C 和 D。live up to 意为 “达到预期的标准, 够得上”, 如: He didn't live up to his reputation. 他与他的名声不符。live down “改正行为, 而使 (以往的过错、丑行等) 被人遗忘”。live on “靠……生存”, 如: He lives on his wife's income. 他靠妻子的收入过活。由此可以看出, 只有 A 符合题意, 指玛丽没有辜负她的名声。

译文: 玛丽没有辜负自己的良好声誉。

34. 答案为 B: live (现场地, 直播地)。从该句可以看出, 空格中需要的是修饰 broadcast 的词, 而在四个选项中, 只有 live 可以做副词用, 其意为 “现场直播”, 如: The conference will be broadcast live. 会议将现场直播。lively 虽以 -ly 结尾, 似乎是副词, 但实际上是形容词, 意为 “有生气的, 活泼的; 逼真的, 栩栩如生的, 生动的”。如: The patient seems little more lively this morning. 那病人今天早晨精神似乎好些了。alive 也是形容词, 意为 “活着的, 有活力的, 活泼的”。如: Who is the greatest man alive? 当今最伟大的人物是谁? He is very much alive. 他非常活泼。living 可以做形容词和名词, 其意思分别为 “活着的, 现存的” 和 “生计, 生活”。如: No living man could do better. 当代的人没有一个能做得比这更好。What do you do for a living? 你做什么来维持生计?

译文: 出席昨天那场由电台现场直播的开幕式的其他来宾还包括州长和市长。

35. 答案为 A: appointed (任命)。从该句很容易看出, 答案应在 A 和 C 之间选择, 所以本题考的是同义词辨析。虽然 appoint 和 assign 都有 “指派, 选派, 任命” 的意思。但其用法却不尽相同。assign 的用法为 assign sb. to sth. 或 assign sb. to do sth., 如: Soon they assigned him to new post. 不久, 他们派他到一个新的工作岗位。Upon graduation she was assigned to the position of accountant of the school. 一毕业她就被任命为学校的会计。appoint 的用法为 appoint sb. sth. 或 appoint sb. to sth., 如: He was appointed professor

in the university for life. 他被任命为那所大学的终身教授。从以上可以看出, assign 的用法是把某人指派或任命到某个工作岗位上去, 后面要接介词 to 或跟动词不定式, 表示做某项具体的工作。如放在本句中, 它的用法应为: He was assigned to the post of manager. 所以选项 C 应被排除。而 appoint 后可以直接接“职务”作为宾语补足语, 所以答案应为 A。

译文: 经理在被任命时得知他的工作很有压力。

36. 答案为 C: devices(设计, 设备)。本题考的是固定搭配。management“管理, 经营”, 如: reorganize the management of a company 改革某公司的经营管理。safety“安全”, public(road /traffic)safety 公共(行车/交通)安全。device“设计, 方法; 器具, 设备”, 如: employ all kinds of devices 采用各种手段; invent a safety device 发明一种安全装置。routine“例行公事, 常规”, 如: break the routine 打破常规。从上可以看出, 能够与 electronic 搭配使用的只有 C, 并且其他三个选项也不能与动词 design 搭配使用, 所以答案为 C。

译文: 她的丈夫对设计电子设备感兴趣。

37. 答案为 A: convey(传达, 表达)。本题的关键是要认识句中的关键词 gesture“手势, 姿势”。四个选项的意义分别为: convey“传达, 表达”, 如: Words fail to convey my feelings. 言语不能表达我的情感。This picture will convey to you some idea of the beauty of the scenery. 这幅画可将那处风景的美丽向你传达一二。exploit“利用, 剥削; 开发, 开采”。如: The company exploited its workers with long hours and low pay. 该公司用长工时、低工资的方法来剥削工人。study“学习, 研究”; keep“保持, 维持”。根据题意, 手势只能是传达或表达信息的一种重要手段, 所以答案为 A。

译文: 打手势是传达信息的一种重要手段。

38. 答案为 B: elaborate(精细的, 详尽的)。本题的关键是要清楚四个选项中哪个能与所修饰的词 preparation 搭配使用。四个选项意义分别为: wise“聪明的, 明智的”, 此词一般是指人的头脑聪明或决定明智。如: It is wise of you to keep out of debt. 你不借债是明智的。He made a very wise decision. 他做出了明智的决定。elaborate“精细的, 详尽的”, 指某物制作精细、完善、仔细。如: elaborate plans 细心完成的计划, an elaborate design 精心的设计。optional“可以任选的, 非强制的”, 如: optional subjects at school 学校的选修课。neutral“中立的, 中立国的”, 如: a neutral nation 中立国, remain neutral 保持中立。从以上分析可以看出, 只有 elaborate 可以修饰 preparation, 所以答案为 B。

译文: 人们正在为首相正式访问这四个国家做着精心的准备。

39. 答案为 C: circulation(循环, 流通; 发行量)。四个选项意义分别为: number“数量”, a number of“若干, 许多”。如: I have a number of reasons. 我有若干条理由。A number of students were absent yesterday. 昨天许多学生缺课。contribution“贡献, 捐助”, 如: He made a contribution of \$30 000 towards a fund. 他向某基金会捐赠了 3 万美元。circulation“循环, 流通; 发行量”, 如: Open windows increase the circulation of air in a room. 开着的窗户促进室内空气的流通。The magazine is enjoying a wide circulation. 该杂志销路很广。celebration“庆祝, 庆典”, 如: The victory deserves celebration. 这一胜利值得庆祝。从以上分析可以看出, 如果选 A, 在 twenty-five thousand 后面应有被修饰词, 所以答案应为 C。

译文: 这家地方晚报的发行量达 25 000 份。

40. 答案为 D: temptation(引诱, 诱惑)。四个选项意义分别为: sight“视力; 景象”; brand“烙印, 标记; 商标, 牌子”; variety“变化, 多样化”。如: The garden offers a variety of attractions. 这花园有种种引人入胜之处。temptation“引诱, 诱惑”, 如: yield to/give way to temptation 屈服于诱惑, resist temptation 抵制诱惑。根据以上词义并结合题意, 答案应为 D。

译文: 苏珊太喜欢吃巧克力了, 她很难抵挡住诱惑。

41. 答案为 A: exotic(奇异的; 异国情调的)。四个选项为异形异义词, 所以解此题的关键是要读懂题句的含义。题句中表时间的词 now 起到一个今昔对比的作用, 指现在被作为大众化的水果和蔬菜在过去一定是比较不常见或比较奇特的。四个选项意义分别为: exotic“奇异的; 异国情调的”, enough“足够的”, limited“有限的”, famous“有名的”。由此可见, 答案应为 A。

译文: 外来水果和蔬菜在当地的市场上普遍有售。

42. 答案为 D: accustomed(习惯于)。本题考的是固定搭配。四个选项意义分别为: accustom“使习惯”, be accustomed to“习惯于……”, 如: This is not the kind of treatment I am accustomed to. 这不是我所习惯的

那种待遇。confident“确信的,自信的”,be confident of“有信心的,有把握的”,如:He feels confident to passing /that he will pass the examination. 他自信能考及格。They are confident of success. 他们有信心能成功。sick“有病的;恶心的,想吐的”,be sick of...“对……感到厌倦,厌恶……”,如:I am sick to death of being blamed for everything that goes wrong. 每个差错都归咎于我,真把我烦死了。happy“幸福的,愉快的”,be happy about /at sth. “因某事而感到高兴”。由此可见,能够与空格后的介词搭配使用并且符合题意的只有选项 D。

译文:移民们几个月后就适应了新环境。

43. 答案为 C: normally(通常)。四个选项意义分别为:traditionally“传统地”,指传统的习俗与信仰已存在了很长时间而没有改变。rarely“罕有地,不常地”,如:I rarely eat in restaurants. 我很少在饭馆吃饭。He visits us only rarely nowadays. 如今他很少来看望我们。normally“通常”,指某物经常发生或处于某种状态,如:Meetings are normally held three or four times a year. 会议通常一年开三次到四次。continually“不停地,频频地”,指某物在一段长时间内不断重复,尽管有或长或短的间歇,如:It has been raining continually for more than a week. 雨断断续续地下了一个多礼拜了。根据以上分析,只有 C 符合题意。

译文:如果你原本很活泼的宠物变蔫儿了,它们很可能是病了。

44. 答案为 A: unique(惟一的,独一无二的),指某特征除了此物之外,其他东西都不具备,如:The problem is by no means unique to this region. 这问题绝不是这个地区所独有的。可见此词符合题意,因为语言是人类所独有的。其他三个选项意义分别为:single“单个的,一个的”,它强调某物的单一性,如:We heard a single shot. 我们只听到一声枪响。average“平均的;一般的,通常的”,如:The average age of the boys in this class is fifteen. 本班男生的平均年龄是 15 岁。He is a boy of average intelligence. 他是个智力平常的男孩。collective“集体的,共同的”,如:collective leadership 集体领导。

译文:语言是人类独有的能力。

45. 答案为 D: care for(喜欢,喜好,计较)。如:Nobody will care for you so long as you remain selfish. 只要你还是这样自私,就没有人会喜欢你。另外三个选项意义分别为:stand for“代表,所指的是”,如:What do the letters N. B. stand for? N. B. 这两个字母代表什么? I condemn fascism and all it stands for. 我谴责法西斯主义及其所代表的一切。care about“关心”,如:She thinks only of herself; she doesn't care about other people. 她只想到自己,从不关心别人。cope with“处理,应付”,如:The mayor should take steps to cope with the holiday rush. 市长应采取措施解决假日食宿繁忙的问题。

译文:约翰很少喝咖啡,因为他不喜欢咖啡的味道。

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 25 points)

**Directions:** There are five passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

#### Passage 1

Americans usually consider themselves a friendly people. Their friendships, however, tend to be shorter and more casual than friendships among people from other cultures. It is not uncommon for Americans to have only one close friend during their lifetime, and ① consider other “friends” to be just social acquaintances. This attitude probably has something to do with American mobility and the fact that Americans do not like to be dependent on other people. They tend to “compartmentalize” (划分) friendships, having “friends at work”, “friends on the softball team”, “family friends”, etc.

[1] Because the United States is a highly active society, full of movement and change, people always seem to be ② on the go. In this highly charged atmosphere, Americans can sometimes seem brusque (无礼的) or impatient. They want to get to know you as quickly as possible and then move on to something else. Sometimes, early on, they will ask you questions that you may feel are very personal. [2] No insult is intended; the questions usually grow out of their genuine interest or curiosity, and their impatience to get to

the heart of the matter. And the same ③ goes for you. If you do not understand certain American behavior or you want to know more about them, do not ④ hesitate to ask them questions about themselves. Americans are usually eager to explain all about their country or anything "American" in which you may be interested. So much so in fact that you may become tired of listening. It doesn't matter because Americans tend to be uncomfortable with silence during a conversation. They would rather talk about the weather or the latest sports scores, for example, than deal with silence.

On the other hand, don't expect Americans to be knowledgeable about international geography or world affairs, unless those subjects directly involve the United States. Because the United States is not surrounded by many other nations, some Americans tend to ignore the rest of the world.

46. The general topic of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. American culture                      B. American society  
 C. Americans' activities                  D. Americans personality
47. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. Americans do not like to depend on other people.  
 B. Friendships among Americans tend to be casual.  
 C. Americans know a lot about international affairs.  
 D. Americans always seem to be on the go.
48. The phrase "highly charged" (paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. extremely free                          B. highly responsible  
 C. very cheerful                           D. full of mobility and change
49. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Americans want to participate in all kinds of activities  
 B. Americans' character is affected by their social and geographical environment  
 C. Americans do not know how to deal with silence  
 D. curiosity is characteristic of Americans
50. According to the passage, Americans tend to ignore the rest of the world because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they are not interested in other countries  
 B. they are too proud of themselves  
 C. their country does not have many neighboring nations  
 D. they are too busy to learn about other countries

### 【汉语脚注】

- ① 考虑,照顾,认为                      ② [口] 在进行活动,忙碌,刚要动身  
 ③ 攻击,可以应用于                      ④ 犹豫,踌躇,不愿

### 【词汇结构】

① consider: to think carefully about; to think or deem to be; regard as; to take into account; bear in mind; to show consideration for; to esteem; regard; to form an opinion about; judge 仔细考虑;认为或相信;把……看做;体贴关心;对……评价;判断;考虑到;顾及;尊重;看重。如: to consider waste to be criminal 认为浪费是有罪的。Her success is not surprising if you consider her excellent training. 如果你考虑过她所受的良好训练,你对她的成功就不会惊讶了。failed to consider the feelings of others 未能照顾到他人的感情。

② on the go: be busy, active [口] 在进行活动,忙碌;刚要动身;败落;有醉意。如: She has been on the go all day. 她终日忙碌。

③ go for (sb.): go to fetch; attack; be applicable to 去拿[喊,找,请],尽力得到;攻击;可以应用于;拥护,支持;赞助;[口] 猛烈攻击,袭击。如: go for much/nothing 被认为大有用处/毫无用处。

④hesitate: to be slow to act, speak, or decide; to pause in uncertainty; waver; to be reluctant; to speak haltingly; falter 犹豫行事、说话或做决定迟缓;停顿;停下来;动摇;不情愿;言语支吾;说话结结巴巴;hesitate at nothing 毫不犹豫地做某事,如:In case you need something, please don't hesitate to ask me. 如果你需要什么东西,请不客气地对我说。He who hesitates is lost. [谚]当断不断,必受其患。

### 【解题思路】

从问题及其选项来看,本文谈论的是美国人和美国社会的一些情况。浏览文章,发现开头第一、二两句话就是主题句,每一个段落的第一个句子都是全段内容的概括。friendship, active, interested 等词反复出现,给我们提供了不少线索。根据这些线索,我们可以判断:文章的主题是美国人的性格及其形成的原因,并用了一些例子来论述。

### 【答案详解】

46. 这篇文章总的来说是谈论\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 美国文化                      B. 美国社会                      C. 美国人的活动                      D. 美国人的性格

答案为 D。本文谈的是美国人的性格,在特定的美国文化和社会中所形成的美国人的性格。

47. 就本文而言,以下选项哪个不正确?

- A. 美国人不喜欢依靠他人。                      B. 美国人将友谊一般看做是随意的。  
C. 美国人对国际事务有很多知识。                      D. 美国人似乎总是流动的。

答案为 C。A 项可从第一段第四句看出,这种态度(指上一句提到的内容)也许与美国人的流动性有关,并且与下列这样一个事实有关:美国人不喜欢依靠其他人。第一段第二句提到,与其他文化社会中人们的友谊相比,美国人将友谊一般看做是短暂、随意的,B 项符合原文。第二段第一句提到,因为美国是一个非常活跃的社会,总是处于移动和变化中,所以美国人似乎总是流动的,D 项符合原文。文章最后一段提到,不要指望美国对世界地理和国际事务有多少了解,除非是涉及美国方面的问题。因为与美国交界的国家不多,美国人一般对其他国家的事务置之不理,故不正确的是 C 项。

48. 第二段“highly charged”的意思最有可能是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 极度自由                      B. 高度负责                      C. 非常愉快                      D. 充满流动和变化

答案为 D:充满流动和变化。在第二段第二句,作者提到了 this highly charged atmosphere,既然这里用了 this,那么,highly charged atmosphere 当指上一句提到的 a highly active society,而 full of movement and change 则是对 a highly active society 的进一步解释。

49. 文中暗示\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 美国人想参与各种活动                      B. 美国的国民性受到其社会和地理环境的影响  
C. 美国人不知道怎样应付沉默                      D. 美国人表现出典型的好奇心理

答案为 B。第一段(主要参阅第四句)和第二段(主要参阅本段第一句)都提到了美国社会对美国人的性格的影响,最后一段提到了地理环境的影响。

50. 文章中提到,美国人很容易忽视世界上的其他国家是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 他们对其他国家不感兴趣                      B. 他们过分地为自己感到自豪  
C. 他们的国家没有多少临国                      D. 他们过于忙碌,无暇了解其他国家

答案为 C。第三段第二句“Because the United States is not surrounded by many other nations, some Americans tend to ignore the rest of the world.”提到了这一点。

### 【英译汉技巧】

[1] Because the United States is a highly active society, full of movement and change, people always seem to be on the go.

译文:由于美国是一个非常活跃的、充满运动和变化的国度,因此,这个国家的人们看起来总是在流动。

本句中 society 本意为“社会”,但在句中需根据语意变译为“国度”,在句子的后半部分还需增加“这个国家”来使语意变得完整。

[2] No insult is intended; the questions usually grow out of their genuine interest or curiosity, and their impatience to get to the heart of the matter.

译文:他们并非有意伤害你,他们通常是由于真诚的兴趣和好奇,不耐烦转弯抹角,想直接了解问题的核心才问这些问题。

英语习惯于使用被动语态,但汉语则多用主动语态。所以,在英汉互译过程中,经常要处理语态转换的问题。本句前半部分就是典型的英语语言中常用的被动语态,这样的语言很简练,但不符合汉语的语言习惯。因此,我们增加主语“他们”,将它转化为主动语态“他们并非意图伤害你”,显得自然一些,语意也不会改变。

### 【参考译文】

美国人通常认为自己是一个友善的民族。然而,与来自其他文化的人们的友谊相比,他们的友谊更为短暂,更随意。对于美国人来说,一生只有一个挚友,而把其他朋友看做社交场合的点头之交并不罕见。这一态度也许与美国人的流动性有关,并且与美国人不喜欢依靠其他人这样一个事实有关。他们倾向于划分友谊,诸如“工作上的朋友”,“足球队里的朋友”,“家庭里的朋友”,等等。

由于美国是一个非常活跃的、充满运动和变化的国度,因此,这个国家的人们看起来总是在流动。在这样一种高度紧张的氛围下,美国人有时候会显得没有礼貌或者不耐烦。他们想尽快知道你的姓名,然后再进一步了解其他情况。有时候,他们会一开始就问一些你认为非常私人的问题。他们并非有意伤害你,他们通常是由于真诚的兴趣和好奇,不耐烦转弯抹角,想直接了解问题的核心才问这些问题。你也可以这样做。如果你不理解某些美国人的某些行为,或者是你想更多地了解他们,不要犹豫,直截了当地问关于他们的问题就是了。美国人通常都急于向你解释他们的国家,乐于解释任何你也许感兴趣的“美国的事情”。他们是如此的乐此不疲,以至于你会厌倦于听他们的讲述。不过这不要紧,因为在交谈中沉寂下来的话,美国人会感到不自在。他们会宁愿谈论诸如天气、最近的体育赛事,也不愿意沉默不语。

另一方面,除非那些话题直接与美国有关,否则,不要指望美国人会了解世界地理或国际事务。因为美国没有多少邻国,所以有些美国人会忽视世界上的其他部分。

## Passage 2

Want a glimpse of the future of health care? [1] Take a look at the way the various networks of people involved in patient care are being connected to one another, and how this new connectivity is being ① exploited to deliver medicine to the patient — no matter where he or she may be.

Online doctors offering advice based on standardized symptoms are the most obvious example. Increasingly, however, ② remote diagnosis (telemedicine) will be based on real physiological data from the actual patient. A group from the University of Kentucky has shown that by using an off-the-shelf (现成的) PDA (personal data assistance) such as a Palm Pilot plus a mobile phone, it is perfectly ③ feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over the telephone. With this kind of equipment in a first-aid kit (急救包), the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past.

Other medical technology groups are working on applying telemedicine to rural care. And at least one team wants to use telemedicine as a tool for disaster response—especially after earthquakes. Overall, the trend is towards providing global access to medical data and expertise.

But there is one problem. [2] Bandwidth is the limiting factor for transmitting complex medical images around the world — CT scans being one of the biggest bandwidth consumers. Communications satellites may be able to ④ cope with the short-term needs during disasters such as earthquakes, wars or famines. But medicine is looking towards both the second-generation Internet and third-generation mobile phones for the future of distributed medical intelligence.

Doctors have met to discuss computer-based tools for medical diagnosis, training and telemedicine. With the falling price of broadband communications, the new technologies should usher in (迎来) an era when telemedicine and the sharing of medical information, expert opinion and diagnosis are common.

51. The basis of remote diagnosis will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. standardized symptoms of a patient      B. personal data assistance  
 C. transmitted complex medical images      D. real physiological data from a patient
52. The sentence "the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. now people probably would not ask if there is a doctor in the house  
 B. patients used to cry and ask if there was a doctor in the house  
 C. in the past people often cried and asked if there was a doctor in the house  
 D. patients are now still asking if there is a doctor in the house
53. All the following statements are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it is now feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over telephone  
 B. flood is not among the disasters mentioned in the passage  
 C. the trend in applying telemedicine is toward providing global access to medical data  
 D. telemedicine is being used by many medical teams as a tool for disaster response
54. The word "problem" in the fourth paragraph refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. there are not enough mobile phones for distributing medical intelligence  
 B. CT scans are one of the biggest bandwidth consumers  
 C. bandwidth is not adequate to transmit complex medical images around the world  
 D. communications satellites can only cope with the short-term needs during disasters
55. A proper title for the passage may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Improvement in Communications      B. The Online Doctor Is In  
 C. Application of Telemedicine      D. How to Make Remote Diagnosis

### 【汉语脚注】

- ① 剥削, 利用, 开发, 发挥      ② 遥远的, 偏僻的, 细微的  
 ③ 可行的, 切实可行的      ④ 与……竞争, 应付

### 【词汇结构】

① exploit: to employ to the greatest possible advantage; to make use of selfishly or unethically; to advertise; promote 充分利用, 不道德地利用, 做广告, 推销; exploit one's talents 充分发挥某人的才能; a country that exploited peasant labor 压榨农民的国家。

② remote: located far away; distant in space; hidden away; secluded; distant in time; faint; slight; far removed in connection or relevance; distantly related by blood or marriage; distant in manner; aloof; operating or controlled from a distance 远方的; 距离上远的; 偏僻的; 隐居的; 微弱的; 轻微的; 远亲的; 冷淡的; 孤高的; a remote hamlet 偏远的村落; the remote past 遥远的过去; a remote possibility 微弱的可能性; a cause remote from everyday concerns 非寻常之事; remote sensors 遥控传感器; remote transaction【电脑】远程事务处理程序, 远程交易。

③ feasible: capable of being accomplished or brought about; possible; used or dealt with successfully; suitable; logical; likely 可行的; 可能的; 可用的; 合适的; 行得通的; 可能的; a feasible plan 可行的计划; feasible new sources of energy 可用的新能源; a feasible explanation 讲得通的解释。

④ cope with: manage successfully; be equal to 同……较量, 同……相对抗, 应付, 对付, 克服; cope with difficulties 应付困难。

### 【解题思路】

做题前先快速阅题, 发现了许多医学术语。如 diagnosis, symptom 等。第二道题暗示了文章的部分内容, 即医学的某个方面在过去与现在的状况。第五道题更令我们坚信猜测是准确的。通读全文, 可以发现



本文谈论的是目前医学领域与计算机领域的合作问题。remote diagnosis, telemedicine 等词表达的是同一概念。这样一来,文章就简单明了了。

### 【答案详解】

51. 远距离诊断的根据是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 病人的标准症状
- B. 个人数据辅助系统
- C. 被传送出的复杂的医疗用的图像
- D. 取自于病人的真实的生理数据

答案为 D。根据文章第二段第一、第二句: Online doctors offering advice based on standardized symptoms are the most obvious misexample. Increasingly, however, remote diagnosis (telemedicine) will be based on real physiological data from the actual patient. 在线医生目前主要依据标准化的症状向病人提出建议,但是,我们将越来越多地依据实际病人的真实的生理数据做出远距离诊断。

52. “到医生家里急呼医生将会成为过去的事情”这个句子的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 现在人们可能不再问医生是否在家里了
- B. 病人过去常常哭叫着问医生是否在家
- C. 在过去,人们经常哭泣并问医生是否在家
- D. 病人现在仍然问医生是否在家

答案为 A。第二段最后两句“With this kind of equipment in a first-aid kit (急救包), the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past”提到,肯塔基大学的一组医生说明,利用掌上控制器加一部移动电话这样现成的个人数据辅助系统,从电话上传送病人的一些关键症状是完全可能的。急救包里如果有这样一个系统,到医生家里急呼医生的做法很可能就成为历史了。言外之意,在发生急诊时,不需要再去亲自到医生家里去请他,他在自己家里通过个人数据辅助系统就可能对病人做出诊断。在本句中,could well be 表示很可能”,恰与选择项 A 中 probably 对应。

53. 以下选项只有哪一个不正确?

- A. 现在通过电话传输病人的生命指征是可行的。
- B. 文章中提到的灾难不包括洪水。
- C. 远距离诊断的使用正朝着在全球范围内进行医疗数据传输的方向发展。
- D. 远距离诊断这一手段正在被许多医疗队当做应付灾难的工具。

答案为 D。第三段提到,其他医疗技术小组正在尝试将远距离医疗的方法应用于乡间的医疗服务,而且,至少有一个小组想使用远距离医疗做为对付灾难——如地震的工具。可见,选项 D 的主要问题在 many 上。从第二段第三、第四句“A group from the University of Kentucky has shown that by using an off-the-shelf (现成的) PDA (personal data assistance) such as a Palm Pilot plus a mobile phone, it is perfectly feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over the telephone”可以得出 A 项正确。第四段第三句“Communications satellites may be able to cope with the short-term needs during disasters such as earthquakes, wars or famines.”提到了这一点,故 B 项正确。第三段第三句“Overall, the trend is towards providing global access to medical data and expertise”的意思是:总的来说,(这种做法的)发展趋势是向全球范围内提供医疗数据和医疗服务,故 C 项正确。

54. 第四段中“问题”这个词指的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 没有足够的移动电话传输医疗情报
- B. CT 扫描是最大的带宽消耗者之一
- C. 带宽不足以在全球范围内传送复杂的医用图像
- D. 灾难发生时,通讯卫星只能满足短期需要

答案为 C。第四段第一句提到的问题实际上指本段第二句表达的内容。该句可以理解为:带宽是制约在全球范围内传送复杂的医用图像的一个因素——CT 扫描图像是需要宽带传输的数据之一。言外之意是:由于全球范围内计算机网络尚未普遍采用宽带传输数据,致使 CT 扫描图像无法传送。第四段最后一句话的意思是:医学正期待着第二代因特网和第三代移动电话的诞生,以便将来能传输医疗情报。第四段第三句的意思是:当像地震、战争或饥荒这样的灾难发生时,通讯卫星能够满足短期需要。