

英语各类考试快速复习系列

# 研究生入学英语 考试快速复习

*Short-cut to high marks*



龍門書局

# 研究生入学英语 考试快速复习

Short-cut to high marks

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英语各类考试快速复习系列  
**研究生入学英语考试快速复习**

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## 出版说明

《研究生入学英语考试快速复习》的作者全部为教学第一线资深教师,其内容严格按照现行教学大纲及考试大纲编写。

从考试实际出发,本书的题型设计均采用研究生入学考试中常用题型。共选用阅读理解 45 篇,完形填空 10 篇,词语与词汇(包括改错)多项选择 300 题,翻译练习 10 篇。选材时,既注重基础知识的考查,又顾及有一定深度的难题。考生考前使用该书,最对路,最放心。

本书全部试题均给出答案和解析,帮助考生在最短时间内掌握解题思路。

从考生时间紧、复习量大着眼,该书将试题、答案、解析在同一版面左右对照编排,免除了读者前后翻页找答案及解析的麻烦。学生复习过程如同轻松阅读一般,省时省力。

本书内容精选,设计巧妙是考生平时总结归纳知识及考试“临阵磨枪”的首选读物。

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## Part One

### READING COMPREHENSION

In this part there are 45 passages, each with 4 or 5 questions. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the question.

### 阅读理解

这一部分共有 45 篇文章, 每篇有 4 个或 5 个问题。仔细阅读每篇文章, 并选出每题的最佳答案。



## Passage 1

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in

## 第一篇

美国经济体系基本是围绕着私人企业的市场经济建立的。在市场经济中主要是消费者决定要生产什么,要看消费者最想把钱花在市场里哪些商品和服务上。拼命想获利的私人企业与其它企业竞争生产商品和提供服务;在竞争的压力下,获利主要取决于如何生产商品和提供服务。因此,在美国经济体系中,正是消费者的个人需求,商人投入最少,产出最多的愿望以及个人拿出最少货币,买到最多东西的愿望一起决定将要生产什么,如何使用人力物力去生产。

在市场经济中一个重要的因素是能够表达消费者需求,并能向生产者作出反应的方法。物价规律提供了这个方法。物价规律是价格的升降与相关的消费者需求和生产者供应相呼应的过程。需求的产品供应短缺,价格就会被哄抬



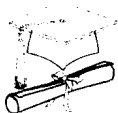
which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

上去,有些消费者就会被市场淘汰。另一方面,如果商品生产过多就导致价格下降。这样往往会增加生产者的供应量,反过来价格下降使更多的消费者购买这个产品。因此,价格就是美国经济体系中的调节手段。

私人企业经济中的重要因素是允许个人占有生产资料(私人财产),允许个人雇用工人,控制自然资源,出售产品和提供服务而获利。在美国经济中,私人财产包含两个内容:一个是生产资料所有权,一个是某些其它权利,包括决定产品价格的权利或与其他人自由签约的权利。





## Part One

1. In Lines 14 - 15, Para. 1, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
- B. Americans tend to overstate their incomes
- C. Americans want to have their incomes increased
- D. Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

2. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production
- B. consumers can express their demands through producers
- C. producers decide the prices of products
- D. supply and demand regulate prices

3. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. private property and rights concerned
- B. manpower and natural resources control
- C. ownership of productive resources
- D. free contracts and prices

1. (D) 第一段第十四行“个人拿出最少货币, 买到最多东西”意思是美国人想提高购买力。

2. (D) 第二段的前两个句子告诉我们供应与需求调节价格。参看这两句话的最后一部分。

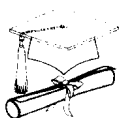
3. (A) 根据文章, 私人企业经济的特征是拥有私人财产和相关的权力。重点理解本文最后一句话。



4. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. how American goods are produced
- B. how American consumers buy their goods
- C. how American economic system works
- D. how American businessmen make their profits

4. (C) 这篇文章主要讲美国经济体系如何运行。



## Passage 2

Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produces the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage, hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state. Then she writes a care plan centered on the patient's illness but which also includes everything else that is necessary.

The primary nurse stays with the patient through his hospitalization, keeping track with his progress and seeking further advice from his doctor. If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor. What the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary nurse is a true colleague.

Nursing at Beth Israel also involves a decentralized nursing administration; every floor, every unit is a self-contained organization. There are nurse-managers instead of head nurses; in addition

## 第二篇

Beth Israel 医院的护理工作尽可能地为其病人提供最负责任的护理。如果我们来解决护理人员工作中的不足、医院管理及与医生之间的关系等问题,不论是在哪个地方,只要遵循 Beth Israel 医院的路子就一定能够解决好。

在 Beth Israel 医院的病人都被指派一名责任护士,该责任护士要与分配给她的病人做深入的交谈,并对病人的身体状况作全面的记录,从病史到病人情绪等每一件事都做记录。然后,以病人的病情为中心制定一个包括方方面面的护理方案。

该责任护士全程护理自己负责的住院病人,跟踪其治疗过程,了解医生对护理等各方面的建议。若该医院的病人治疗效果不明显时,责任护士都要向医生提出改进建议。该院的医生从护士身上得到的是真



to their medical duties they do all their own hiring and dismissing, employee advising, and they make salary recommendations. Each unit's nurse decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when.

Beth Israel's nurse-in-chief ranks as an equal with other vice presidents of the hospital. She also is a member of the Medical Executive Committee, which in most hospitals includes only doctors.

1. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital?

- A. The doctor gets more active professional support from the primary nurse.
- B. Each patient is taken care of by a primary nurse day and night.
- C. The primary nurse writes care plans for every patient.
- D. The primary nurse keeps records of the patient's health conditions every day.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. compared with other hospitals nurses at Beth Israel Hospital are more patient
- B. in most hospitals patient care is inadequate from the professional point of view

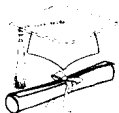
正的同事间的支持。

该院的护理工作体系还包括了分包管理体制,即:每一层楼、每个科室都是一个独立的机构;并设有主管护师,而不是护士长。除了对日常的护理工作的管理,他们还自行决定招聘、解雇、为雇主咨询等。他们还可推荐护理人员的工资提升。每一科室的护士自行决定当班的时间。

该医院的护理主任与本院的副院长同级,她还是医务委员会的一名成员,而在绝大多数医院里,该委员会的成员则是清一色的医生。

1. (A) 该医院的护理工作责任制反映了这家医院的 nursing 本质特征,也体现了在医疗过程中医生和护士的平等合作。

2. (B) 根据文章的第一段最后一句话推断。



## Part One

- C. in most hospitals nurses get low salaries  
D. compared with other hospitals nurses have to work longer hours at Beth Israel Hospital
3. A primary nurse can propose a different approach of treatment when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the present one is refused by the patient  
B. the patient complains about the present one  
C. the present one proves to be ineffective  
D. the patient is found unwilling to cooperate
4. The main difference between a nurse-manager and a head nurse is that the former \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is a member of the Medical Executive Committee of the hospital  
B. has to arrange the work shifts of the unit's nurses  
C. can make decisions concerning the medical treatment of a patient  
D. has full responsibility in the administration of the unit's nurses
5. The author's attitude towards the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. negative                      B. critical  
C. neutral                        D. positive
3. (C) 第三段的第2、3句话明确表示了在治疗效果不明显的情况下, 责任护士可以向医生提出改变治疗方案的建议。
4. (D) 第四段的第二句话明确表示了 nurse-manager 和 head nurse 的不同之处。
5. (D) 从整篇文章都可以看出作者对这家医院的 nursing system 是持肯定态度的。



## Passage 3

Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

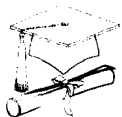
The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2% since 1987. That is somewhat faster than the average during the previous decade. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978 - 87 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace—all that re-en-

## 第三篇

人常说：“一分耕耘，一分收获”，然而我们如何看待没有收获的耕耘呢？在美国，无论你走到哪里，都会听到有关公司复兴的故事，很多商人都在积极进行一种所谓的生产力革命，但是让人怀疑的是：这种革命真能奏效吗？

官方的统计数字使人颇感泄气。它表明，把制造业和服务业综合起来，自1987年以来，年均生产增长率为1.2%，略高于前十年的年均增长率。自1991年，年生产增长率大约为2%，比1978年至1987年之间平均增长率高一倍还多。问题是，最近生产之所以快速增长，部分原因在于经济发展周期在这一时期出现了常有的反弹，所以不能证明从总体上有一个复兴的趋势。财政部长罗伯特·鲁宾：大量的发展故事所表明生产出现了一个飞跃与统计数字显示的结果之间



## Part One

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gineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bon Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much “re-engineering” has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. BBDO's Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of work

有一种“背离”。

这样的问题很容易解释,用新的方式组织生产,包括各种形式的重组和机构精简,只是促进整体生产增长的一种方法,还有多种其他的因素可促进生产增长,例如在设备和机械方面进行联合投资、采用新技术以及进行教育培训投资等。而且,进行的大部分革新都旨在保持赢利,因此这就并不总意味着提高生产,转向新市场或提高产品质量也同样重要。

另外的两种解释更发人深思。首先,企业近年来所做的一些结构调整并不合理。其次,即使有些调整做得不错,也没有像人们期待的那样得以推广。

伦纳德·施莱辛格是哈佛大学的一位学者,以前是一家发展迅速的面包咖啡连锁餐馆——奥伯佩恩连锁餐馆的高级管理者,他认为很多“重组是”非常拙劣的。他相信,重组使成本降低了,但总体收益下降得更

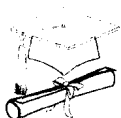
of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish—"the worst sort of ambulance-chasing".

1. According to the author, the American economic situation is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. not as good as it seems
  - B. at its turning point
  - C. much better than it seems
  - D. near to complete recovery
2. The official statistics on productivity growth \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle
  - B. fall short of businessmen's anticipation
  - C. meet the expectation of business people
  - D. fail to reflect the true state of economy
3. The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he questions the truth of "what about pain without gain?"
  - B. he does not think the productivity revolution works
  - C. he wonders if the official statistics are misleading
  - D. he has conclusive evidence for the revival

大。他的同事迈克尔·比尔指出:很多公司只是机械地实行重组,他们降低了成本,但没有充分考虑其长远的利益。BBDO 公司的阿·罗森希恩态度更为生硬,他驳回了很多咨询人员关于重组方面的提议,认为这些提议简直一文不值,是“最愚蠢的自寻烦恼的行为”。

1. (A) 作者认为美国经济并不像表面看上去那么繁荣。
2. (B) 官方统计表明生产增长低于商人的期望值。
3. (B) 作者用“劳而无功”这句话说明他认为所谓的生产革命名不符实。





## Part One

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of businesses

4. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.
- B. New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.
- C. The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.
- D. The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

4. (A) 作者没有提到激进的改革可以使生产增长。