徐绽英语考研精品红皮书系列



考研英语 (二) 2016 历年真题标准解析

紧扣教育部考试大纲专硕研究生必备宝典

徐绽○主编

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS 北京 BEIJING



2010 真题

Section I Use of English

T			-					
11	ir	0	01		n	n	C	-
$\boldsymbol{\nu}$	11		u	Æ	v	11		•

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)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years. The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere. But the epidemic is " 4 " in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment. The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world. In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U.S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations. Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19 . But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people. 1. [A] criticized [B] appointed [C] commented [D] designated

[C] followed

[C] amounts

[C] unusual

[D] prompted

[D] extreme

[D] sums

[B] activated

B numbers

B normal

2. [A] proceeded

4. [A] moderate

3. [A] digits

5. [A] with	[B] in	[C] from	[D] by
6. [A] progress	[B] absence	[C] presence	[D] favor
7. [A] reality	[B] phenomenon	[C] concept	[D] notice
8. [A] over	[B] for	[C] among	[D] to
9. [A] stay up	[B] crop up	[C] fill up	[D] cover up
10. [A] as	[B] if	[C] unless	[D] until
11. [A] excessive	[B] enormous	[C] significant	[D] magnificent
12. [A] categories	[B] examples	[C] patterns	[D] samples
13. [A] imparted	[B] immerse	[C] injected	[D] infected
14. [A] released	[B] relayed	[C] relieved	[D] remained
15. [A] placing	[B] delivering	[C] taking	[D] giving
16. [A] feasible	[B] available	[C] reliable	[D] applicable
17. [A] prevalent	[B] principal	[C] innovative	[D] initial
18. [A] presented	[B] restricted	[C] recommended	[D] introduced
19. [A] problems	[B] issues	[C] agonies	[D] sufferings
20. [A] involved in	[B] caring for	[C] concerned with	[D] warding off

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four text. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became

<u>deeply unfashionable.</u> In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two. biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because

	·
	[A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
	[B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
	[C] Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces
	[D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis
22.	By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Para. 3), the author
	suggests that
	[A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
	[B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
	[C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
	[D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23.	Which of the following statements is NOT true?
	[A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
	[B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
	[C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
	[D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24.	The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are
	[A] auction houses' favorites
	[B] contemporary trends
	[C] factors promoting artwork circulation
	[D] styles representing impressionists
25.	The most appropriate title for this text could be

[A] Fluctuation of Art Prices

- [B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
- [C] Art Market in Decline
- [D] Shifted Interest in Arts

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter, the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is <u>wreaking</u> havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

- 26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?
 - [A] Talking to them.
 - [B] Trusting them.
 - [C] Supporting their careers.
 - [D] Sharing housework.
- 27. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Para. 2) most probably

	means
	[A] generating motivation
	[B] exerting influence
	[C] causing damage
	[D] creating pressure
28.	All of the following are true EXCEPT
	[A] men tend to talk more in public than women
	[B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
	[C] women attach much importance to communication between couples
	[D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse
29.	Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?
	[A] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
	[B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
	$[\ C\]$ Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
	[D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.
30.	In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus
	on
	[A] a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk
	[B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
	[C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.
	[D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors—habits—among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

"There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits," said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, "We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically."

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever—had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day—chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins—are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day.

Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

"Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns," said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. "Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31.	According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap
	[A] should be further cultivated
	[B] should be changed gradually
	$[\ C\]$ are deeply rooted in history
	[D] are basically private concerns
32.	Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph $5\ \mathrm{so}$
	as to
	[A] reveal their impact on people' habits
	[B] show the urgent need of daily necessities
	[C] indicate their effect on people' buying power
	[D] manifest the significant role of good habits
33.	Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?
	$[\ A\] \ Tide. \qquad \qquad [\ B\] \ Crest. \qquad \qquad [\ C\] \ Colgate. \qquad \qquad [\ D\] \ Unilever.$
34.	From the text we know that some of consumer's habits are developed due
	to
	[A] perfected art of products
	[B] automatic behavior creation
	[C] commercial promotions
	[D] scientific experiments
35.	The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits
	ie

- [A] indifferent
- [B] negative
- [C] positive
- [D] biased

Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision $Taylor\ v$. Louisiana, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

	[A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
	[B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
	[C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
	[D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public
37.	The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed
	[A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
	[B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races
	[C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
	[D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges
38.	Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states
	because
	[A] they were automatically banned by state laws
	[B] they fell far short of the required qualifications
	[C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties
	[D] they tended to evade public engagement
39.	After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed,
	[A]sexdiscriminationinjuryselectionwasunconstitutionalandhadtobeabolished
	[B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
	[C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
	[D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
40.	In discussing the U.S. jury system, the text centers on
	[A] its nature and problems
	[B] its characteristics and tradition
	[C] its problems and their solutions
	[D] its tradition and development
D	A D

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Choose T if the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use, and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, scientists have known that

birds flying in formation—a V-shape—expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. Dr Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favorable positions, and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are, of course, knots to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable travelling in companion? Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favored by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Ayiation Organization has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. Dr. Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flight.

As it happens, America's armed forces are on the case already. Earlier this year the country's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the program has yet to begin. There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. "My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin," he adds. So he should know.

- 41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.
- 42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.
- 43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other

planes.

- 44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.
- 45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice. ²

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency. $^{\tiny \$}$

It didn't go well. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. *"I was miserable, I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

You have just come back from the U.S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program. Write a letter to your American colleague to

- 1) express your thanks for his/her warm reception;
- 2) welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

48. Directions:

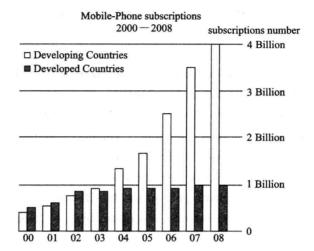
In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your

writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



2010 真题解析

Section I Use of English

试题解析

1. 【考点】动词词义辨析

【答案】D

【解析】第一句话介绍禽流感于 2009 年 6 月爆发。横线处这句话的大意为"这是 41 年来世界卫生组织 __1__ 的第一起世界性瘟疫"。[A] criticized"批评";[C] commented "评论"。这两个选项意思上不符合句义。[B] appointed 和[D] designated 是近义词, appoint 表示"委派,任命",往往指"指派某人做某事",如 appoint sb. to do sth.; designate 意思是"指定,确定",可以用来表示"把……定为",填在横线处符合句义。

2. 【考点】动词词义辨析

【答案】C

【解析】主语 The heightened alert 的意思是"提升的警惕",空格处填谓语动词,宾语非常长, an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia... "在澳大利亚发现多起禽流感病例之后在日内瓦召集流行病学专家紧急召开的会议"。主语和后面的成分之间缺少一个谓语动词连接逻辑语义,因为日内瓦的这场会议已经交代是在澳大利亚发现禽流感病例之后召开的,因此主语 The heightened alert 并不是导致开这场会的原因,而是开完这次会议之后的结果。[A] proceeded"继续",相当于 go on,是不及物动词,往往用在 proceed to do sth. 这个短语中,因此不能填在横线处。[B] activated 和[D] prompted,一个表示"激活",一个表示"促进",在逻辑语义上不符合。只有[C] followed 既可做及物动词,又表示"紧接着……发生",为正确答案。

3. 【考点】同义词辨析

【答案】B

【解析】横线处的短语做介词 after 的宾语,前面已经有一个并列短语,a sharp rise in cases in Australia,很明显这个短语和前面一个短语意思相似,指的是"英国禽流感案例数量的增加"。[A] digits 指"数字,数位";[B] numbers"数量",尤与可数名词搭配;[C] amounts"数量",尤与不可数名词搭配;[D] sums"总和"。根据句义,应该在[B]、[C] 中选择,又因为这里指"案件,案例数量",修饰可数名词,因此正确答案应该选[B]。

4. 【考点】根据上下文语义辨析词义

【答案】A

【解析】横线处所在的一段都是玛格丽特·陈发表的观点。在她看来,这次禽流感的爆发在程度上"_4_",横线处填一个形容词,表示"程度"。根据下文的 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery 这句话可以判断,玛格丽特认为这次禽流感的爆发程度并不是很重。[A] moderate"中等的,适度的",

[B] normal"正常的", [C] unusual"不平常的", [D] extreme"极端的"。[A] 最符合句义。

5. 【考点】语法知识

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查对 with 复合结构的了解。"with+名词(代词)+分词"是一种常见的复合结构,在句中充当状语。横线处后面紧跟名词短语 the overwhelming majority of patients,后面又有现在分词短语 experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery,再加上 with,就构成一个典型的 with 复合结构。

6. 【考点】根据上下文语义辨析词义

【答案】B

【解析】横线处前面提到在玛格丽特·陈看来,这次禽流感的程度并不严重,大多数的病人只表现出轻微的症状,而且很快就能痊愈。这里为了凸显他们的疾病不严重,横线处的大意应该是"在没有药物治疗的情况下(就能够自我痊愈)"。in the absence of sth. 是固定搭配,表示"在没有……,缺乏……的情况下"。例如:In the absence of the manager, I shall be in charge. 经理不在的时候,由我负责。反义词短语是 in the presence of sth. 表示"当着某人的面"。例如:He made the accusation in the presence of witnesses. 他在证人在场的情况下提出了控告。in the progress of 意思是"在……进展当中",例如:She interested herself exuberantly in the progress of the political campaign. 她满腔热忱地关心这一政治运动的进展。in the favor of 意思是"偏袒……,支持……"例如:The mass of public opinion is in favor of the new foreign policy. 大部分的舆论拥护新的外交政策。

7. 【考点】固定搭配

【答案】D

【解析】sth. come to sb. 's notice 是固定搭配,意思是"某件事情引起某人的关注"。例如:It has come to my notice that the student has failed to hand in his homework for two weeks. 我已经注意到这个学生已两星期没交作业了。横线处这句话的大意是"禽流感的爆发在 2009 年 4 月底引起了世人的关注"。

8. 【考点】介词辨析

【答案】C

【解析】横线处这句话的意思是,"墨西哥当局注意到健康的成年人突然住院和死亡的人数陡增"。hospitalizations and deaths __8__ healthy adults,横线处填的介词应该是among,表示"在……人之中"。

9. 【考点】动词短语语义辨析

【答案】B

【解析】横线处这句话的大意是,"随着墨西哥城多数地方在最为恐慌的时候暂时封闭,在纽约和美国东南部以及世界其他地区又出现了相似案例"。[A] stay up"熬夜";[B] crop up"冒出来,出现";[C] fill up"填满,填充";[D] cover up"掩盖,掩饰"。符合句义的只有[B]。

10. 【考点】逻辑关系

【答案】A

【解析】横线处这句话的大意是"在美国,随着温暖气候的到来,新的病例似乎在减少"。 [A] as,时间连词,表示"当,随着",为正确答案。其他几个连词,[B] if 和[C] unless,引导条件状语从句:[D] until,引导时间状语从句,表示"直到"。

11. 【考点】近义词辨析

【答案】C

【解析】横线处前一句话说随着天气的转暖,似乎新病例数量在减少。但是到了 2009 年 9 月,官员又报告在美国的各个州流感又活跃起来。[A] excessive "过量的";[B] enormous "巨大的,庞大的";[C] significant "明显的,显著的";[D] magnificent "壮丽的,宏伟的"。最符合句义的应该是[C] significant, significant flu activity,意思是"显著的、明显的流感活动"。

12. 【考点】名词词义辨析

【答案】D

【解析】横线处这一句话的意思是"现在美国各州又出现了流感活动,而且几乎所有的被检验的 12 都是新型的禽流感病毒,也被称作 H1N1"。[A] categories"种类,类型"; [B] examples"类型"; [C] patterns"模式,式样"; [D] samples"采样,样本"。最符合句义的应该是[D] samples。

13. 【考点】动词词义辨析

【答案】D

【解析】[A] imparted"传授,给予";[B] immerse"使……沉浸,使……浸没"。[C] injected"注射";[D] infected"感染"。将四个词分别填在横线处,最符合句义的是[D],句子大意是"在美国,这种新型禽流感病毒已经感染了上百万人"。

14. 【考点】动词词义辨析

【答案】A

【解析】横线后面的 Tamiflu 是一种抗病毒性药物, national stockpile 的意思是"国库,国家储备",因此横线处这句话的大意是"联邦卫生官员从国库中发放 Tamiflu 给儿童进行治疗"。四个选项中只有[A] released 是"发放"的意思,因此为正确答案。

15. 【考点】根据上下文辨析词义

【答案】C

【解析】横线处这句话主要在介绍联邦卫生机构为防止禽流感做出的努力,除了给全国的儿童提供 Tamiflu 这种抗病毒药之外,还为各个州提供新型的禽流感疫苗。orders 一词在这里不是"命令"的意思,而是"订单"的意思。place order,这个短语的意思是"下订单"。例如,If you can guarantee punctual delivery, we shall place order with you. 若贵方能保证及时交货,我们就下订单。deliver 一词表示"交付,递送",不能和 order 一词搭配。take order 这个短语的意思是"接受订单"。give order 这个短语的意思是"下达命令"。因此,根据句子意思判断,正确答案应该选[C],大意是,"国家已经开始接受各个州对新型疫苗的订单。"

16. 【考点】形容词词义辨析

【答案】B

【解析】横线处这句话的大意是"这种新型的疫苗和普通的疫苗不同,比预期当中提前

17. 【考点】形容词词义辨析

【答案】D

【解析】上文提到在 2009 年 10 月 300 万支新型疫苗就会问世,横线处这句话的大意是 "尽管这些疫苗属于 FluMist 喷雾类型"。这里的"这些疫苗"就是指上文提到的第一批问世的禽流感疫苗,四个选项中,[A] prevalent"流行的,普遍的";[B] principal"最重要的,主要的";[C] innovative"创新的";[D] initial"最初的,开始的"。最符合句义的是[D] initial,大意是"最初一批的新型疫苗"。

18. 【考点】动词词义辨析

【答案】C

【解析】横线处这句话的大意是"这种新型的喷雾型疫苗对于孕妇,50 岁以上的人群以及有呼吸问题的人群不适用"。[A] presented 作为动词,意思是"呈现,赠送",不符合句义。[B] restricted"限制",可以用在 sth. be restricted for sb. 这样的句型中,但是填在横线处,和句子想要表达的大意完全相反。[C] recommended"推荐",sth. be recommended for sb.,有这样的句型,且填在横线处符合句义,为正确答案。[D] introduced"引进,介绍",往往用在 sth. be introduced to/into,因此不符合句子的搭配。

19. 【考点】近义词辨析

【答案】A

【解析】上文提到了"呼吸疾病,心脏病",横线处想要表达的意思是"和另外几种疾病"。[A] problems"问题",可以用来表示"疾病";[B] issues 往往指"需要探讨的问题";[C] agonies"极大的痛苦";[D] sufferings"苦难,苦处"。最符合句义的是[A]。

20. 【考点】短语含义辨析

【答案】B

【解析】横线处这句话的大意是,"但是仍然可以给一些高危人群接种疫苗:例如,医护工作者, 20 婴儿的人和健康的年轻人。"很明显此处说的是"照顾"婴儿的人。正确答案应该选[B]。[A] involved in"卷入";[C] concerned with"关心,牵涉,与……有关"; [D] warding off"防止,避开"。

参考译文

2009 年 6 月 11 日,人们宣布最早出现于墨西哥的猪流感为全球传染病。这是 41 年来世界卫生组织指定的首例全球传染病。

澳大利亚的感染案例数量急剧上升,英国、日本、智利及其他地区的数字也在不断攀升,此后流感专家在日内瓦集合举行紧急会谈,随后发出了增强警报。

但据该组织的总干事玛格丽特·陈表示,疫情的严重程度"温和",绝大多数患者只会出现轻微的症状并且能够完全康复,往往不需要任何治疗。

2009 年 4 月下旬,疫情的爆发得到了世界各国的瞩目,当时墨西哥政府注意到在健康成人中出现了异乎寻常的大量住院和死亡现象。人心惶惶之下,大半墨西哥城都大门紧闭,同