



新航道—语言教育创新者

北京新航道学校考研英语培训教材

考研英语

新题型 速成胜经

印建坤 编著

紧跟大纲变化，仿真尽显权威

超强实战练习，点拨准确到位

一册新题在手，考研成功无忧



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前言

本书以教育部颁发的2006年考研英语最新考试大纲为准绳,在分析考研真题与大纲样题的过程中总结考研命题思路,从而寻找新题型的各种解题思路。经过3个月的精心修改和推敲之后本书才得以面世。书中凝聚了我们这个创作团队对考研英语无限的情感,希望此书能够对广大考生有所帮助。

每次考试大纲的改动都会给广大的考生带来很大的心理上的波动,部分考生因为大纲的修改而不知所措。其实我们完全可以兵来将挡,水来土淹。我的学生中的很多人正在紧锣密鼓地复习新题型,他们的复习思路是千篇一律的,那就是:做无数的练习。做练习本来是无可厚非的,但是如果只是一味地做练习而缺乏对新题型深层次的思考,那就是“题海战术”了,这样不可取,既浪费时间又不能提高自己的水平。所以我们在做大量练习之前需要首先对新题型这样一个新事物进行一些本质性的、深层次的剖析。在掌握了正确的解题方法后再去做大量的练习,这样才是正确的学习新题型的方法。这就好像一个人练铁头功,如果他从一开始就直接用自己的脑袋去撞无比坚硬的钢筋混凝土墙壁,那么结果只有一个:头破血流;但是如果此人先找一棵大树,在树干上捆绑一叠很厚的纸,再在纸的外层捆一个大海绵,然后再用脑袋去撞。当他把海绵撞坏的时候,恐怕脑门上已经有了老茧,此时再去撞击纸张,最后去撞击大树。这样一来,随着时间的推移,他的铁头功就慢慢练成了。古人云:磨刀不误砍柴工。就是这个道理!

本书在系统阐述新题型的解题方法和技巧之后也有大量的习题供大家练习。本书在编写过程中,得到了许多前辈和朋友的帮助,在此特别感谢陈采霞老师、蔡箐老师和张曲波老师的大力支持。衷心希望本书对准备考研的学生能有所帮助。欢迎广大读者对此书提出宝贵意见。

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印建坤

2005年9月19日于新航道

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第一章 7选5 填空题

2005年考研开始考7选5填空题,该题型中有2个误导选项需要考生予以排除,难度系数是4种新题型中最高的。

一、怎么考

(1) 大纲规定

7选5填空题,是2005年考研英语试卷中首次增加的一种新题型。本题型分为两个部分:主干部分和选项部分。主干部分的原文约600词,其中有5段空白处——空白处的位置可能在段首、段落中间、段末,一般情况下不会是文章的第一句或最后一句,但是这个也不是绝对的。选项部分为7段文字,每段可能是一个句子,可能是两三个句子,也有可能是完整的段落。其中5段分属于主干部分的空白处。要求考生依据自己对文章的理解从选项中选择5段文字放回文章中相应的5段空白处。

从考试大纲和考试大纲分析,以及2005年的真题来看,考查的文章依旧是以说明文和议论文为主。由于考查的是篇章结构,因此文章脉络清晰,层次分明,格式具有代表性,各段之间联系紧密,段中有过渡句及表示不同逻辑关系的信号词等,这是考生正确答题的基础。可以预见,在将来考查7选5填空题的考查中,文章的题材依旧将会集中在经济、法律、教育、科普以及社会类说明文和议论文中。所以广大考生们在条件允许的情况下,应该尽量多阅读相关的文章,以适应这种文章的风格和结构。

(2) 命题形式

- ①段首:即5个题目全部是出现在某段的段首;
- ②段中:即5个题目全部是出现在某段的段中;
- ③段末:即5个题目全部是出现在某段的段末;
- ④段落:即5个题目全部是文章中的某个段落;
- ⑤混合:即5个题目既有出现在段首的、段中的,也有在段末的,还有是整个段落的。

二、怎么学

(1) 研习真题,强化大纲:认真研究2005年真题,仔细分析《考试大纲》和《考试分析》里的相关理论部分和例题,从中寻觅解答此类题型的切入点;只有在掌握了正确的解题方法的前提条件下去做大量的练习才能起到事半功倍的作用。

这种题型难度比较大,主要考查考生的逻辑能力,要求考生能够弄清楚文章的结构安排和段落关系,将选项和空白处上下文连接起来。

(2) **题型分类, 专项突破:** 考生需要按照前面的 5 种题型分项强化自己的每一种题型的解题技能。

(3) **大量练习, 迅速提升:** Practice makes perfect! 考生需要在掌握了正确的阅读和解答方法后做大量的练习去强化自己。

三、怎么解

此类题目主要是考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性、逻辑联系等语篇、语段整体性特征的理解, 即要求考生在理解全文的基础上弄清文章的整体和微观结构。

(1) 解题方法

① 段落主旨解题法

- A. 段落的主旨句一般不是事实, 也不是真理, 更不是个人的嗜好, 而应该是本段落需要证明的论点; 段落的开头句通常就是本段的主旨句;
- B. 如果题目出现在段落的中间, 一般段落的中间句是对本段论点的论证和说明, 所以应该参照本段的主旨句去从选项中选择—个阐述、说明论点的选项;
- C. 如果题目出现在段落的末尾, 那么正确的选项一般是对整个段落的总结, 并且这个总结是与本段主旨句相呼应的。当然在少数情况下, 尾句也可以作为过渡句引起下文或者是排比和举例子等细节内容。

② 文章结构解题法

因为阅读理解的文章全部是议论文或说明文, 这就决定了这些文章本身的叙述和展开方式, 弄清楚这些文章的结构自然在选择答案时就简单了许多:

- A. 问题解答型: 此类文章, 一般采用原因性结构, 然后分析其成因, 包括主观的、客观的、直接的、间接的等;
- B. 现象解释型: 此类文章, 一般采用释义性结构, 解释某一事物、现象、科学理论等, 通常用举例子, 打比方等方法来进行阐述论证;
- C. 结论说明型: 此类文章, 一般采用比较性结构, 把人或事物的功能、特点等进行比较从而引出一个结论;
- D. 新老观点型: 此类文章, 一般采用驳斥性结构, 通常这样的文章会先阐述说明一个观点, 然后对这个观点进行驳斥, 再进一步分析这个观点的正负面, 最后阐明自己的观点; 所以, 建议广大的考生在正式做题之前知晓所考文章的类型。

③ 复现关系解题法

复现, 是保证文章前后衔接而经常使用的一种写作手段, 即作者在文章上下文不同的位置对同一个概念进行重复描述, 从而使得同样的意思在文章不同的地方重复出现。复现关系, 主要是指同义复现、近义复现、反义复现、平行结构复现、搭配复现等。

④ 无关连词解题法

其实, 这种方法是一种反正法。即把所有选项中的连词找出, 在考生已经通读全文知道文章大意的基础上判断含有特定连词的选项是否在意思上和其所在段落相吻合, 否则就予以排除。

⑤逻辑关系解题法

逻辑关系主要有:并列递进关系、转折关系、因果关系、解释关系、例证关系、定义关系等:

- A. 并列递进关系:标志词汇有 and, indeed, also, besides, similarly, like, accordingly, in the same way, meanwhile, furthermore, moreover 等;
- B. 转折关系:标志词汇有 but, yet, although, however, on the contrary, on the other hand, instead 等;
- C. 因果关系:标志词汇有 for, because, since, therefore 等;
- D. 解释关系:标志词汇有 that is, that is to say, for example, such as, namely, in other words 等。

(2) 解题步骤

- A. 第一步:通读全文,尤其是首末段,迅速得知文章的主旨大意;
- B. 第二步:通读选项,在每个选项下边用笔标记本选项的大致中文意思,以做到心中有数,至少应该能知道可以供考生选择的选项的意思范围,并且在很短的时间里找到考生想找到的选项;
- C. 第三步:回到文章中的空白处,分析空白处的上下文,结合前面的解题方法得出需要的选项;
- D. 第四步:把自己选择的选项带入原文,检测是否文章前后连贯,检测所选的选项是否和文章的主旨大意相吻合。

(3) 解题技巧

- A. “就近原则”,在文章空白处的上下文中寻找解题的线索;
- B. “时间原则”,出现时间、年代等词语时,要注意文章中的时间和选项中的时间的对应关系;
- C. “代词原则”,指示代词,因为是指代前面的内容,所以一般不能作为段落的开头;
- D. “相近原则”,如果有两个选项非常的相似,那么其中一个往往是正确答案;
- E. “重复原则”,如果一个选项中的单词与文章中的单词重复比较多或意思相近的比较多,那么这个选项往往就是正确答案;
- F. “排除原则”:做7选5填空的时候,建议大家最好使用排除原则,由易到难地去解题。

四、大纲样题 (Sample One)

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Long before Man lived on the Earth, there were fishes, reptiles, birds, insects, and some mammals. Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now. 41) _____. Very occasionally the rocks show impression of skin, so that, apart from color, we can build up a reasonably accurate pic-

ture of an animal that died millions of years ago. That kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on it, and even of its climate.

42) _____. Nearly all of the fossils that we know were preserved in rocks formed by water action, and most of these are of animals that lived in or near water. Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds, and insects of which we know nothing.

43) _____. There were also crablike creatures, whose bodies were covered with a horny substance. The body segments each had two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming. The head was a kind of shield with a pair of compound eyes, often with thousands of lenses. They were usually an inch or two long but some were 2 feet.

44) _____. Of these, the ammonites are very interesting and important. They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary home of the animal. As the young grew larger it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

45) _____. About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carvings.

- [A] The shellfish have a long history in the rock and many different kinds are known.
- [B] Nevertheless, we know a great deal about many of them because their bones and shells have been preserved in the rocks as fossils. From them we can tell their size and shape, how they walked, the kind of food they ate.
- [C] The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago the amphibians, the animals able to live both on land and in water, appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, or formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea, and in the air.
- [D] The best index fossils tend to be marine creature. There animals evolved rapidly and spread over large over large areas of the world.
- [E] The earliest animals whose remains have been found were all very simple kinds and lived in the sea. Later forma are more complex, and among these are the sea-lilies, relations of the star-fishes, which had long arms and were attached by a long stalk to the sea bed, or to rocks.
- [F] When an animal dies, the body, its bones, or shell, may often be carried away by streams into lakes or the sea and there get covered up by mud. If the animal lived in the sea its body would probably sink and be covered with mud. More and more mud would fall upon it until the bones or shell become embedded and preserved.
- [G] Many factors can influence how fossils are preserved in rocks. Remains of an organism may be replaced by minerals, dissolved by an acidic solution to leave only their impression, or simply reduced to a more stable form.

[试题分析]

本篇是一篇科普文章,介绍的是史前类动物。文章结构比较清晰,首先用一般性的介绍来引入史前类动物和记载它们形体和活动的化石,接下来的几段就逐渐按照进化的顺序来一一介绍各种动物。

具体分析一下五个空白处的内容。

41. 首先来看一下空白处的上下文。上文讲的是许多生物都已经灭绝,没有后代生活在这个世界上。下文讲的是化石使我们了解了这些生物的形态。可以推断,空白处是一个衔接的句子,应该是从生物到化石介绍的过渡,再看选项中,[A][B][E]都提到了这两方面内容,但[A][E]谈的是具体的一些生物,不是这段泛泛而谈的所有生物,因此不契合。[B]是正确答案。

42. 本题考查寻找特征词的能力。在该题中,根据就近原则在该题后的句子中找到“the fossils”和“water action”为特征词。“the fossils”说明“fossils”一词是至少是第二次出现,因为它前面加了定冠词 the,通过仔细观察并不难发现,42 以及其前面的内容中都没有 fossils,这就确定 fossils 一词必定出现在 41,42 中。根据意群相一致原则,在 42 中必定要与“water action”同现或复现的语言点。综上所述,有同时满足以上两个条件的选项才是正确答案。虽然[G]项一开始就有“how fossils are preserved”,但是[G]项讲的是动物遗体上的有机组织转化形式,没有提及水的活动。选项[F]中就多次提到水在化石形成过程中的重要作用,与上下文相符合。

43. 本题选择的特征词是“also”。“also”表并列关系,这就证明在 43 前面的句子中应当与 also 后的 crab-like creatures 相并列,即空白处显然有关于另一动物的内容;从本段开始,文章转向讨论由低级高级变化(进化)中的动物。[E]项开始的部分是“The earliest animals whose remains have been found.”,符合文章写作的顺序。[B]项与上文相符,但与下文不符,且与全文结构不相吻合。

44. 本题选择的特征词是 these 以及与其具有同指关系的 ammonites 和 They。通过阅读 44 以后的两个句子不难发现,these, ammonites, They 是指同一事物,意即有“shell”的事物。同时 44 后一开始就有“Of these,...”,也就是说,空白部分应该有“some, several, many”或类似的词,答案只能是[A]。由于文中有了“The first animals”,为避免句式上的重复,作者改变句子起始的模式。这种做法很多见,因而也是考生阅读和写作中应该注意的。

45. 该题目是一道简单试题,一方面这是一道段落题,这就决定了有可能选最长的选项为答案,另一方面根据就近原则在下一段首句中发现的 About 75 million years ago 成为我们解题的关键。从文章的整体结构看,这里需要一个内容的“高潮”:前面几段,动物都在不断地进化,而下文中“About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over”,这里需要有一个“交代”。只有[C]项符合这一条件;同时,“reptile”在本题空白处前文章中从没有提到,在下文中又没有作为新信息,因而作为正确答案的选项中一定有这个词,只有[C]项中有“The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles for nearly 150 million years these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea, and in the air”。所以正确答案只能是[C]。

答案:41. B 42. F 43. E 44. A 45. C

五、模拟练习 20 篇

Text 1

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1. (10 points)

41. _____ Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia were recognisably still the Habsburg cousins of Austria, if a little countrified by separation. Poland and the Balts echoed an older Hanseatic order.

It was only when you asked people what they earned that the real division between the West and the rest became clear. When you crossed the border from Germany into Poland in 2003, average income per head fell by four-fifths, from \$27,600 in Germany to \$5,400 in Poland. When Romania and Bulgaria join the EU in 2007 or 2008, they will be poorer even than the central Europeans. According to Deutsche Bank, Romania's average income per head in 2005 will be \$4,084 and Bulgaria's only \$3,735, roughly half Poland's current level.

42. _____ It is reluctant to add to that competition by promising to admit even more low-wage countries later. "The Polish border is 1,800km (1,120 miles) from London but 80km from Berlin," says one German official, asked why Britain has opened its labour market to the eastern newcomers but Germany has not. Germany fears a free flow of Polish workers, and even more of Turkish ones. Turkey's population of almost 70m is about the same as the combined total of all ten countries that joined the EU last year, and it is poorer than any of them. Ukraine, another would-be member, has 47m people, with an income per head of around \$1,000 in 2003.

Western Europe's fears are understandable but counterproductive. Low-wage countries next door should be seen more as a resource than a threat: they attract business that would otherwise go to low-wage countries on the other side of the world. But can Europe come to see it that way? The would-be members among the EU's neighbours can only hope so. They have seen their friends and neighbours in central Europe transformed by EU accession. Having failed to catch that first wave of enlargement themselves, they are now praying for a second chance.

43. _____ In 1991, Poland's GDP per head was just \$1,998. The EU led the way in central Europe's rehabilitation, helped by America's USAID and other international agencies, giving or lending \$18 billion to central Europe in the 1990s. Just as valuable was the work of multinational companies that bought or built operations in central Europe. They set new standards for wages, training, workplace safety and technology transfer, creating a "meritocracy in which hard work, ethical behaviour and a desire to learn" were properly valued locally for the first time in decades, says Charles Paul Lewis, author of a study on these companies' role in post-communist Europe.

44. _____ Civil servants spent so much time in Brussels that they felt as accountable to the European institutions as to their governments at home. Voters wanted the West, if not for themselves then for their children.

45. _____ By the end of the 1990s, the countries there had reached a level of political and institutional development that made it impossible to refuse them membership of the Union, even though their incomes and wages were still only a small fraction of those in the older member states. Now their economies are continuing to grow at rates shaming the ones that used to be their models. This year even the laggard of central Europe, Hungary, is likely to grow more than twice as fast as the euro zone. The Baltic countries look set to grow at more than four times the euro zone's pace.

[A] Certainly big drugmakers are looking to external sources of innovation. One-third of the molecules now in development originated in biotech companies. In-licensed molecules have had a higher chance of success in development in recent years because big drug companies tend to scrutinise these offerings more closely before bringing them in at a later stage of development.

[B] By culture and language, by history and landscape, the countries that joined the European Union last year offered more of a complement than a contrast to the existing membership.

[C] Soon they will have it. From the viewpoint of the western European countries, the transition in central Europe has worked almost embarrassingly well.

[D] To that end, companies are starting to talk about pitching in together. One new consortium is the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative, which aims to test whether magnetic resonance imaging, blood markers, genetic profiling and neuropsychological testing can do a better job than existing methods of predicting the effect of drugs on early Alzheimer's disease.

[E] Figures like this help to explain why the EU has lost so much of its enthusiasm for enlargement, despite the relative success of the 2004 round. It has grown panicky about competition for jobs and investment from the countries it has just embraced.

[F] The EU's newest members, though much poorer than France or Germany, are already a lot richer than they were immediately after communism's collapse.

[G] But even this intervention brought deep change only because the central Europeans really wanted to anchor their democracies and raise their long-term living standards, even at the cost of short-term disruption. The accession process gave politicians an alibi for unpopular reform.

[试题分析]

本篇文章主要谈及了欧盟扩充中存在的一些问题。如要加盟国家的廉价劳动力对欧盟老成员国的劳动力市场的冲击,这些国家的税制问题。所以,我们就可以把选项[A]和[D]排除,因为这两项谈的是 drug 或 drugmakers 的问题。

41. [答案] B

[分析] 选项说无论从文化上还是从语言上,无论是从历史上还是从疆域上说,去年加入欧盟的国家都不仅仅是对现有成员国的补充。而 Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia 是从 Austria 分立而成的四个国家,他们就像 cousins,在上述四个方面有千丝万缕的联系。

42. [答案] E

[分析] 注意空白处后的文字“Figures like this”,而前段后半部分列举了大量数字说明新的预加入国与欧盟原有国家相比,人均收入是多么的低。正是这一原因,欧盟失去扩充的积极性。

43. [答案] F

[分析] 选项[F]的意思是欧盟的新成员因尽管比法德要穷得多,但还是比其是共产党统治时间要富得多。空白处后的文字说,波兰在1991年GDP只有1998美元。而第二段说波兰在加入后GDP为5400美元,这就应了选项[F]的意思。

44. [答案] G

[分析] 前段提到欧盟使中欧国家复建的方式是美国的援助,其他国际组织的贷款。而这就是所说的干预。[G]项中提到了intervention,这样问题就迎刃而解了。

45. [答案] C

[分析] 前段最后一句话说选民们期望到了他们的下一代,他们的国家会成为比较富裕的国家。那么这个愿望什么时候能实现呢?选项[C]第一句话做了交代。选项[C]第二句话说中欧的状况在持续向好的方向发展。而空白处后面的话正是详细说明中欧国家的政治经济正在不断向良性发展。

答案:41. B 42. E 43. F 44. G 45. C

Text 2

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1. (10 points)

“I AM not a weak-leadin’, ethics-ignorin’ …promise-breakin’, do-nothin’ Rick Perry phoney conservative,” bellowed Carole Keeton Strayhorn, Texas’s state comptroller, as she joined the 2006 race for governor this week. The home state of Ann Richards has produced another woman warrior, this time on the Republican side. Mrs. Strayhorn’s speech, delivered in the blistering midday Texas heat, gave new meaning to her campaign slogan, “One Tough Grandma”.

Mr. Perry, the incumbent, can at least comfort himself that he is facing Mrs. Strayhorn rather than a different Amazon. Kay Bailey Hutchison, a popular senator, announced last week that she would run for re-election rather than challenge Mr. Perry in the Republican gubernatorial primary.

41. _____ The White House denies meddling, though some think it was scared of turmoil in Texas if Mrs. Hutchison left. Others think she has simply wimped out of an ugly campaign.

The race will turn bloody anyway. Mr. Perry, who replaced George Bush in 2001, is in trouble.

42. _____ On June 18th Mr. Perry announced that he had vetoed the school budget, thus forcing lawmakers back to a 30-day special session that started this week.

It is a high-stakes gamble. If the legislature cannot come up with a plan, schools may not open on time this autumn—and, asks one Texan political observer, 43. _____ The sticking point is whether the new money for the schools should come from increases in the sales tax, or in the tax on business.

Mr. Perry's approval ratings are already below 40%, and could fall further if schools do not get their money. 44. _____ At 65, she has "got nothing to lose so she'll swing for the fences", says Richard Murray, a political-science professor at the University of Houston.

Much will depend on turnout in the primaries. This is usually dismal; in recent times, below 15% of voting-age Texans. If Mrs. Strayhorn can persuade middle-class suburbanites, Latinos, or even Democrats (who can vote in Republican primaries in Texas) to turn out, in addition to Christian social-conservatives, she could upset Mr. Perry and his slick fundraising machine.

This is not, of course, to ignore the obligatory wacky candidate. 45. _____ His campaign planks include abolishing political correctness and "de-wussification" (cowboys, he insists, should be regarded as heroes, not ridiculed).

Speaking of wusses, the Democrats have yet to field a candidate. Several are considering—in fact, they are sensibly biding their time to see what becomes of Mr. Perry and his education gamble. If a Democrat topples Mr. Perry, it will truly be a revolution for the Lone Star State.

[A] Richard "Kinky" Friedman, a mystery-writer and former leader of the Texas Jewboys band, threw his Stetson into the ring this spring.

[B] In recent years, as democracy has spread across Latin America, the OAS has stirred. It has helped to protect democratic rule in several countries. In 2001, it adopted a Democratic Charter.

[C] "If school doesn't open, do you think Rick Perry will get elected?" Tougher still, the bill must be passed by a two-thirds vote if it is to take effect now; a simple majority will take 90 days to come into force—and the schools open in August.

[D] The governorship could have positioned her for the vice-presidency in 2008, but Mrs. Hutchison claimed that she was swayed by the prospect of more senior Senate posts; she plans to run for the number-four leadership post, the chairmanship of the Republican Policy Committee.

[E] So Mrs. Strayhorn—who is the mother of Scott McClellan, the White House press secretary—stands a chance. She is slightly less conservative than Mr. Perry, and has a long record of public service, from mayor of Austin to railroad commissioner.

[F] This committed its members to representative democracy—and to take diplomatic action where this breaks down or is damaged by unconstitutional actions.

[G] On his watch the state legislature, which meets for five months every two years, has repeatedly failed to find a new and better source of finance for the schools besides property taxes.

[试题分析]

本题是介绍美国几位候选人的。文中共提到四位人物,他们是 Mrs. Strayhorn, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. Perry, Mr. Friedman。其中 Mrs. Hutchison 最有竞争力,但她放弃了这个职位的竞选。又因为 Mr. Perry 在筹集学校资金方面遇到了些麻烦,所以 Mrs. Strayhorn stands a chance (Mrs. Strayhorn 创造了一个机会)。但其他候选人如 Mr. Friedman 也不容被忽视。

41. [答案] D

[分析] 本篇文章一开头就介绍了 Mrs. Strayhorn 的强有力的演讲,由此可知 Mrs. Strayhorn 是很有竞争力的候选人。而本段第一句话又说 Mr. Perry, 应该庆幸自己遇到的是 Mrs. Strayhorn, 而不是另一个更有竞争力的女强人。而这位女强人这次没有参与竞选 gubernato-

rial primary 这个职位。既然本段开头已抛砖引玉引出了这个女强人的如此强的竞争力。那么本段应就详细介绍她的竞争力。选项[D]正是说明了这一点。

42. [答案] G

[分析]本段开头说 Mr. Perry is in trouble, 但这个 trouble 是什么呢? 选项[G]说明了这个问题。那就是他难于从立法上寻找除依靠正常税收外的途径为学校筹集资金。且空白处后的一句也提到了他因此否决了 school budget。“school budget”与选项[G]中的 source of finance for the schools 是同一个意思,只是提法不同而已。从这两个词的关联上也可以作出选择。

43. [答案] C

[分析]本段开头说道,“It is a high-stake gamble”(这是高风险的赌注)。为什么这么说呢?下文用了逻辑上的递进推理来进行说明。“如果立法会不能制定出合理的计划,学校将不能按时开学。”选项[C]引用一个得克萨斯政治观察家的反问——“如果学校不能开学,你认为 Mr. Perry 还能当选吗?”这一反问与前面的话构成逻辑上的递进关系。我们也可以用标点符号来识别出选项,因为选项“asks one Texan political observer”,那么选项中必有问号和引号。

44. [答案] E

[分析]本段开头第一句话说 Mr. Perry 的支持率已低于 40%,如果他不能解决学校的款项问题,支持率还要继续下降。选项[E]用了一个 so,且说 Mrs. Strayhorn stands a chance,这很显然与上文联系起来。且 so 一词使上下文很自然地连在了一起。

45. [答案] A

[分析]本段第一句话说,当然不能忽视其他候选人,那么下文一定要介绍其他候选人的情况和不容忽视的竞争力了。而空白处后面的表述证实了,空白处要举例说明一个男性候选人。所以选项[A]正符合。

答案:41. D 42. G 43. C 44. E 45. A

Text 3

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1. (10 points)

“LOOK at these potholes. What has the governor done about them?” asks a matronly minibus passenger in North Sulawesi province, explaining her decision to vote against the incumbent in the gubernatorial election on June 20th. Another passenger suggests that the man in question, Adolf Sondakh, has been too busy building himself a flashy new house to concern himself with the dreadful state of the province’s roads. A mundane local poll, in other words—were it not for the fact that Indonesia has never before allowed its citizens to choose their own mayors, governors and regents (the equivalent of a mayor in rural districts). 41. _____

So far, voters have shown the same good sense they displayed in last year’s presidential and parliamentary elections. They do not appear to be choosing candidates solely on the basis of religion or

ethnicity, as many pundits had feared. 42. _____ In Kutai Kartenegara, meanwhile, in the Indonesian bit of Borneo, Javanese, Buginese, Banjarese and the local Kutai people all seem to have plumped for the different candidates in similar proportions.

43. _____ In North Sulawesi, another poll found that well over half of those who had voted for the Golkar party in last year's parliamentary election deserted its candidate, Mr. Sondakh, in the governor's race. Only two small Muslim parties seem to have maintained any semblance of party discipline.

On the whole, incumbents have been doing well, as has Golkar, which topped last year's parliamentary polls and is thought to have the most efficient party machinery. 44. _____

Most voters told pollsters that they based their choice on the contenders' honesty and ability. Contact with a candidate's campaign team seems to have counted for more than expensive rallies and advertisements. "Money isn't everything," says Lucky Korah, who took over as acting governor of North Sulawesi when Mr. Sondakh stepped down to campaign.

The elections have their flaws, however. For one thing, candidates must be nominated by parties or groups of parties who won at least 15% of the vote in last year's legislative elections, although they need not be party members themselves. That makes it difficult for true independents to run. Three of the five candidates for governor in North Sulawesi were serving or former generals, while the other two were former bureaucrats.

45. _____

Voters, meanwhile, might have unrealistic ideas about what their local officials can achieve. Local government accounts for roughly a third of government spending. But it is the national government that sets policy, and local legislators—not executives—who draw up the regional budget. In North Sulawesi, Mr. Sarundajang, a member of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle, will have to cooperate with a provincial parliament dominated by Golkar. He will also need to co-ordinate with the province's regents and mayors. Progress will be bumpy, and not only on Manado's rutted roads.

[A] Indeed, Golkar is aiming to win as many as 60% of the 470-odd jobs on offer around Indonesia.

But neither incumbency nor Golkar's backing is a guarantee of victory, as Mr. Sondakh's defeat illustrates.

[B] What is more, voters seem to be picking and choosing among the candidates irrespective of party affiliation.

[C] Direct elections for these posts, which began this month, crown Indonesia's remarkable transition to democracy over the past six years. They might also improve the quality of government across the fissiparous archipelago.

[D] Nor is there much in the way of policy debate. Candidates are required by law to lay out their "mission, vision and programme", but their ideas tend to be anodyne and uniform. In North Sulawesi, for example, all five candidates promised to reduce the cost of education and improve the regional economy.

[E] This time he has tried, but so far failed, to smother the inquiry.

[F] In North Sulawesi, which is largely Christian but has a big Muslim minority, many Muslims voted for Christian candidates and vice versa. The winner, Siryo Sarundajang, is best known for help-