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30年真题详解

10年基础篇(1988-1997)

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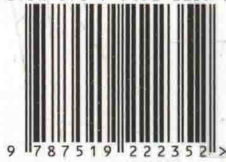
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亲爱的读者,“10年冲刺篇(2008—2017)”的二维码为对应的题目视频讲解,只要扫一扫码,就可以听中公师资视频讲解。建议在Wi-Fi环境下观看。

前言

众所周知,考研英语的复习不仅需要背诵单词、巩固语法,还需要运用词汇和语法应对英语知识运用、阅读理解、英译汉及写作四类题型。面对如此多的复习内容,考生常常会感到无从下手。鉴于此,本书在研究历年真题的基础上提出以下复习方法,以备考生参考。

夯实基础

备战考研英语是一个积累的过程。如果考生打算在学业上继续深造的话,从大二下学期就应当立下考研的目标。因为目标是行动的灯塔,有了目标,才知道自己要准备什么、如何准备。如果说考研英语是堆好的一座宝塔,那么词汇和语法则堆成塔的沙,有了它们打基础,考生做阅读、翻译、写作就会顺畅得多。

首先,大纲要求考生掌握5500左右的词汇以及相关词组。除了掌握词汇的基本含义外,考生还应掌握词汇之间的词义关系,如同义词、近义词、反义词等;掌握词汇之间的搭配关系,如动词与介词,形容词与介词,形容词与名词等;掌握词汇生成的基本知识,如词源、词根、词缀等。考虑到交际的需要,考生还应自行掌握与本人工作或专业相关的词汇,以及涉及个人好恶、生活习惯和宗教信仰等方面的词汇。

这显然不是一朝一夕能达到的,因此考生应该持之以恒地进行有意识的记忆。但是这不等于考生下苦功夫,花笨力气,而是要利用词根、词缀等知识,记住一个词便认识了与之词形相近的词,如criticize, critics, critical, critically, criticism。其次,通过近义词辨析,记住一组意义相似词,如excellent, wonderful, fantastic, marvelous, magnificent, fabulous, spectacular, superb, remarkable都可以表示“极好的,绝妙的”之意。最后,通过语境记忆单词。例如,读一篇有关经济危机的文章,应能记忆与经济有关的词汇,如economic crisis, in recession, fluctuate等。

其次,大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求,其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习,以便在交际中更自如、更准确地运用语法知识。可见考生积累语法知识不是要死抠语法,而是要运用基本的语法知识来分析文章中碰到的语法现象,这就是积累的过程。语法知识的内容比较多,实际运用也非常广,考生应该掌握动词的时态与语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、主从复合句、强调句、倒装、省略等基本的语法知识。

熟知真题

正所谓“知己知彼，百战不殆”，考生经过长期的积累，已经具有了一定的词汇量和语法知识储备，这时需要了解、熟悉真题了；考生了解了真题考什么、怎么考，才能有针对性地备考。真题具有以下特点：

首先，真题具有科学性。科学性一方面体现在英语知识运用、阅读、翻译、写作各题型的题目比例恰当；另一方面体现在题目的难度适中，能够测试出不同水平考生真实的英语水平。

其次，真题具有针对性。针对性体现在各题型虽然都考查语言技能，但考查的侧重点不同。客观题重点考查对文章主旨、具体信息、行文脉络的理解，进行有关的推理、判断和引申，根据上下文推测词义，理解作者的观点、态度或意图。翻译题侧重考查用汉语准确传达英语信息的能力。写作题则侧重考查根据写作目的和写作对象恰当选用语域、合理组织文章结构、用英语准确表达的能力。

再次，真题具有规律性。出题原则、答案的信息所在、选项的设置通常会体现出出题者的思路、出题的规律与出题的趋向。

因此，考生要充分重视真题的作用，争取把真题研究透彻。“10年冲刺篇(2008—2017)”配备了近七年(2011年—2017年)真题的同步高清微课程，考生通过手机扫二维码，即可实现微课学习，在老师的帮助下掌握作答技巧和相关知识。

背诵范文

考生如果在前期能注重积累，打下良好的基础，中期又能透彻研究真题，后期再经过适当的练习，应对考研英语就显得轻松了。但是，对于较晚开始准备、复习时间相对比较紧张的考生怎么办呢？

这就是——背诵。这里主要是指背诵一定量的写作范文。因为除了阅读，写作是较容易提高的题型。考生最好对历年的写作真题进行归纳总结，如社会热点类、文化教育类等；然后从每一类题目中挑选若干精彩范文进行背诵。背诵的目的是消化吸收，为我所用，因此考生要特别留意范文的结构组织、逻辑安排，并积累一些亮点表达，如词汇、短语、逻辑连接词等，这样考生在考场上便可信手拈来。

模拟练习

古人训“操千曲而后晓声，观千剑而后识器”强调了练习的重要性。最后考生可以通过模拟练习对所掌握的知识进行巩固和提升。在做模拟题时，考生要注意以下两方面：

一方面，培养时间观念。考研英语大纲规定在180分钟内完成52道题目。这就要求考生不仅要有过硬的学习能力，也要具备良好的时间把控能力。本书建议考生：英语知识运用用时25分钟内，阅读理解A节(传统题型)用时65分钟内，阅读理解B节(新题型)用时15分钟内，阅读理解C节(英译汉)用时30分钟内。写作A节(应用文)用时15分钟内；写作B节(短文)用时30分钟内。

另一方面，总结强弱项。考生做完整套模拟试卷后，应对每个题型的得分情况进行汇总，然后找出自

己的强项和弱项,并据此制订日后的学习计划。假如考生的阅读能力比较差,失分严重,那么考生要有针对性地提高自己的阅读能力。如果考生的写作能力比较高,那么考生在日后的复习中就可以在写作中少用些时间。

总之,模拟练习是不能少的,因为模拟试卷不仅有助于考生巩固学习成果,同时也是考生进行自我检测和查漏补缺的好材料。

以上便是复习考研英语的方法,然而再好的方法也要与实践结合。因此,中公教育研究生考试研究院特意编写了《考研英语·30年真题详解》,内含10年基础篇(1988—1997)、10年提高篇(1998—2007)、10年冲刺篇(2008—2017)三分册。理论与实践相结合,技巧与习题相结合,旨在满足考生对考研英语各题型练习与提高的要求,使考生的复习更为省时、省心、省力。

中公教育研究生考试研究院

2017年1月于北京

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1997 年考研英语试题**Section I Structure and Vocabulary (omitted)****Section II Cloze Test**

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Manpower Inc., with 560, 000 workers, is the world's largest temporary employment agency. Every morning, its people 41 into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay. One day at a time 42 industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive 43 reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

44 its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part timers and temporary workers. This 45 work force is the most important 46 in American business today, and it is 47 changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive 48 avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens 49 by employment rules, healthcare costs and pension plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of 50 that came from being a loyal employee.

41. [A] swarm ^{挤满} [B] stride ^跨 [C] separate [D] slip
42. [A] For [B] Because [C] As [D] Since
43. [A] from [B] in [C] on [D] by
44. [A] Even though [B] Now that [C] If only [D] Provided that
45. [A] durable [B] disposable [C] available [D] transferable
46. [A] approach [B] flow [C] fashion [D] trend
47. [A] instantly [B] reversely ^{相反} [C] fundamentally ^{从根本上} [D] sufficiently ^{足够地}
48. [A] but [B] while [C] and [D] whereas
49. [A] imposed ^{强加} [B] restricted ^{限制} [C] illustrated ^{说明} [D] confined ^{限制}
50. [A] excitement [B] conviction [C] enthusiasm [D] importance

Section III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Text 1

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16

hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally III law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right to life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia—where an aging population, life extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the US and Canada, where the right to die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death—probably by a deadly injection or pill—to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

51. From the second paragraph we learn that
- [A] the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries.
 - [B] physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia.
 - [C] changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law.
 - [D] it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage.
52. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means
- [A] observers are taking a wait and see attitude towards the future of euthanasia.
 - [B] similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries.
 - [C] observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes.
 - [D] the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop.
53. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will
- [A] face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia.
 - [B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient.
 - [C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering.
 - [D] undergo a cooling off period of seven days.
54. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of
- [A] opposition.
 - [B] suspicion.
 - [C] approval.
 - [D] indifference.

Text 2

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner—amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

55. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world,

- [A] rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US.
- [B] small minded officials deserve a serious comment.
- [C] Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors.
- [D] most Americans are ready to offer help.

56. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that

- [A] culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship.
- [B] courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated.
- [C] various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends.
- [D] social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions.

57. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers

- [A] to improve their hard life.
- [B] in view of their long distance travel.
- [C] to add some flavor to their own daily life.
- [D] out of a charitable impulse.

58. The tradition of hospitality to strangers

- [A] tends to be superficial and artificial.
- [B] is generally well kept up in the United States.
- [C] is always understood properly.
- [D] was something to do with the busy tourist trails.

Text 3

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning "mind-manifesting") because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

59. "Substance abuse" (Para. 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that

- [A] substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used.
- [B] "drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drug takers.
- [C] alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine.
- [D] many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous.

60. The word "pervasive" (Para. 2) might mean

- [A] widespread.
- [B] overwhelming.
- [C] piercing.
- [D] fashionable.

61. Physical dependence on certain substances results from
- [A] uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time.
 - [B] exclusive use of them for social purposes.
 - [C] quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases.
 - [D] careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms.
62. From the last paragraph we can infer that
- [A] stimulants function positively on the mind.
 - [B] hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health.
 - [C] depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances.
 - [D] the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups.

Text 4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. "Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?" Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. "You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?" At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company's rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice-T's violent rap song Cop Killer, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. "The test of any democratic society," he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, "lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won't retreat in the face of any threats."

Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting, Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. But he talked as well about the "balanced struggle" between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music.

The 15 member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy. But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter. "Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited," says Luce. "I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this."

63. Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for
- [A] its raising of the corporate stock price.
 - [B] its self-examination of soul.
 - [C] its neglect of social responsibility.
 - [D] its emphasis on creative freedom.
64. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- [A] Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.
 - [B] Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.
 - [C] Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.
 - [D] Steve Ross is no longer alive.
65. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman
- [A] stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression.
 - [B] softened his tone and adopted some new policy.
 - [C] changed his attitude and yielded to objection.
 - [D] received more support from the 15-member board.
66. The best title for this passage could be
- [A] A Company under Fire.
 - [B] A Debate on Moral Decline.
 - [C] A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture.
 - [D] A Form of Creative Freedom.

Text 5

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as “steering the economy to a soft landing” or “a touch on the brakes,” makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double-digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

It is also less than most forecasters had predicated. In late 1994 the panel of economists which The Economist polls each month said that America’s inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan inflation is running half a percentage point below the rate predicted at the end of last year. This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America’s, have little productive slack. America’s capacity utilization, for example, hit historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the

rate below which inflation has taken off in the past.

Why has inflation proved so mild? The most thrilling explanation is, unfortunately, a little defective. Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have up-ended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

67. From the passage we learn that

- [A] there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates.
- [B] economy will always follow certain models.
- [C] the economic situation is better than expected.
- [D] economists had foreseen the present economic situation.

68. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- [A] Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car.
- [B] An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation.
- [C] A high unemployment rate will result from inflation.
- [D] Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy.

69. The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (Para. 3) means that

- [A] the low inflation rate will last for some time.
- [B] the inflation rate will soon rise.
- [C] the inflation will disappear quickly.
- [D] there is no inflation at present.

70. The passage shows that the author is _____ the present situation.

- [A] critical of.
- [B] puzzled by.
- [C] disappointed at.
- [D] amazed at.

Section IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

Do animals have rights? This is how the question is usually put. It sounds like a useful, ground-clearing way to start. (71) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

On one view of rights, to be sure, it necessarily follows that animals have none. (72) Some philosophers argue that rights exist only within a social contract, as part of an exchange of duties and entitlements. Therefore, animals cannot have rights. The idea of punishing a tiger that kills somebody is absurd, for exactly the same reason, so is the idea that tigers have rights. However, this is only one account, and by no means an uncontested one. It denies rights not only to animals but also to some people—for instance to infants, the mentally incapable and future generations. In addition, it is unclear what force a contract can have for people who never consented to it, how do you reply to somebody who says "I don't like this contract"?

The point is this: without agreement on the rights of people, arguing about the rights of animals is fruitless. (73) It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: it invites you to think that animals should be treated either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, or with no consideration at all. This is

a false choice. Better to start with another, more fundamental, question: is the way we treat animals a moral issue at all?

Many deny it. (74) Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice. Any regard for the suffering of animals is seen as a mistake—a sentimental displacement of feeling that should properly be directed to other humans.

This view which holds that torturing a monkey is morally equivalent to chopping wood, may seem bravely “logical.” In fact it is simply shallow: the confused center is right to reject it. The most elementary form of moral reasoning—the ethical equivalent of learning to crawl—is to weigh others’ interests against one’s own. This in turn requires sympathy and imagination: without which there is no capacity for moral thought. To see an animal in pain is enough, for most, to engage sympathy. (75) When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind’s instinct for moral reasoning in action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at.

Section V Writing

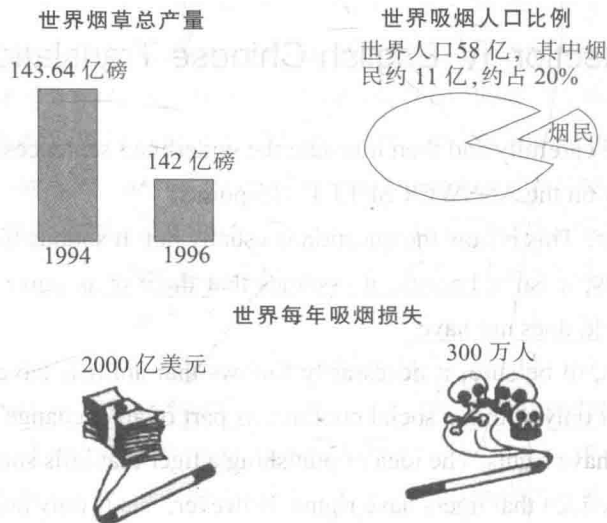
76. Directions:

[A] Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 120 words.

[B] Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

[C] Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:

- 1) Interpret the following pictures.
- 2) Predict the tendency of tobacco consumption and give your reasons.



1997 年考研英语试题精讲



答案速查

41-45	ACDAB	46-50	DCBAD	51-55	DBACD
56-60	ACBDA	61-65	ABCDB	66-70	ACBAD

Section I Structure and Vocabulary (略)

Section II Cloze Test

参考答案及解析

41. A. 【解析】考查动词辨析。根据首句的铺垫,可知此处句意为“每天清晨,公司中大量的人员涌入美国的办公室和工厂中”,A. swarm“挤满,云集”,与 into 搭配,符合题意,故 A 项为正确答案。stride“跨过,大踏步走过”,separate“分开,隔开”,slip“滑动”,均不符合题意。
42. C. 【解析】考查逻辑关系。状语从句中的 struggle to survive 和主句中的 is booming 形成对比关系,as 除了有“因为”之意,还有“随着,当……的时候”的意思。表轻微的对比,故 C 项为正确答案。A、B、D 项都表示原因,故排除。
43. D. 【解析】考查介词辨析。此处句意为“当通用汽车公司和 IBM 等工业巨头靠减员而勉强支撑时”,D. by 表示方式、手段,by + doing 结构意为“通过某种行为(以达到某种目的),符合题意,故 D 项为正确答案。其他三项均不符合题意。
44. A. 【解析】考查逻辑关系。状语从句意为“美国的经济继续复苏”,主句意为“美国的兼职者和临时工正在不断增加”,二者是转折关系,由于空格在句首,因此需要表让步关系的逻辑词,A. Even though“尽管,虽然”,表让步,为正确答案。Now that“既然,由于”,If only“只要”,Provided that“如果”,均不符合题意。
45. B. 【解析】考查形容词辨析。根据上一句的 part-timers and temporary workers,可判断出,劳动力是大量、廉价的,B. disposable“用完就可抛弃的”,符合题意,故 B 项为正确答案。durable“耐用的,持久的”,available“可找得到的,可用的”,transferable 不能用作定语修饰人,均排除。
46. D. 【解析】考查形容词辨析。此处句意为“这种‘即用即抛型’劳动力已成为美国企业用人最为重要的趋势”,D. trend“趋势”,符合题意,为正确答案。approach“方法,途径”,不能用来描述劳动力;flow“流动”,fashion“时尚”,二者均不符合题意。
47. C. 【解析】考查副词辨析。根据上句中的 the most important trend,可推出,此处指人与工作的关系变化很大。C. fundamentally“从根本上”,符合题意,为正确答案。instantly“立即”,reversely“相反地”,sufficiently“足够地”,均不符合题意。
48. B. 【解析】考查连词辨析。此处句意为“这种现象即使公司在全球范围内保持竞争性,又可以避免市