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肖克：北京外国语大学考研辅导专家，考研命题研究专家，北京地区阅卷组骨干成员，考研新生代实力派领军人物之一，北京大型考研班英语骨干和课题组带头人。主要代表作有：黑博士《考研英语阅读 220 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语阅读 120 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语词汇家族式巧记速记》（西安交通大学出版社）、《考研英语阅读 240 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语高分作文 20 天突破》（人民日报出版社）等。

肖克老师考研英语特色教学法与卓越成就：

（一）四位一体法：其肖氏宏观篇章分析法（阅读理解）、词汇风暴联想记忆法（词汇）、选项逻辑猜题法（解题技巧）、写作人性化模板法（作文），这四位一体法已经过连续五年考研实践的强有力证明，被考生誉为“实战派的高分宝剑”。

（二）考前点题和命题预测：近三年（2003 年、2004 年、2005 年）被新浪、腾讯、网易等大型网站多次隆重邀请精心制作考前点题和命题预测，为网络点击率最高的考研英语大师，其预测作文题与 06 年考研题惊人相似，被誉为“网络点题明星”。

（三）经验丰富和广受赞誉：其对考研英语教学和辅导的多年实践经验，对近三年命题规律的精准把握，令广大考研学子受益匪浅，深受全国考生的推崇和赞誉。在全国三十多个大中城市（北京、上海、南京、杭州、西安、武汉等地）授课辅导，志在打造中国学生超级阅读思路，主张掌握出题人命题思路，对考试命题理解独具匠心，对考生弱点、困境有深入研究。

（四）骄人实绩和显著效果：最近五年培训学员累计达 20 多万人，培训学员人数全国排名前三位。讲课风格独树一帜，如交响乐般和谐，发音不是美国人胜似美国人，授课内容高效实用，针对性预测性强，信息浓缩凝练，现场气氛热烈，笑声回荡，掌声如潮，被学生誉为“提高分数最快的专家之一”，不少高分考生评价说：“跟着肖老师，英语容易得高分”。



吴耀武：著名英语教学与测试专家；外国语学院语言测试研究中心副主任；全国公共英语等级考试（PETS）考官；高等教育自学考试英语专业考官；考研英语阅卷组成员；外国语学院雅思（IELTS）、考研英语首席主讲；先后两次赴香港岭南大学进修和工作；电视台“考试联盟”栏目，音乐台“快乐时光”栏目，经济广播电台“空中英语角”节目特邀嘉宾。现已出版黑博士考研英语、大学英语四六级和英语专业四八级测试著作多部，逾 500 万字。于 2001 年起在全国高校做关于雅思（IELTS），英语专业四、八级（TEM-4/8），大学英语和考研应试巡回讲座，在各大高校均引起巨大轰动，讲座场场爆满，并受到多家电视台和《华商报》等多家媒体的关注和专访。他在英语培训领域提出了自己独特的教学理念，努力改进学习方法，量身定做学习计划，紧紧把握考试脉搏，掌握英语应试策略，

奠定良好心理基础，培养进取人生态度。这一理念在课堂上得以贯彻并为广大学员所认可。经他直接培训的学员已逾十万，听众更是不计其数。学员对他的评价是：

——感情真挚，敬业专注；

——才思敏捷，经典幽默；

——传授知识如春风化雨，润物无声；

——谈应试技巧如数家珍，挥洒自如；

——他的语言总是富有人生哲理，他的课堂永远充满欢笑从容；

——他传播的不仅仅是英语知识，更是一种人生感悟！

Reading Comprehension



Part **A**

Passage 19-1

No one can be a great thinker who does not realize that as a thinker it is his first duty to follow his intellect to whatever conclusions it may lead. Truth gains more even by the errors of one who, with due study and preparation, thinks for himself, than by the true opinions of those who only hold them because they do not suffer themselves to think. Not that it is solely, or chiefly, to form great thinkers that freedom of thinking is required. On the contrary, it is much or even more indispensable to enable average human beings to attain the mental stature which they are capable of. There have been, and may again be, great individual thinkers in a general atmosphere of mental slavery. But there never has been, nor ever will be, in that atmosphere an intellectually active people. Where any people has made a temporary approach to such a character, it has been because the dread of heterodox speculation was for a time suspended. Where there is a tacit convention that principles are not to be disputed; where the discussion of the greatest questions which can occupy humanity is considered to be closed, we cannot hope to find that generally high scale of mental activity which has made some periods of history so remarkable. Never when controversy avoided the subjects which are large and important enough to kindle enthusiasm was the mind of people stirred up from its foundations and the impulse given which raised even persons of the most ordinary intellect to something of the dignity of thinking beings.

He who knows only his own side of the case knows little of that. His reasons may be good, and no one may have been able to refute them. But if he is equally unable to refute the reasons on the opposite side, if he does not so much as know what they are, he has no ground for preferring either opinion. The rational position for him would be suspension of judgement, and unless he contents himself with that, he is either led by authority, or adopts, like the generality of the world, the side to which he feels the most inclination. Nor is it enough that he should hear the arguments of adversaries from his own teachers, presented as they state them, and accompanied by what they offer as refutations. That is not the way to do justice to the arguments, or bring them into real contact with his own mind. He must be able to hear them from persons who actually believe them; who defend them in earnest, and do their very utmost for them. He must know them in their most plausible and persuasive form: he must feel the whole force of the difficulty which the true view of the subject has to encounter and dispose of, else he will never really possess himself of the portion of truth which meets and removes that difficulty. Ninety nine in a hundred of what are called educated men are in this condition, even of those who can argue fluently for their opinions. Their conclusion may be true, but it might be false for anything they know: they have never thrown themselves into the mental position of those who think differently from and considered what such persons may have to say, and consequently they do not, in any proper sense of the word, know the doctrines which they themselves profess. They do not know those parts of it which explain and justify the remainder. The considerations which show that a fact which seemingly conflicts with another is reconcilable with it, or that, of two apparently

replaced monthly, tightened every few weeks, or adjusted painfully tight at the beginning of the treatment.

But nitinol wires can be formed to exert force in a certain direction, cooled off, and then reformed to fit the patient's mouth. As the mouth warms the nitinol, it begins to try to assume its preset shape. This exerts a steadier, more constant pull on the tooth than could ever be achieved with stainless steel wire. Nitinol can be bent into such intricate shapes—while maintaining its pull—that very difficult treatments, such as moving one tooth from behind another, can be done now without the expense or pain of constant adjustment. Nitinol has cut the time needed for these treatments by almost half, a real benefit for both patient and dentist. (447 words)

- The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A. nitinol is a highly versatile metal
B. nitinol helped make the space program a success
C. nitinol has revolutionized dental care
D. most alloys have “memories”
- Which of the following is NOT a step in forming nitinol for space use ?
A. The metal is shaped into ingots.
B. The metal is separated into nickel and titanium.
C. The metal is drawn into a wire.
D. The metal is set in its desired curve or shape and heated briefly.
- We can conclude from this passage that _____.
A. nitinol has its “memory” function because it is an alloy
B. the sun's rays are necessary to trigger the metal's “memory”
C. people have only begun to discover the many uses of nitinol
D. one problem with nitinol is that it often returns to its original shape at inopportune times
- The passage suggests that _____.
A. nitinol is an organic metal
B. nitinol is stronger than any metal
C. nitinol's sensitivity to temperature changes makes it impractical for most uses
D. nitinol is better than stainless steel in jobs that require constant stress on the metal
- As used in the last paragraph of this passage, the word “intricate” means _____.
A. abnormal B. complex C. regular D. perfect

Passage 19-3

Even just a degree or two of greenhouse warming will have a dramatic impact on water resources across western North America. Teams who have modeled the climate in the area are warning of greatly reduced snowpacks and more intense flooding as temperatures inch up during the 21st century.

It's the first time that global climate modelers have worked so closely with teams running detailed regional models of snowfall, rain and stream flows to predict exactly what warming will do to the area. The researchers, from the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, and elsewhere, were surprised by the size of the effect generated by only a small rise in temperature.

Assuming business as usual emissions, greenhouse gases will warm the west coast of North America by just one or two degrees Celsius over the next century and average precipitation won't change much. But in the model, warmer winters raised the snowline, drastically reducing the crucial

mountain snowpack, the researchers told the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco. We realized that huge areas of the snowpack in the Sierra went down to 15 percent of today's values, says Michael Dettinger, a research hydrologist at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California. That caught everyone's attention.

The researchers also predict that by the middle of the next century, melting snow will cause streams to reach their annual peak flow up to a month earlier. And with warm rains melting snow or drenching already saturated ground, the risk of extreme floods will rise dramatically. We have to believe in these very warm, very wet storms, says Andrew Wood, a water resources modeler at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Since dams can't be filled until the risk of flooding is past, the models predict they will trap just 70 to 85 percent as much run-off as they do now. This is a particular problem for California, where agriculture, industry, a burgeoning population and environmental needs already clash over limited water supplies. We are taking this extremely seriously, says Jonas Minton, deputy director of the California Department of Water Resources.

And observations certainly back up the models. Minton points out that an increasing percentage of California's precipitation over recent decades is falling as rain rather than snow. And Iris Stewart, a climate researcher at the University of California, San Diego, has found that in the last 50 years, run-off peaks in the western US and Canada have been happening earlier and earlier. The cause seems to be a region-wide trend towards warmer winters and springs.

Dettinger has little doubt that the models point to a real and immediate problem. It's upon us, he says, and it's not clear what the fix is. (450 words)

1. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Warmer Winters Could Spell Disaster	B. Greenhouse Effect
C. Shrinking Snowpacks	D. How to Prevent Flood
2. According to the model, greenhouse effect may not cause _____.

A. dramatic change of water resources	B. reduced snowpacks
C. potential flooding dangers	D. lowered snowline
3. Which of the following statements can NOT be inferred from the passage?

A. Scientists have long been warning people the great impact of even a slight rise in temperature.	B. The risk of floods will rise dramatically if streams reach their annual peak flow a month earlier.
C. Dams can only be filled after the risk of flooding is past.	D. Now, California is facing a problem of water shortage.
4. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The population of California is declining.	B. The models are lack of realistic support.
C. The western US tends to have warmer winters but cooler springs.	D. The models do not offer a solution to the problem they point out.
5. What does the word "fix" in the last line of the passage mean ?

A. Repair	B. Arrange	C. Difficulty	D. Solution
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Passage 19-4

Many United States companies have, unfortunately, made the search for legal protection from import competition into a major line of work. Since 1980 the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) has received about 280 complaints alleging damage from imports that benefit from subsidies by foreign governments. Another 340 charge that foreign companies “dumped” their products in the United States at “less than fair value.” Even when no unfair practices are alleged, the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.

Contrary to the general impression, this quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped. As corporations begin to function globally, they develop an intricate web of marketing, production, and research relationships. The complexity of these relationships makes it unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company.

Internationalization increases the danger that foreign companies will use import relief laws against the very companies the laws were designed to protect. Suppose a United States-owned company establishes an overseas plant to manufacture a product while its competitor makes the same product in the United States. If the competitor can prove injury from the imports—and that the United States received a subsidy from a foreign government to build its plant abroad—the United States company’s products will be uncompetitive in the United States, since they would be subject to duties.

Perhaps the most brazen case occurred when the ITC investigated allegations that Canadian companies were injuring the United States salt industry by dumping rock salt, used to deice roads. The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a foreign conglomerate with United States operations was crying for help against a United States company with foreign operations. The “United States” company claiming injury was a subsidiary of a Dutch conglomerate, while the “Canadian” companies included a subsidiary of a Chicago firm that was the second-largest domestic producer of rock salt.

(332 words)

1. The passage is chiefly concerned with _____.
 - A. arguing against the increased internationalization of United States corporations
 - B. warning that the application of laws affecting trade frequently has unintended consequences
 - C. demonstrating that foreign-based firms receive more subsidies from their governments than United States firms receive from the United States government
 - D. advocating the use of trade restrictions for “dumped” products but not for other imports
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the minimal basis for a complaint to the International Trade Commission is which of the following?
 - A. A foreign competitor has received a subsidy from a foreign government.
 - B. A foreign competitor has substantially increased the volume of products shipped to the United States.
 - C. A foreign competitor is selling products in the United States at less than fair market value.
 - D. The company requesting import relief has been injured by the sale of imports in the United States.
3. The last paragraph performs which of the following functions in the passage?
 - A. It cites a specific case that illustrates a problem presented more generally in the previous paragraph.
 - B. It introduces an additional area of concern not mentioned earlier.

- C. It discusses an exceptional case in which the results expected by the author of the passage were not obtained.
- D. It presents a recommendation based on the evidence presented earlier.
4. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to be TRUE of United States trade laws?
- A. They will eliminate the practice of “dumping” products in the United States.
- B. They will enable manufacturers in the United States to compete more profitably outside the United States.
- C. They will affect United States trade with Canada more negatively than trade with other nations.
- D. Those that help one unit within a parent company will not necessarily help other units in the company.
5. According to the passage, companies have the general impression that International Trade Commission import relief practices have_____.
- A. caused unpredictable fluctuations in volumes of imports and exports
- B. achieved their desired effect only under unusual circumstances
- C. actually helped companies that have requested import relief
- D. been opposed by the business community

Part B

Passage 19-5

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A –F) for each numbered paragraph (1–5). The first and the last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you don’t need to use. Mark your answers on Answer Sheet.(10 points)

- [A] Roles of individuals in America
- [B] The implication of friendship in the US
- [C] Feelings of new comers to the US
- [D] Great differences between the US & China
- [E] Why it is hard to summerize the features of Americans?
- [F] General characteristics of Americans

There are a great many differences between the United States and China; at times you may not understand the actions of Americans or particular facets of the American society.

1	
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When you first arrive in the United States, you, like students from other countries, may experience “culture shock”—a feeling of disorientation or confusion that often occurs when someone leaves a familiar place and moves to an unfamiliar one. This is normal and you should not be disturbed by it. As you become more accustomed to life in the United States and to Americans usually are willing to answer questions and explain situations which may be unfamiliar to you, so never hesitate to ask for assistance.

2	
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It is difficult to generalize about characteristics of Americans as U. S. society is composed of persons who come from numerous social and cultural backgrounds, who live in varying economic

situations and whose ways of approaching and living life differ radically. The items mentioned below are offered not to encourage you to “become American,” but to help ease your adjustment to life in the United States.

3

Individualism, independence and self-reliance are common American traits. Each person is expected to make most decisions for himself or herself about all facets of life—education, career, home. The immediate family (mother, father and children) is an important aspect of society, but in ways different from those of China. Children are encouraged from an early age to become self-sufficient—taking care of their clothes and bedrooms, perhaps helping to cook and clean—and to begin thinking for themselves. Parents provide advice and assistance when needed, but the importance of the individual is stressed. The importance of “thinking for oneself” may appear to be selfish or uncaring behavior, but it is not meant to be. It is assumed in the United States that individuals will take the initiative, develop individual perspectives and approach life in their own particular fashion. This does not mean family members and friends are not important to Americans; sometimes there are very close relationships between relatives and friends, but they are perhaps on a different basis than is normal in China.

4

Friendship in the United States does not entail specific duties and may be of short duration with limited obligations between one person and another. Americans are highly mobile, moving from one job to another and one city to another, and therefore may find it difficult to become deeply involved with others. The importance of being self-reliant and the undesirability of having to depend on others adds to Americans hesitancy to form many close friendships. On the other hand, most Americans tend to be “friendly” and are willing to assist foreign students; a surprisingly large number are generous in offering hospitality in their homes or in loaning items which might be useful.

5

Gifts are often exchanged between friends and family members not only on occasions such as birthdays or holidays, but for special reasons—expressing affection or appreciation, for example. When a gift is received in the United States, the receiver is expected to open it in front of the giver.

Americans tend to be informal, often addressing each other by their given name when they first meet (given names are written first in American names). (591 words)

Part C

Passage 19-6

There is certainly much work which is exceedingly troublesome, and an excess of work is always very painful. (1) I think, however, that, provided work is not excessive in amount, even the duller work is to most people less painful than idleness. Accordingly the more intelligent rich men work nearly as hard as if they were poor, while rich women for the most part keep themselves busy with innumerable trifles of whose earth-shaking importance they are firmly persuaded.

(2) Work therefore is desirable. First and foremost, as a preventive of boredom, for the boredom that a man feels when he is doing necessary though uninteresting work is as nothing in comparison with the boredom that he feels when he has nothing to do with his days. With this advantage of work another is associated, namely that it makes holidays much more delicious when they come. Provided a

man does not have to work so hard as to impair his vigor, he is likely to find far more zest in his free time than an idle man could possibly find.

The second advantage of most paid work and of some unpaid work is that it gives chances of success and opportunities for ambition. In most work success is measured by income, and while our capitalistic society continues, this is inevitable. It is only where the best work is concerned that this measure ceases to be the natural one to apply. (3) The desire that men feel to increase their income is quite as much a desire for success as for the extra comforts that a higher income can obtain. However dull work may be, it becomes bearable if it is a means of building up a reputation, whether in the world at large or only in one's own circle. Continuity of purpose is one of the most essential ingredients of happiness in the long run, and for most men this comes chiefly through their work. In this respect those women whose lives are occupied with housework are much less fortunate than men, or than women who work outside the home. The domesticated wife does not receive wages, has no means of bettering herself, is taken for granted by her husband (who sees practically nothing of what she does), and is valued by him not for her housework but for quite other qualities. (4) Of course this does not apply to those women who are sufficiently well-to-do to make beautiful houses and beautiful gardens and become the envy of their neighbors, but such women are comparatively few, and for the great majority housework cannot bring as much satisfaction as work of other kinds brings to men and to professional women.

(5) The satisfaction of killing time and of affording some outlet, however modest, for ambition, belongs to most work, and is sufficient to make even a man whose work is dull happier on the average than a man who has no work at all. But when work is interesting, it is capable of giving satisfaction of a far higher order than mere relief from tedium. (513 words)

长难句复杂句结构分析及答案注释

Part A

Passage 19-1

◆长难句复杂句结构分析◆

1. Truth gains more even by the errors of one who, with due study and preparation, thinks for himself, than by the true opinions of those who only hold them because they do not suffer themselves to think.

【难词解释】suffer v. 遭遇痛苦; 变坏; 允许; 根据上下文, 在本文是: 允许 hold v. 举起; 抓住; 持有; 根据上下文, 在本文是: 持有

【结构分析】主干结构为: Truth gains more even by...than by ...。这是一个带有比较状语从句, 同时又含有定语从句和原因状语从句的复合句。by the errors of one...和 by the true opinions of those...是并列的方式状语, 修饰谓语。其中 who...和 who...是并列的定语从句, 分别修饰 one 和 those, because they do not suffer themselves to think 是原因状语。

【重点难点】理解句子框架是做好翻译的基础, 本句是简单句。只不过比较的对象是一个复杂的介词短语 by the errors of one...和 by the true opinions of those..., 在翻译时为了使句子更通顺, 可以将其分成两个分句进行翻译。

【参考译文】经过一定的研究和准备, 进行自我思考的人从所犯错误中获得较多真理, 而从仅仅掌握真理观点的人那里获得的少。因为他们不让自己去思考。

2. Where there is a tacit convention that principles are not to be disputed; where the discussion of the greatest questions which can occupy humanity is considered to be closed, we cannot hope to find that generally high scale of mental activity which has made some periods of history so remarkable.

【难词解释】tacit *adj.* 心照不宣的 principle *n.* 纪律；原则，本文是：原则 remarkable *adj.* 辉煌的

【结构分析】主句是：we cannot hope to find that...mental activity...。本句是一个带有地点状语从句的主从复合句。在主句中，that...mental activity 是宾语，which has...是定语从句，修饰 scale。状语从句的基本结构为：Where there is... where...，这一句型的含义是“哪里有……，哪里有……”。第一个由 where 引导的状语从句中 that 引导了一个定语从句，修饰 convention。在第二个由 where 引导的从句中，question 后面跟了一个定语从句，修饰、限定这个名词。

【重点难点】that generally high scale of mental activity which has made some periods of history so remarkable 是名词性短语作宾语，在宾语 scale 后面跟了一个介词短语作定语，即 of mental activity，此后又跟了一个定语从句 which has made some periods of history so remarkable，在这个定语从句中，使用了句型 make...so remarkable...，含义为“使……如此辉煌”。

【参考译文】哪里有一种心照不宣的协定：原则不予辩论，哪里对占据人文学科最重大问题的讨论予以结束，（在那里）我们也难以希望找到曾使历史上某些时期那么辉煌灿烂的高水准的精神活动。

3. Never when controversy avoided the subjects which are large and important enough to kindle enthusiasm was the mind of people stirred up from its foundations and the impulse given which raised even persons of the most ordinary intellect to something of the dignity of thinking beings.

【难词解释】controversy *n.* 辩论 stir up *v.* 激起 raise *v.* 升起

【结构分析】这是带有时间状语从句和定语从句的复合句，基本句型是倒装句。基本句架为：Never...was the mind of people（主语）stirred up（谓语）... and the impulse（主语）given...（谓语）。which raised even persons of ...是定语从句，修饰 impulse；另外 when 引导了一个时间状语从句，修饰整个主句。

【重点难点】翻译本句的关键是对句架的正确理解和对时间状语从句及定语从句的把握。在翻译时可以将时间状语从句放在句首，然后再翻译主句。理解本句的难点是倒装句的理解，如果将否定词或半否定词，例如 never, hardly, not, seldom 等放在句首时，谓语部分要进行部分倒装，也就是将谓语的一部分提到主语的前面。

【参考译文】当辩论回避博大和重要得足以激起人们热情的话题时，人们的思想不可能从根本上动摇，也不可能产生从普通人的智慧到思想家的所谓儒雅的变化。

4. He must know them in their most plausible and persuasive form; he must feel the whole force of the difficulty which the true view of the subject has to encounter and dispose of, else he will never really possess himself of the portion of truth which meets and removes that difficulty. Ninety nine in a hundred of what are called educated men are in this condition :even of those who can argue fluently for their opinion.

【难词解释】plausible *adj.* 似合理的 persuasive *adj.* 有说服力的

【结构分析】第一个句子由三个并列分句组成。句架为：He must know them... he must feel the whole force..., he will never possess...；第二个句子由一个简单句组成。结构为：Ninety nine...are in this condition。在第一个句子中，in their most plausible and persuasive form 作方式状语，which...是定语从句，修饰 difficulty；truth 后面的也跟了一个定语从句来修饰。在第二个句子中，in a hundred of what 作定语，修饰主语，who can argue fluently for their opinion 是 those 的定语从句。

【重点难点】正确翻译本句的关键是对四个定语从句的理解，在此基础上翻译才能分清主次。影响本文理解的除了四个定语从句外，还要注意一些结构的用法。what are called educated men 是宾语从句，作介词 of 的宾语，而 of those who can argue fluently for their opinion 也是作介词 of 的宾语，可以说它们是介词 of 的两个并列的宾语，共同修饰主语。另外 else 在本文的含义是“否则”。

【参考译文】他必须以其合理和具有说服力的方式得知其观点，他必须感受到课题的真正观点必然会遇到的困难及其处理困难的全部力量，否则他决不会掌握能对付和解除困难的这部分真理。百分之九十九的受教育的人就处于这种情况中，甚至包括那些能为他们的观点善辩的人。

5. Their conclusion may be true, but it might be false for anything they know: they have never thrown themselves into the mental position of those who think differently from and considered what such persons may have to say, and consequently they do not, in any proper sense of the world, know the doctrines which they themselves profess.

【难词解释】doctrine *n.* 学说 profess *v.* 声称，自称

【结构分析】这是一个表示转折关系的并列句。基本句架为：Their conclusion may be true; but it might be false... they have never thrown...是对第一个主句的补充说明。其中 who 引导了一个定语从句，修饰 those; what 引导了一个宾语从句，作 considered 的宾语；doctrines 后面跟了一个由 which 引导的定语从句，修饰 doctrines。

【重点难点】翻译本句的关键是先将主句翻译出来，然后将补充说明的内容放在后面，对定语从句修饰的对象要准确把握，这样才不至于产生歧义。thrown themselves into...的含义为“把自己置于……境况”；in sense of...的含义为“从某种意义上说”。

【参考译文】他们的结论可能是正确的，也可能是错误的：他们从不会设身处地站在观点不同的人的立场考虑他们会说些什么，因此，从某种意义上说他们也决不会真正了解自诩的所谓学说。

◆答案解析◆

1. C 这是一道推断题。对原则的辩论。只有对原则的辩论才能推动文艺的复兴。这是文艺复兴时期的特点。文章第一段倒数第二句开始就谈到这一点。在那种地方，有一种心照不宣的协定：原则不予辩论，对占据人类的（人文学科）最重大问题的讨论予以结束。在那里，我们难以希望找到曾使历史上某些时期那么辉煌灿烂的一般高水准的精神活动……这就说明根据作者的看法，在伟大的历史时期，如文艺复兴时期我们有希望找到原则的辩论，它是推动伟大历史时期的动力。A. 接受真理 B. 激情 D. 暂停判断，三项文内提及，但不是推动伟大历史时期的动力。
2. C 这是一道细节题。大多数能滔滔雄辩的人只熟悉问题的一个方面。第二段第12句：百分九十九的知识分子（受过教育的人）甚至包括那些能为他们的观点善辩的人，都是这种情况。这种情况是指第二段讲的总内容：只知问题的一方面（自己这方面的情况）就不可能驳斥对方，也无理由选择任一观点，只能停止判断。仅仅从老师那里获得对立面的论点也是不够的；必须从真正相信这些观点并为之真诚辩护的人那里得知其观点，他必须感到课题的真正观点必然会遇到的困难及其处理困难的总力量，否则他决不会掌握遇到和解除困难的这部分真理。百分之九十九的受教育的人就处于这种情况中。A. 大多数知识分子（受过教育的人）研究一个问题的两方面，不对。B. 反常的思考会导致许多错误的想法。文内没有讲述。只提到由于害怕反常思考一度中断。D. 从老师那获得辩论双方的观点是明智的，不对。
3. C 这是一道语意题。允许，让。suffer 一词，有1) 遭受痛苦和困难，2) 经受（痛苦），3) 变坏、品质降低，4) 允许，让，之义。这里取4)，是上下文决定的。见第一段第二句：经过一定的研究和准备，进行自我思考的人从所犯错误中获得较多真理，而从仅仅掌握真正观点的人那里获得少，因为他们不让自己去思考。A. 忍受，忍耐。B. 经受、遭受（痛苦和困难）。D. 支持。
4. C 这是一道推断题。无知。文章最后两句话都传递“无知”的内容：他们从来不会站住这些想法不同的人的思想境地考虑一下；想一想那些人会怎么说。因此，用恰当的话来说，他们不知道他们自己所信仰的学说，也不懂解释和证实其余事项这些部分：考虑一下貌似和另一方矛盾的事实是相互协调一致的，两个形似充分的理由，应当选这个而不是另一个。A. 知识不够、消息不灵、缺乏知识。B. 固执己见、自以为是。文章最后两句中确实有固执己见之意。不会设身处地的从别人的角度去考虑，但后面的结论，是由于不考虑，所以不知道、不懂——结果就是无知。D. 理智的。
5. C 这是一道推断题。在思想被奴役时期，不可能有真正的理性智慧的思维。文章第一段第五句开始：在思想被奴役的气氛中，曾经有过，也可能还会有个别的思想家，可是在那种气氛中，过去没有，将来也不会有智力活跃的人民。A. 一个真正伟大的思想家不犯错误。B. 智力成就时期是反常思考。D. 过火的辩论阻碍了清新的思考。三项文内没有涉及。

◆参考译文◆

思想家的首要责任是遵循自己思维去得出任何可能的结论，不能认识到这一点的人不可能成为一个伟大的思想家。经过一定的研究和准备，进行自我思考的人从所犯错误中获得较多真理，而从仅仅掌握真理观点的人那里获得的少。因为他们不让自己去思考。要造就伟大的思想家要求思考的自由不是唯一的或主要的东西。恰恰相反，很重要甚至是不可缺少的是能让一般人能达到他们本身可以达到的智力水平。在思想被奴役的时期，曾经有过或许还会有个别伟大的思想家，但是在那种氛围中从来没有也永远不会有思想活跃的人民。如果在某

个人们暂时接近这种特征,那是因为对异教怀疑的恐惧有段时间才消失。哪里有一种心照不宣的协定:原则不予辩论,哪里对占据人文学科最重大问题的讨论予以结束,(在那里)我们也难以希望找到曾使历史上某些时期那么辉煌灿烂的高水准的精神活动。当辩论回避博大和重要得足以激起人们热情的话题时,人们的思想不可能从根本上动摇,也不可能产生从普通人的智慧到思想家的所谓儒雅的变化。

只了解自己一方的人则对此知之甚少。他的理由也许很好,没人能够反驳。但是如果他站在反方立场,同样无法反驳这些理由,如果他对这些并不是很了解的话,他就没理由偏向任一个观点。对他来说,合理的立场将是悬而待定,除非他自己满意或者由权威左右,或是像世界上的普遍作法,随心所欲。仅仅从老师那里获得对立面的观点,按照他们所讲的表述出来,用他们所提供的内容进行反驳,这些都是不够的。这不是公正对待这些论点,或是用他自己的思想真正接触这些论点的方法。他必须能倾听真正相信这些观点的人的意见;这些人忠诚地捍卫它们并为之付出了一切。他必须以其合理和具有说服力的方式得知其观点,他必须感受到课题的真正观点必然会遇到困难及其处理困难的全部力量,否则他决不会掌握能对付和排除困难的那部分真理。百分之九十九的受教育的人就处于这种状况中,甚至包括那些能为他们的观点善辩的人。他们的结论可能是正确的,也可能是错误的:他们从不会设身处地站在观点不同的人的立场上考虑他们会说些什么,因此,从某种意义上说他们也决不会了解自诩的所谓学说。他们不知道其中能为其余的做出解释和论证的那一部分。考虑一下貌似和另一方矛盾的事实是相互协调一致的,两个形似充分的理由,应选择这个而不是另一个。

Passage 19-2

◆答案解析◆

1. A **这是一道主旨题。**问及本文的主题思想是什么。选项 A 意为镍钛诺是一种用途很广的金属,选项 B 意为镍钛诺有助于太空计划的成功。选项 C 意为镍钛诺带来牙科护理的革命。选项 D 意为大部分金属都具有“记忆力”。纵观全文得知,本文主要介绍镍钛诺合金的特性及其在航空及牙科护理等领域的广泛用途,故本题正确答案为 A。
2. B **这是一道细节题。**问的是所给四个选项中,哪一选项不是做用于太空用途的镍钛诺合金的必要步骤。本文第二段第一行提到选项 A,第二行提到选项 C,第三行提到选项 D,只有选项 B 没有被提到。且由第一段第四行得知,镍钛诺是一种合金,具有在一定温度下恢复原状的特性,如果把这种合金分离成镍和钛,则不具备这种特性了,故本题正确答案为 B。
3. C **这是一道推断题。**问的是所给四个选项中,哪一选项是根据短文可得出的结论。选项 A 意为镍钛诺具有恢复原状的特性是因为它是合金,固然,镍钛诺合金具有恢复原状的特性。然而,是合金并不是它具有这种特性的直接原因,所以, A 不正确。选项 B 意为要想引发这种金属的“记忆功能”,阳光是必不可少的。文章最后一段第二行指出,口腔温度可以温暖镍钛诺,使之呈现预先设定的形状,故 B 不正确。选项 C 意为人们才刚开始发现镍钛诺的多种用途,由第三段第一行得知,镍钛诺可广泛用于宇宙飞船、天线、探测器、防护材料等,现在科学家们又发现镍钛诺可用于稳固牙齿,故 C 为正确答案。选项 D 意为镍钛诺的一个问题是经常在不适宜的时候恢复原状,文中没有提及,故不正确。
4. D **这是一道细节题。**问的是文章表明所给四个选项中哪一选项是正确的。选项 A 意为镍钛诺是一种有机金属,选项 B 意为镍钛诺比任何金属都坚固,选项 C 意为镍钛诺对温度的灵敏性使它不宜用于大部分用途,以上选项文中均未提及。只有 D 为正确选项,意思是对于需要金属长期稳固的场合来说,镍钛诺比不锈钢更为适用。由本文最后一段第三行可知。
5. B **这是一道语义题。**要求根据短文推测出 intricate 一词是什么意思。根据上下文得知,该词意思是难度极大的,要求复杂的,故正确答案为 B。

◆参考译文◆

有内置记忆的金属是美国航天计划中一项非常有用的发现。镍钛诺是由在海军地面武器中心工作的科学家们发现的。他们原本是在寻找作为导弹和卫星防热层的金属,但结果找到了镍钛诺。这种合金可以像其它金属一样制成各种形状,但在一定温度下会恢复原状。

当这种镍和钛的合金最初形成时,被制成了砖形的金属锭,然后按不同的工作目的被拉成粗细不同的金属

线。它能制成人们想要的曲度和形状，并在极短的时间内加热，然后将金属线浸入水中冷却。这样就“设置”了它的记忆。之后，可将该金属制成任何一种想要的形状，但是一旦它的温度超过了室温，就会恢复成它记下的形状。

这种特性使镍钛诺对于宇宙飞船、天线、探针、防护材料来说是一种完美的材料。而由镍钛诺制成的折臂等能安全地装备在宇宙飞船内部，保护它们在发射过程中免于受损。那么，一旦在轨道上安全（运行），飞船能突然“长出”天线和其它构件。太阳光线也许会使折起或盘起的镍钛诺受热，它会因此恢复成原来的样子。

但科学家还发现了一个这种金属线更实际的用途：他们现在用它来紧固牙齿。在使用镍钛诺之前，需要拉直的牙齿上装有箍架，再紧上钢丝朝正确的方向施加牵引。但这种牵引力必须是持续一致的，而且不锈钢制成的拱形钢丝折弯数次之后，或者是牙齿已按计划的方向移动之后，就无法再产生正确的力量。这样一来，许多戴牙套的人必须每月更换钢丝，隔几周紧固一次，或是在治疗开始时，极其痛苦地紧固调整。

但是可以将镍钛诺按一定的方向产生冷却，然后再调整其形状以适应患者口腔。当口腔使镍钛诺升温时，它会恢复成最初预置的形状。这样就会对牙齿施加一种稳定更持久的拉力，而不锈钢永远做不到这一点。镍钛诺还可以弯成很复杂的形状——但依然保持原有拉力——这样一来许多困难的治疗，如把一颗牙后面的牙齿移出来，如今可以不需持续校正的花费和痛苦就能实现了。镍钛诺使这些治疗所需的时间几乎减少了一半，这对于病人和牙医来说都非常有利。

Passage 19-3

◆答案解析◆

1. A **这是一道主旨题。**本题问的是：哪一个是本文最佳的标题？A. 暖冬会导致灾难；B. 温室效应；C. 不断减少的积雪场；D. 如何防止洪水。正确的解答本题需要把握住对全文大意的理解。本文自始至终一直以科学家的模拟研究为基础，在说明冬季气温升高可能会带来许多灾难这个观点。温室效应只是带来冬季气温升高这一现象的原因，不是文章讨论的重点，C项是文章中的一个小的细节，属于“暖冬”现象所带来的结果之一。D项的内容也至多只与文章内容沾边而已，因此本题的正确答案应当是A项。
2. D **这是一道细节题。**本题问的是：根据模拟研究，温室效应可能不会引起什么？A. 水资源的巨大改变；B. 减少的积雪场；C. 潜在的洪水危险；D. 降低的雪线。由于冬季气温升高就是温室效应的结果，故“暖冬”所带来的影响也应归为温室效应的作用。文章的第一句，“Even just a degree or two of greenhouse warming will have a dramatic impact on water resources across western North America.”就说明A项的内容是真实的。接着，“Teams are warning of greatly reduced snowpacks and more intense flooding as temperatures inch up during the 21st century.”可见温室效应引起的气温升高可以导致积雪场减少以及带来潜在的洪水危险。因此B和C项的陈述正确。而有关D项的信息在文章的第三段，“But in the model, warmer winters raised the snowline,”因此可以知道，暖冬会使雪线升高而不是降低。故本题的正确答案应当是D。
3. A **这是一道推断题。**本题问的是：以下哪一项陈述无法从文章中推断出来？A. 科学家们很久以来一直都警告人们即使是很轻微的气温升高也会带来严重的后果；B. 如果水流量提前一个月达到它的年高峰值，洪水泛滥的危险会急剧地升高；C. 蓄水坝只有在洪水过去后才能蓄满水；D. 目前，加利福尼亚正面临着水资源短缺的问题。有关A项的信息在文章的第二段，“The researchers, were surprised by the size of the effect generated by only a small rise in temperature.”由此可以推出，科学家们对于温度的小幅升高造成的影响也感到吃惊，因此无从谈起长久以来的警告。故本项的内容是错误的。在文章的第四段，作者提到了研究者们还预测，到本世纪中叶，融化的积雪将导致河流量提前一个月达到其年高峰值。其结果就是，“And with warm rains melting snow or drenching already saturated ground, the risk of extreme floods will rise dramatically.”这表示B项的内容是正确的。在下一段中，“Since dams can't be filled until the risk of flooding is past”支持C项的陈述。而下面的“This is a particular problem for California, where agriculture, industry, a burgeoning population and environmental needs already clash over limited water supplies”也证明了D项的陈述。故本题的正确答案应当是A。

4. D **这是一道细节题。**本题问的是：以下哪一项是真实的？A. 加利福尼亚的人口正在减少；B. 研究模型缺少现实支持；C. 美国西部有较暖和的冬天和较凉爽的春天的趋势；D. 这些研究模型没有为他们所指出的问题提供解决方法。a burgeoning population 说明加州的人口正在日益增长，“And observations certainly back up the models”中是“支持”的意思，因此 B 项不对。“in the western US and Canada have been happening earlier and earlier. The cause seems to be a region-wide trend towards warmer winters and springs”说明美国西部的冬季和春季都在变暖。故本题的正确答案应当是 D。
5. D **这是一道语义题。**本题问的是：文章最后一行中的“fix”一词是什么意思？A. 修理；B. 安排；C. 困难；D. 解决方法。这道题比较简单，只要根据上下文判断我们就可以知道，对于研究模型所指出的问题人们尚没有具体的解决方案。因此，这个词的意思是“解决”。

◆参考译文◆

即使温室效应使气温只增加 1 到 2℃也会对整个北美西部的水资源带来显著的影响。在本地模拟气候的研究小组警告说，在 21 世纪随着气温一点一点地升高，降雪会减少而更猛烈的洪水将越来越多。

这是全球气候模拟者首次派研究小组如此仔细地运用详细的地区降雪、降雨和水流模式来准确预测增温对该地区带来影响。来自科罗拉多 Boulder 的国家气候研究中心和其它地区的研究者们对于气温微小上升带来的影响的幅度感到惊奇。

假设增温情况不变的话，温室气体会在下世纪使北美西海岸增温 1 到 2℃而且通常的降雨量不会发生太大变化。但是研究者们对旧金山美国地球物理联合会说，在这个模型中，暖冬使雪线升高，极大减少了关系重大的积雪场。在加里福尼亚拉·么拉的斯克瑞普斯海洋学院的水文学家南丁格尔说我们意识到丝尔拉大面积的积雪缩小到今天的 15%。这引起了所有人的关注。

研究者们还预言在下世纪中叶，融化的雪会使溪流提前一个月到达一年中流量的高峰。而且由于温暖的雨水融化了雪并浸透了已经潮湿的土地从而大大增加了发生大规模洪水的危险。西雅图华盛顿大学水资源模型研究者 Wood 说，我们不得不相信会有这些极暖且极湿的风暴。

由于只有当洪水过后水坝方可注满，模型预计它们最大限度能存储 70%到 85%的径流，这对加里福尼亚来说尤其是个问题。因为那儿的农业、工业、正在增长的人口和环境需求已经由于有限的水供给而发生了矛盾。水资源加州分部的代理部长明顿说，我们正在非常严肃地对待这一问题。

此外还有许多言论支持这些模型。明顿指出，加州近几十年降水量持续增长的百分比正像水而不是雪一样下降。圣地亚哥加州大学的气象研究者已经发现在过去 50 年中美国西部和加拿大径流高峰发生时间越来越早。其原因似乎是地区范围出现暖冬和暖春的趋势。

戴丁丝毫不怀疑模型指向一个真实的急需解决的问题。他说，这一问题要靠我们去解决，但是，解决它的办法还不清楚。

Passage 19-4

◆答案解析◆

1. B **这是一道主旨题。**告诫人们申请“进口救济”会影响企业，常带来意想不到的后果。这回答了：文章主要涉及什么？文章第一段只讲了，“投诉”情况。第二段涉及文章实质性问题：“进口救济”对公司的作用，伤害多于帮助（二段二句）。随着大公司展开全球性业务……救济法不一定能满足同一公司下所有单位的战略需要。第三段进一步论证这一点：国际化增加了外国公司利用进口救济法来对付法律力图保护的本国公司。最后一段就举实例证明这一点。所以 A. 反对美国公司国际化的争论。C. 论证外企从他们政府接受的津贴多于美国公司从本国政府接受的津贴多。D. 鼓吹行业限制倾销产品。这三项都不对。
2. D **这是一道推断题。**公司受到进口商品伤害要求进口救济。这在文章第一段最后一句话“只要工业受到进口伤害这样一个简单的声明就有足够的理由寻求救济。所以 D 项回答第 2 题的提问“向国际贸易委员会提出申诉的最小理由是哪一项？”A. 外国竞争对手从外国政府接受津贴。B. 外国竞争对手增加运入美国的商品量。C. 外国竞争对手在美国以低于市场价卖产品。三项都和问题无关。

3. A **这是一道细节题。**最后一段引一实例来证明上一段所述的问题。文章最后一段引用在美国外资企业指控一家在美国国外的美国公司，用以证明第二段中所述的“公司的国际化会使外国公司可能利用进口救济法来对付法律想要保护的（本国）公司”。所以下边三项和问题无关。B. 介绍了上面没有提及的另一关注领域。C. 讨论了特别事件，并没有达到作者预期的结果。D. 提出基于上述证据的推荐书。
4. D **这是一道细节题。**能帮助同一公司里的某一个单位的美国法律制度不一定能帮助公司的其他单位。这在第二段最后一句话：“这些关系的复杂性使进口救济法律体系不可能适应同一母公司下所有单位的战略需求”。回答了4题的提问“下面有关美国贸易法哪一项可能是正确的？A、B、C的内容文内根本没涉及。
5. C **这是一道推断题。**确实帮助了寻求进口救济的公司。这在二段第一句话“与一般人印象相反的是，这种对进口救济的要求所伤害的公司多于受到帮助的公司”。回答了本题所问的“根据文章所述，普遍认为国际贸易委员会的进口救济……”问题。A、B、D这三项内容，文内没有涉及。

◆参考译文◆

不幸的是许多美国公司已把寻求法律保护以免受到进口竞争当作一项主要业务。从1980年起，美国国际贸易委员会已收到约280起投诉，声称由进口带来的损失，它们由外国政府的出口补贴获益。另有340起案例控诉外国公司以“比公平价格低廉”的售价，在美国倾销其产品，即使在没有对不公平做法投诉时，只要工业受到进口伤害这样一个简单的声明就有足够的理由寻找救济。

与一般人印象相反的是，这种对进口救济的要求所伤害的公司多于受到帮助的公司。由于相互合作的全球化，他们正发展成一个复杂的营销、生产和研究关系的网络。这些关系的复杂性使进口救济法律体系不可能适应同一母公司下所有单位的战略需求。

公司的国际化使外国公司利用进口救济法对付该法旨在保护的那些公司的危险性增大。假设美国一家公司建立了一家海外工厂生产一种产品，而它的竞争者则在美国本土生产该种产品。如果竞争者能证明从进口中受损——且美国接受了外国政府资助建立其海外工厂——那么美国公司的产品在本国将会失去竞争力，因为它们必须交关税。

也许最无耻的一个案例是ITC调查的一项控诉，即加拿大公司通过倾销给道路除冰的石盐而损害了美国的制盐工业。该投诉最令人称奇的一点是：一个在美国经营的外国大公司大声疾呼以反对一个在外国经营的美国公司。声称受到损害的“美国”公司是一家荷兰公司的分公司；而“加拿大”公司则包括了一家全国第二大石盐生产商芝加哥公司的分公司。

Part B

Passage 19-5

◆答案解析◆

1. C 本段第一句“when you first arrive in the united states,...a feeling of...,”就是讲当你第一次来到美国的时候，你会有一种迷惑和茫然的感觉，并对这种感觉进行了进一步的说明，所以本段的标题应该是在美国初来者的感觉，正确选项是C。
2. E 本段开头就讲到要概括美国人的特征是很难的，因为美国人的构成比较复杂，他们来自不同社会文化背景，他们生活的经济环境和生活方式也各有不同，总结起来就是讲为什么难以总结美国人的特点，这符合E项标题。
3. F 本段首句讲到个人主义、独立和自主精神是美国人共有的特征，接着对这些特征进行了进一步说明，而通过对各个选择的观察，F选项讲美国人的一般特征与本段内容相符，因此正确选项是F。
4. A 读完本段，尽管本段开头提到Friendship,但只是说美国友谊无需承担责任，且时间短暂，随后以谈美国个人为主，讲了美国人由于流动性大，所以他们更加注重个人自立，对于本段的中心思想要仔细品味，所以正确选项是A。
5. B 本段讲到，Gifts 是美国人与朋友亲戚之间表达爱意或感激的方式，更深层来讲，也就是美国人的友谊，本段内容较短，大意也容易总结。B为正确选项。