

国内 10 大焦点时事

1. 十六届五中全会 (考点链接：《邓三论》中，构建和谐社会。保持党的先进性。)

十六届五中全会举世瞩目，“十一五”规划举国关注。

“十一五”规划四大亮点：(1) 立足科学发展：以科学发展观统领经济社会发展全局。

(2) 着力自主创新：把提升自主创新能力作为调整经济结构、转变增长方式的支撑点。

(3) 完善体制机制：以改革创新为经济社会发展提供强大动力。

(4) 促进社会和谐：引领中国经济社会发展新境界。

三大关键词：(1) “十一五”中国经济年均增速 8%； (2) 弥合贫富差距和城乡差距；

(3) 新增财力重点投向农村农业农民（三农问题）。

2. 构建社会主义和谐社会 (考点链接：《马哲》中，社会主义发展和人全面的发展。)

3. 连战、宋楚瑜大陆行 (考点链接：《邓三论》中，祖国统一是中国历史发展的主流和中华民族的根本利益所在。解决台湾问题的基本方针和纲领。)

(1) 有助于两岸人民消除隔阂，增进相互了解。

(2) 削弱了“台独”势力的生存基础。

(3) 向国际社会表明双方努力和平解决台湾问题的诚意赢得了国际舆论的普遍肯定。

4. 政府工作报告 (考点链接：《邓三论》中，科学发展观。构建和谐社会，节约型社会)

科学发展观的落实，和谐社会建设中的政府的职责

5. 胡锦涛重要讲话（或神舟 6 号航天飞机成功发射）

其中两篇讲话是重中之重，即“在省部级主要领导干部提高构建社会主义和谐社会能力专题研讨班上的讲话”和“在纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 60 周年大会上的讲话”。

6. 抗日战争胜利 60 周年 (考点链接：《毛概》中，中国革命统一战线的建立和发展)

中国在世界反法西斯中的地位，抗日战争统一战线，纪念抗战的意义。

7. 发展非公有制经济 (考点链接：《政经》中，社会主义初级阶段的基本经济制度——鼓励、支持和引导非公有制经济的发展)

8. “三农”问题 (考点链接：《邓三论》中，农业是国民经济的基础，全面繁荣农村经济)

9. 建设节约型社会 (考点链接：《当代》中，人口、粮食、能源、水资源、生态环境等全球性经济问题)

2005 年 7 月 5 日，国务院发出《关于做好建设节约型社会近期重点工作的通知》，指出：加快建设节约型社会的重点工作是：

(1) 大力推进能源建设； (2) 深入开展节约用水；

(3) 积极推进原材料节约； (4) 强化节约和集约利用土地；

(5) 加强资源综合利用。

10. 共产党员先进性教育 (考点链接：《邓三论》中，加强党的建设的重要性。加强党的执政能力、指导思想、总体目标和主要任务)。

(注意：本国内 10 大焦点时事预测和国际 10 大焦点时事预测含有重要内部命题消息、鲜为人知的内幕信息，其所具有的重要价值和含金量尽现于考研梦工厂《形势与政策押题 20 题》、背诵版 C 之《最后冲刺：形势与政策命题精选 200 题》，定会有意外收获!!!)

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第一部分

新增选考题型一——排序题浓缩点题

——清华大学 11~12 月强化班（以点题、猜题为重点）最新命题浓缩焦点

第一节 题型概述

该题型是一篇长度约 500~600 字的文章，但各段落的原有顺序已被打乱。要求考生根据文章内容和结构将所列段落(7~8 段)重新排序，其中 2~3 个段落的位置已给出。此题型的长度长于 A 节中的文章，阅读量大一些。并且各段落没有按顺序排列，这给阅读带来了很大的障碍。

该题型要求考生从整体上把握文章，掌握语篇阅读的基本方法。了解文章的基本结构模式，特别是要熟悉文章的“开头—三段展开段—结尾”的五段式结构。同时，对文章的逻辑性、连贯性、一致性等语段特征要熟练掌握。

第二节 应试技巧总结

一、答题步骤

1. 先读首段和尾段，确定语境和作者的写作思路。
2. 用 3~5 分钟时间读各选择段落。确定各段大意。
3. 开始做题，找出首段的主旨句、关键词、信号词，结合段落意义，段落之间的过渡句，找出第二段的序号。结合文章的写作思路、语境，确立相关段落的顺序。
4. 开始做题后，可能一时拿不定主意，可以同时排 2~3 组不同序号。一般说来，做到第三、第四个选项时，最多只能保留 2 种排序方式了。到做完所有选项，自然会排除不合理排序方式。

做该部分时，最好控制在 20~25 分钟内，碰见生字时可以不理会，几个生字和一至二个没读懂的句子，对考生的选项不会带来太大的障碍。当然，平时还是得多积累，读懂长句、难句。

二、解决方法和技巧

三个层面：

1. 从语篇结构和语境上确立文章的写作思路。
2. 从段落意义上和段落之间的过渡词、过渡句上找出各段落的初步联系。
3. 结合关键词、同义词、信号词等确定段落间的逻辑关系和顺序。

三条原则：

1. 关注首段、尾段，确立文章主旨和思路。
2. 熟悉英语篇章的结构模式和段落间的逻辑顺序。
3. 关注关键词、同义词、信号词。

第三节 篇章结构模式

一般在考试中遇到的该类题型的文章多为说明文或议论文。两种文体的基本结构是“开头—三段正文—结尾”的五段形式。在正文展开部分，两种文体又有所不同。

说明文常用的文章结构模式有三种：定义法、分类法、举例法。

定义法：定义法的模式是通常先给出定义，再介绍其起源、成因或者形式，然后再介绍其特点或结果。有时也可以给出一至二个例子，进一步详述要介绍的人或事。

分类法：有时为了更清楚地说明，常把需要说明的人或事分成几类，再分别归纳各类起因、特点等。

举例法：为了更简单、更形象地说明人或事，举一个能反映该事物或人的特征的例子，再加以说明。

议论文的模式通常用到的有四种：因果法，类比法，列举法，比较对比法。

因果法：论述一个事件或一种现象的原因或结果时，通常一一陈述。有时按次要到最重要的顺序排列，有时按最重要到次重要的顺序排列。也可以有别的合乎逻辑的排列方式。

类比法：把有相同特点的两件事放在一起论述。比如成功的人们珍惜点滴零碎时间和成功的商人利用零碎的原材料提高利润。

列举法：列举法用得很普遍。在列举原因、结果、措施或举例时都可以用到。要注意的是列举的各项之间都有内在的逻辑关系，不是随意排列的。

比较对比法：在论述事或人的相同点时用比较法，在论述不同点时用对比法。这两种方法有相同的模式。比如在论述甲、乙两事物的五点相同点或五点不同点时，可以有两种模式。(1)先把甲事物的五点写完后，再写乙事物的五点，但甲事物的五点排列逻辑顺序与乙事物的五点要一致；(2)按五点为序。先说第一点中甲、乙两事物的情况，再说第二点甲、乙两事物的情况，以此类推。

文章的正文部分完成后都有一个结尾段。两种文体结尾段的功能一样，可以是对前面的总结，也可以是在总结的基础上再提出一些建议和希望。

第四节 经典实例模练 (含重点命题预测)

Passage 1

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41 - 45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A - G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark

your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] “Only the produce should speak,” Loiseau once said of his deliberately spare, low-fat cuisine. “We live in a period invaded by synthetic products, when tomatoes no longer even taste of tomatoes, it is up to us chefs to save the situation.” The Cote d’Or became a luxury inn, a line of pre-cooked foods was launched, three restaurants—Tante Louise, Tante Marguerite and Tante Jeanne—were opened in Paris, and in 1998 he became the first chef in the world to obtain a stockmarket listing.
- [B] Another tri-stellar restaurateur, Jacques Lameloise, said Loiseau had once told him that if he lost a star he would not hesitate to commit suicide. “The critics play with us,” he said. “They mark us up, they mark us down. I think that’s what made him crack.” Amid public outcry and blanket media coverage of the tragedy, government ministers queued up to express their regrets, and the managing director of *GaultMillau*, Patrick Mayenobe, was forced on TV to say his publication could not be blamed for Loiseau’s death.
- [C] A police postmortem has yet to determine the official cause of death, but friends and relatives of the 52-year-old superchef were in no doubt that he had shot himself. “He tried to do too much,” said his wife, Dominique. “He was worn out; he’d just had enough.” Others were harsher. Loiseau, they pointed out, had managed to retain his priceless three stars in the *Michelin Red Guide*, but ended up losing a devastating two points in France’s rival foodie bible, *GaultMillau*, falling from 19/20 last year to 17/20 in the 2003 guide. “Bravo, *GaultMillau*, you’ve won,” declared the legendary Lyon chef Paul Bocuse, 80. “Your verdict has cost a man’s life. We cannot let ourselves be manipulated like this: I’ll give you a star, I’ll take one away; I’ll award you two points, I’ll deduct them. The profession will respond.”
- [D] “It’s not one point or one star less that kills,” he said. “This was a great chef who most certainly had other worries. In 2000, he said that if he went from 19 to 17 points he’d relish the challenge of returning to the peak.”
- [E] He bought the old coaching inn the following year, a year that also marked the presidential election triumph of one of his best-known regulars: Francois Mitterrand. His lightness of touch, perfectionism and endless quest for the most exceptional of ingredients earned him the ultimate accolade of three *Michelin* stars in 1991.
- [F] France’s top chefs railed yesterday against the pressures of their job and the power of the critics after one of this food-obsessed country’s culinary giants committed suicide, apparently because of a bad review. Bernard Loiseau, whose restaurant and inn La Cote d’Or in Saulieu, Burgundy, is one of the undisputed temples of Gallic haute cuisine, was found dead in his bedroom on Monday afternoon, his hunting rifle by his side.
- [G] Loiseau, who once said he wanted to be to haute cuisine what Pele was to football, was a self-made man who trained with the celebrated Frere Troisgros at Roanne. He took over at La Cote d’Or in 1972, picking up his first *Michelin* star in 1977 and his second in 1981. (535 words)

Order:

F	→	41		→	42		→	43		→	44		→	45		→	A
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答案分析及注释

41. 【答案】[C]

【解析】首段[F]告知的信息是法国名厨路瓦佐的死引起了法国顶级名厨们的怨声载道。媒体的评论和工作的压力成了他们首先批判的对象。那么我们自然会想知道这位名厨为何身亡，他的死跟媒体评论和工作压力到底有什么样的联系。接下来的段落联系上文路瓦佐的死，向读者说明了他的死因。[C]段中作者陈述了死者家属和朋友等各方对其死因的猜测，以及其同行对此所给出的反应。

42. 【答案】[B]

【解析】此部分同样是路瓦佐的死在饮食界人士引起的反应，因此自然应该紧跟在[C]部分之后，它从路瓦佐身边的人谈起，逐渐扩大到媒体、政府等对这一悲剧的态度，将这个问题提到社会高度。

43. 【答案】[D]

【解析】在上段中，《高特米尤》杂志因为与这一事件有比较直接的联系因而被特别提了出来。这部分内容直接引用《高特米尤》杂志的总经理对路瓦佐死因的一个解释，所以此部分理所当然与上段自然衔接。

44. 【答案】[G]

【解析】根据新闻评论类文章的行文规律，一般介绍完新闻本身和有关方面的直接反应后就会添加一些背景资料，以便读者理解。而接下来的几段都是对路瓦佐厨师的介绍和个人经历的回顾。关于一个人经历的回顾一般都是按照时间顺序来陈述的，因此接下来的几段就很好排序了。[G]以路瓦佐的梦想开头，说到了他的学艺经历以及最初取得的成就。

45. 【答案】[E]

【解析】按照路瓦佐个人经历的时间顺序，紧接着上段提到的 1981 年，[E]段谈到了路瓦佐在 1982 年以及之后取得的成就，此题的线索非常明显。该篇文章结构紧凑，线索清晰。作者文章在开头先提出本文话题：媒体和工作的压力使得法国厨师的处境越来越难，甚至有名厨为此自杀。紧接着介绍了死者亲属和朋友对其死因的推断。同时以大量的事实和引用表达了饮食业人士和各方面公众对这个问题的不同看法。最后作者回顾了路瓦佐的学艺和职业历程以及他对烹饪的看法，为这篇文章提供了补充性的背景知识，因其没有时效性所以放在文章的最后。

全篇参考译文

昨天，在以美食著称的法国，一位烹饪大师自杀后，该国的顶尖厨师们纷纷抱怨工作的压力并纷纷指责评论家的权力；这起自杀显然是因为一则糟糕的评论引起的。贝尔纳·路瓦佐在波根底扫列叶市经营金丘饭店兼旅馆，这个饭店是高卢烹饪艺术的一座无可争议的殿堂。周一下午，人们发现路瓦佐死在自己的卧室里，身旁放着他的猎枪。

警方尸检还没有明确他的真正死因,但是这位 52 岁超级厨师的亲朋好友们却肯定他是开枪自杀的。“他想要做太多的事情,”他的妻子多米尼克说,“他筋疲力尽,他就是受够了。”

其他人言辞更为尖刻。他们指出,路瓦佐已经设法在《米其林红色指南》杂志中保持住了他那无价的三颗星,但结果却在与《米其林红色指南》同样为法国美食宝典的《高特米尤》杂志中失掉了毁灭性的两分,由去年的 19 分降至 2003 年指南中的 17 分(总分为 20 分)。“好啊!《高特米尤》,你赢了,”80 岁的颇具传奇色彩的里昂厨师波尔·波曲斯说,“你的裁决要了一个人的命。我们不能让自己被别人这样拨弄:我要给你一个星,我要拿走一个星;我给你加两分,我扣他们的分。烹饪界会做出反应的。”

另一家三星级饭店的老板雅克·拉莫卢瓦斯说,路瓦佐曾经告诉过他,他要是失掉一个星,就会毫不迟疑地自杀。“评论家们耍弄我们,”拉莫卢瓦斯说,“他们一会儿给我们加分,一会儿给我们减分。我想那就是让他崩溃的原因。”对于这场悲剧,公众呼声高涨,媒体报道铺天盖地,政府官员也争相表示遗憾,而《高特米尤》的总经理也被迫在电视上说,路瓦佐之死不能归咎于他的刊物。

“并不是少一分或少一个星导致他的死亡的。”他说,“这位大师一定还有其他的忧虑。2000 年他说过,如果从 19 分降到 17 分,他将乐于迎接挑战,重登高峰。”

路瓦佐曾经说过他想成为高级厨师,就像贝利想要当球王一样。他是靠自己的奋斗成功的。他曾经在罗昂大名鼎鼎的“三胖子”饭店学手艺。1972 年接管金丘饭店后,他于 1977 年和 1981 年分别摘取第一个《米其林》星和第二个星。

1982 年,他买下那家陈旧的汽车旅馆。同年他的一位最著名的常客弗朗索瓦·密特朗赢得了总统选举。他的烹饪手法精巧,崇尚完美主义,孜孜不倦地追求最出色的烹调原料,这些都使他在 1991 年获得了三颗《米其林》星的至高荣誉。

“只有做出的菜肴才能说明问题。”路瓦佐曾经谈到他精心烹制的瘦肉型、低脂肪菜肴。“我们生活在一个受合成食品入侵的时代,当西红柿吃起来甚至不再有西红柿味的时候,就要靠我们厨师来挽救这种情况了。”金丘成了一处奢华的饭店,一排排预先准备好的食物被摆设起来。三家餐馆:路易丝姑妈、玛格丽特姑妈以及珍妮姑妈都在巴黎开张营业。1998 年,路瓦佐成为了世界上首位能上市股票的厨师。

Passage 2

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41 - 45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A - G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Although it does not look appealing, in reality these people have good lives. Their jobs do not pay a fortune but they love them and their lives are stress-free. And no one would guess that they make so little because they live much better than many of their friends who make a lot more. So if you want more money you have to count your pennies; there is no other way than to spend wisely.
- [B] When it comes to money management you need to think long term. Money management is not only o how you manage your money right now; it is how you will make sure your income and

wealth will increase over time. In order to make more money, most Americans take the easiest route: get a second job. This is easy; it will give more money immediately, but it may come at a very high cost.

- [C] Look at the case of Melissa and her husband. They own a nice home, beautifully decorated in a nice neighborhood, they have regular cars in good condition (though with more than 100K miles on each car), they dress well and travel to exotic destinations once a year. How do they do it? They live wisely. They do not buy a new car just because people say that after 100K miles a car is good for nothing. Their cars look good and run well because they take care of them. They are not planning on buying a new car anytime soon. This is a huge expense that they do not want to take; they own their cars right now and they do not want additional debt.
- [D] If you have children, it may come at the cost of precious time with them or your family. If you are single and have no children, it may cost you peace and time for relaxation. But beyond that, it may cost you long term: not being able to pursue bigger dreams.
- [E] You can save money in many ways including buying less, or buying cheaper, or even buying smarter. People who seem to have money for everything and still do not carry credit card debt should be admired.
- [F] Money and career wise you have to be smart and not take the shortest path, but the best, high-value path. Beside what you do for a living, the money you save has to be invested well so that you have good returns. One of the best investments you can have is a home (unless you need to rent since you will be in a specific location only for a very short time). To pay rent is to literally put money down the drain. The home you buy has to be such that you can make profit in a few years so that you can buy a bigger home or a similar home and save the rest.
- [G] In other words, if you devote your time to learn a new skill or start your own business, this will not give you money immediately, but in the long term it will give more money and personal satisfaction than a stupid second job. (527 words)

Order:

B

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41	
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42	
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43	
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44	
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45	
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A

答案分析及注释

41. 【答案】[D]

【解析】首段末句提到选择做第二职业需要付出非常高的代价(very high cost),提示本段将对所说的高昂代价进行详细解释——这个非常高的代价到底是什么。D 项讨论了做第二职业需要付出的种种代价,详述了上文结尾的话题,正确。

42. 【答案】[G]

【解析】上段末尾说到需要付出的一个代价就是不能 “Pursue bigger dreams”(追求更大的梦想)。因为 “pursue bigger dreams” 的含义并不明确,说明话题尚未完整,提示下文讲对此进行解释。G 项的开头 “In other words, ...” 是典型的引出解释的短语,对“追

求更大的梦想”的含义进行了进一步的说明，是上文话题的接续。因此 G 项与上段衔接，为正确选项。

43. 【答案】[F]

【解析】上文从正反两方面充分论述了“get a second job”的坏处。既然“get a second job”不明智，那么个人在现有这份工作条件下应如何理财才是明智的呢？F 项首句中“not take the shortest path”(不走捷径)衔接上文，“but the best, high-value path”(要选择最好的、创造高价值的途径)引出如何明智理财的话题，提出了投资的建议，而最佳投资方式之一就是买房。可以看出 F 项与上文衔接，为正确选项。

44. 【答案】[E]

【解析】明智理财无非是开源节流。上段讲的是如何投资，也就是说如何“开源”，接下来就要讨论“节流”了。而 E 项正是讨论如何“save money”，也就是节省开支。E 项是上段话题的延伸，正确。

45. 【答案】[C]

【解析】以上均为总述，C 项是实例。C 项以“Look at the case of Melissa and her husband.”开头，是对上文讨论内容的佐证。末段中说到“these people have good lives”，说明前面应有关于“these people”的说明。而 C 项中提到的 Melissa 夫妇与此相呼应。据此可推断出 C 项与上下文均能衔接，是正确选项。

全篇参考译文

谈到金融理财，你必须从长远考虑。金融理财，不仅仅是如何管好手头的钱，而且要确保自己的收入和财富随着时间推移增值。为了多赚钱，绝大多数美国人选择了最容易的途径：做第二职业。这事容易，马上就能赚到更多的钱，但也许这些钱的赚取需要非常高的代价。

假如你有孩子，也许赚钱付出的代价是你和孩子或家庭相处的宝贵时间。假如你是单身，没有孩子，赚钱的代价也许是牺牲安宁和放松的时间。除此之外，赚钱的代价也许就是你的长期效益：不能追求更大的梦想。

换句话说，如果你花时间专攻一门新的技艺或开始开创自己的事业，它不会马上给你创造财富，但从长远看，它创造的财富和个人满意度要比乏味的第二职业大得多。

金钱和事业告诫你，你必须明智，不能选择捷径，而是要选择最好的、创造高价值的途径。除了维持生活必需的支出之外，你节省下来的钱必须要投资得当，方能受到好的回报。最佳投资方式之一就是买房(除非你在某一特定地区只呆很短时间而必须租房)。从字面意义上讲，支付房租就是肥水外流。你买下的房子必须是那种你在几年内能够获得利润的，只有这样，你才会有能力购买更大的房子。或者在购买同样的房子后尚有节余。

你还可以在许多方面节省开支，包括少买，或者买比较便宜、实惠的商品等。那些似乎什么都买得起却从不透支信用卡的人是值得尊重的。

以梅利莎和她的丈夫为例，他们在一个不错的社区有一处不错的房子，房子装修精美；他们有车况良好的普通汽车（不过每辆车都已经跑了 10 万英里以上）；他们穿着体面，每年都要去国外旅行一次。他们是如何做到的呢？他们过日子很明智。他们不会仅仅因为别人说跑了 10

万英里的车一钱不值而买新车。买车是一笔他们并不想支出的大开销；他们现在的车已经不用付货款了，他们不想在背新债。

虽然这些人看上去并不起眼，但实际上他们生活得不错。虽然他们的职业挣不了大钱，但他们热爱自己的职业，生活没有压力。因为他们比许多比他们挣钱多得多的朋友过得好，所以没有人会想到他们挣得这么少，因此，如果你想钱多，你就必须精打细算；除了要明智花钱以外，没有其他更好的办法。

Passage 3

Directions: *The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41 - 45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A - G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

- [A] There were once three sons of a wealthy businessman. Whenever they met, the two eldest, who were twins, used to quarrel about which of them should be his father's heir. The youngest, who was not in the least ambitious, took no part in their arguments. As soon as they left home, the father arranged for an adequate income to be provided for each of them but insisted that apart from this they were to be financially self-supporting.
- [B] Unfortunately an actor who cannot even be punctual should not be expected to manage a business, and it was not long before the firm went bankrupt. The artist had no doubt that within a short time he would be making a fortune by speculation. He believed in taking risks, the more spectacular the better, and he invested in schemes which should have provided an unusually large profit. They failed completely in their purpose, and in less than a year he was penniless. Nobody knows now what became of either of the brothers who were always hoping for too much. But the youngest brother was able to fulfil his own modest ambition. With the capital he had saved, he converted the house into an orphanage. He gained the approval of the Local Authority, who made a grant large enough to provide for its upkeep. Influential people contributed donations, and with the help of a few assistants he was able to care for homeless and backward children. He achieved contentment.
- [C] After years of failing health, the father eventually died. The will, which had been drawn up some years previously, was read to the family. The elder twin had inherited his father's business, the younger was to receive all the money that was not invested in the business, while the youngest boy was left his father's house and estate as his share of the property.
- [D] The elder twin, who had the advantage of good looks and a striking personality, decided that he would take up the stage as a career. He joined a small repertory company, acted in minor parts, was invariably unpunctual at rehearsals and was accordingly unpopular with his fellow actors. He earned little and so had to live mainly on his allowance. He occasionally thought of changing his profession, but always put off making a decision, and he became increasingly bored and disillusioned.

- [E] His twin brother considered himself unconventional and original, so he set up as an artist. He rented a large dirty attic, which he converted into a studio, grew a beard and haunted the cafes patronized by similar young men, who would sit for hours condemning contemporary standards and declaring themselves the pioneers of the school of “Neo-Revelationism” (新天启主义). He earned nothing, spent all his allowance, ran up a very large number of bills and was accordingly always in debt.
- [F] The youngest son, who had no special artistic talent, worked hard and was awarded a University scholarship. After taking his degree, he decided he would like to be a teacher, and having completed the necessary training, he obtained his professional diploma. He was appointed to a teaching post in a Grammar School, where he earned enough money to live on and was able to save his allowance.
- [G] This is a story that has the old-fashioned moral that thrift may bring more rewards than material ones. No genuine neo-revelationist would accept so outworn a philosophy, which, nevertheless, resulted in a surprising amount of happiness for a considerable number of people. (591 words)

Order :

A → 41 → 42 → 43 → 44 → 45 → G

答案分析及注释

41. 【答案】[D]

【解析】第一段[A]以一种传统的故事讲述手法引出了故事的主角：一个富翁的三个儿子。简练地提到了三个儿子的不同之处。此外，此段还为整个故事设定了下面故事的发展环境。[D]段介绍了孪生兄弟中哥哥做的事情以及相关情况。前面一段只是极为简单地提到三兄弟在对待富翁父亲继承人这一问题上的不一致。既然显而易见地他们三兄弟是整个故事的主角，文中就应该有更多关于他们的介绍，而按照常规，关于三兄弟的介绍也总是先说哥哥再说弟弟，这篇文章正是如此。因此[D]放在此部分正合适。

42. 【答案】[E]

【解析】上段是对孪生兄弟中哥哥的介绍，[E]部分紧接着就对孪生弟弟的情况做了介绍，因此这段应该直接安排在[D]段后面。

43. 【答案】[F]

【解析】上两段介绍完孪生兄弟的情况后应该是有关三兄弟中最小的那个的介绍。[F]段的内容正好就是关于最小的弟弟的信息。因此[F]肯定是紧跟在[E]段后面。

44. 【答案】[C]

【解析】在上几段中，介绍完这三兄弟各自的情况后，[C]段讲述的是富翁父亲去世后遗产的安排分配情况。我们看到剩下的一段[B]讲述的是这三兄弟如何使用父亲留下的遗产，因而可以得知[B]段肯定是在[C]段之后。在整篇文章中，前面的几段和最后

一段都安排好了,在这里只有[C]段才适合放在[F]段后面。

45.【答案】[B]

【解析】这段讲述的内容是三兄弟如何使用父亲遗产。这样的内容自然是放在父亲的遗产安排之后来讲述,因此,[B]直接置于[C]段后。

全篇参考译文

从前有个富商, he 有三个儿子。年长的两个是双胞胎, 每当他们两个到一起, 总要争吵谁应该是父亲的继承人, 毫无野心的小儿子从不参加他俩的争论。等到他们离家时, 父亲就给他们每个人安排了一份足够的收入。但他坚持说, 除此之外, 他们经济上应该自立。

孪生兄弟中的哥哥具有一张英俊的相貌和吸引人的性格优势, 他决定要以舞台为生涯。他参加了一家小型的常备节目剧团, 演点小角色。他排练时不按时到, 所以不受演员同事们的欢迎。他赚的钱很少, 这样就得主要依靠父亲给的补贴生活, 他有时想改行, 但总是迟迟下不了决心。他变得越来越厌烦失望。

他的孪生弟弟认为自己不一般, 有创见, 于是以画家立身。他租了一个又大又脏的阁楼, 他把它改为画室, 他留起胡须, 经常出入于同类青年人光顾的咖啡馆, 他们一坐就是几个小时, 谴责当代的标准, 宣称自己是“新天启主义派”的先驱, 他什么也赚不到, 花尽了父亲给的补贴, 积欠了许多账, 于是债台高筑。

小儿子没有特殊的艺术天才, 他刻苦用功, 获得一笔大学奖学金。取得学位之后, 他决心要成为一名教师, 于是经过必要的训练, 取得职业证书。他被委派到一所普通中学任教, 他在这里赚的钱足够维持生活, 所以能够把父亲给的补助存起来。

父亲体弱多病, 几年后, 终于死了。他几年前写好的遗嘱面对全家人被宣读。哥哥继承了父亲的企业; 孪生弟弟将获得未投资到企业里的全部现金; 而留给小儿子的是住房和房地产, 算是给他的一份财产。

不幸的是, 怎能期望一位毫不守时的演员来管理一个企业呢? 所以不久公司就破产了。那位画家确信他在短期内就能靠投机发大财, 他相信冒险, 越惊人越好。于是他投资于那些能获大利的项目。这些项目都没有达到目的, 所以不到一年, 他就一文不名了。现在谁也不知道这两位总是需求过高的兄弟怎样了。但是最小的弟弟能够实现他自己的适度抱负, 他用存下的钱, 把住房改造成一所孤儿院, 他得到地方当局的赞许, 获得了一笔不菲的款项, 有影响的人也为他提供捐助, 在几位助手的帮助下, 他能够收容无家可归和弱智的孩子们, 他已心满意足。

这是一个陈旧的寓言故事, 即节俭可以带来的报酬不只是物质的, 任何一位真正的新天启主义者都不会接受这一陈腐的哲学。虽然如此, 这一哲学还是给许许多多的人带来了大量的意想不到的幸福。

Passage 4

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41 - 45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A - G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark

your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] “The public, bless our little democratic good government hearts, believes that there is some federal agency that makes sure that dangerous chemicals aren’t put into the products we put all over ourselves. Sadly, it’s just not true,” quips Brody, who’s executive director of Commonweal. It, along with Rizzo’s Breast Cancer Fund and dozens of other social profit groups, are waging the Campaign for Safe Cosmetics. They’re banging the drum to rouse consumers from our slumber of ignorance to realize the dangers lurking in personal care products and the failure –or refusal –of any power to change it.
- [B] It’s the day-in-and-day-out part that’s of most concern, since these toxic ingredients leak their poisons through our porous skin and into our bodies bit-by-bit. “There’s not one smoking gun that we can point to and say ‘it’s that personal care product, that deodorant, that nail polish that is going to give you cancer,’” said Jeanne Rizzo, the executive director of the San Francisco-based Breast Cancer Fund. “We can say the cumulative exposure –the aggregate exposure that we all have to a myriad of personal care products containing carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxins, has not been assessed.”
- [C] Carpenter, 45, bases her choices of personal body care products primarily on how her skin immediately reacts to them, and second to that, their functionality. Her skin, beautifully clear and alabaster, erupts into a red, scaly rash at the slightest provocation and she’s aware from years of trial and error that certain products set this in motion.
- [D] But beyond skin eruptions and rashes, emerging science suggests that untold numbers of cosmetics and personal care ingredients may be silently and insidiously promoting cancer, ravaging women’s reproductive functions and causing birth defects. Known by hundreds of long, intimidating chemical names, these ingredients are in the products we shower and bathe with, rub, spray and dab on our bodies, unconsciously.
- [E] Categorically, the giant, mainstream personal care products companies continue to use known or suspected toxic ingredients in their product formulas. As activist Charlotte Brody points out, “Neither cosmetic products nor cosmetic ingredients are reviewed or approved by the Food and Drug Administration before they are sold to the public. And the FDA cannot require companies to do safety testing of their cosmetic products before marketing.” Hence, Chemicals known to damage the liver, kidney and reproductive systems, disrupt hormonal processes and increase breast cancer risk, are widely used in beauty products.
- [F] So should Shelley Carpenter be aware of this? She’s certainly no slouch. She’s a clinical hospital pharmacist advising doctors on the complex nuances of drug therapies; she’s also working on her doctorate in pharmacy while being a mom and wife. Point is, like most of us, she’s over-extended and assumes –like most of us, that whatever personal care products we casually grab off the store shelf must be Ok or, well, they wouldn’t be sold. In other words, we think, “There’s somebody watching out for us, probably some government agency.”
- [G] “I don’t pay much attention to the ingredient lists, I just know what works for me,” said Shelley

Carpenter, when asked what she looks for in her personal care products. Thinking a little harder, she adds, "I'm allergic to most perfumes, so I stay away from smelly stuff. But I couldn't pin it down." This begs the question, "Who can?" After all, how many of us have the time or inclination to scour the ingredient lists of our moisturizer, deodorant, body lotion and and of the other products we slather on daily? (589 words)

Order:

G → 41 → 42 → 43 → 44 → 45 → A

答案分析及注释

41. 【答案】[C]

【解析】首段以问题结尾：我们当中究竟有多少人会有时间或心情去查看各种护肤品的成分？既然消费者不去查看成分，那么人们根据什么选择化妆品呢？C 段以卡本特为例，回答了这个问题。说卡本特选择这类产品首先是根据皮肤的直接反应，其次才是产品的功能。她的皮肤对一些产品过敏，稍微受点刺激，就会立刻泛红。

42. 【答案】[D]

【解析】上段谈到卡本特根据皮肤的直接反应来判断产品。如果该产品对皮肤有刺激，她可以察觉到。但这样做够吗？D 项接续这一话题，以 "But beyond skin eruptions and rashes" (但是除了引起皮疹外) 开始，引出了关于慢性中毒问题的讨论。文中的 "skin eruptions and rashes" 就是上段提到的皮肤反应。因此 D 项与上文衔接，为正确选项。B 项和 E 项讨论慢性中毒问题，实际上是 D 项话题的进一步延伸，应该排在 D 项后面。

43. 【答案】[B]

【解析】上段结尾提到人们在日常生活中不知不觉地让化妆品中的慢性有毒成分与身体密切接触。B 项以 "It's the day-in-and-out part that's of most concern" 开始，意思是 "正是因为它是我们日常生活的一部分，所以它的影响才更加值得关注"，这与上段结尾相呼应，逻辑流畅。E 项谈的内容也涉及慢性有毒物质的毒性作用，但谈的是化妆品公司的责任问题，与上文不衔接。

44. 【答案】[E]

【解析】讲完护肤品的急性和慢性中毒问题后，作者自然要谈论根本原因。E 项指责个人护肤用品公司是罪魁祸首，谴责它们的非法行径，说它们把已知和未知的有毒成分用在产品中，没有经过 FDA 认证。这在逻辑上是由浅入深，由表及里。因此，E 项与上文衔接，为正确选项。

45. 【答案】[F]

【解析】上文结束了关于护肤品毒性的话题。既然如此，为什么这个问题不为人知呢？F 项回答了这个问题，说卡本特没有注意到这个问题的原因是轻信政府机构会来检测。末段说大多数人和卡本特一样，也认为政府会替我们预防这个问题，与 F 项内容呼应。因此，F 项与上下文衔接，为正确选项。末段 A 提到，公众轻信政府会有效地

防止有毒物质进入我们使用的商品，但政府却没有做到这一点，因此要大家更加关注这个问题。

全篇参考译文

当被问到她所追求的个人护肤品时，卡本特·雪利回答说：“我不太注意成分表，我只知道哪些对我有作用”。仔细想了一会，她又说道：“我对大多数香水过敏，所以我不接触有气味的产品，但是我也无法抵制诱惑”。这就引出了这个问题，“谁又能禁得起诱惑呢？”我们当中究竟又有什么人有空闲或心情去仔细查看我们每天大量使用的润肤品、除臭剂或沐浴液的成分表现呢？

45 岁的卡本特购买护肤品时，基本上根据两点：一，皮肤的直接反应；二，产品的功效。她如雪花石膏般清澈白皙的肌肤稍微受点刺激，就会立刻泛红。多年的经验使她意识到她的肌肤对某类产品特别敏感。

最新的科学试验表明，很多化妆品及其成分除了会引起皮疹之外，还会在不知不觉中导致癌症，破坏妇女的生育能力，并且导致新生儿天生缺陷等。这样的成分通常有冗长的、令人害怕的化学名称，并且它们就存在于我们日常无意识涂抹身体的产品之中。

正因为它是我们日常生活的一部分，所以它的影响才更加值得关注，因为这些有毒的成分是逐渐通过我们的肌肤慢慢渗入我们的身体的。旧金山乳腺癌基金会执行主席 Jeanne Rizzo 说：“我们无法明确指出到底哪种产品会致癌，我们只能说我们还没有评定每天不断使用的各种护肤品中哪些含有致癌、导致基因变异和盛誉疾病的毒素。”

各大护肤品公司继续在它们的产品中使用那些以确认或怀疑有毒的成分。正如激进主义者 Charlotte Brody 指出的：“化妆品及其成分在推向公众之前都未得到食品和药物管理局的认可，况且食品和药物管理局也无权要求这些公司在它们的化妆品进入市场之前进行安全检测。”因此，对肝脏、肾脏和生殖系统有害，破坏激素的代谢过程、增加乳腺癌危险因素的化学物质被广泛地用于美容产品中。

那么，雪利·卡本特就应该意识到这些吗？当然，她也不懒惰。她是一个医院的药剂师，主要工作就是为医生提供有关药物治疗的复杂微小差异的建议。她也正在攻读药学博士学位，同时她还是一位妻子和母亲。值得注意的是，她太繁忙了，而且和我们大多数人一样，她也认为我们随手从商店的货架上选取的产品是没有任何问题的，否则，它们也无法上架销售。换句话说，我们认为：“肯定有人为我们作检测，很可能是某个政府机构”。

“公众深信政府会尽职尽责，相信政府机构会禁止有害化学成分用于我们日常使用的产品之中。然而，可悲的是，事实并不是这样的。”公益协会执行主席 Brody 嘲讽地说。Rizzo 的乳腺癌基金会和其他几十个社会赢利组织正在发动一场“安全化妆品”运动，他们希望唤醒无知的顾客，使他们意识到隐藏在个人护肤品中的危险以及他们不能或无力改变的状况。

Passage 5

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41 - 45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A - G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark

your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Have you ever been to an Irish wedding? I have just returned from one. It is a quarter to five in the mornings the sun has already climbed above the horizons the birds are busy celebrating the new day and have eagerly been in search of food. But some of the guests have not yet left. They are still prolonging the night: dancing, singing, gossiping, postponing the unfortunate necessity of undertaking a day's work in the fields after a sleepless night.
- [B] The evening party was to have started at ten o'clock, but by nine o'clock many of the guests were already arriving. A few of the nearer male relatives were looking rather awkward in evening suits with smart bow ties, and the pleasant, unsophisticated countrywomen appeared a little self-conscious in their Sunday best. By the time I arrived at eleven o'clock, the party was in full swing. Two men squeezing accordions provided the music: the old Irish tunes that have been played at weddings for many years. Half the people in the room were dancing the square dances and reels which have been enjoyed even longer. Drinks were being handed round. A score of men stood in the narrow dark hall, leaning against the wall, drinking beer from bottles and speculating about crops, cattle and the current political situation.
- [C] The eldest son, heir to the small farm, is helping his father with the farm work, (they employ no farm laborers); the youngest daughter is still at school. Two years ago, Bridget Mary went to England to take up domestic work in a hospital and it was while she was living there that she met her future husband, Terry. He himself is an Irishman who used to live in Dublin and now has a well-paid job in a light engineering works in England. They got engaged and started saving. Now they are thinking of buying a small semidetached house near Terry's factory.
- [D] And whenever the dancing stopped, somebody would start singing one of the sentimental, treasured Irish songs: the exile longing for this home, the grief-stricken lover mourning his fate. Sometimes we all joined in the chorus, sadly and solemnly, before getting up to dance again.
- [E] Throughout most of her life, Bridget Mary, the bride, has been living in the small whitewashed thatched cottage I have just left. Twelve children have been brought up there but only two are still living at home.
- [F] The wedding ceremony was performed in the church in the nearest town at half past eight yesterday morning. Another couple were being married at the same time. Nobody worried about the cost of the celebrations: four luxurious cars brought bride, bridegroom, family and friends home, and forty people were crowded into the tiled kitchen and the tiny living-room, hung with framed school certificates and religious pictures. An enormous meal was eaten; the wedding cake was cut and toasts were drunk in whisky or sherry. And while the remains of the feast were being cleared away and the rooms swept, the four cars set out again, taking the married couple and relations for a drive round the countryside.
- [G] Irish weddings are almost certain to have been celebrated in this way for generations. The very old and the teenagers, the middle-aged couples who take time off from their families, all meet together to keep up the old traditions and enjoy themselves as their ancestors did. I have been to

wedding receptions where champagne has been served to the accompaniment of soft unnoticed orchestral music; I have listened to carefully-prepared speeches and eyed a little enviously the model gowns of women far more elegant than I could ever hope to be. I have been impressed, and a little bored. I have just been sitting up all night in a small, uncomfortable Irish cottage and I have been enjoying every moment of it. (648 words)

Order:

A → 41 → 42 → 43 → 44 → 45 → G

答案分析及注释

41. 【答案】[E]

【解析】该文章第一段[A]以疑问句开头吸引读者的注意。然后作者提到自己刚参加完一次爱尔兰人的婚礼回来，并以一种愉悦的笔调描述了自己回来时的情景。接下来文章的大部分都是对有关婚礼的描述。[E]段是对婚礼中的新娘及其娘家的介绍。从这段中我们得知作者参加的这次爱尔兰人婚礼正是在新娘的娘家举办的。在整篇打乱的文章中只有这一段与第一段能自然衔接下来。

42. 【答案】[C]

【解析】该段继续上文对新娘家的介绍，详细地提到了新娘的兄弟姐妹的情况。并且还简单介绍了新娘和新郎相遇以及新郎的工作情况和他们夫妇的买房计划。因此，这段与第二段[E]紧密连接。

43. 【答案】[F]

【解析】上文介绍完新娘和新郎的背景情况后，[F]段开始详细描述婚礼的过程。该段提到婚礼从上午 8 点开始在邻镇的教堂举行。我们可以看到[B]段也是讲述婚礼的过程，不过它讲述的是婚礼的晚会，因此，[F]段自然要按照叙述的时间顺序置于[B]段前。

44. 【答案】[B]

【解析】此段紧接着上段描述的是有关婚礼的晚会的内容。两个明显的时间词，上段的“上午 8 点”以及此段的“晚会定在 10 点开始”作为前后线索可以帮助读者容易地给该段排序。

45. 【答案】[D]

【解析】上段说，屋里有一半人跳着方块舞和双人舞，该段的内容紧接上段是对婚礼晚会的进一步详细的描述。[D]的首句说到 whenever the dancing stopped，按照叙述顺序，则自然应被放在[B]段之后。