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1994 年

The first and smallest unit that can be discussed in relation to language is the word. In speaking, the choice of words is of the utmost importance. Proper selection will eliminate one source of breakdown in the communication cycle. Too often, careless use of words is a meeting of the minds of the speaker and listener. The words used by the speaker may cause unfavorable reactions in the listener which interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down.

46. Inaccurate or indefinite words may make it difficult for the listener to understand the message which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have specific words in his working vocabulary may be unable to explain or describe in a way that can be understood by his listeners.

- 41. A. of B. At C. for D. on
- 42. A. inaccessible B. timely C. likely D. invalid
- 43. A. encourages B. prevents C. destroys D. offers
- 44. A. pass out B. take away C. back up D. stir up
- 45. A. who B. as C. which D. what
- 46. A. Moreover B. However C. Preliminarily D. Unexpectedly
- 47. A. that B. It C. so D. this
- 48. A. speech B. sense C. message D. meaning
- 49. A. obscure B. difficult C. impossible D. unable
- 50. A. case B. means C. method D. way

1995 年

Sleep is divided into periods of so-called REM sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements and dreaming, and longer periods of non-REM sleep. A kind of sleep is at all well-understood, but REM sleep is thought to serve some restorative function of the brain. The purpose of non-REM sleep is even more mysterious. The new experiments, such as these conducted for the first time at a recent meeting of the Society for Sleep Research in Minneapolis, suggest fascinating explanations of non-REM sleep.

For example, it has long been known that total sleep deprivation is 100 percent fatal to rats, yet the explanation of the dead bodies, the animals look completely normal. A researcher has now solved the mystery of why the animals die. The rats' bacterial infections of the blood, their immune systems--the self-protecting mechanism against disease--had crashed.

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- 41 . (A)Either (B)Ndther (C)Each tn)Any
42 . (A) intended (B)required (C) assumed (D) inferred
43 . (A) subtle (B)obvious (C)mysterious (D)doubtful
44 . (A) maintained (B)described (C)settled (D)afforded
45. (A)in the light (B)by virtue (C)with the exception (D)for the purpose
46 . (A) reduction (B)destruction (C) deprivation (D) restriction
47. (A)upon (B)by (C)through (D)with
48. (A)paid attention to (B)caught sight of tc)laid emphasis on (D)cast light on
49 . (A) develop (B)produce (c)stimulate (D)induce
50. (A)if (B)as if (C)only if (D)if only

1996年

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary in small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man.

They do not provide energy, 41 do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for 42 foods into energy and body maintenance. There are thirteen or more of them, and if 43 is missing a deficiency disease becomes 44.

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements — usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 45 nitrogen. They are different 46 their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin 47 one or more specific functions in the body.

48 enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for 49 vitamins. Many people, 50, believe in being on the "safe side" and thus take extra vitamins. However, a well-balanced diet will usually meet all the body's vitamin needs.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 41.[A]either | [B]so | [C]nor | [D]never |
| 42.[A]shifting | [B]transferring | [C]altering | [D]transforming |
| 43.[A]any | [B]some | [C]anything | [D]something |
| 44.[A]serious | [B]apparent | [C]severe | [D]fatal |
| 45.[A]mostly | [B]partially | [C]sometimes | [D]rarely |
| 46.[A]in that | [B]so that | [C]such that | [D]except that |
| 47.[A]undertakes | [B]holds | [C]plays | [D]performs |
| 48.[A]Supplying | [B]Getting | [C]Providing | [D]Furnishing |
| 49.[A]exceptional | [B]exceeding | [C]excess | [D]external |
| 50.[A]nevertheless | [B]therefore | [C]moreover | [D]meanwhile |

1996年 CDABCADBCA

1997年

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 | [B] stride | [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 [C] fundar [D] _____
 48.[A] but [B] while [C] and [D] whereas
 49.[A] imposed [B] restricted [C] illustrated [D] confined
 50.[A] excitement [B] conviction [C] enthusiasm [D] importance

1997 年 ACDABDCBAD

1998 年

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They _____ 41 _____ that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the _____ 42 _____ man. But they insisted that its _____ 43 _____ results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the _____ 44 _____ of the English population. _____ 45 _____ contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a _____ 46 _____ agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, _____ 47 _____, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists _____ 48 _____ history and economics, have _____ 49 _____ two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was _____ 50 _____ by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

- 41.[A] admitted [B] believed [C] claimed [D] predicted
 42.[A] plain [B] average [C] mean [D] normal
 43.[A] momentary [B] prompt [C] instant [D] immediate
 44.[A] bulk [B] host [C] gross [D] magnitude
 45.[A] on [B] With [C] For [D] By
 46.[A] broadly [B] thoroughly [C] generally [D] completely
 47.[A] however [B] meanwhile [C] therefore [D] moreover
 48.[A] at [B] in [C] about [D] for
 49.[A] manifested [B] approved [C] shown [D] speculated
 50.[A] noted [B] impressed [C] labeled [D] marked

1998 年 ABDADDABCD

1999 年

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies _____ 41 _____ low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them _____ 42 _____ and active. When the work is well done, a _____ 43 _____ of accident-free operations is established _____ 44 _____ time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may _____ 45 _____ greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by _____ 46 _____ rules or regulations. _____ 47 _____ others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained.

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety _____ 48 _____. The fewer the injury _____ 49 _____, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at _____ 50 _____ or at a loss.

- 41.[A] at [B] in [C] on [D] with
 42.[A] alive [B] vivid [C] mobile [D] diverse
 43.[A] regulation [B] climate [C] circumstance [D] requirement
 44.[A] where [B] how [C] what [D] unless
 45.[A] alter [B] differ [C] shift [D] distinguish
 46.[A] constituting [B] aggravating [C] observing [D] justifying
 47.[A] some [B] Many [C] Even [D] still
 48.[A] comes off [B] turns up [C] pays off [D] holds up
 49.[A] claims [B] reports [C] declarations [D] proclamations
 50.[A] an advantage [B] a benefit [C] an interest [D] a profit

1999 年 DABABDCAD

2000 年

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain _____ 41 _____ consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family _____ 42 _____

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he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three _____ the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to _____ 44 _____ old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to _____ 45 _____ the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation _____ 46 _____ and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be _____ 47 _____. He must either sell some of his property or _____ 48 _____ extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low _____ 49 _____ of interest, but loans of this kind are not _____ 50 _____ obtainable.

- 41.[A] other than [B] as well as [C] instead of [D] more than
 42.[A] only of [B] much as [C] long before [D] ever since
 43.[A] for [B] against [C] of [D] towards
 44.[A] replace [B] purchase [C] supplement [D] dispose
 45.[A] enhance [B] mix [C] feed [D] raise
 46.[A] vessels [B] routes [C] paths [D] channels
 47.[A] self-confident [B] self-sufficient [C] self-satisfied [D] self-restrained
 48.[A] search [B] save [C] offer [D] seek
 49.[A] proportion [B] percentage [C] rate [D] ratio
 50.[A] genuinely [B] obviously [C] presumably [D] frequently

2000 年 CABACDBDCD

2001 年

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases _____ 31 _____ the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant _____ 32 _____ of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a _____ 33 _____ bill that will propose making payments to witnesses _____ 34 _____ and will strictly control the amount of _____ 35 _____ that can be given to a case _____ 36 _____ a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons Media Select Committee, Lord Irvine said he _____ 37 _____ with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not _____ 38 _____ sufficient control.

_____ 39 _____ of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a _____ 40 _____ of media protest when he said the _____ 41 _____ of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges _____ 42 _____ to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which _____ 43 _____ the European Convention on Human Rights legally _____ 44 _____ in Britain, laid down that everybody was _____ 45 _____ to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

“Press freedoms will be in safe hands _____ 46 _____ our British judges,” he said.

Witness payments became an _____ 47 _____ after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were _____ 48 _____ to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised _____ 49 _____ witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to _____ 50 _____ guilty verdicts.

- 31.[A] as to [B] for instance [C] in particular [D] such as
 32.[A] tightening [B] intensifying [C] focusing [D] fastening
 33.[A] sketch [B] rough [C] preliminary [D] draft
 34.[A] illogical [B] illegal [C] improbable [D] improper
 35.[A] publicity [B] penalty [C] popularity [D] peculiarity
 36.[A] since [B] if [C] before [D] as
 37.[A] sided [B] shared [C] complied [D] agreed
 38.[A] present [B] offer [C] manifest [D] indicate
 39.[A] Release [B] Publication [C] Printing [D] Exposure
 40.[A] storm [B] rage [C] flare [D] flash
 41.[A] translation [B] interpretation [C] exhibition [D] demonstration
 42.[A] better than [B] other than [C] rather than [D] sooner than
 43.[A] changes [B] makes [C] sets [D] turns
 44.[A] binding [B] convincing [C] restraining [D] sustaining
 45.[A] authorized [B] credited [C] entitled [D] qualified
 46.[A] with [B] to [C] from [D] by

- 47.[A] impact [B] incident [C] inference [D] told
 48.[A] stated [B] remarked [C] said [D] told
 49.[A] what [B] when [C] which [D] that
 50.[A] assure [B] confide [C] ensure [D] guarantee

2002 年

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened __21__. As was discussed before, it was not __22__ the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic __23__, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the __24__ of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution __25__ up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading __26__ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures __27__ the 20th-century world of the motor car and the air plane. Not everyone sees that process in __28__. It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, __29__, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, __30__ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, __31__ its impact on the media was not immediately __32__. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as __33__, with display becoming sharper and storage __34__ increasing. They were thought of, like people, __35__ generations, with the distance between generations much __36__.

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the __37__ within which we now live. The communications revolution has __38__ both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been __39__ view about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed __40__ "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

- 21.[A] between [B] before [C] since [D] later
 22.[A] after [B] by [C] during [D] until
 23.[A] means [B] method [C] medium [D] measure
 24.[A] process [B] company [C] light [D] form
 25.[A] gathered [B] speeded [C] worked [D] picked
 26.[A] on [B] out [C] over [D] off
 27.[A] of [B] for [C] beyond [D] into
 28.[A] concept [B] dimension [C] effect [D] perspective
 29.[A] indeed [B] hence [C] however [D] therefore
 30.[A] brought [B] followed [C] stimulated [D] characterized
 31.[A] unless [B] since [C] lest [D] although
 32.[A] apparent [B] desirable [C] negative [D] plausible
 33.[A] institutional [B] universal [C] fundamental [D] instrumental
 34.[A] ability [B] capability [C] capacity [D] faculty
 35.[A] by means of [B] in terms of [C] with regard to [D] in line with
 36.[A] deeper [B] fewer [C] nearer [D] smaller
 37.[A] context [B] range [C] scope [D] territory
 38.[A] regarded [B] impressed [C] influenced [D] effected
 39.[A] competitive [B] controversial [C] distracting [D] irrational
 40.[A] above [B] upon [C] against [D] with

2003 年

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious __21__ to how they can be best __22__ such changes. Growing bodies need movement and __23__, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. __24__ they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the __25__ that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are __26__ by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be __27__ to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, __28__, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, __29__ student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide __30__ opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful __31__ dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the __32__ of some kind of organization with a

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supportive adult __33__ visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have __34__ attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized __35__ participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to __36__ else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants __37__. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. __38__ they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by __39__ for roles that are within their __40__ and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

21.[A] thought [B] idea [C] opinion [D] advice

22.[A] strengthen [B] accommodate [C] stimulate [D] enhance

23.[A] care [B] nutrition [C] exercise [D] leisure

24.[A] If [B] Although [C] Whereas [D] Because

25.[A] assistance [B] guidance [C] confidence [D] tolerance

26.[A] claimed [B] admired [C] ignored [D] surpassed

27.[A] improper [B] risky [C] fair [D] wise

28.[A] in effect [B] as a result [C] for example [D] in a sense

29.[A] displaying [B] describing [C] creating [D] exchanging

30.[A] durable [B] excessive [C] surplus [D] multiple

31.[A] groups [B] individual [C] personnel [D] corporation

32.[A] consent [B] insurance [C] admission [D] security

33.[A] particularly [B] barely [C] definitely [D] rarely

34.[A] similar [B] long [C] different [D] short

35.[A] if only [B] now that [C] so that [D] even if

36.[A] everything [B] anything [C] nothing [D] something

37.[A] off [B] down [C] out [D] alone

38.[A] On the contrary [B] On the average [C] On the whole [D] On the other hand

39.[A] making [B] standing [C] planning [D] taking

40.[A] capability [B] responsibility [C] proficiency [D] efficiency

2004 年

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories __21__ on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior __22__ they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through __23__ with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in __24__ to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, __25__ as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, __26__ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes __27__ lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are __28__ to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly __29__ juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that __30__ to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment __31__ make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in __32__ lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also __33__ changes these years. More families consist of one parent households or two working parents; __34__, children are likely to have less supervision at home __35__ was common in the traditional family __36__. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other __37__ causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased __38__ of drugs and alcohol, and the growing __39__ of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, __40__ a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

21.[A] acting [B] relying [C] centering [D] cementing

22.[A] before [B] unless [C] until [D] because

23.[A] interactions [B] assimilation [C] cooperation [D] consultation

24.[A] return [B] reply [C] reference [D] response

25.[A] or [B] but rather [C] but [D] or else

26.[A] considering [B] ignoring [C] highlighting [D] discarding

- 27.[A] on [B] in [C] for [D] with
- 28.[A] immune [B] resistant [C] sensitive [D] subject
- 29.[A] affect [B] reduce [C] chock [D] reflect
- 30.[A] point [B] lead [C] come [D] amount
- 31.[A] in general [B] on average [C] by contrast [D] at length
- 32.[A] case [B] short [C] turn [D] essence
- 33.[A] survived [B] noticed [C] undertaken [D] experienced
- 34.[A] contrarily [B] consequently [C] similarly [D] simultaneously
- 35.[A] than [B] that [C] which [D] as
- 36.[A] system [B] structure [C] concept [D] heritage
- 37.[A] assessable [B] identifiable [C] negligible [D] incredible
- 38.[A] expense [B] restriction [C] allocation [D] availability
- 39.[A] incidence [B] awareness [C] exposure [D] popularity
- 40.[A] provided [B] since [C] although [D] supposing

2005 年

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, __1__ this is largely because, __2__ animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are __3__ to perceiving those smells which float through the air, __4__ the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, __5__, we are extremely sensitive to smells, __6__ we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of __7__ human smells even when these are __8__ to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, __9__ others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate __10__ smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send __11__ to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell __12__ can suddenly become sensitive to it when __13__ to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it __14__ to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can __15__ new receptors if necessary. This may __16__ explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells we simply do not need to be. We are not __17__ of the usual smell of our own house but we __18__ new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors __19__ for unfamiliar and emergency signals __20__ the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

- 1.[A] although [B] as [C] but [D] while
- 2.[A] above [B] unlike [C] excluding [D] besides
- 3.[A] limited [B] committed [C] dedicated [D] confined
- 4.[A] catching [B] ignoring [C] missing [D] tracking
- 5.[A] anyway [B] though [C] instead [D] therefore
- 6.[A] even if [B] if only [C] only if [D] as if
- 7.[A] distinguishing [B] discovering [C] determining [D] detecting
- 8.[A] diluted [B] dissolved [C] determining [D] diffused
- 9.[A] when [B] since [C] for [D] whereas
- 10.[A] unusual [B] particular [C] unique [D] typical
- 11.[A] signs [B] stimuli [C] messages [D] impulses
- 12.[A] at first [B] at all [C] at large [D] at times
- 13.[A] subjected [B] left [C] drawn [D] exposed
- 14.[A] ineffective [B] incompetent [C] inefficient [D] insufficient
- 15.[A] introduce [B] summon [C] trigger [D] create
- 16.[A] still [B] also [C] otherwise [D] nevertheless
- 17.[A] sure [B] sick [C] aware [D] tired
- 18.[A] tolerate [B] repel [C] neglect [D] notice
- 19.[A] available [B] reliable [C] identifiable [D] suitable
- 20.[A] similar to [B] such as [C] along with [D] aside from

2006 年

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The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's _____ proportions that local government can't possibly _____. To help homeless people _____ independence, the federal government must support job training programs, _____ the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

_____ everyone agrees on the numbers of Americans who are homeless. Estimates _____ anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. _____ the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is _____. One of the federal government's studies _____ that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to _____ this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. _____ when homeless individuals manage to find a _____ that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day _____ the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, _____ not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday _____ skills need to turn their lives _____. Boston Globe reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are _____ programs that address the many needs of the homeless. _____ Edward Blotkowsk, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, _____ it, "There has to be _____ of programs. What we need is a package deal."

- 1.[A] Indeed [B] Likewise [C] Therefore [D] Furthermore
- 2.[A] stand [B] cope [C] approve [D] retain
- 3.[A] in [B] for [C] with [D] toward
- 4.[A] raise [B] add [C] take [D] keep
- 5.[A] generally [B] almost [C] hardly [D] not
- 6.[A] cover [B] change [C] range [D] differ
- 7.[A] Now that [B] Although [C] Provided [D] Except that
- 8.[A] inflating [B] expanding [C] increasing [D] extending
- 9.[A] predicts [B] displays [C] proves [D] discovers
- 10.[A] assist [B] track [C] sustain [D] dismiss
- 11.[A] Hence [B] But [C] Even [D] Only
- 12.[A] lodging [B] shelter [C] dwelling [D] house
- 13.[A] searching [B] strolling [C] crowding [D] wandering
- 14.[A] when [B] once [C] while [D] whereas
- 15.[A] life [B] existence [C] survival [D] maintenance
- 16.[A] around [B] over [C] on [D] up
- 17.[A] complex [B] comprehensive [C] complementary [D] compensating
- 18.[A] So [B] Since [C] As [D] Thus
- 19.[A] puts [B] interprets [C] assumes [D] makes
- 20.[A] supervision [B] manipulation [C] regulation [D] coordination

2007 年

By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. The roughly 20 million _____ of these nations looked _____ to the future. Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian Colonialism, many of the leaders of independence _____ the ideas of representative government, careers _____ to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the _____ to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society, _____ there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a _____ set of laws.

On the issue of _____ of religion and the position of the church, _____, there was less agreement _____ the leadership. Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one _____ by the Spanish crown, _____ most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism _____ the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the _____ of other faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying _____ for the conservative forces.

The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything. Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had _____ in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's _____ colonies. Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much _____ because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies _____ Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was _____ self-rule and democracy.

- 1.[A] natives [B] inhabitants [C] peoples[D] individuals
- 2.[A] confusedly [B] cheerfully [C] worriedly[D] hopefully
- 3.[A] shared [B] forgot [C] attained[D] rejected
- 4.[A] related [B] close [C] open[D] devoted
- 5.[A] access [B] succession [C] right[D] return
- 6.[A] Presumably [B] Incidentally [C] Obviously[D] Generally
- 7.[A] unique [B] common [C] particular[D] typical
- 8.[A] freedom [B] origin [C] impact[D] reform
- 9.[A] therefore [B] however [C] indeed[D] moreover
- 10.[A] with [B] about [C] among[D] by
- 11.[A] allowed [B] preached [C] granted[D] funded
- 12.[A] Since [B] If [C] Unless[D] While
- 13.[A] as [B] for [C] under[D] against
- 14.[A] spread [B] interference [C] exclusion[D] influence
- 15.[A] support [B] cry [C] plea[D] wish
- 16.[A] urged [B] intended [C] expected[D] promised
- 17.[A] controlling [B] former [C] remaining[D] original
- 18.[A] slower [B] faster [C] easier[D] tougher
- 19.[A] created [B] produced [C] contributed[D] preferred
- 20.[A] puzzled by [B] hostile to [C] pessimistic about[D] unprepared for

2008 年

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13 they also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14 ave previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 ucation. The latter was seen as a (an) 17 genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18 is argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 em to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 ate of affairs.

1. [A] selected [B] prepared [C]obliged [D]pleased
2. [A] unique [B] particular [C]special [D]rare
3. [A] of [B] with [C]in [D]against
4. [A] subsequently [B] presently [C]previously [D]lately
5. [A] Only [B] So [C]Even [D]Hence
6. [A] thought [B] sight [C]cost [D]risk
7. [A] advises [B] suggests [C]protests [D]objects
8. [A] progress [B] fact [C]need [D]question
9. [A] attaining [B] scoring [C]reaching [D]calculating
10. [A] normal [B] common [C]mean [D]total
11. [A] unconsciously [B] disproportionately [C]indefinitely [D]unaccountably
12. [A] missions [B] fortunes [C]interests [D]careers

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13. [A] affirm [B] witness [C]observe [D]approve
14. [A] moreover [B] therefore [C]however [D]meanwhile
15. [A] given up [B] got over [C]carried on [D]put down
16. [A] assessing [B] supervising [C]administering [D]valuing
17. [A] development [B] origin [C]consequence [D]instrument
18. [A] linked [B] integrated [C]woven [D]combined
19. [A] limited [B] subjected [C]converted [D]directed
20. [A] paradoxical [B] incompatible [C]inevitable [D]continuous

2009 年

Research on animal intelligence always makes me wonder just how smart humans are. 1 the fruit-fly experiments described in Carl Zimmer's piece in the Science Times on Tuesday. Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly 2 to live shorter lives. This suggests that 3 bulbs burn longer, that there is an 4 in not being too terrifically bright.

Intelligence, it 5 , is a high-priced option. It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow 6 the starting line because it depends on learning-a 7 process-instead of instinct. Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to 8 .

Is there an adaptive value to 9 intelligence? That's the question behind this new research. I like it. Instead of casting a wistful glance 10 at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real 11 of our own intelligence might be. This is 12 the mind of every animal I've ever met.

Research on animal intelligence also makes me wonder what experiments animals would 13 on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, 14 , is running a small scale study in operant conditioning. We believe that 15 animals ran the labs, they would test us to 16 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for terrain. They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really 17 , not merely how much of it there is. 18 , they would hope to study a 19 question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? 20 the results are inconclusive.

1. [A] Suppose [B] Consider [C]Observe [D]Imagine
2. [A] tended [B] feared [C]happened [D]threatened
3. [A] thinner [B] stabler [C]lighter [D]dimmer
4. [A] tendency [B] advantage [C]inclination [D]priority
5. [A] insists on [B] sums up [C]turns out [D]puts forward
6. [A] off [B] behind [C]over [D]along
7. [A] incredible [B] spontaneous [C] inevitable [D]gradual
8. [A] fight [B] doubt [C]stop [D]think
9. [A] invisible [B] limited [C]indefinite [D]different
10. [A] upward [B] forward [C]afterward [D]backward
11. [A] features [B] influences [C]results [D]costs
12. [A] outside [B] on [C]by [D]across
13. [A] deliver [B] carry [C]perform [D]apply
14. [A] by chance [B] in contrast [C]as usual [D]for instance
15. [A] if [B] unless [C]as [D]lest
16. [A] moderate [B] overcome [C]determine [D]reach
17. [A] at [B] for [C]after [D]with
18. [A] Above all [B] After all [C]However [D]Otherwise
19. [A] fundamental [B] comprehensive [C]equivalent [D]hostile
20. [A] By accident [B] In time [C]So far [D]Better still

2010 年

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C]or [D]on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of industrial experiments at a large telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how stop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 3 to being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric the analysis. Hawthorne experiments has another surprise store 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting. It turns out that peculiar way of conducting the experiments may be have let to 14 interpretation of what happed. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Monday, workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

1. [A] affected [B] achieved [C] extracted [D] restored
2. [A] at [B] up [C] with [D] off
3. [A] truth [B] sight [C] fact [D] proof
4. [A] controversial [B] perplexing [C] mischievous [D] ambiguous
5. [A] requirements [B] explanations [C] accounts [D] assessments
6. [A] conclude [B] matter [C] indicate [D] work
7. [A] as far as [B] for fear that [C] in case that [D] so long as
8. [A] awareness [B] expectation [C] sentiment [D] illusion
9. [A] suitable [B] excessive [C] enough [D] abundant
10. [A] about [B] for [C] on [D] by
11. [A] compared [B] shown [C] subjected [D] conveyed
12. [A] contrary to [B] consistent with [C] parallel with [D] peculiar to
13. [A] evidence [B] guidance [C] implication [D] source
14. [A] disputable [B] enlightening [C] reliable [D] misleading
15. [A] In contrast [B] For example [C] In consequence [D] As usual
16. [A] duly [B] accidentally [C] unpredictably [D] suddenly
17. [A] failed [B] ceased [C] started [D] continued
20. [A] breaking [B] climbing [C] surpassing [D] hitting

2011 年

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exercise precious to health." But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does. 6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7, studies dating back to the 1930's indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback, that improve an individual's emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow. Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more exuberantly to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around 20, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

1. [A] among [B] except [C] despite [D] like

2. [A]reflect [B]demand [C]indicate [D]produce
3. [A]stabilizing [B]boosting [C]impairing [D]determining
4. [A]transmit [B]sustain [C]evaluate [D]observe
5. [A]measurable [B]manageable [C]affordable [D]renewable
6. [A]In turn [B]In fact [C]In addition [D]In brief
7. [A]opposite [B]impossible [C]average [D]expected
8. [A]hardens [B]weakens [C]tightens [D]relaxes
9. [A]aggravate [B]generate [C]moderate [D]enhance
10. [A]physical [B]mental [C]subconscious [D]internal
11. [A]Except for [B]According to [C]Due to [D]As for
12. [A]with [B]on [C]in [D]at
13. [A]unless [B]until [C]if [D]because
14. [A]exhausts [B]follows [C]precedes [D]suppresses
15. [A]into [B]from [C]towards [D]beyond
16. [A]fetch [B]bite [C]pick [D]hold
17. [A]disappointed [B]excited [C]joyful [D]indifferent
18. [A]adapted [B]catered [C]turned [D]reacted
19. [A]suggesting [B]requiring [C]mentioning [D]supposing
20. [A]Eventually [B]Consequently [C]Similarly [D]Conversely

大纲样题

During the 1980s, unemployment and underemployment in some countries was as high as 90 per cent. Some countries did not 1 enough food; basic needs in housing and clothing were not 2. Many of these countries looked to the industrial processes of the developed nations 3 solutions.

4, problems cannot always be solved by copying the industrialized nations. Industry in the developed nations is highly automated and very 5. It provides fewer jobs than labor-intensive industrial processes, and highly 6 workers are needed to 7 and repair the equipment. These workers must be trained, 8 many nations do not have the necessary training institutions. Thus, the 9 of importing industry becomes higher. Students must be sent abroad to 10 vocational and professional training. 11, just to begin training, the students must 12 learn English, French, German, or Japanese. The students then spend many years abroad, and 13 do not return home.

All nations agree that science and technology 14 be shared. The point is: countries 15 the industrial processes of the developed nations need to look care-fully 16 the costs, because many of these costs are 17. Students from these nations should 18 the problems of the industrialized countries closely. 19 care, they will take home not the problems of science and technology, 20 the benefits.