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# 第一部分 银行英语备考建议

在各大银行考试中,中国银行、中国农业银行英语题量较多,请报考这两个银行的考生格外注意英语部分考题的时间分配。

根据以往历年真题,华图老师建议大家银行招聘考试英语部分应做如下准备:

1. 词汇准备:熟记大学英语四级单词,加上部分托业词汇。
2. 语法准备:把握四六级的基础语法点,这一点尤其适用于单选题。
3. 速度准备:对于托业题型,平均不到1分钟就要完成一道题,题量很大,要求考生答题速度非常快才行。如果只是四篇阅读理解,要求大概7~8分钟完成一篇文章。
4. 题型了解:变动的可能性不大,但是不排除个别银行会做微小调整。考生在备考过程中,需要具体参考各大行历年的真题。

## 特别提示——英语阅读理解备考指导

对阅读理解能力的测试是银行招聘笔试中必不可少的测试项目,主要考查考生对于不同语言材料的理解能力以及信息的捕获能力。此项能力的测试,对考生提出以下几方面要求:

- 1.不但要掌握所读材料的主旨大意、中心思想,而且要掌握材料中的细节。
- 2.不但要理解具体事实情节,而且要理解其抽象含义,既要理解字面意思,又要理解其深层含义,包括作者的态度、观点、意图等。
- 3.既要理解文章中某句、某段的含义及全文的逻辑关系,又要根

据其含义及逻辑关系进行判断和推理。

4.既能运用材料中的信息去理解、分析问题,又能运用生活常识去分析、理解问题。

根据以上要求,通过对近年来银行笔试英语试题的分析总结,一般来说,阅读理解题型大致可以分为:事实询问题、推理判断题、数据推算题、识图解意题、主旨大意题。据此可以采取以下几种应试技巧和解题步骤:

首先,迅速浏览原文材料,掌握全文的主旨大意。阅读理解题一般没有标题,所以,速读全文,抓住中心主旨很有必要,在速读的过程中,应尽可能多地捕获信息材料。

其次,细读问题,各个击破。要善于抓住每段的主题句,阅读时,要有较强的针对性。对于捕获到的信息,要做认真分析、仔细推敲,理解透彻才能稳、准答题。

下面,根据阅读理解测试的要求,针对各个不同考查内容的考查题型,给出几点解题建议:

#### A.事实询问题

此类题型的问题以 what、who、which、when、where、how 或者 why 等词引导,就文中某段、某句或某一具体细节进行提问并要求考生回答。

此类题型的答题要领是:

- ①明确题意,顺藤摸瓜。
- ②按照要求,寻找答案来源。
- ③找准关键词,明白其暗示作用。
- ④多读文段,正确使用排除法。

#### B.推理判断题

既要求考生透过材料表面文字信息推测隐含之意,又要求考生对作者的态度、意图及文章细节的发展作出正确的推理判断,力求从作者的角度去考虑,不要固守自己的看法或观点。

此类试题常以如下句式发问：

What can you conclude from this passage?

What's the author's attitude towards...?

We can infer from the passage that.....?

Which statement is (not) true?

考生在阅读时，首先要抓住文章的主题和细节，分析文章结构，根据上下文内在联系，挖掘文章的深层含义。其次，对暗含在文章中的人物的行为动机、事件中的因果关系及作者未言明的倾向、意图、态度、观点等要进行合乎逻辑的判断、推理、分析，进一步增强理解能力，抓住材料实质性的东西。

### C. 数据推算题

此类题型要求考生就材料提供的数据以及数据与文中其他信息的关系做简单计算和推断。

此类题型的答题要领是：

- ①要抓住并正确理解与数据有关的信息含义。
- ②弄清众多信息中哪些属于有用信息，哪些属于干扰信息。
- ③不要孤立看待数字信息，而要抓住一些关键用语的意义。

### D. 识图解意题

此类题型是通过图解、地图或插图的形式，形象化地表现信息，以降低试题的难度，是短文和题目不可缺少的组成部分。

此类题型的答题要领是：

- ①把文章与图示结合起来，图文互相参照、互相验证。
- ②若是地图，则要做到方位明确。
- ③要正确理解文中方位介词及有关信息词的重要意义。

### E. 主旨大意题

此类题型用于考查考生对文章主题或中心思想的领会和理解能力。主要有：

- (1)主题问题。

如:What is the main idea of this passage?

What does the passage mainly talk about?

What does the writer want to tell us?

(2)标题问题。

如:Which is the best title of this article?

寻找主题句是做好此类题的关键。因此,在做题时,要注意每段的主题句(多为第一句)。英文叫“Topic Sentence”,它一般用来表示一个段落的主旨大意。抓住主题句,就不难确定文章的最佳标题了。



## 第二部分 常考词汇辨析

### 一、名词同义词辨析

#### 名词同义词辨析重点总结

advantage	指因某方面占优势或利用某机会以及对方弱点而获得利益与好处。
benefit	指通过正当手段从物质或精神方面得到的任何好处或利益。
profit	着重利益,指从物质、钱财等方面获得的利益。

agreement	泛指个人、团体或国家之间取得一致而达成的任何协议。
contract	指双方或多方订立的、具有法律效力的、正式的书面合同或契约。
treaty	指国家之间经外交谈判后依照国际法签订的正式条约。
convention	含义与 treaty 相同,但不如 treaty 正式。
bargain	通常指商业交往中的购销合同。
accord	多指国际的非正式协议。

atmosphere	指大气层,也可以指环境或气氛。
air	指空气,也泛指一般气体。
gas	指气态物,尤指供燃烧取暖或照明的气体。

base	侧重指构成或支撑某一具体物体的基础,也可指军事基地。
basis	主要用作抽象或引申意义。
foundation	指坚固结实的建筑物的基础或地基。

break	指突然的或短时间的终止,如活动或工作期间的短暂休息。
rest	休息的统称。
pause	指短暂的中断或停止,然后再进行下去的意思。

续表

interval	指音乐会上下串场之间或演出中预先安排的休息。
recess	指业务活动或工作中短暂的或长时间的休息。
cease	侧重逐渐结束某活动或状态,含永远结束的意思。
stop	指迅速或突然中止某行为、活动或状态。

component	指一个整体的组成部分。
constituent	常可以与 component 换用,指某一整体不可缺少的部分或成分。
element	指一个整体必不可少或固有的成分,强调基本的元件、元素等。
ingredient	既可指混在一起而本身没有变化的物质,如配料,又可指发生了变化的部分。

blaze	指猛烈燃烧所产生的强烈的光。
flame	指有许多火舌构成的大火。
flare	指摇曳的火焰。
glow	指类似钢铁这种材料发出的红光。
glare	指炫目的光。
flash	指突然发出而随即消失的闪光。
glitter	指连续发出闪烁不定的光。
twinkle	指如星光等的闪烁。
light	普通用词,指日、月、星或灯等的光。

consequence	侧重事件发展的逻辑关系。
result	侧重因某种原因所产生的最终结果,而不是眼前结果。
effect	指因某种原因直接产生的结果,着重持续稳定的影响。
outcome	多指事物经过一系列发展变化所导致的最终结局。

confinement	限制,囚禁。
limitation	限制,局限。
restraint	克制,抑制。

idea	适用于任何方面的思维活动。
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续表

conception	通常指个人或一些人所持有的具体概念或念头。
thought	指以推理、思考等智力活动为基础的心理或思维活动及其结果。
notion	指的是一种模糊的、变化莫测的想法或未经深思熟虑的观点。
impression	指外部刺激在思想中所产生的印象。

summary	指将书籍或文章等内容,用明了的语言简明扼要地说明。
abstract	指论文、书籍等正文前的内容摘要。
digest	侧重对原文融会贯通,重新谋篇布局,展现原作精华。
outline	指配以释意文字的提纲。

symbol	指象征或表达某种深邃意蕴的特殊事物。
badge	一般指金属证章或写有姓名的带状标志物。
sign	指人们公认事物的记号,也可指某种情况的征兆。
signal	指为某一目的而有意识发出的信号。
mark	指方便辨认而有意做的标记,又指自然形成的标记。
token	指礼品、纪念物等作为表示友谊、爱情等的象征或标志。
attribute	指人或物及其地位、属性的象征。
emblem	指选定象征一个国家、民族或家庭等的图案或事物。

## 二、动词同义词辨析

### 动词同义词辨析重点总结

approve	指正式的或官方的标准。
confirm	强调按法律程序提请确认或批准。
sanction	多指官方的同意或批准,是书面用词。

assert	指自认为某事就是如此,而不管事实如何。
affirm	侧重在作出断言时表现出的坚定与不可动摇的态度。
allege	指无真凭实据的断言。



续表

testify	多指在法庭作证,庄严地宣称自己所说的属实。
claim	侧重指行为,自己的权利提出要求他人承认。

award	指官方或经正式研究裁决后对有功者或竞赛优胜者所给予的奖励。
reward	指对品德高尚和勤劳的人所给予的奖励,也可指为某事付酬金。

abide	后接 by 表示“遵守,同意”。
adhere	后接 to 表示“遵守”。
conform	后接 to 表示“遵守,符合”。
comply	后接 with 表示“遵守,服从”。

beat	指连续打击,游戏、竞赛或战争中做“打败”。
strike	多指急速的猛击。
hit	侧重有目标的猛击,强调用力击中。
thrash	侧重指用棍子或鞭子等痛打。
whip	多指用鞭子抽打。

confirm	侧重以事实或以不容置疑的陈述来证实某事的正确与真实。
verify	强调以具体的事实和细节为证据。

delay	多指因外界原因推迟或耽误。
postpone	正式用词,多指有安排的延期。
defer	多指故意拖延。
suspend	指暂时中断以待某种条件的实现。
prolong	指把时间延长至超过正常或通常的限度。
put off	口语用词,与 postpone 同义。

desire	含有强烈的意图和目的。
wish	多指难以实现或不可能实现的愿望。
hope	指对愿望实现有一定信心的希望。

## 续表

expect	预料某事或某行动的发生。
want	一般指所想要的东西或期望得到的东西,能满足实际需要。

disclose	侧重揭露或泄露鲜为人知或保密的事。
expose	多指揭露丑闻;也可指某物暴露在外。
uncover	主要指移去遮盖物,让东西露出来;也可指揭露秘密。
reveal	多指揭露一直隐藏或隐秘的东西,或启示超乎常人领悟能力的真理。

ensure	使人相信某个行为或力量产生的结果。
insure	指经济方面的保证、保险。
assure	指消除某人思想上的怀疑或担心,从而有达到目的的保证。
guarantee	指对事物的品质或人的行为以及履行义务等承担责任的保证。
pledge	指通过郑重承诺和协议来保证承担某一义务或遵守某一原则。
promise	侧重表示自己的主观意向,设法用语言使人感到稳当可靠。

flash	指突然发出随即消失的闪光,如闪电的光。
gleam	指透过间隔物或映衬于较暗背景上的微弱光线。
glitter	指连续发出的闪烁不定的光,有时含贬义。
sparkle	指发出闪动的光。
glow	指类似熔铁余烬等发出的明亮的光。
twinkle	指断断续续的灿烂闪光。

omit	指有意或无意地忘记做某事;也指删去不重要的东西。
neglect	指有意地忽略,也可指粗心与疏忽。
overlook	指因匆忙而疏忽或视而不见。
disregard	多指有意或自觉地不顾某事。
ignore	通常指有意不顾或不理显而易见的事物。

inform	指传达事实或信息,指经过研究而获得的事实或信息。
acquaint	指提供有关信息或情况使某人熟悉某些过程。

续表

notify	指正式通知需要注意的事情。
maintain	只保持原样,不增不减。
conserve	指小心地使用难以补充的资源或贵重物品。
preserve	侧重将物品完好无损地保存下来。
store	指将物品存放,以备将来使用。
recover	泛指收回去的物质的或精神的东西;也指无意中找到失物。
reclaim	主要指回收或利用废物。
restore	指建筑物、工艺品恢复原状;也指健康、能力的恢复。
regain	指通过努力使失去的东西复得。
restrain	指用强力或权力去阻止或限制某人做某事。
check	多指阻止前进或继续发展。
refrain	常指暂时对某种行动或冲动的抑制。
bridle	指抑制住强烈的感情或欲望。
curb	可指急剧或果断地制止;也可指用严格的方法加以控制。
inhibit	主要指抑制愿望、情绪或念头,也指制止某物的蔓延。
think	指由反复思考而作出判断或得出结论等。
conceive	指在头脑中组织好自己的思想,在心中形成一个系统的思想。
imagine	指在头脑中形成一个清晰明确的意象。
fancy	往往指的是不切实际的、属于梦幻般的想象。
realize	指领悟,通过生动的构思或想象从而抓住事物的本质。

### 三、形容词同义词辨析

#### 形容词同义词辨析重点总结

basic	指明确、具体的基础或起点。
essential	强调必不可少。
fundamental	作为基础、根本的抽象事物。
considerate	指能设身处地为别人着想,给予同情或谅解。
thoughtful	指为他人着想,主动关怀,做有益于他人的事。
attentive	指对人关怀备至。

common	多用于指物,侧重很常见,不稀奇。
ordinary	指物平淡无奇;指人无特别之处,很一般。
commonplace	强调缺少新意。
general	侧重大多如此,很少有例外情况。
usual	指常见、常听或常做的事或举动。
universal	侧重对每个人或事物都适用,根本没有例外。

elementary	指属于事物的初步或起始阶段。
elemental	强调属于事物的基础或本质。
primary	初步的,初级的。

huge	强调体积或容积的庞大。
enormous	指体积、数量或程度远远超过一般标准。
immense	侧重空间的广阔,也指面积或分量的巨大。
giant	指如人一般的庞大体积。
gigantic	指面积或体积的巨大,但多用于引申意义。
colossal	侧重尺寸、规模和体积的无比巨大。
vast	多指空间、面积、范围的巨大,不涉及重量。
massive	指大的体积、数量和重量,侧重庞大而笨重。

## 续表

tremendous	指某物很大,大得惊人。
normal	指不超过某种限度,符合某种标准或常规。
ordinary	强调一般性和普遍性,包含不突出的意外。
regular	指有规律或定期的。
occasional	指偶然、无规律可循的发生。
uncommon	指一般不发生或很少发生的事情,故显得独特、异常与例外。
scarce	指暂时不易发现、不存在或数量不足、供不应求的东西。
rare	指难得发生的事或难遇见的人或事,侧重特殊性。
outstanding	指与同行或同类的人相比显得优秀或杰出。
noticeable	指所描绘的事物引人注目。
remarkable	通常指因有与众不同的特点而引起人们注意或称道。
conspicuous	指成绩优秀而引人注目;也指外观奇特而令人注意。
striking	侧重能给观察者产生强烈而深刻的印象。
peculiar	指某人或某物本身与众不同。
characteristic	侧重指具有区别能力,典型的或本质的事物。
individual	特指的人或物,强调可将其区别出的品质与特性。
distinctive	突出与众不同的或令人称赞的个性或特征。
permanent	总是处于相同的情况和地位,可长期持续下去,永久不变。
eternal	侧重指永远存在,无始无终。
perpetual	指保持永久不变,永无止境地持续下去。
everlasting	侧重持续不尽,或指开始后一直进行下去。
endless	无尽无休。
quiet	指没有喧闹、活动或骚乱的寂静状态。
calm	既可指天气、海洋等的平静状态,又可指人的镇定沉着。

续表

silent	指缄默不语或无声无息。
still	指平静而又安定的状态。
noiseless	指无任何噪音或不出声,无声无息。
peaceful	指一种不受外物扰乱和刺激的内在宁静或和平状态。
serene	指一种超脱一切烦恼的宁静状态。

respectable	指因品质、人格或身份等高尚或高贵而受到他人的尊敬。
respectful	指对人表示尊敬或敬意。

#### 四、副词同义词辨析

##### 副词同义词辨析重点总结

certainly	强调有把握,深信不疑。
naturally	指自然而然,毫不造作或天生如此。
of course	指毫无疑问,自然如此。
surely	表示一种必然的可能性,也可表示有信心或不轻信,强调主观判断。

hardly	指接近最低限度,几乎没有多余,强调困难的程度。
scarcely	指不太充分,不足,不能令人满意,强调数量。
barely	指仅仅够,一点不多,强调没有多余。

mainly	指主要部分,突出在一系列事物中的相对重要性。
chiefly	侧重某人或某物在众多的人或物中占主要和显著地位。
largely	着重范围或分量大大超过别的成分。
mostly	强调数量占多半,近乎全部。
primarily	根本地,首要地。
principally	侧重居首要地位。
generally	通常强调普遍性。

## 五、常见介词辨析

1. on 具体性的关于,表示在某学科;about 泛泛的关于

例如:He wrote a book on Linguistic.

他写了一本关于语言学的书。

例如:She often talks about you.

她经常谈到你。

2. above 在上方;on 在上面;over 在……正上方

例如:There is a fan above the ceiling.

房顶上有个电扇。

例如:There is an apple on the desk.

桌上有一只苹果。

例如:The plane is flying over the bridge.

飞机正从桥上飞过。

3. under 在某物下面,在某条件下;below 在……下方,在……温度之下

例如:There is a chair under the desk.

桌子底下有一把椅子。

例如:There are a lot of mines below the surface.

地表下有许多矿产。

4. before 在时间的前面;in front of 在……前面(范围外);in the front of(范围内)

例如:Before having lunch,we needed to wash our hands.

我们在吃饭之前要洗手。

例如:In front of the church,there is a tree.

教堂前面有一棵树。

例如:In the front of the church,there is a minister.

教堂前部有一位牧师。

5. across 从平面穿过;through 从内部穿过

例如: The man is coming across the road.

这个人正在过马路。

例如: A group of people dare not go through the forest.

这群人不敢穿过森林。

6. after 时间的后面; behind 位置后; at the back of 在……背后

例如: After several days the enemies came.

过了几天,敌人就来了。

例如: Behind him there is a pretty girl.

在他后面有一个漂亮的女孩子。

例如: A lady is sitting at the back of me.

一个女的正坐在我的后面。

7. among 在众多事物间; in the middle 在……中间; in the center of 在……中央; between 两者之间

例如: That is my daughter among a crowd of boys.

一群男孩子中的是我的女儿。

例如: There is a computer in the middle of the room.

房子中间有台计算机。

例如: In the center of the hall stands a handsome man.

大厅中央有一个帅小伙。

例如: Between you and your parents there is a gap.

你和父母之间有代沟。

8. beside 在旁边; besides 除……之外,还有; except 除……之外没有

例如: There is a broom beside the door.

门边有一把扫帚。

例如: Besides Jack we want to go to abroad.

除了杰克外我们也想出国。

例如: Except Jack we want to go to abroad.

除了杰克外我们都想出国。



9. in 进入,用……语言;into 里面

例如:The teacher is coming in the classroom.

老师正进房间。

例如:You can speak in Chinese.

你可以说中文。

10. to 去,表目的;towards 向,表方向

例如:I am going to the shop.

我要去那家商店。

例如:He went toward the entrance.

他朝入口去了。

11. with 和……在一起,用……工具;without 没有

例如:Lucy came with a book.Lucy came without a book.

露西带了一本书来。露西没有带书来。

例如:I wrote a paper with a black pen.

我用黑色的钢笔写论文。

12. against 靠着,对着;反对

例如:He is standing against the door.

他正对着门站着。

13. along 沿着

例如:If you go along this avenue,you can find the Wall Street.

如果你沿着这条大道走,你就会看到华尔街。

14. around 在……周围

例如:There are many sheep around the farm.

农场的周边有许多绵羊。

15. as 作为

例如:As a president,you can't do that.

作为一个总统你不能这样做。

16. at 在(几点、位置)

例如:I am arriving at the airport.

我要到机场了。

17. by 被……,以……为手段,在……旁边

例如: We go to Tianjin by air.

我们坐飞机去天津。

例如: There is a chair by the door.

门边有把椅子。

18. for 去……(地方),达到,赞成

例如: She wanted to leave for Canada.

她想去加拿大。

例如: Are you for or against my opinion?

你赞成还是反对我的建议?

19. from 来自……,离……

例如: The railway station is far away from here.

火车站离这儿很远。

20. like 像

例如: He is like his grandma.

他很像他的外婆。

21. till/until 直到……为止

例如: He doesn't come back home until/till 6 p.m.

他直到晚上 6 点才能回家。

## 第三部分 考前冲刺大演练

### 一、单项选择题

1. —Do you agree with what I said?  
—I couldn't agree with you \_\_\_\_\_, that's really a good idea.  
A. little      B. much      C. more      D. 不填
2. What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ car do you want to buy?  
A. ×      B. the      C. a      D. an
3. The national table tennis team \_\_\_\_\_ hard to win honor for China these years.  
A. work      B. are working  
C. has been working      D. has worked
4. The big snow lasted five days. People trapped in the station were badly in \_\_\_\_\_ of food and water.  
A. hope      B. search      C. want      D. charge
5. If there were no hungry problem, the people of the world \_\_\_\_\_ a much happier time in their daily life.  
A. should have      B. will have  
C. must have      D. have
6. Dr. Smith, together with his wife and daughters, \_\_\_\_\_ visit Beijing this summer.  
A. is going to      B. are going to  
C. was going to      D. were going to
7. His composition was so confusing that I could hardly make any \_\_\_\_\_ of it.

- A. meaning  
C. information
- B. message  
D. sense
8. The number of the stamps \_\_\_\_\_ limited, so a number of people \_\_\_\_\_ to have a look at them.
- A. are; want  
C. is; want
- B. is; wants  
D. are; wants
9. It's bad \_\_\_\_\_ for a man to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.
- A. behavior  
C. manner
- B. action  
D. movement
10. What the remote areas need \_\_\_\_\_ education to children and what the children need \_\_\_\_\_ good textbooks at the moment.
- A. were; was  
C. was; were
- B. are; is  
D. is; are
11. The prisoner of war wished to be \_\_\_\_\_. Ten years later, he \_\_\_\_\_ free and regained his \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. free; was set; free  
C. free; set; freedom
- B. freely; was set; freedom  
D. free; was set; freedom
12. Family education has a great \_\_\_\_\_ on children in many ways.
- A. result  
C. disadvantage
- B. danger  
D. effect
13. Don't all speak at once! \_\_\_\_\_, please.
- A. Each at one time  
C. One for each time
- B. One by one time  
D. One at a time
14. —This dress was last year's style.  
—I think it still looks perfect \_\_\_\_\_ it has gone out this year.
- A. so that  
C. as if
- B. even though  
D. ever since
15. Don't forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ you were received into the Youth

League.

A. when      B. that      C. at which      D. where

16. So you have to leave. How nice it \_\_\_\_\_ if you \_\_\_\_\_ a bit longer.

A. will be; can stay

B. would be; could stay

C. would have been; could have stayed

D. be; stay

17. Eating better and eating less could be the \_\_\_\_\_ not only to avoiding cancer but also to living longer.

A. key

B. foundation

C. rule

D. importance

18. — \_\_\_\_\_ have you been in Guilin?

— Three weeks.

A. How soon

B. How long

C. How far

D. How often

19. — I should have gone to see the film with you.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. That's terrible

B. It doesn't matter to me

C. What a pity

D. I'm ashamed

20. Up to now, nothing \_\_\_\_\_ Betty. I want to know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he hasn't written to me.

A. has heard from; that

B. was heard from; that

C. has been heard from; why

D. heard from; why

21. — They haven't finished the work up to now.

— Well, they \_\_\_\_\_.

A. should

B. should have

C. would

D. must have

22. People \_\_\_\_\_ the new TV play.  
A. think high of                      B. think well of  
C. think poor of                      D. think good of
23. \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Smith is willing to give money to begger.  
A. As he was a poor man  
B. A poor man as he was  
C. Poor man as was he  
D. Poor man as he was
24. It was an exciting moment for these football fans this year, \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time in years their team won the World Cup.  
A. that              B. while              C. which              D. when
25. \_\_\_\_\_, parents love their children.  
A. General speaking              B. Speaking general  
C. Generally speaking              D. Speaking generally
26. The subject \_\_\_\_\_ we are going to turn is about English studies.  
A. about which                      B. with which  
C. about that                      D. to which
27. I think it's the driver rather than the passengers who \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident.  
A. is to blame                      B. are to blame  
C. are to be blamed                      D. should blame
28. "Isn't the TV play wonderful?" This sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. What a wonderful play it is  
B. Do you think the TV play wonderful  
C. I don't think the TV play is wonderful  
D. Do you know what the play is like
29. —Where did you get to know her?

- It was on the farm \_\_\_\_\_ we worked.  
A. that      B. there      C. which      D. where
30. —This digital camera is really cheap!  
—The \_\_\_\_\_ the better. I'm short of money, you see.  
A. cheap      B. cheaper      C. expensive      D. more expensive
31. Muriel Ali is the landlord of a \_\_\_\_\_ brownstone apartment building in Brooklyn.  
A. loyal      B. forever      C. historic      D. recorded
32. When stocks of Jade Co. \_\_\_\_\_ public, shares increased by more than five percent.  
A. go      B. goes      C. gone      D. went
33. All Dressed Up, a popular song by jazz musician Lonny Dangerfield, is featured in \_\_\_\_\_ for Bridgeport Custom Tailors.  
A. charts      B. advances      C. recordings      D. commercials
34. Governor Ogden's new economic policies will focus on \_\_\_\_\_ more jobs in Paxton County.  
A. create      B. creation      C. creating      D. creative
35. Residents of Pine Beach are divided over plans for a highway aimed at reducing traffic \_\_\_\_\_ by vacationers every year.  
A. implied      B. restored  
C. generated      D. complicated

## 二、完形填空

### Inflation

Business and government leaders also consider the inflation rate to be an important general indicator. Inflation is a period of increased spending that causes rapid rises in prices. \_\_\_\_\_ (1) your money buys fewer goods so that you get \_\_\_\_\_ (2) for the same amount of money as before, inflation is the problem. There is a general rise

\_\_\_\_\_ (3) the price of goods and services. Your money buys less. Sometimes people describe inflation as a time when “a dollar is not worth a dollar anymore”.

Inflation is a problem for all consumers. People who live on a fixed income are hurt the \_\_\_\_\_ (4). Retired people, for instance, cannot count on an increase in income as prices rise. Elderly people who do not work face serious problems in stretching their incomes to \_\_\_\_\_ (5) their needs in time of inflation. Retirement income \_\_\_\_\_ (6) any fixed income usually does not rise as fast as prices. Many retired people must cut their spending to \_\_\_\_\_ (7) rising prices. In many cases they must stop \_\_\_\_\_ (8) some necessary items, such as food and clothing. Even \_\_\_\_\_ (9) working people whose incomes are going up, inflation can be a problem. The \_\_\_\_\_ (10) of living goes up, too. People who work must have even more money to keep up their standard of living. Just buying the things they need costs more. When incomes do not keep \_\_\_\_\_ (11) with rising prices, the standard of living goes down. People may be earning the same amount of money, but they are not living as well because they are not able to buy as many goods and services.

Government units gather information about prices in our economy and publish it as price indexes \_\_\_\_\_ (12) the rate of change can be determined. A price index measures changes in prices using the price for a \_\_\_\_\_ (13) year as the base. The base price is set at 100, and the other prices are reported as a \_\_\_\_\_ (14) of the base price. A price index makes \_\_\_\_\_ (15) possible to compare current prices of typical consumer goods, for example, with prices of the same goods in previous years.

1. A. Because  
C. Since
- B. While  
D. When



2. A. much  
C. more
3. A. in  
C. at
4. A. best  
C. most
5. A. meet  
C. care
6. A. or  
C. excluding
7. A. live up to  
C. put up with
8. A. to buy  
C. having bought
9. A. for  
C. of
10. A. price  
C. cost
11. A. race  
C. speed
12. A. in which  
C. from which
13. A. last  
C. fixed
14. A. portion  
C. proportion
15. A. it  
C. one
- B. little  
D. less
- B. on  
D. to
- B. lease  
D. worst
- B. obtain  
D. acquire
- B. and  
D. including
- B. catch up on  
D. keep up with
- B. buying  
D. from buying
- B. to  
D. if
- B. level  
D. standard
- B. pace  
D. step
- B. of which  
D. by which
- B. given  
D. definite
- B. fraction  
D. percentage
- B. us  
D. you



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## A

Since the early 1930s, Swiss banks had prided themselves on their system of banking secrecy and numbered accounts. Over the years, they had successfully withstood every challenge to this system by their own government who, in turn, had been frequently urged by foreign governments to reveal information about the financial affairs of certain account holders. The result of this policy of secrecy was that a kind of mystique had grown up around Swiss banking. There was a widely-held belief that Switzerland was irresistible to wealthy foreigners, mainly because of its numbered accounts and bankers' reluctance to ask awkward questions of depositors. Contributing to the mystique was the view, carefully propagated by the banks themselves, that if this secret was ever given up, foreigners would fall over themselves in the rush to withdraw money, and the Swiss banking system would virtually collapse overnight.

To many, therefore, it came like a bolt out of the blue, when, in 1977, the Swiss banks announced they had signed a pact with the Swiss National Bank (the Central Bank). The aim of the agreement was to prevent the improper use of the country's bank secrecy laws, and its effect to curb (遏制) severely the system of secrecy.

The rules which the banks had agreed to observe made the opening of numbered accounts subject to much closer scrutiny than before. The banks would be required, if necessary, to identify the origin of foreign fund going into numbered and other accounts. The idea was to stop such accounts being used for dubious (可疑的) purposes. Also, they agreed not to accept funds resulting from tax evasion or

from crime.

The pact represented essentially a tightening up of banking rules. Although the banks agreed to end relations with clients whose identities were unclear or who were performing improper acts, they were still not obliged to inform on a client to anyone, including the Swiss government. To some extent, therefore, the principle of secrecy had been maintained.

- Swiss banks took pride in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the number of their accounts
  - withholding client information
  - being mysterious to the outsiders
  - attracting wealthy foreign clients
- According to the passage, the widely-held belief that Switzerland was irresistible to wealthy foreigners was \_\_\_\_\_ by banks themselves.
  - denied
  - criticized
  - reviewed
  - defended
- In the last paragraph, the writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - complete changes had been introduced into Swiss banks
  - Swiss banks could no longer keep client information
  - changes in the bank policies had been somewhat superficial
  - more changes need to be considered and made
- Swiss banks are tightening its banking rules by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - examining the origin of foreign funds before going into accounts
  - preventing doubtful accounts from going into the bank
  - refusal of funds from crimes or tax evasions
  - all of the above
- The purpose of the pact signed with the Swiss National Bank

was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to attract more wealthy foreigners to the bank
- B. to stop improper use of the banking secrecy laws of the country
- C. to increase the numbered accounts of the Swiss Banks
- D. to add mystery to Swiss Banks

## B

We all have first impression of someone we just met. But why? Why do we form an opinion about someone without really knowing anything about him or her — aside perhaps from a few remarks or readily observable traits?

The answer is related to how your brain allows you to be aware of the world. Your brain is so sensitive in picking up facial traits. Even very minor difference in how a person's eyes, ears, nose, or mouth are placed in relation to each other makes you see him or her as different. In fact, your brain continuously processes incoming sensory information — the sights and sounds of your world. These incoming signals are compared against a host of “memories” stored in the brain areas called the cortex(皮质) system to determine what these new signals “mean”.

If you see someone you know and like at school, your brain says “familiar and safe”. If you see someone new, it says, “new and potentially threatening”. Then your brain starts to match features of this stranger with other “known” memories. The more unfamiliar the characteristics, the more your brain may say, “This is new, I don't like this person.” or else, “I'm intrigued(好奇的)”. Or your brain may perceive a new face but familiar clothes, ethnicity, ges-

tures—like your other friends; so your brain says: “I like this person”. But these preliminary impressions can be dead wrong.

When we stereotype people, we use a less mature form of thinking (not unlike the immature thinking of a very young child) that makes simplistic and categorical impressions of others. Rather than learn about the depth and breadth of people—their history, interest, values, strengths, and true character—we categorize them as jocks (骗子), peeks(反常的人), or freaks(怪人).

However, if we resist initial stereotypical impressions, we have a chance to be aware of what a person is truly like. If we spend time with a person, hear about his or her life, hopes, dreams, and become aware of the person’s character, we use a different, more mature style of thinking – and the most complex areas of our cortex, which allow us to be humane.

6. Our first impression of someone new is influenced by his or her \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. past experience
  - B. character
  - C. facial features
  - D. hobbies
7. If you meet a stranger with familiar gestures, your brain is most likely to say \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. “He is familiar and safe.”
  - B. “He is new and potentially threatening.”
  - C. “I like this person.”
  - D. “This is new, I don’t like this person.”
8. The word “preliminary” in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. simplistic
  - B. stereotypical

C. initial

D. categorical

9. Our thinking is not mature enough when we stereotype people because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. we neglect their depth and breadth
  - B. they are not all jocks, peeks, or freaks
  - C. our thinking is similar to that of a very young child
  - D. our judgment is always wrong
10. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- A. One's physical appearance can influence our first impression.
  - B. Our first impression is influenced by the sensitivity of our brain.
  - C. Stereotypical impressions can be dead wrong.
  - D. We should adopt mature thinking when getting to know people.



C

Major companies are already in pursuit of commercial applications of the new biology. They dream of placing enzymes in the automobile to monitor exhaust and send data on pollution to a microprocessor that will then adjust the engine. They speak of what the *New York Times* calls “metal-hungry microbes that might be used to mine valuable trace metal from ocean water”. They have already demanded and won the right to patent new life forms.

Nervous critics, including many scientists, worry that there is corporate, national, international, and inter-scientific rivalry in the entire biotechnological field. They create images not of oil spills, but of “microbe spills” that could spread disease and destroy entire popu-

lations. The creation and accidental release of extremely poisonous microbes, however, is only one cause for alarm. Completely rational and respectable scientists are talking about possibilities that stagger the imagination.

Should we breed people with cow—with stomachs so they can digest grass and hay, thereby relieving the food problem by modifying us to eat lower down on the food chain? Should we biologically alter workers to fit the job requirement, for example, creating pilots with faster reaction times or assembly-line workers designed to do our monotonous work for us? Should we attempt to eliminate “inferior” people and breed a “super-race”? (Hitler tried this, but without the genetic weaponry that may soon issue from our laboratories.) Should we produce soldiers to do our fighting? Should we use genetic forecasting to pre-eliminate “unfit” babies? Should we grow reserve organs for ourselves, each of us having, as it were, a “savings bank” full of spare kidney, livers, or hands?

Wild as these notions may sound, every one has its advocates (and opposers) in the scientific community as well as its striking commercial application. As two critics of genetic engineering, Jeremy Rifkin and Ted Howard, state in their book *Who Should Play God?*, “Broad scale genetic engineering will probably be introduced to America much the same way as assembly lines, automobiles, vaccines, computers and all the other technologies. As each new genetic advance becomes commercially practical, a new consumer need will be exploited and a market for the new technology will be created.”

11. According to the passage, the exhaust from a car engine could probably be checked by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. using metal-hungry microbes

- B. making use of enzymes  
C. adjusting the engine  
D. patenting new life forms
12. According to the passage, which of the following would worry the critics the most?
- A. The unanticipated explosion of population.  
B. The creation of biological solar cells.  
C. The accidental spill of oil.  
D. The unexpected release of destructive microbes.
13. Which of the following notions is NOT mentioned?
- A. Developing a “savings bank” of one’s organs.  
B. Breeding soldiers for a war.  
C. Producing people with cow-like stomachs.  
D. Using genetic forecasting to cure diseases.
14. According to the passage, Hitler attempted to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. change the pilots biologically to win the war  
B. develop genetic farming for food supply  
C. kill the people he thought of as inferior  
D. encourage the development of genetic weapons for the war
15. What does Jeremy Rifkin and Ted Howard’s statement imply?
- A. The commercial applications of genetic engineering are inevitable.  
B. America will depend on other countries for biological progress.  
C. Americans are proud of their computers, automobiles and genetic technologies.  
D. The potential application of each new genetic advance should be controlled.



## D

Baekeland and Hartmann report that the “short sleepers” had been more or less average in their sleep needs until the men were in their teens. But at about age 15 or so, the men voluntarily began cutting down their nightly sleep time because of pressures from school, work, and other activities. These men tended to view their nightly periods of unconsciousness as bothersome interruptions in their daily routines.

In general, these “short sleepers” appeared ambitious, active, energetic, cheerful, conformist(不动摇) in their opinions, and very sure about their career choices. They often held several jobs at once, or worked full-or part-time while going to school. And many of them had a strong urge to appear “normal” or “acceptable” to their friends and associates.

When asked to recall their dreams, the “short sleepers” did poorly. More than this, they seemed to prefer not remembering. In similar fashion, their usual way of dealing with psychological problems was to deny that the problem existed, and then to keep busy in the hope that the trouble would go away.

The sleep patterns of the “short sleepers” were similar to, but less extreme than, sleep patterns shown by many mental patients categorized as manic(疯人).

The “long sleepers” were quite different indeed. Baekeland and Hartmann report that these young men had been lengthy sleeps since childhood. They seemed to enjoy their sleep, protected it, and were quite concerned when they were occasionally deprived of their desired 9 hours of nightly bed rest. They tended to recall their dreams much

better than did the “short sleepers.”

Many of the “long sleepers” were shy, anxious, introverted (内向), inhibited (压抑), passive, mildly depressed, and unsure of themselves (particularly in social situations). Several openly states that sleep was an escape from their daily problems.

16. According to the report, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. many short sleepers need less sleep by nature
  - B. many short sleepers are obliged to reduce their nightly sleep time because they are busy with their work
  - C. long sleepers sleep a longer period of time during the day
  - D. many long sleepers preserve their sleeping habit formed during their childhood
17. Many “short sleepers” are likely to hold the view that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sleep is a withdrawal from the reality
  - B. sleep interferes with their sound judgment
  - C. sleep is the least expensive item on their routine program
  - D. sleep is the best way to deal with psychological troubles
18. It is stated in the third paragraph that short sleepers \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are ideally vigorous even under the pressures of life
  - B. often neglect the consequences of inadequate sleep
  - C. do not know how to relax properly
  - D. are more unlikely to run into mental problems
19. When sometimes they cannot enjoy adequate sleep, the long sleepers might \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. appear disturbed
  - B. become energetic
  - C. feel dissatisfied
  - D. be extremely depressed
20. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage?

- A. If one sleeps inadequately, his performance suffers and his memory is weakened.
- B. The sleep patterns of short sleepers are exactly the same as those shown by many mental patients.
- C. Long and short sleepers differ in their attitudes towards sleep.
- D. Short sleepers would be better off with more rest.

## E

You hear this: “No wonder you are fat. All you ever do is eat.” You feel sad: “I skip my breakfast and supper. I run every morning and evening. What else can I do?” Basically you can do nothing. Your genes, not your life habits, determine your weight and your body constantly tries to maintain it.

Albert Stunkard of the University of Pennsylvania found from experiments that, “80 percent of the children of two obese (肥胖的) parents become obese, as compared with no more than 14 percent of the offspring of two parents of normal weight.”

How can obese people become normal or even thin through dieting? Well, dieting can be effective, but the health costs are tremendous. Jules Hirsch, a research physician at Rockefeller University, did a study of eight fat people. They were given a liquid formula providing 600 calories a day. After more than 10 weeks, the subjects lost 45kg on average. But after leaving the hospital, they all regained weight. The results were surprising: by metabolic (新陈代谢的) measurement, fat people who lost large amounts of weight seemed like they were starving. They had psychiatric problems. They dreamed of food or breaking their diet. They were anxious and depressed; some were suicidal. They hid food in their rooms. Research-

ers warn that it is possible that weight reduction doesn't result in normal weight, but in an abnormal state resembling that of starved non-obese people.

Thin people, however, suffer from the opposite: They have to make a great effort to gain weight. Ethan Sims, of the University of Vermont, got prisoners to volunteer to gain weight. In four to six months, they ate as much as they could. They succeeded in increasing their weight by 20 to 25 percent. But months after the study ended they were back to normal weight and stayed there.

This did not mean that people are completely without hope in controlling their weight. It means that those who tend to be fat will have to constantly battle their genetic inheritance if they want to significantly lower their weight. The findings also provide evidence for something scientists thought was true—each person has a comfortable weight range. The range might be as much as 9kg. Someone might weigh 60—69kg without too much effort. But going above or below the natural weight range is difficult. The body resists by feeling hungry or full and changing the metabolism to push the weight back to the range it seeks.

21. The first paragraph tells us that our weight is determined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. our eating habit                      B. our life style  
C. our work habit                        D. our genes
22. In Jules Hirsch's study, the subjects \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. showed no health problem    B. gained weight rapidly  
C. were all very short                D. lived only on liquid food
23. After leaving the hospital, the eight fat people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. attempted suicide                    B. were back to normal weight  
C. went mad                                D. followed the advice of Hirsch's

24. In Ethan Sims study, the subjects were asked to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stay in prison                      B. eat as much as they could  
C. battle their genetic inheritance    D. lower their weight
25. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Each person wants to eat to his heart's content.  
B. Each person has a weight range of 9kg.  
C. Each person has a natural weight range.  
D. Each person wants to control his weight.

## F

What exactly is a lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue? Or is it something more than that? For example, suppose a friend wants to borrow some money from you. You say "I wish I could help you but I'm short of money myself." In fact, you are not short of money but your friend is in the habit of not paying his debts and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. Is this really a lie?

Professor Jereald Jellison of the University of Southern California has made a scientific study of lying. According to him, women are better liars than men, particularly when telling a "white lie," such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks awful. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researchers say that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they have no intention of fulfilling. This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at; the lie from which the liar hopes to profit or gain in some way.

Research has also been done into the way people's behavior

changes in a number of small, apparently unimportant ways when they lie. It has been found that if they are sitting down at the time, they tend to move about in their chairs more than usual. To the trained observer they are saying “I wish I were somewhere else now.” They also tend to touch certain parts of the face more often, in particular the nose. One explanation of this may be that lying causes a slight increase in blood pressure. The tip of the nose is very sensitive to such changes and the increased pressure makes it itch (痒).

Another gesture which gives liars away is what the writer Desmond Morris in his book *Manwatching* calls “the mouth cover”. He says there are several typical forms of this, such as covering part of the mouth with the fingers, touching the upper-lip or putting a finger of the hand at one side of the mouth. Such a gesture can be interpreted as an unconscious attempt on the part of the liar to stop himself or herself from lying.

Of course, such gestures as rubbing the nose or covering the mouth, or moving about in a chair cannot be taken as proof that the speaker is lying. They simply tend to occur more frequently in this situation. It is not one gesture alone that gives the liar away but a whole number of things, and, in particular, the context in which the lie is told.

26. One sometimes tells one's friend a “white lie” because one wants to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make a profit from the other person
  - B. avoid offending the other person
  - C. convince the other person
  - D. have some fun
27. One research suggests that women \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. generally lie far more than men
  - B. tend to tell more serious lies than men
  - C. make more promises they can fulfill than men
  - D. are better at telling less serious lies than men
28. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. politicians tend to tell intentional lies
  - B. men are less skilled at telling lies
  - C. businessmen seldom break their promises
  - D. women tend to make false promises
29. People may rub their noses when they lie because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they suffer from high blood pressure at the time
  - B. the nose is the most sensitive part of the human body
  - C. the nose reveals the liar more easily than the other parts of the face
  - D. they do so in order to stop themselves from telling more lies
30. Which of the following is not a gesture to suggest that one lied?
- A. He or she will rub the nose.
  - B. Liars tend to cover part of his or her mouth.
  - C. The liar is likely to put on a red face.
  - D. Liars are likely to have more frequent movement when sitting in their chairs.

## G

Low-salt foods may be harder for some people to like than others, according to a study by a Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences and Food scientist. The research indicates that genetic factors influence some of the difference in the levels of salt we like to eat.

Those conclusions are important because recent, well-publicized

efforts to reduce the salt content in food have left many people struggling to accept food that simply does not taste as good to them as it does to others, pointed out John Hayes, assistant professor of food science, who was lead investigator on the study.

Diets high in salt can increase the risk of high blood pressure and stroke. That is why public health experts and food companies are working together on ways to help consumers to lower salt intake through foods that are enjoyable to eat. This study increases understanding of salt preference and consumption.

The research involved 87 carefully screened participants who sampled salty foods such as soup and chips, on multiple occasions, spread out over weeks. Test subjects were 45 men and 42 women, reportedly healthy, ranging in age from 20 to 40 years. The sample was composed of individuals who were not actively modifying their dietary intake and did not smoke cigarettes. They rated the intensity of taste on a commonly used scientific scale, ranging from barely detectable to strongest sensation of any kind.

“Most of us like the taste of salt. However, some individuals eat more salt, both because they like the taste of saltiness more, and also because it is needed to block other unpleasant tastes in food,” said Hayes. “Supertasters, people who experience tastes more intensely, consume more salt than nontasters do. Snack foods have saltiness as their primary flavor, and at least for these foods, more is better, so the supertasters seem to like them more.”

However, supertasters also need higher levels of salt to block unpleasant bitter tastes in foods such as cheese, Hayes noted. “For example, cheese is a wonderful blend of dairy flavors from fermented milk, but also bitter tastes from ripening that are blocked by salt,” he said. “A supertaster finds low-salt cheese unpleasant because the



bitterness is too pronounced. ”

Hayes cited research done more than 75 years ago by a chemist named Fox and a geneticist named Blakeslee, showing that individuals differ in their ability to taste certain chemicals. As a result, Hayes explained, we know that a wide range in taste acuity exists, and this variation is as normal as variations in eye and hair color.

“Some people, called supertasters, describe bitter compounds as being extremely bitter, while others, called nontasters, find these same bitter compounds to be tasteless or only weakly bitter,” he said. “Response to bitter compounds is one of many ways to identify biological differences in food preference because supertasting is not limited to bitterness.”

31. In Paragraph 2, John Hayes points out that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is good to health to eat food without salt
  - B. many people reject low-salt food completely
  - C. many people accept low-salt tasteless food reluctantly
  - D. food with reduced salt tastes better
32. The fourth paragraph describes briefly \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how to select subjects and what to do in the research
  - B. how to identify supertasters and nontasters
  - C. why to limit the number of subjects to 87 persons
  - D. why to select more male subjects than female ones
33. The article argues that supertasters \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. like the taste of saltiness to block sweet tastes in food
  - B. like snack foods as saltiness is their primary flavor
  - C. consume less salt because they don't like intensive tastes
  - D. like to share salty cheese with nontasters
34. Which of the following applies to supertasters in terms of bitter

taste?

- A. Taste acuity is still a mysterious subject in science.
  - B. They like high-salt cheese as it has intense bitter taste.
  - C. They prefer high-salt cheese, which tastes less bitter.
  - D. They prefer high-salt cheese as it is good to health.
35. What message do the last two paragraphs carry?
- A. Taste acuity is genetically determined.
  - B. Taste acuity is developed over time after birth.
  - C. Taste acuity is related to one's eye and hair color.
  - D. Taste acuity is still a mysterious subject in science.

## H

Rising college selectivity doesn't mean that students are smarter and more serious than in the past. It's a function of excess demand for higher education, occurring at a time of increased financial privatization of the industry.

The recession has only increased demand. The vast majority of students aren't going to college because of a thirst for knowledge. They're there because they need a job, and they need to get the credentials (证书) and one hopes, the knowledge and skills behind the credentials—that will get them into the labor market.

As higher education has become a seller's market, the institutions in a position to do so are doing what comes naturally: raising their tuitions and their admissions requirements, but at the expense of contributing to the national goal to increase college attainment. The result is that the United States is losing ground in the international race for educational talent.

The increasing stratification (阶层化) of higher education is

happening on the spending side, as well. As the selective institutions have become more expensive and less attainable, the rest have had to struggle with the responsibility to enroll more students without being paid to do so. Gaps between rich and poor have grown even more dramatically than gaps in entering test scores. While spending is a poor measure of educational quality, we can't seriously expect to increase educational attainment if we're not prepared to do something to address these growing inequities in funding.

That said, the educational policy problem in our country is not that the elite institutions are becoming more selective. The problem is on the public policy side. The president and many governors have set a goal to return America to a position of international leadership in educational attainment.

It's the right goal, we just need a financing strategy to get there. That doesn't mean just more money, although some more money will be needed. It also means better attention to effectiveness and to efficiency, and to making sure that spending goes to the places that will make a difference in educational attainment. We know how to do it, if we want to.

36. The demand for higher education has increased because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the number of students keeps growing
  - B. there is a boost in the labor market
  - C. of the rising college selectivity
  - D. of the economic depression
37. According to most students, what is the most essential condition that enables them to get into the labor market?
- A. Diplomas.
  - B. Being employed.
  - C. Going to college.
  - D. Knowledge and skills.
38. Since higher education has become a seller's market, the national

- goal to increase college attainment \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will be fulfilled in a short time
  - B. will be difficult to achieve
  - C. will draw more public concern
  - D. will demand more financial input
39. As it is mentioned in the 4th paragraph, gaps have grown dramatically between \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the talented students and the slow ones
  - B. the advanced countries and the others
  - C. the selective institutions and the rest
  - D. the rich families and the poor ones
40. What does the author think should be modified?
- A. The selectivity of elite institutions.
  - B. The industrialization of education.
  - C. The goal of education attainment.
  - D. The government's funding strategy.

## I

Fancy a three-day weekend—not just once in a while but week in week out? You may think your bosses would never agree to it, but the evidence suggests that employers, employees and the environment all benefit.

The four-day week comes in two flavors. One option is to switch from five 8-hour days to four 10-hour days, meaning overall hours and salaries stay the same. Two years ago, the state of Utah moved all of its employees, apart from the emergency services, to working 4/10, as it has become known. The hope was that by shutting down buildings for an extra day each week, energy bills would be cut by up

to a fifth.

The full results of this experiment won't be published until October, but an ongoing survey of 100 buildings suggests energy consumption has fallen by around 13 percent. The survey also found that 70 percent of employees prefer the 4/10 arrangement, and that people look fewer days off sick.

The second form of the four-day week is to work the same number of hours per day for four days only, with a 20 percent pay cut. With the recession hurting revenues, accountancy (会计工作) company KPMG announced in February that it was offering its 11,000 U.K. employees the option of a four-day week to avoid job losses. So far 85 percent of employees have applied to join the scheme, and 800 now do a four-day week.

Not everyone will like the idea of working longer days or taking a pay cut in exchange for a 3-day weekend, but it appears most do. According to Rex Facer at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, it was the crash of 1929 that led to the five-day week. During the next big financial crisis in the 1970s, there was much talk of moving to a four-day week, but for a variety of reasons that didn't pan out. "Things are different now," says Facer. "I wouldn't be surprised if we could get 50 percent or more of the workforce working four-day weeks in the next few years."

41. By carrying out the four-day week experiment, the state of Utah aims to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reduce energy expenses
- B. boost the companies' productivity
- C. provide longer weekend
- D. increase energy efficiency

42. An ongoing survey shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. employers benefit a lot from the four-day schedule  
B. energy use has decreased by 13% in Utah  
C. most employees approve of the 4/10 schedule  
D. employees work much more efficiently
43. What do we learn about the second form of the four-day week?  
A. It was first applied in the accountancy company KPMG.  
B. It was adopted by KPMG in order not to lay off workers.  
C. It came into existence when recession hit his revenues.  
D. It is embraced by more employees compared with the first form.
44. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the majority of people dislike a pay cut for a 3-day weekend  
B. the 5-day week schedule resulted from the 1929 economic crisis  
C. the 4-day week schedule was widespread in the 1970s  
D. the 4-day week schedule was put forward by Rex Facer
45. What does Facer imply by saying “Things are different now” (Line 5, Para. 5)?  
A. The possibility of another financial crisis like 1970s is slim.  
B. There isn’t much talk of applying a four-day week.  
C. Four-day week is very likely to become popular.  
D. There is no obstacle for the four-day week to be carried out.

## J

NASDAQ is a familiar but strange name for people. We often learn its news via different kinds of media, though quite a lot of people can not tell what exactly it means.

NASDAQ, short for the National Association of Securities Deal-

ers Automated Quotations system, is one of the largest market in the world for stocks trading. The number of companies in NASDAQ is more than that of the other stock exchange in America, including the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the American Stock Exchange (AMEX).

Most of the companies listed on NASDAQ are smaller than most of those on the NYSE and AMEX. NASDAQ has become recognized as the home of new technology companies, especially computer and computer-related businesses. Trading on NASDAQ is initiated by stock brokers acting on behalf of their clients. The brokers negotiate with market makers who concentrate on trading specific stocks to reach a price for the stock.

Different from other stock exchange, NASDAQ has no central location where trading takes place. Instead, its market makers can be found all over the country and make trades by telephone and via the Internet. Since brokers and market makers trade stocks directly instead of on the floor of a stock exchange, NASDAQ is called an over-the-counter market. The term over-the-counter refers to the direct nature of the trading, as in a store where goods are handed over a counter.

Since its foundation in 1971, the NASDAQ Stock Market has been the innovator. As the world's first electronic stock market, NASDAQ long ago set a precedent for technological trading innovation that is unrivaled. Now poised to become the world's first truly global market, the NASDAQ Stock Market is the market of choice for business industry leaders worldwide. By providing an efficient environment for raising capital NASDAQ has helped thousands of companies achieve their desired growth and successfully make the leap into public ownership.

46. What does the passage mainly tell us?
- A. The history of NASDAQ.
  - B. The difference between NASDAQ and other stock exchanges.
  - C. How NASDAQ is managed.
  - D. The general information about NASDAQ.
47. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. NASDAQ is the headquarters of new technology companies.
  - B. Companies in NASDAQ are smaller than most of those on the NYSE and AMEX.
  - C. NASDAQ has innovated a lot in stock market.
  - D. Hundreds of companies achieve their desired growth every year.
48. Which of the following is stated to be true?
- A. NASDAQ came into being in 1972.
  - B. NASDAQ has been ready to become the world's first truly electronic global stock market.
  - C. New York Stock Exchange is called an over-the-counter market.
  - D. AMEX is the market of choice for business industry leaders worldwide.
49. Who started NASDAQ?
- A. By stock brokers acting representing their clients.
  - B. By market makers who concentrate on trading specific stocks to reach a price for the stock.
  - C. By business industry leaders worldwide.
  - D. By companies listed on NASDAQ.
50. How NASDAQ help thousands of companies achieve their desired growth and successfully make the leap into public ownership?
- A. the environment where someone get to know something.



- B. By providing an efficient environment for raising capital.
- C. By setting a precedent for technological trading innovation that is unrivaled.
- D. By concentrate on trading specific stocks to reach a price for the stock.



## 参考答案及解析

### 一、单项选择题

1. C [解析] 根据“that’s really a good idea”可知回答者持赞同态度,排除 D 选项。“I couldn’t agree with you more”表示“我非常赞同”,符合题意,故选 C。

2. A [解析] 用于泛指某类人或物时,其前用零冠词,如:Trees don’t grow in the Antarctic. “car”在这里表示泛指,其前用零冠词。

3. C [解析] 根据句中的“these years”可知,句子表示从过去某时开始一直持续到现在的动作,并且还将持续下去。所以应该用现在完成进行时。故选 C。

4. C [解析] “in hope of”表示“抱着……的希望”;“in search of”表示“寻找”;“in want of”表示“需求、缺少”;“in charge of”表示“主管、负责”。句中提到大雪一直下了 5 天,那么困在车站的人应该不能去寻找食物和水,而是缺少食物和水。排除 B 选项,A 选项和 D 选项不符合题意也排除。

5. A [解析] 由从句可知这句话是虚拟语气,表示对现在情况的虚拟,动词形式为:从句:动词的过去式(be 的过去式一般用 were),主句:would/should/could/might+动词原形。

6. A [解析] 句子的主语是 Dr. Smith,是第三人称单数,“together with his wife and daughters”的前后都有逗号隔开,就是很明显的插入语的标志。排除 B 选项和 D 选项。由“this summer”可知应该用一般将来时态。故选 A。

7. D [解析] “make sense of”表示“理解、弄懂……的意思”,符合题意,句子意思为:他的作文写得如此难以理解,我实在弄不懂它的意思。其他选项不符合题意。

8. C [解析] the number of…意思是“……的数字/数目”,介词

of 同其后名词构成介词短语,修饰 the number。当它作主语时,谓动词用单数。a number of...意思是“一些、若干”(= some),后接可数名词复数或代词,谓动词用复数形式。故选 C。

9. A [解析] A 选项表示“态度、行为、举止”;B 选项表示“行动”;C 选项表示“方式、态度、举止”,但“bad manner”表示“不好的方式”,D 选项表示“运动”。“bad behavior”表示“不好的行为”,符合题意,故选 A。

10. D [解析] 句子的时态是一般现在时,故排除 A 选项和 C 选项。education 是不可数抽象名词,只有单数形式,故排除 B 选项。故选 D。

11. D [解析] free 表示“自由的、空闲的、免费的”;set free 表示“释放”;freedom 是 free 的名词形式。

12. D [解析] result 表示“结果”;danger 表示“危险”;disadvantage 表示“缺点”;effect 表示“影响”。根据句意应该选择“effect”,表示家庭教育对孩子有很大的影响。

13. D [解析] one at a time 一次一个。

14. B [解析] so that 表示“以便于”;even though 表示“虽然”;as if 表示“好像”;ever since 表示“自从”。根据回答句的前后两部分可以推测出转折的逻辑关系,所以应该选 B。

15. A [解析] 此句含定语从句,when 在从句中充当时间状语。

16. B [解析] 考查与现在事实相反的虚拟语气。

17. A [解析] key to 表示“……的关键”,前面可加冠词 the。本句意思为:吃好吃少可能不只是避免癌症的关键,更是长寿的关键。

18. B [解析] how soon 表示“在多久之内”,其答语多为“in+段时间”。how long 表示一段时间;how far 表示“距离”;how often 表示“频率”。

19. C [解析] 根据前句中 should have gone 可知是该和某人去而没有去,所以这当然是遗憾事。

20. C [解析] up to now 一般和现在完成时连用;reason 后面的

定语从句一般用 why 引导。

21. B [解析] should have done 意为“本应该做某事(但实际上没做)”。故选 B。本句意思是:—他们到现在还没有完成工作。—唉,他们本应该完成,却没完成。

22. B [解析] think well/ highly of 对……评价很高。本句意思为:人们对这部新电视剧评价很高。

23. D [解析] as 引导的让步状语从句采用部分倒装的形式,通常将表语或修饰谓语动词的副词提前至句首,充当表语的名词前的冠词要省略。

24. D [解析] 本句从句是由 when 这个关系副词引导的定语从句,其中 when 可由 in which 代替。本句意思为:今年是一个令球迷们激动的时刻,多少年来这是他们的球队第一次获得世界杯。

25. C [解析] generally speaking 是固定短语,表示“一般来说”。

26. D [解析] turn to 有“致力于……”的意思。to 为介词,which 引导一个定语从句,修饰先行词“the subject”。本句意思为:我们将要致力于研究的科目是关于英语学习的。

27. A [解析] be to blame 表示“该受责备”,C 选项和 D 选项不符合短语结构,排除。rather than 连接两个并列主语,谓语动词应和前面的主语一致。

28. A [解析] 此句是一个否定的疑问句,含肯定意义,表示惊讶、感叹。

29. D [解析] 这里要填入一个定语从句的引导词,先行词是 the farm,因此引导词应该是 on which 或 where,即定语从句 where we worked 或 on which we worked 修饰 the farm,故选 D。

30. B [解析] 回答句说,我现在缺钱,所以前一句应该是越便宜越好,而不是越贵越好。

31. C [解析] loyal 表示“忠心的”; forever 表示“永远的”; historic 表示“历史上著名的或重要的”; recorded 表示“已记录的”。用 historic 形容“brownstone apartment building”符合题意。故本题正

确答案为 C 选项。

32. D [解析] 主句时态是一般过去时,分句应用一般过去时,故本题正确答案为 D 选项。

33. C [解析] in recordings 表示“以录音的形式”,用在这里符合题意,其他各项均不符合题意。故本题正确答案为 C 选项。

34. C [解析] focus on 后面接动名词形式或名词,排除 A 选项。根据后面的 more jobs 可知前面的空应该填入一个动名词最符合题意,故本题正确答案为 C 选项。

35. C [解析] vacationers 表示“度假者”,implied 为 imply 的过去分词,imply 表示“含蓄的”;restore 表示“恢复、修建”;generate 表示“产生、导致”;complicate 表示“使复杂化”。traffic generated by vacationers every year 表示“每年由于度假者导致的交通堵塞”,这是一个表示被动的定语从句,符合题意,故本题正确答案为 C 选项。

## 二、完形填空

1. D [解析] 由于上文说到通货膨胀是一个“阶段”,因此这里需要填写一个表示时间的关联词。本句话的意思是“当你用同样的钱买到比以前少的东西时,通货膨胀就发生了”,因此选 D。

2. D [解析] 根据句子关系和词语提示,本句上半句中的“fewer”可作提示词,“less”是“little”的比较形式,与“fewer”相配。下句中的“your money buys less”是更直接的提示,因此选 D。

3. A [解析] 根据词语搭配和上下文线索提示。介词“in”与相应的名词搭配使用表示“在……方面增长或减少”。本段第二句有类似的表达“that causes rapid rises in prices”。

4. C [解析] 根据上下文和逻辑关系,这里需要一个表示“最大”含义的词。本句话的意思是为“依赖固定收入的人受影响最大”,因此选 C。

5. A [解析] 根据词语习惯搭配。“meet one's needs”满足需要。本句话的意思是“不再工作的老年人在通货膨胀时期要靠工资满

足需求”，因此选 A。

6. A [解析] 根据句子的逻辑。“retirement income”属于“fixed income”，“or”连接两个前后表达属于同类范畴的词。本句话的意思是“退休金和其他固定的收入通常没有物价上涨得快”，因此选 A。

7. D [解析] 根据上下文含义和句子逻辑，本句需要填一个表示“跟上”的词，因此要选“keep up with”。本句话的意思是“很多退休的人必须削减一些开支来跟上上涨的物价”，因此选 D。

8. B [解析] “stop”后面接动名词表示“不再做某事”，这句话的意思是“很多情况下他们不再买一些生活必需品”，因此选 B。

9. A [解析] 根据语法逻辑，本句是状语部分前置，正常语序是“Inflation can be a problem even for working people whose incomes are going up”。“for”指“对于……来说”。本句话的意思是“甚至对于那些有工作，工资在上涨的人来说，通货膨胀也是一个问题”。

10. C [解析] 根据词语搭配和上下文意思，选“cost:成本”，本句话的意思是“生活成本上升了，工作的人们必须花更多的钱保证自己的生活质量”。

11. B [解析] “keep pace with”指“跟上”，与“keep up with”同含义。本句话的意思是“当工资和物价上涨不同步时，生活质量就下降”，因此选 B。

12. C [解析] 此空填的是由“from”加“which”引导的定语从句，本句话的意思是“政府机构收集经济生活中的价格信息，将它发布为消费指数，通过这样比率的变化就可以确定”。因此选 C。

13. B [解析] “given”在这里指“给定的，一定的”，符合题目要求。本句话的意思是“通过特定一年的价格作为基数就可以衡量物价的变化”。

14. D [解析] 根据词语搭配和上下文线索选“百分比，percentage”。本句话的意思是“其他物价按照这个基数成为一个百分比数字”。

15. A [解析] 根据语法原则选“it”，“it”在这里是形式宾语，代

替不定式“to compare current prices of typical consumer goods with prices of the same goods in previous years”。本句话的意思是“消费指数能够将某种商品的目前价格与往年的价格做比较”。

### 三、阅读理解

#### A

1. B [解析] 文章开头就提到“prided themselves on their system of banking secrecy and numbered accounts”，瑞士银行对他们的保密系统和编号账户体系引以为自豪，而且，多年来他们已经成功地抵制了对这一体制的挑战，内容与选项 B 吻合。

3. D [解析] 第一段的第四句提到，瑞士银行不会向其存款人提难堪的问题，由此推断，银行不会批评或者否定自己，相反，他们会为自己辩护，所以选 D。deny：否认，criticize：批评；银行既然维护了顾客的利益，没有理由受到批评，review：复习，意思不对。

3. C [解析] 文章一开始就提及了银行保密系统的问题，并列举了此问题带来的批评和所采取的措施。文章最后一句指出，在某种程度上，保密原则得以维持，由此可以判断，银行政策的改变只是表面的、肤浅的。

4. D [解析] 第三段说到银行的一揽子规定，下面的几句详细地描述了其采取的措施，选项 A、B、C 的信息不完整，正确答案为 D，即前面几个选项提到的内容。

5. B [解析] 文章第二段中间提到一揽子计划的目的在于“to prevent the improper use of the country's bank secrecy laws”，即对银行保密系统的不恰当的利用，而 A（吸引很多的富人）、C（增加瑞士银行的账户数量）、D（为瑞士银行增添神秘色彩）意思都不恰当，所以选 B。

#### B

6. C [解析] 第二段的第二句“Your brain is so sensitive in

picking up facial traits.”大脑在接受面部特征时非常敏感。正是这些面部特征使我们对于一个陌生人形成第一印象，文中也提到了人们会使用视觉和听觉，而对于 A(经验)、B(性格)和 D(业余爱好)等则需要经过交流才会获得，所以选 C。

7. C [解析] 注意题干中的 familiar gesture。第三段的中间“your brain may perceive a new face but familiar ... gestures”，看到一张陌生的脸，但却有着你熟悉的手势，你的大脑会发出“我喜欢他/她”的信号，所以选 C。

8. C [解析] 词汇理解题。正确答案是 B。注意该词的前缀 pre-，以前的；三个词中只有 initial 表示“初始的”的意思，即初步印象会大错特错。simplistic: 简单的，简约的；stereotypical: 刻板的；categorical: 分类的，范畴化的。

9. A [解析] 第四段开头提到当我们对人产生刻板印象时，和不成熟的孩子思考方式相类似，对他人形成简单和类型化的第一印象。它只是一个类比，并非不成熟的原因，真正的原因在后面的句子，“Rather than learn about the depth and breadth of people”(我们不会去从深度和广度去思考)，才会把陌生人归类为骗子(jocks)、反常的人(peeks)或者怪人(freaks)，A 才是真正的原因。

10. B [解析] 主旨大意题。选项 A(一个人的相貌影响我们的第一印象)、C(刻板的印象会是错误的)和 D(当我们认识别人时应该有成熟的思考)都只提供了局部的信息，只有 B(我们大脑的敏感性影响我们对别人的第一印象)概括了全文内容，所以 B 正确。

## C

11. B [解析] 第一段第二句，“They dream of placing enzymes in the automobile to monitor exhaust”，大公司梦想在汽车内放置酶来检测汽车尾气，这样做的目的是为了“adjusting the engine”，所以选 B 项。



12. D [解析] 批评家们担心那些大公司“create images not of oil spills, but of ‘microbe spills’ that could spread disease...”,并非漏油,而是泄露传染疾病的微生物,因此选项 D 正确。

13. D [解析] 选项 A、B 和 C 分别在文章中第三段都提到了,即开发“人体器官银行”、创造出士兵和工人和具有特殊消化能力的人类,但没有提到选项 D,利用基因预报来治愈疾病。

14. C [解析] 希特勒试图“eliminate ‘inferior’ people and breed a ‘super-race’, Hitler tried this, but without the genetic weaponry”,由于没有基因武器,他没有做到这一点,我们为此感到庆幸。所以选项 C 正确。

15. A [解析] 两位评论家在他们的书中说到“As each new genetic advance becomes commercially practical, a new consumer need will be exploited and a market for the new technology will be created”,有了新技术就有了新的消费需求,因此选 A 项。

## D

16. D [解析] 文章倒数第二段提到“these young men had been lengthy sleeps since childhood”,“睡眠长的人”童年就已经养成这种习惯,并一直保留到他们成人,所以答案是 D。

17. C [解析] 第一段最后提到“睡眠短的人”,“... view ... as bothersome interruptions in their daily routines”,晚上睡眠的时间是对他们日常工作的干扰。

18. B [解析] 在第三段,“睡眠短的人”由于夜间休息时间太短,他们会有一些“psychological problems”,而他们对此问题的做法是回避,他们忽略了睡眠短缺会带来的后果。

19. A [解析] 当“睡眠长的人”没有足够的睡眠时,他们不会像“睡眠短的人”那样精力充沛(B)、极为沮丧(D)或者不满意(C),文中说他们会“quite concerned”,所以选 A。

20. B [解析] 第四段开头“The sleep patterns of the ‘short sleepers’ were similar to, but less extreme than”表明,他们和精神病人只是有些相似,但没有他们那么极端。

## E

21. D [解析] 第一段的后面一句话提到“Your genes, not your life habits, determine your weight”,由此可知是你的基因而非生活习惯决定你的体重。

22. D [解析] 第三段中说到研究人员给参加实验的 8 位胖子每天只提供含 600 卡路里的流质食物。

23. B [解析] 通过第三段“But after leaving the hospital, they all regained weight”,可以看出他们的体重最终又恢复到原来的状态,所以选 B。

24. B [解析] 文章第四段讲研究人员如何让瘦人增加体重。Ethan Sims 从犯人中招募志愿者,让他们增加体重的办法就是让他们吃尽可能多的食物。

25. C [解析] 文章最后一段,科学家们的发现证明了他们认为是正确的想法,即“each person has a comfortable weight range”(体重幅度),这个幅度可能是 9 公斤,但并非每个人都是同样的幅度,所以可以否定干扰项 B。

## F

26. B [解析] white lies 意思是“无害的谎言、善意的谎言”,从文章第二段的第二句作者的举例可以看出,女性对自己的朋友撒无害的谎言,是因为她不想说实话令朋友不快,并非出于说服别人的目的,所以选 B。

27. D [解析] 文章第二段指出“women are better liars than

men, particularly when telling a ‘white lie’”, 即女性比男性更善于撒善意的、不太严重的谎言。本段中间提到 men are more likely tell more serious lies, 男性会撒更为严重的谎言。所以选 D。

28. A [解析] 推断题。本题答案参见第二段的最后一句“*This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at*”。政治家更擅长说严重的谎言。C(生意人很少不信守自己的诺言)和文章内容不符,他们也撒谎,是为了谋取利润,D(女性会做出空许诺)文章没有涉及,因此选 A。

29. A [解析] 人们触摸鼻子的原因在于“*lying causes a slight increase in blood pressure*”, 谎言使得人的血压略有升高,从而鼻子发痒,C(鼻子比其他身体部位更容易暴露谎言)只是其中之一,D说明了撒谎人捂嘴的原因,所以只有选项 A 是其原因。

30. C [解析] A、B、D 分别列出了撒谎时人体的一些动作,即触摸鼻子、捂嘴和不停地扭动,而选项 C(会脸红)文中没有提到,因此答案为 C。

## G

31. C [解析] 本题考查的是对文章细节的理解。题干是:在第二段中,约翰·海斯指出了\_\_\_\_\_。选 C 的依据是短文的第二段内容,很多人因为食物中的含盐量降低,所以必须做出很大努力(*struggling*)去适应,而低盐食物对于他们来说,口味很不好(*food that simply does not taste as good to them*),选项 C 中的 *accept reluctantly*(勉强接受)表达了这层意思,所以是正确的选项。选项 A 吃无盐食物对身体有好处;选项 B 许多人完全反对含盐量低的食物;选项 D 含盐量低的食物更好吃。这三个选项均是错误的。

32. A [解析] 本题考查对段落整体意思的概括能力。题干是:第四段简要地介绍了\_\_\_\_\_。选 A 的依据是第四段介绍了科学家是如何设计这项研究的,它包含了研究对象的人数、性别、入选条件、

咸度味觉分级表等。选项 A 怎样选择被测试者以及研究中做了什么，概括了这方面的内容，所以是答案。而选项 B 怎样分辨超重口味的人和口味清淡的人；选项 C 为什么把人数限制在 87 个；选项 D 为什么挑选更多的男性测试对象。所述内容均不符合该段的意思。

33. B [解析] 本题考查的是对文章细节的理解。题干是：文章指出口味超重的人\_\_\_\_\_。选 B 的依据是短文的第五段。super-taster 在这里的意思是口味重的人，在本文中，nontaster 是其反义词，即口味清淡的人。该段告诉我们：口味重的人消耗更多的盐；因为快餐食品主要味道就是咸味，而且咸度越高，口味越好，所以口味重的人对快餐较为偏爱。选项 B 喜欢快餐食品，因为咸味是它们的主要风味，表达了上述内容，所以选项 B 是答案。选项 A 喜欢用咸味遮挡食物里的甜味；选项 C 吃更少的盐，因为它们不喜欢重口味；选项 D 喜欢和口味清淡的人分享咸奶酪，均不符合原文意思。

34. C [解析] 本题考查的是对文章细节的理解。题干是：就苦味而言，下面哪一项描述适用于口味超重的人？选 C 的依据是短文的第六段。该段告诉我们，奶酪发酵会产生苦味，supertasters 不喜欢苦味，而高含盐量可以遮盖奶酪里的苦味，这是他们偏爱高盐奶酪的原因。所以，只有选项 C 他们更喜欢高盐度的奶酪，它们吃起来不那么苦，是正确选择。

35. A [解析] 本题考查的是对文章细节的理解。题干是：最后两段带来的信息是\_\_\_\_\_。选 A 的依据是：文章第七段中，海斯引用了 75 年前一位遗传学专家的研究结果。从中海斯得出的结论是，taste acuity(味觉敏感度)上的差异与他们头发和眼睛的颜色上的差异是同一类现象，也就是说，都是与生俱来的。第八段又提到，这是一种 biological difference(生物差异)。所以选项 A 味觉敏感度是由基因决定的，是答案；选项 B 味觉敏感度是后天形成的，显然与作者的结论相左；选项 C 味觉敏感度的差异与眼睛和头发的颜色上的差异有关，显然是错误的；选项 D 味觉敏感度在科学上仍然是神秘的课题，在最后两段都没有提到，所以不会是答案。

## H

36. D [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是：对高等教育需求增长的原因是什么？选 D 的依据是第二段第一句和最后一句：“The recession has only increased demand. ... They're there because they need a job, and they need to get the credentials (证书) and one hopes, the knowledge and skills behind the credentials—that will get them into the labor market.”经济衰退只会加剧对于高等教育的需求……他们(绝大部分学生)上大学是因为他们需要一份工作,需要拿到那张毕业证书——最多再学一点儿需要的知识和技能——因为这张证书将会是他们找工作的敲门砖。选项 D 是说由于经济衰退使人们对于高等教育的需求增加,与原文意思一致。

37. A [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是：根据大部分学生的看法,什么是他们进入劳动力市场的必需条件？选 A 的依据依旧是第二段最后一句：“They're there because they need a job, and they need to get the credentials (证书) and, one hopes, the knowledge and skills behind the credentials—that will get them into the labor market.”他们(绝大部分学生)上大学是因为他们需要一份工作,需要拿到那张毕业证书,最多再学一点儿需要的知识和技能,因为这张证书将会是他们找工作的敲门砖。选项 A 的意思是文凭,与原文意思相符。

38. B [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是：因为高等教育产业已经成为卖方市场,国家提高入学率的目标会怎样？选 B 的依据是第三段第一句：“As higher education has become a seller's market, the institutions in a position to do so are doing what comes naturally: raising their tuitions and their admissions requirements, but at the expense of contributing to the national goal to increase college attainment.”当高等教育成为卖方市场的时候,各所大学自然而然就会提高学费,提高入学门槛,其代价就是国家提出的提高大学入学率的目

标很难实现。选项 B 的意思是很难达到,与原文意思相符。

39. C [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是:根据第四段所提及的内容,哪两者之间的差距已经变得很大?选 C 的依据是第四段第三句:“Gaps between rich and poor have grown even more dramatically than gaps in entering test scores.”名校和一般学校之间的贫富差距已经比投档分数线的差距更加巨大。选项 C 的意思是精英学校和一般学校之间的差距,与原文相符。

40. D [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是:作者认为哪方面应该得以修正?选 D 的依据是第五段第二句和最后一段第一句:“The problem is on the public policy side. ... It's the right goal, we just need a financing strategy to get there.”问题出在公共政策上……这是一个正确的目标,但我们需要一个合理的财政策略帮助我们达成这一目标。选项 D 的意思是政府的财政策略,与原文相符。

## I

41. A [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是:犹他州进行四天工作制实验,其目的是什么?选 A 的依据是第二段最后一句:“The hope was that by shutting down buildings for an extra day each week, energy bills would be cut by up to a fifth.”该州期望通过每周让办公大楼多关闭 1 天的方式,削减高达 1/5 的能源费用。选项 A 的意思是降低能源的消耗,与原文相符。

42. C [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是:一个正在进行的调查显示\_\_\_\_\_。选 C 的依据是第三段第二句:“The survey also found that 70 percent of employees prefer the 4/10 arrangement, and that people look fewer days off sick.”这项调研还发现,70%的雇员更喜欢 4 天 10 小时工作制,而且雇员请病假的天数也减少了。选项 C 的意思是大部分员工赞同 4 天 10 小时工作制,与原文相符。

43. B [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是:我们对于四天工作

制第二种版本的认识是什么？选 B 的依据是第四段第二句：“With the recession hitting revenues, accountancy company KPMG announced in February that it was offering its 11,000 U.K. employees the option of a four-day week to avoid job losses.”毕马威会计师事务所(KPMG)在 2 月份宣布向其 1.1 万名英国员工提供 4 天工作制的选择,以避免裁员。选项 B 的意思是毕马威会计师事务所采用这一工作制是为了避免裁员,与原文相符。

44. B [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是:从短文中可以推理出什么?选 B 的依据是最后一段第二句:“it was the crash of 1929 that led to the five-day week.”正是 1929 年的经济危机导致了五天工作制的诞生。选项 B 的意思是 5 天工作制是 1929 年经济危机的结果,与原文相符。

45. C [解析] 本题是细节推理题。题干是:费瑟说:“但现在情况不同了,”是想暗示什么?选 C 的依据是最后一段第一句:“Not everyone will like the idea of working longer days or taking a pay cut in exchange for a 3-day weekend, but it appears most do.”不是每个人都喜欢通过延长每天工作时间或减少薪水来换得 3 天周末,但似乎大多数人还是喜欢的。most do 及最后一句的 wouldn't be surprise... 均表明,与 20 世纪 70 年代的情况不同,现在实行 4 天工作制的可能性非常大。选项 C 的意思是 4 天工作制很有可能普及,与原文相符。

## J

46. D [解析] 本题是主旨概括题。题干是:这篇文章主要告诉我们什么?选 D 的依据是题目和各段的第一句,其中涉及了纳斯达克的名称、与其他股市的区别以及历史等,所以选项 D 有关纳斯达克的一般信息是正确答案。

47. C [解析] 本题是细节推理题。题干是:从短文中可以推理出以下哪一项?选 C 的依据是最后一段第一句:“Since its foundation

in 1971, the NASDAQ Stock Market has been the innovator”自 1971 年成立之日起,纳斯达克股票市场就成了产业的革新者。选项 C 纳斯达克已经做出了很多对股市的革新,与原文意思相符。

48. B [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是:以下哪个说法是正确的?选 B 的依据是最后一段第二句:“As the world's first electronic stock market...”。选项 B 纳斯达克已经准备好成为世界上第一个真正的全球电子股票市场,与原文意思相符。

49. A [解析] 本题是细节考查题。题干是:谁是纳斯达克的创始人?选 A 的依据是第三段第三句:“Trading on NASDAQ is initiated by stock brokers acting on behalf of their clients.”纳斯达克的交易是通过代表客户利益的股票经纪人发起的。选项 A 代表客户利益的股票经纪人,与原文意思相符,是正确答案。

50. B [解析] 本题考查考生结合上下文理解多义词意思的能力。题干是:纳斯达克是如何帮助成百上千家公司完成其市值的预期增长,同时也成功地、跨越式地实现公司股权的公众所有?全文的最后一句提到“By providing an efficient environment for raising capital NASDAQ has helped thousands of companies achieve their desired growth and successfully make the leap into public ownership.”通过提供一个有效的融资环境,纳斯达克已经帮助成百上千家公司完成了其市值的预期增长,同时也成功地、跨越式地实现了公司股权的公众所有。所以选项 B 通过提供一个有效的融资环境是正确答案。