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陈正康英语  
CHEN ZHENG KANG YING YU



# SUPER INTENSIVE READING

考研英语(二)

# 真题超精读

第3版

主编◎陈正康



第2分册  
文章逐句超精读

逐词逐句超详解  
文章讲解最详细  
选项分析最彻底

北京理工大学出版社  
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

**SUPER INTENSIVE READING**

# **考研英语 (二)**

## **真题超精读** **第3版**

### **第2分册**

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# P 前言

## reface

众所周知,历年真题是考研英语最宝贵的复习资料。历年考研学生也特别注重对真题的研究与学习,但是成绩并没有实质性的提高:单词似曾相识但就是想不起来,长难句依然似懂非懂,做错的题目再次做还是错。这是为什么呢?原因很简单,那就是他们并没有真正吃透真题!!!因此,多年来我始终倡导:要真正搞懂、吃透考研英语历年真题,要想在考研英语中得高分就必须对这些试卷进行“超精读”。所谓超精读,就是超级精细地阅读,就是一字不漏、逐字逐句地精读。要真正做到“超精读”,必须做到如下四点:

第一,没有一个核心单词不认识。在真题中背单词,这种效果是最好的,但有一点大家要注意:考研英语并不要求考生有大量的词汇储备,只是要求考生能掌握核心词汇的一词多义、熟词生义和衍生词,而这些都可以通过真题超精读来实现。

第二,没有一个句子是难句。在备考的过程中,考生如果能做到从考研真题中任意挑出一个句子,就能立刻看懂它,并把它翻译成汉语,那么大家的基本功就非常扎实了。

第三,全文会翻译。在掌握了词汇和难句之后,考生可以尝试着对真题文章(尤其是阅读理解 Part A 部分)进行翻译,一方面可以提高自己的翻译能力,另一方面也可以加深对文章的理解。但是很多考生翻译完之后感觉自己的译文不是很通顺,与参考答案很难对得上。这是正常的,因为参考答案都是老师翻译的,并且很多地方是“意译”的,考生只要能将文章大意看懂,翻译得准确、流畅即可。

第四,透析命题思路,掌握选项规律,弄清正确选项为什么对,错误选项为什么错。考研英语的选项设置理念就是用一些错误的选项迷惑考生,从而考查考生对文章的理解和推理判断能力。

因此,考生要不断地修正自己的做题思路,让自己的思路和命题专家的思路高度一致;不仅要知道正确选项为什么对,而且还要弄清错误选项为什么错。只有经过认真、系统的准备,才能达到眼中只有正确答案的境界!

对英语(二)的考生来讲,真题数量有限,越发珍贵,更需做到超精读,因此,我特意编写了《考研英语(二)真题超精读》,该书不仅对 2010—2015 年的 6 年英语(二)真题进行了逐词逐句逐段逐篇逐题的超精细讲解,而且对 2005—2009 年的 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考英语真题(英语二考试的前身)中与现在题型一致的部分进行了详解,方便同学们复习。因排版原因,对试题内容进行了一些调整。该书是我多年授课经验精华的总结,与市面上的真题书相比:文章讲解最详细,选项分析最彻底,考点把握最到位。考生只要严格按照科学的方法复习,超精读真题,英语成绩一定会有质的飞跃!!

需要特别说明的是,毕竟英语(二)真题数量有限,基础好的同学,在做英语(二)真题前,可以先做英语(一)真题,请参考由我主编的《考研英语真题超精读(基础篇)》(1994—2004 年英语一真题)与《考研英语(一)真题超精读(提高篇)》(2005—2015 年英语一真题)。由于时间与精力有限,本书疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎大家批评指正。考生可以通过关注我的微博:陈正康老师(新浪微博)及公共微信号:czkkaoyanyingyu 进行英语复习中相关问题的交流。最后祝大家考研成功,金榜题名!!!

陈正康

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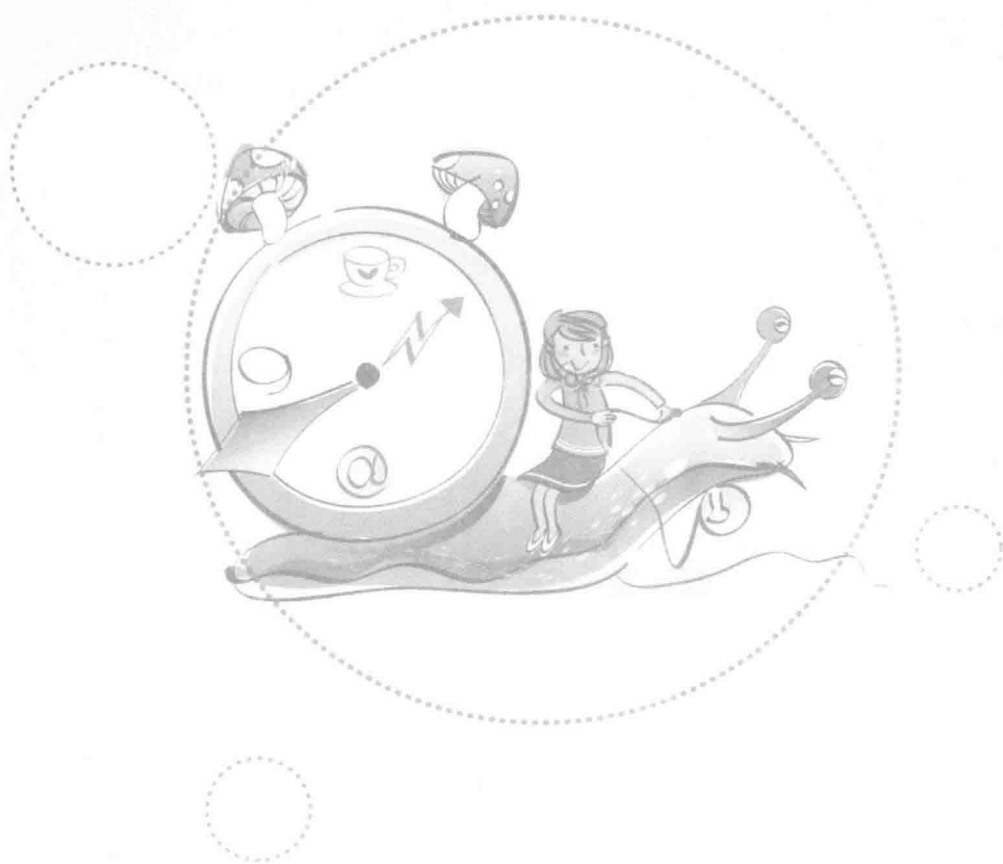
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# 第一部分

## 考研英语(二)文章逐句超精读





# 2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语(二)试题文章逐句超精读

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

#### Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th, 2008. All but two pieces sold; fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$ 65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$ 50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$ 200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

#### Paragraph One

①The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th, 2008. ②All but two pieces sold; fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. ③It was a last victory. ④As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.



### 【必考词详解】

注:黑体和加下划线的部分为需要同学们重点把握的内容。

bull [bʊl] *n.* 公牛; 牛市

run [rʌn] *n.* 时期, 一段时间; 跑, 奔跑

dramatic [drə'mætrɪk] *a.* 戏剧性的; 引人注目的; 激动人心的

note [nəʊt] *n.* 气氛, 意味; 调子; 注意, 笔记

sale [seɪl] *n.* 销售; 出售; 拍卖

fetch [fetʃ] *v.* 售得, 得到(好价钱); 取来, 接来

record ['rekɔ:d] *n. / v.* 记录; 记载

single ['sɪŋɡl] *a.* 单一的; 单身的 *n.* 一个, 单打

victory ['vɪktəri] *n.* 胜利; 成功; 克服

auctioneer [ˌɔ:kʃə'niə(r)] *n.* 拍卖商; 拍卖者

bid [bɪd] *v. / n.* 投标; 出价

bankruptcy ['bæŋkrʌptsi] *n.* 破产; 倒闭

all but 除……之外所有的(东西); 几乎, 差不多

more than 多于; 超出; 比……多

call out 唤起; 出动

### 【逐句超精讲】

① **The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th, 2008.**

【精讲】句子主干是 the longest bull run...ended...(最长的牛市……结束了……); in a century of art-market history(在一个世纪以来的艺术品市场历史上)是介词短语作后置定语修饰主语 the longest bull run; on a dramatic note(戏剧性地)和 with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst(Damien Hirst 的 56 部作品成功出售)都为介词短语作状语, 修饰谓语动词 ended; *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* 作 works 的同位语; at Sotheby's in London(在伦敦苏富比)作地点状语; on September 15th, 2008(2008 年 9 月 15 日)作时间状语。

【译文】2008 年 9 月 15 日在伦敦苏富比举行的“美丽永驻我头”的拍卖会中, 艺术品市场历史上一个世纪以来最长的牛市, 以达米安·赫斯特的 56 部作品的成功出售而戏剧性地落幕了。

② **All but two pieces sold: fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist.**

【精讲】句子主干是 all...sold...(全部……售出……), but two pieces(除了两件作品之外)修饰 all, 这里的 but 为“除……以外”的意思; fetching more than £ 70m(销售额超过了 7 000 万英镑), 作状语, 说明销售的结果; a record for a sale by a single artist(创造了单个艺术家的拍卖纪录), 是对前面 fetching more than £ 70m 进一步的解释说明。

【译文】除了两件作品之外, 其余全部都售出了: 销售额超过了 7000 万英镑, 创造了单个艺术家的拍卖纪录。

③ **It was a last victory.**

【精讲】本句为一个简单句, 是“主+系+表”结构, 结构清晰。

【译文】这是最后的胜利。

④ **As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, *Lehman Brothers*, filed for bankruptcy.**

【精讲】句子主干为 Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy(雷曼兄弟申请破产), file 在这里为“提出申请”的意思; as the auctioneer called out bids(当拍卖商喊出报价时)为时间状语; in New York 作地点状语; one of the oldest banks on Wall Street(华尔街资历最老的银行之一)是 Lehman Brothers 的同位语。

【译文】当拍卖商喊出报价时, 纽约华尔街资历最老的银行之一, 雷曼兄弟申请破产。

### Paragraph Two

① The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. ② At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$ 65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. ③ Since then it may have come down to \$ 50 billion. ④ But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

## 【必考词详解】

momentum [mə'mentəm] *n.* 动力; 势头bewilderingly [bi'wɪldərɪŋli] *ad.* 使迷惑地; 使昏乱地, 令人困惑地peak [pi:k] *n.* 山峰; 最高点, 顶峰reckon ['rekən] *v.* 估算; 估计; 料想founder ['faʊndə] *n.* 创始人, 创建者generate ['dʒenəreɪt] *v.* 产生; 生成interest ['ɪntrəst] *n.* 利益; 好处, 兴趣beyond [bi'jɒnd] *prep.* 超过; 越过, 那一边wealth [welθ] *n.* 财富; 大量, 富有enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] *a.* 巨大的; 极大的, 凶暴的ego ['i:gəʊ] *n.* 自我; 自负greed [ɡri:d] *n.* 贪心, 贪婪passion ['pæʃn] *n.* 激情, 热情controversy ['kɒntrə'vɜ:sɪ] *n.* 争议; 公开辩论, 争论match [mætʃ] *v.* 较量, 比得上; 相匹配industry ['ɪndəstri] *n.* 产业, 工业; 勤勉

come down 下来, 降落; 流传下来

## 【逐句超精讲】

① The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003.

【精讲】本句主干为 the world art market had already been losing momentum(世界艺术品市场已经丧失发展动力了); for a while(在一段时间)和 after rising bewilderingly since 2003(自从 2003 年急剧上升后)作时间状语, bewilderingly 本意为“令人困惑地”, 在文中修饰 rising, 意译为“急剧地”。

【译文】世界艺术品市场自从 2003 年急剧上升后, 已经有一段时间丧失发展动力了。

② At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier.

【精讲】本句为典型的倒装句, 正常语序应为 Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm, reckons, at its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion—double the figure five years earlier. 句子主干为 Clare McAndrew reckons...(克雷尔·麦克安德鲁认为……); founder of Arts Economics(艺术品经济研究公司的创始人)是 Clare McAndrew 的同位语, a research firm 又是 Arts Economics 的同位语; at its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion—double the figure five years earlier(在 2007 年高峰期的时候, 世界艺术品市场市值约 650 亿美元, 这是五年前的两倍)是 reckon 的宾语从句, 其中的形容词短语 double the figure five years earlier 是对 \$65 billion 的补充说明。

【译文】克雷尔·麦克安德鲁是一家名为艺术品经济研究公司的创始人。他认为, 在 2007 年高峰期的时候, 世界艺术品市场市值约为 650 亿美元, 这是五年前的两倍。

③ Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion.

【精讲】本句为简单句, “主+谓+宾”结构清晰, come down to 意为“滑落, 降至”。

【译文】自从那时起, 它可能已经降至 500 亿美元。

④ But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

【精讲】本句主干为 the market generates interest far beyond its size(市场产生的利益远远超过它自身的规模); because 引导原因状语从句, 从句中主干部分为 it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy(它将巨大的财富、膨胀的自我、贪婪、激情以及争议汇集到一起), bring together 意为“汇集, 使……结合到一起”; in a way matched by few other industries 为方式状语, 其中 matched by few other industries(几乎没有哪个行业能与其相提并论)为过去分词短语作后置定语修饰前面的 a way。

【译文】但是市场所产生的利益远远超过它自身的规模, 因为它以一个几乎没有哪个行业能与其相比的方式将巨大的财富、膨胀的自我、贪婪、激情以及争议汇集在一起。

## Paragraph Three

① In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply

unfashionable. ②In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. ③Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. ④Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

### 【必考词详解】

sort [sɔ:t] *n.* 种类,类别;方式

unfashionable [ʌn'fæʃnəbl] *a.* 过时的;不时髦的

gallery ['gæləri] *n.* 画廊;走廊;旁听席

saleroom ['seilru:m] *n.* 销售额;销售店,拍卖场

contemporary [kən'tempərəi] *a.* 当代的;同时代的

overheated [ˌəʊvə'hɪtɪd] *a.* 过热的;怒火中烧的

sector ['sektə] *n.* 部门,领域;扇形,扇区

guarantee [ˌɡærən'ti:] *n.* 保证;担保,担保金,保证金;保证人;保证书;

client ['klaɪənt] *n.* 客户;顾客;委托人

stay away from 躲避;离……远点

pay out 付出(钱)

### 【逐句超精讲】

①In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable.

【精讲】本句不难,主干为 spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable(任何种类的投资都变得非常过时);in the weeks and months 作时间状语;that followed Mr. Hirst's sale(在赫斯特先生的作品拍卖之后)是定语从句,修饰 weeks and months,that 在从句中作主语。

【译文】在赫斯特先生的作品拍卖之后的几个星期或几个月里,任何种类的投资都变得非常过时。

②In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms.

【精讲】本句结构清晰,In the art world 为状语,that 作主语,meant 是谓语动词,meant 后面是省略了 that 的宾语从句。

【译文】在艺术品领域里,这意味着收藏家远离了画廊和拍卖场。

③Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008.

【精讲】本句是由 and 连接的并列句,划线部分为句子主干;of contemporary art(当代艺术品的)是 sales 的后置定语;by two-thirds 作状语修饰 fell;in the most overheated sector 作地点状语;by nearly 90%作状语修饰 were down;in the year to November 2008 作时间状语。

【译文】当代艺术品的销售额下降了三分之二,而在最热门的领域,那一年的销售额截止到 2008 年的 11 月份下降了将近 90%。

④Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

【精讲】句子主干部分为 the world's two biggest auction houses had to pay out nearly \$200m(世界上最大的两家拍卖行不得不支付近两亿美元);within weeks 是时间状语;Sotheby's and Christie's 是插入语,也是 the world's two biggest auction houses 的同位语;in guarantees to clients(作为客户的担保金)作状语;who had placed works for sale with them(已经将作品交予他们拍卖)是 who 引导的定语从句,修饰 clients。

【译文】在几周之内,世界上最大的两家拍卖行,苏富比和佳士得,不得不支付近两亿美元,作为已经将作品交予他们拍卖的客户的担保金。

### Paragraph Four

①The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. ②This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. ③But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief

executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

## 【必考词详解】

current ['kʌrənt] *a.* 现在的, 当前的; 流通的, 通用的

downturn ['daʊntɜ:n] *n.* 衰退(经济方面); 低迷时期

impressionist [im'preʃənɪst] *n.* 印象主义者; 印象派作品

fluctuant ['flʌktʃuənt] *a.* 变动的; 波动的; 起伏的

chief [tʃi:f] *a.* 首席的; 主要的

executive [ɪg'zekjʊtɪv] *n.* 经理, 高管; 执行委员会; 执行者

pretty ['prɪti] *ad.* 相当地; 颇

bottom ['bɒtəm] *n.* 底部; 末端

on average 就平均而言, 平均来说; 普通, 通常

## 【逐句超精讲】

① The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989.

【精讲】本句主干为 the current downturn...is the worst(当前的低迷情况是最糟糕的); in the art market 作后置定语修饰 downturn; since 引导时间状语从句, the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists(日本人停止购买印象派作品)为从句的主干, at the end of 1989(在 1989 年底)为时间状语。

【译文】自从 1989 年底日本人停止购买印象派作品以来, 当前艺术品市场的低迷情况是最糟糕的。

② This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant.

【精讲】句子主干为 experts reckon that...(专家估计……); that 引导宾语从句, 作 reckon 的宾语, though some have been far more fluctuant(尽管有些价格波动幅度非常大)是宾语从句中的让步状语从句; this time 为主句中的时间状语。

【译文】这次专家估计, 尽管有些价格波动幅度非常大, 但是就平均而言, 价格自峰值下跌约 40%。

③ But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

【精讲】本句为复合句, 句子主干为 Edward Dolman says...(爱德华·多尔曼说……); Christie's chief executive(佳士得的首席执行官)是 Edward Dolman 的同位语; says 后面是直接引语, 其主干为 I'm pretty confident(我很确信), we're at the bottom(我们已经触到谷底了)是省略引导词 that 的宾语从句。

【译文】但佳士得的首席执行官爱德华·多尔曼说: “我很确信我们已经触到谷底了。”

## Paragraph Five

① What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. ② Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. ③ The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. ④ But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

## 【必考词详解】

slump [slʌmp] *n.* 衰退; 暴跌; 消沉

interview [ˈɪntəvju:] *n.* 接见, 采访; 面试

demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] *n.* 需求; 要求; 需要

debt [det] *n.* 债务; 罪过

divorce [dɪ'vɔ:s] *n.* 离婚; 分离

deliver [dɪ'lɪvə] *v.* 交付; 发表; 推送

keep away 防范; 不接近, 远离

## 【逐句超精讲】

① What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market.

【精讲】本句中, what 引导的主语从句充当句子主语, 句子主架为 What makes this slump different from the last...is that...(与上一次暴跌不同的是……); he says(他说)为插入语; that 引导表语从句。

【译文】他说, 与上一次暴跌不同的是市场上仍然有买者。

② Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell.

【精讲】主干结构为 almost everyone...said that...(几乎所有人都说……); who was interviewed for this special report(接受这次特别报道采访的人)为定语从句,修饰 everyone;后面是 that 引导的宾语从句,从句中使用了 not...but...(不是……而是……)的结构。

【译文】几乎所有接受这次特别报道采访的人都说,目前最严重的问题不是需求短缺,而是缺乏可以拍卖的优秀作品。

③ The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market.

【精讲】本句主干为 the three Ds...deliver works of art to the market(三 D 因素……向市场提供艺术品),两个破折号之间的 death, debt and divorce 是对 the three Ds 的进一步解释说明。

【译文】三 D 因素——死亡、罪过、离婚——仍然会向市场提供艺术品。

④ But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

【精讲】本句主干为 anyone...is keeping away(任何……的人正在远离); who does not have to sell(不必要拍卖艺术品的人)作后置定语,修饰 anyone; waiting for confidence to return(等待着市场信心的回归)为目的状语。

【译文】但是那些不必要拍卖艺术品的人正在远离市场,等待着市场信心的回归。

## Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

### Paragraph One

① I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had



invited men to join them. ② Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. ③ Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. ④ This man quickly nodded in agreement. ⑤ He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." ⑥ The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. ⑦ "It's true," he explained. ⑧ "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. ⑨ If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

## 【必考词详解】

address [ə'dres] v. 对……发表演说, 向……讲话;

解决, 处理

gather ['gæðə] v. 收集; 聚集 n. 聚集

suburban [sə'bʌ:bən] a. 郊区的, 城郊的; 见闻不广的

invite [ɪn'vaɪt] v. 邀请, 招待; 招致

throughout [θru:'aut] prep. 贯穿, 遍及

particularly [pə'tɪkjələli] ad. 特别地, 独特地; 具体地

talkative ['tɔ:kətɪv] a. 饶舌的; 多嘴的; 爱说话的, 健谈的

frequently ['fri:kwəntli] ad. 频繁地, 经常地; 时常

anecdote ['ænikdəʊt] n. 轶事; 奇闻; 秘史

comment ['kɒment] v. 发表评论; 发表意见

complain [kəm'pleɪn] v. 抱怨; 控诉

nod [nɒd] v. 点头; 点头表示

agreement [ə'ɡri:mənt] n. 协议; 同意, 一致

gesture ['dʒestʃə] v. 做手势; 用动作示意

puzzle ['pʌzl] v. 使……困惑; 使……为难

conversation [ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃən] n. 交谈; 会话; 交往, 交际

burst into 突然爆发

## 【逐句超精讲】

① I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them.

【精讲】本句主干为 I was addressing a small gathering(我正在一个小型聚会上讲话); 破折号后面 a women's group that had invited men to join them(一个也邀请了一些男士参加的女性团体)是对 a small gathering 的解释说明, 作其同位语, 其中含有 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 a women's group; in a suburban Virginia living room(在弗吉尼亚郊区的一个客厅里)作地点状语。

【译文】在弗吉尼亚郊区的一个客厅里, 我正在一个小型聚会上讲话, 这是一个也邀请了一些男士参加的女性团体的聚会。

② Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch.

【精讲】本句是 while 连接的并列句, 主干为 one man had been particularly talkative...while his wife sat silently(一名男士尤其健谈……而他的妻子却安静地坐着); throughout the evening 为时间状语; frequently offering ideas and anecdotes(不时地发表观点并且讲述奇闻轶事)作伴随状语; beside him(挨着他)与 on the couch(在沙发上)均作状语, 修饰 sat。

【译文】整个晚上, 一名男士尤其健谈, 他不时地发表观点并且讲述奇闻轶事, 而他的妻子则安静地挨着他坐在沙发上。

③ Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them.

【精讲】本句主干为 I commented that...(我评论说……); commented 后面的 that 引导宾语从句, 该宾语从句主干为 women complain that...(女性们抱怨……); that their husbands don't talk to them(丈夫不和自己交谈)是宾语从句, 作 complain 的宾语; toward the end of the evening(聚会即将结束时)为时间状语。

【译文】聚会即将结束时, 我评论说, 女性们经常抱怨丈夫不和自己交谈。

④—⑤ This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family."

【精讲】④句为简单句。⑤句为复合句, and 连接两个并列的谓语动词 gestured 与 said; toward his

wife 作状语修饰 gestured, 直接引语作 said 的宾语。

【译文】这名男士迅速地地点头表示赞同, 他向妻子示意, 并说: “她是我们家的话匣子。”

⑥ **The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt.**

【精讲】本句包含分号连接的两个并列分句, 第一个分句是简单的主谓宾结构, burst into 意为“突然爆发”; 第二个分句是主系表结构。

【译文】房间里突然笑声一片, 这名男士看起来很困惑并且很受伤。

⑦—⑨ **“It's true,” he explained. “When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence.”**

【精讲】⑦句是含有直接引语的复合句。⑧句的主干是 I have nothing to say (我感觉无话可说), when I come home from work (当我下班回到家) 是由 when 引导的时间状语从句。⑨句的主句为 we'd spend the whole evening in silence (我们整晚都保持沉默), 前面是 if 引导的条件状语从句, 使用了 keep sth. doing sth. 结构, 意为“使某物继续保持某种状态”。

【译文】他解释说: “的确如此, 当我下班回到家我感觉无话可说, 如果她不继续说话, 那我们整晚都保持沉默了。”

## Paragraph Two

① This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. ② And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

### 【必考词详解】

episode ['epɪsəʊd] n. 插曲, 一段情节; 有趣的小事

situation [ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃn] n. 情况; 场合; 处境

crystallize ['krɪstəlaɪz] v. 使结晶; 明确; 使具体化,

pattern ['pætn] n. 模式, 方式; 图案

体现

marriage ['mæɪrɪdʒ] n. 结婚; 婚姻生活

irony ['aɪrəni] n. 讽刺; 具有讽刺意味的事

### 【逐句超精讲】

① **This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home.**

【精讲】本句主干为 this episode crystallizes the irony (直译为: 这个故事使得一个具有讽刺意味的事具体化, 意译为: 这个故事形象地表现了一个具有讽刺意味的事); that 引导同位语从句, 是对 irony 的具体说明, 该从句包含一个 although 引导的让步状语从句, tend to 意为“往往”。

【译文】这个故事形象地表现了一个具有讽刺意味的事: 美国男性虽然在公共场合往往比女性健谈, 但是他们在家里很少说话。

② **And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.**

【精讲】此句为简单句, 谓语动词用现在进行时, 表示这种行为正在严重地破坏婚姻。

【译文】并且这种方式正在对婚姻造成严重的破坏。

## Paragraph Three

① The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. ② Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. ③ Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

### 【必考词详解】

political [pə'lɪtɪkl] a. 政治的; 党派的

sociologist [ˌsəʊsi'ɒlədʒɪst] n. 社会科学家, 社会

学家

divorce [dɪ'vɔ:s] n. 离婚; 分离

communication [kə'mju:ni'keɪʃn] n. 通讯, 通信;

交流

case [keɪs] n. 情况; 实例; 箱子

virtual ['vɜ:tʃuəl] a. 虚拟的; 有效的; 实质上的

epidemic [ɪ'epɪ'demɪk] a. 流行的; 传染性的 n. 传染病, 流行病

lack of 缺乏; 不足

amount to 相当于; 意味着; 总计为

## 【逐句超精讲】

① The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s.

【精讲】本句是个简单的被动句。in the late 1970s 作时间状语。

【译文】在 20 世纪 70 年代末期, 政治科学家安备鲁·哈克就注意到了这种方式。

② Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces.【精讲】本句主干为 Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports that...(社会学家凯瑟琳·科勒·来斯曼写到……); in her new book *Divorce Talk* (在她的新书《离婚谈话》中) 作地点状语; 后面是 that 引导的宾语从句, 作 reports 的宾语。宾语从句中, most of the women 作主语, she interviewed 是修饰 the women 的定语从句, but only a few of the men (但是只有少数的男性) 是插入语, gave 是谓语, lack of communication 作宾语, as the reason for their divorces 作宾语补足语。

【译文】社会学家凯瑟琳·科勒·来斯曼在她的新书《离婚谈话》中写道, 她采访的大多数女性把缺乏交流作为她们离婚的原因, 但是这么认为的男性却很少。

③ Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

【精讲】本句主干为 that amounts to millions of cases (这相当于数以百万计的案例), 其中主语 that 指代 the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent (当今将近 50% 的离婚率); given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent (考虑到当今将近 50% 的离婚率) 为介词短语作状语; in the United States 与 every year 分别作地点状语和时间状语; 破折号后面的 a virtual epidemic of failed conversation (实质上就是交流不畅的流行病) 是对 millions of cases 的解释说明。

【译文】考虑到当今将近 50% 的离婚率, 这相当于每年在美国有数以百万计的案例, 所以这实质上就是交流不畅的流行病。

## Paragraph Four

① In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. ② Instead, they focused on communication: “He doesn’t listen to me.” ③ “He doesn’t talk to me.” ④ I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

## 【必考词详解】

tangible ['tændʒəbl] a. 有形的; 切实的; 可触摸的

arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] n. 布置; 整理; 分工,

inequity [ɪn'ekwəti] n. 不公平, 不公正

安排

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] v. 陪伴, 伴随; 伴奏

expectation [ɪ'ekspek'teɪʃn] n. 期望; 预期; 指望

life-support ['laɪfsəp'ɔ:t] a. 维持(或保障)生命的

focus on 集中于

## 【逐句超精讲】

① In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more



than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements.

【精讲】本句主干为 complaints focused not on tangible inequities(抱怨并不集中在实际的不平等上); from women about their husbands 是介词短语作后置定语,修饰 complaints; such as..., or... 作后置定语修饰 tangible inequities, 其中的 to accompany a husband to his 为动词不定式作目的状语,修饰 having given up, 介词短语 like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements 又是 life-support work 的后置定语。

【译文】从我自己的研究来看,女性对于丈夫的抱怨通常并不集中在实际的不平等上,比如为了跟随丈夫的事业而放弃了发展自己事业的机会,或者她们所承担的日常生活琐事远远超过她们分内的部分,比如清扫、烹饪、以及社交安排等。

②—③ **Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me."**

【精讲】②句主干为 they focused on communication(她们的抱怨总是集中在交流问题上),主语 they 指代 complaints from women; 直接引语是对 communication 的举例说明。③句承接②句,同样是对 communication 的举例说明。

【译文】相反,她们的抱怨总是集中在交流问题上,如“他不听我说话”,“他都不和我说话”。

④ **I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.**

【精讲】本句主干为 I found that...(我发现……), that 引导宾语从句,作 found 的宾语; as Hacker observed years before(正如哈克多年前注意到的那样)为非限制性定语从句作插入语, as 指代 that 引导的宾语从句的内容; 宾语从句本身是 but 连接的并列句,注意 first and foremost 意为“首先并且最重要的是”,作插入语。

【译文】正如哈克多年前注意到的那样,我发现多数妻子希望她们的丈夫,首先并且最重要的,是成为一个交流伙伴,但是很少有丈夫与妻子有同样的期望。

### Paragraph Five

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

#### 【必考词详解】

image ['ɪmɪdʒ] n. 影像; 想象; 图像, 图画

stereotypical [ˌsteriə'tipɪkl] a. 老一套的; 陈规的

represent [ˌreprɪ'zent] v. 代表; 表现, 描绘; 体现

scene [siːn] n. 场面; 情景; 景象

反映

glare [gleə] v. 瞪眼, 怒视

crisis ['kraɪsɪs] n. 危机; 危险期

hold up 举起; 阻挡; 拦截

#### 【逐句超精讲】

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

【精讲】本句主干为 the image is the stereotypical cartoon scene(图画是一个老套的卡通画面); that best represents the current crisis(最能体现当前危机的)是定语从句,修饰 the image; of a man sitting the breakfast table...是后置定语修饰 cartoon scene, with a newspaper held up in front of his face 是 with 复合结构,作伴随状语,修饰 sitting; while a woman glares at the back of it...是 while 引导的时间状语从句,表示与 a man sitting the breakfast table...同时发生的动作,其中 wanting to talk 为现在分词作伴随状语,修饰 glares。

【译文】简而言之,最能体现当前危机的一幅图画是一个老套的卡通画面:丈夫坐在早饭桌旁,面前举着一张报纸,而妻子则生气地盯着报纸背面,渴望与他交谈。