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英语二 找老蒋

2017 阅读卷

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蒋军虎 / 主编

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中国人民大学出版社  
· 北京 ·

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# 【基础篇】

## Unit 1

### Text 1

**Scratchy** throats, **stuffy** noses and body aches all **spell** misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the **misery** lasts ①.

The American **Lung Association** (ALA) has **issued** new **guidelines** on **combating** colds and the flu, and one of the keys is being able to quickly **tell** the two **apart**. That's because the **prescription** drugs **available** for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness **sets in** ②. **As for** colds, the sooner a person starts taking **over-the-counter** **remedy**, the sooner **relief** will come ③.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by **viruses**. More than 200 viruses can cause cold **symptoms**, while the flu is caused by three viruses—flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu **vaccine**, which is, for most people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA.

But if the flu does **strike**, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, **runny** nose and scratchy throat **typically** develop gradually, and adults and **teens** often do not get a fever ④. On the other hand, fever is one of the **characteristic** features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, **sore** throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more **severe** than cold symptoms ⑤.

The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when **infants** and **preschool** age children have the flu ⑥. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.

Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter **medications** as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take **aspirin** for pain relief because of the risk of Reye **syndrome**, a rare but serious condition of the **liver** and central nervous system ⑦.

There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close **contact** with people who have colds can reduce the **likelihood** of catching one ⑧.

1. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] shorten the duration of the illness
- [B] the patient buy medicine over-the-counter
- [C] the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs
- [D] prevent people from catching colds and the flu

2. We learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu
- [B] aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu
- [C] delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system
- [D] over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

3. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively, \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] one should identify the virus which causes it  
 [B] one should consult a doctor as soon as possible  
 [C] one should take medicine upon catching the disease  
 [D] one should remain alert when the disease is spreading
4. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold?  
 [A] A stuffy nose. [B] A high temperature.  
 [C] A sore throat. [D] A dry cough.
5. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] are advised not to give them aspirin  
 [B] should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome  
 [C] are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination  
 [D] should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever



## 词汇短语

scratchy	[ˈskrætʃi] <i>a.</i> 发沙沙声的	virus	[ˈvaɪərəs] <i>n.</i> 病毒; 病毒性疾病, 病毒病
stuffy	[ˈstʌfi] <i>a.</i> 不通气的, 缺乏新鲜空气的; 沉闷的, 乏味的	symptom	[ˈsɪmptəm] <i>n.</i> 症状; 征候, 征兆
spell	[spel] <i>vt.</i> 拼写; 意味着, 招致	vaccine	[ˈvæksɪn] <i>n.</i> 疫苗
misery	[ˈmɪzəri] <i>n.</i> 痛苦, 苦恼, 苦难; 悲惨的境遇, 贫苦	strike	[straɪk] <i>vi.</i> 罢工; 打, 敲; 袭击, 侵袭
lung	[lʌŋ] <i>n.</i> 肺	runny	[ˈrʌni] <i>a.</i> 流鼻涕的
association	[əˌsəʊʃiˈeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 协会, 联盟, 社团; 联合, 结合, 交往	typically	[ˈtɪpɪkəli] <i>ad.</i> 典型地
issue	[ˈɪʃuː, ˈɪʃuː] <i>vt.</i> 颁布, 发行, 出版; 分发, 发给	teen	[tiːn] <i>n.</i> (13~19岁的) 青少年
guideline	[ˈgaɪdlaɪn] <i>n.</i> 指导方针, 准则, 标准	characteristic	[kærɪktəˈrɪstɪk] <i>a.</i> 特有的, 典型的
combat	[ˈkɒmbæt] <i>vt.</i> 与……斗争, 与……战斗	sore	[sɔː] <i>a.</i> 疼痛的, 痛苦的; 恼火的; 极度的, 剧烈的
tell... apart	区分, 辨别	severe	[sɪˈviə] <i>a.</i> 严重的; 严厉的, 严格的; 严峻的, 艰难的
prescription	[prɪsˈkrɪpʃən] <i>n.</i> 处方, 药方, (医生开的) 药; 开处方, 开药方	infant	[ˈɪnfənt] <i>n.</i> 婴儿, 幼儿
available	[əˈveɪləbl] <i>a.</i> 现成可使用的, 在手边的, 可利用的; 可取得联系的, 可得到的	preschool	[ˈpriːskuːl] <i>a.</i> 学龄前的, 学前的
set in	开始, 到来	medication	[ˌmedɪˈkeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 药物, 药剂
as for	至于, 关于	aspirin	[ˈæspəɪn] <i>n.</i> 阿司匹林 (解热镇痛药)
over-the-counter	<i>a.</i> 不需处方可以出售的	syndrome	[ˈsɪndrəʊm] <i>n.</i> 综合征
remedy	[ˈremɪdi] <i>n.</i> 补救办法, 纠正办法; 药品, 治疗法	liver	[ˈlɪvə] <i>n.</i> 肝脏
relief	[rɪˈliːf] <i>n.</i> 轻松, 宽慰; (痛苦	contact	[ˈkɒntækt] <i>n.</i> 接触, 联系, 交往; 熟人, 社会关系
		likelihood	[ˈlaɪklihud] <i>n.</i> 可能, 可能性



## 难句解析

1. Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body ache all spell misery, // **but** being able to tell (*if the cause is a cold or flu*) may make a difference in (*how long the misery lasts*).

## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句是由并列连词 **but** 连接两个分句组成的并列句，前后是转折关系；在前一分句中，画线的三个名词短语并列作分句的主语，谓语动词是 **spell**，宾语是 **misery**；在后一分句中，画线的动名词短语 **being able to...** 是主语，谓语动词是 **may make**，宾语是 **a difference**，句末的斜体表达是介词 **in** 短语作范围状语。

【词汇链接】scratchy throats 嗓子嘶哑；stuffy noses 鼻塞；body aches 浑身酸痛；make a difference in... 在……方面有很大不同

【参考译文】嗓子嘶哑、鼻子不通和浑身酸痛都会带来痛苦，但是能够识别其原因是普通感冒还是流感，对于这种痛苦持续的时间长短有着重要的意义。

2. That's // **because** the prescription drugs (available for the flu) need to be taken **soon after** the illness sets in.

## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句的主语是 **That**，谓语动词是系动词 **is**，双斜杠后面是 **because** 连接的表语从句；在表语从句中，主语是 **the prescription drugs**，谓语部分是 **need to be taken**，句末画线表达是 **after** 引导的时间状语从句，表示从句谓语动词发生的时间，括弧表达 **available...** 是形容词短语，作前面 **drugs** 的后置定语。

【词汇链接】the prescription drugs 处方药物；be available for 对于……是可得到的；set in 开始

【参考译文】这是因为流感患者必须在患病后立即服用处方药物。

3. As for colds, **the sooner** a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, // **the sooner** relief will come.

## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句的 **the sooner...**, **the sooner...** 是一典型的“越……，越……”结构；句首的 **As for colds** 是范围状语，表示句子内容发生的范围；前一个 **the sooner...** 句中，主语是 **a person**，谓语是 **starts**，宾语是动名词短语 **taking... remedy**；第二个 **the sooner...** 句中，主语是 **relief**，谓语是 **will come**；两个 **the sooner** 分别是两个分句的时间状语，表示谓语动词 **starts** 和 **will come** 发生的时间。此句的“越……，越……”结构是学习的重点，再比如：

The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you will make.

你越认真，犯的错就越少。

【词汇链接】as for... “至于……，就……而言”，通常置于句首，表示范围；take remedy 服用药物；over-the-counter 在商店（柜台）购买的，（药物）非处方的

【参考译文】至于普通感冒，患者越早服用非处方药物，痛苦越早减轻。

4. Cold symptoms (such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat) typically develop gradually, // **and** adults and teens often do not get a fever.

## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句是由 **and** 连接两个分句组成的并列句；第一个分句中，主语是 **Cold symptoms**，谓语是 **develop**，括弧中的表达是 **such as** 引导的介词短语作后置定语，修饰主语 **symptoms**，**typically** 和 **gradually** 是副词作状语，修饰 **develop**；第二个分句中，主语是 **adults and teens**，谓语是 **do not get**，宾语是 **a fever**。

【词汇链接】cold symptoms 感冒症状；runny nose 流鼻涕；scratchy throat 嗓子嘶哑；get a fever (习语) 发烧

【参考译文】感冒的症状如鼻塞、流鼻涕和嗓子嘶哑往往是逐渐形成的，而且成人和青少年通常不发烧。

5. And in general, flu symptoms (**including** fever and chills, sore throat and body aches) **come on** suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.



## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句的主语是 flu symptoms, 谓语是并列的 come on 和系动词 are, 其中 are 后面的 more severe 是表语, 句末的斜体表达 than... 和前面的 more severe 形成搭配, 作比较状语; 此句重点应关注括弧表达, 它是现在分词短语 including... 作后置定语, 修饰 symptoms。

【词汇链接】in general 一般来讲, 总的来说; flu symptoms 流感症状; fever and chills 发烧和寒战; sore throat 嗓子疼; body aches 浑身疼痛; come on (疾病) 开始, 来到

【参考译文】而且一般来说, 流感的症状包括发烧、寒战、嗓子疼和浑身疼痛, 这些症状是突然出现的, 比感冒症状要严重得多。

6. The ALA notes //that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu.

## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句的主语是 The ALA, 谓语动词是 notes, 宾语是双斜杠后面 that 引导的名词性从句(即宾语从句); 在宾语从句中, it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是不定式 to tell..., 谓语是 may be, 表语是 particularly difficult。值得注意的是: 在不定式短语 to tell... 中, 后面的画线部位是 when 引导的名词性从句, 作 tell 的宾语(即宾语从句)。

【词汇链接】The ALA 是上文 The American Lung Association (美国肺病学会) 的缩写; note that... 注意到……; tell 此处作“区分”讲; have the flu 患流感

【参考译文】美国肺病学会指出, 当婴儿和学龄前儿童患流感时, 可能会特别难以区分。

7. However, children and teens (with a cold or flu) should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome (综合征), a rare but serious condition (of the liver and central nervous system).

## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句的主语是 children and teens, 谓语是 should not take, 宾语是 aspirin, 主语后面括弧中的介词短语 with... 是其后置定语; 画线表达 for... 是介词短语作目的状语, 修饰前面动词 take, 表示其目的; 紧随其后的画线表达 because of... 是介词短语作原因状语, 修饰 should not take, 表示其原因; 值得关注的是黑体表达 a... condition, 它是逗号前面 Reye syndrome 的同位语; 句末括弧表达则是介词短语 of... 作后定语, 修饰前面的 condition。

【词汇链接】take aspirin 服用阿司匹林; pain relief 疼痛缓解; central nervous system 中枢神经系统

【参考译文】然而, 患感冒或流感的儿童和青少年不应服用阿司匹林来减轻疼痛, 因为有导致 Reye 综合征的危险。这是一种罕见但很严重的肝脏和中枢神经系统的疾病。

8. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people (who have colds) can reduce the likelihood (of catching one).

## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句主语是并列的动名词短语 frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people, 谓语动词是 can reduce, 宾语是 the likelihood; 第一个括弧表达是关系代词 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 people, 第二个括弧表达是介词短语 of... 作后置定语, 修饰其前面的 likelihood。

【词汇链接】avoid close contact with... 避免和……密切接触; reduce the likelihood of... 降低……的可能性; catch a cold 患感冒

【参考译文】不过, 经常洗手和避免与患感冒的人密切接触可以减少患感冒的可能性。

## 全文精译

嗓子嘶哑、鼻子不通和浑身酸痛都会带来痛苦, 但是能够识别其原因是普通感冒还是流感, 对于这种痛苦持续的时间长短有着重要的意义。

美国肺病学会颁布了治疗普通感冒和流感的新的指导准则, 其中关键的一条是能够迅速将两者加以区别。这是因为流感患者必须在患病后立即服用处方药物。至于普通感冒, 患者越早服用非处方药物, 痛苦越早减轻。

常见的普通感冒和流感都是由病毒引起的。有 200 多种病毒能引起感冒症状，而引起流感的有三种病毒——A 型、B 型和 C 型。这两种病都没有治疗办法，但是流感疫苗可以预防流感，按照美国肺病学会的说法，对于大多数人来说，这是战胜流感最佳的办法。

但是一旦患了流感，快速行动会有所帮助。虽然流感和普通感冒有很多共同点，但还是可以找到一些明显的不同之处。

感冒的症状如鼻塞、流鼻涕和嗓子嘶哑是逐渐形成的，而且成人和青少年通常不发烧。但是发烧却是所有年龄段的人患流感的一种典型特征。而且一般来说，流感的症状包括发烧、寒战、嗓子疼和浑身酸痛，这些症状是突然出现的，比感冒症状要严重得多。

美国肺病学会指出，当婴儿和学龄前儿童患流感时，可能会特别难于区分。它建议，如果幼儿有流感症状，父母应请医生诊断。

非处方药物也可以减轻感冒和流感的症状。然而，患感冒或流感的儿童和青少年不应服用阿司匹林来减轻疼痛，因为有导致 Reye 综合征的危险。这是一种罕见但很严重的肝脏和中枢神经系统的疾病。

当然，还没有普通感冒的疫苗。不过，经常洗手和避免与患感冒的人密切接触可以减少患感冒的可能性。

试题解析

1. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help _____.	1. 根据作者观点，了解痛苦的原因有助于_____。
[A] shorten the duration of the illness	[A] 缩短疾病的持续时间
[B] the patient buy medicine over-the-counter	[B] 病人在药店购买非处方药
[C] the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs	[C] 病人买到廉价的处方药
[D] prevent people from catching colds and the flu	[D] 防止人患感冒和流感

【答案】A。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“knowing the cause of the misery”可回文定位到首段整段内容“... misery, but being able to tell if the cause is... misery lasts”（……能够识别其原因是普通感冒还是流感，对于这种痛苦持续的时间长短有着重要意义），此处为题眼。

【选项对比】A 选项（缩短疾病的持续时间）与题眼中的“make a difference in how long the misery lasts”（对于这种痛苦持续的时间长短有着重要意义）的意思一致，是同义改写，故答案选 A。

【错项分析】B 选项（病人在药店购买非处方药物）与第二段第三句“As for the colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come.”（对于普通感冒，患者越早服用非处方药物，痛苦越早减轻）对应，但是原文并未提及购买非处方药，故排除；C 选项的“cheaper prescription drugs”（廉价处方药）在原文中没有提及，故排除；D 选项（防止人患感冒和流感）与题干没有因果关系，故排除。

2. We learn from the passage that _____.	2. 从文中我们可以得知_____。
[A] one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu	[A] 一个人患了感冒或流感后可以不用吃任何药物
[B] aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu	[B] 阿司匹林不应被包括在治疗流感的非处方药中
[C] delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system	[C] 患了流感后耽搁治疗会伤及肝脏及中枢神经系统
[D] over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu	[D] 可以服用非处方药以缓解由感冒或流感引发的病痛



【答案】D。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】本题的题干中缺乏有价值的信号词,故需要将各选项一一回文定位。

【选项对比】D选项(可以服用非处方药缓解由感冒或流感引发的病痛)是第七段首句“Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well.”(非处方药物也可以减轻感冒和流感的症状)的同义改写,D选项将原文中“ease”的被动形式改写成了主动形式。

【错项分析】A选项(一个人感冒或流感后可以不服用任何药物)与第七段首句意思完全相反,故排除;B选项(阿司匹林不应被包括在治疗流感的非处方药物中)与第七段第二句“However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome, a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system.”(孩子不应服用阿司匹林来减轻疼痛,这样会有患Reye综合征的风险,一种肝脏和中枢神经系统病变的综合征)对应,不是说所有人群,故B选项属于以偏概全,故排除;第七段第二句同样证实了C选项(患了流感后耽误治疗会伤及肝脏及中枢神经系统)的错误:“伤害肝脏和中枢神经系统”是儿童服用阿司匹林可能引发的危险,并非由延误治疗导致,故排除。

3. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively, _____.	3. 根据文意,为了有效地扼制流感,_____。
[A] one should identify the virus which causes it	[A] 人们应该确认引发流感的病毒
[B] one should consult a doctor as soon as possible	[B] 人们应该尽快求医
[C] one should take medicine upon catching the disease	[C] 人们一旦患病就该服药
[D] one should remain alert when the disease is spreading	[D] 当流感蔓延时,应该保持警觉

【答案】B。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“combat the flu effectively”可回文定位到第二段首句“... new guidelines on combating colds and the flu”(治疗普通感冒与流感的新的指导准则),但是此句并没有阐述如何有效遏制流感。第二段第二句详细阐述了如何有效遏制流感“the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in”(流感患者必须在患病后立即服用处方药),此处为题眼。

【选项对比】根据第二段第二句的阐述,处方药是医生开具的,故B选项与原文意思对应,故答案选B。

【错项分析】A选项(人们应该确认引发流感的病毒)是对“tell the two apart”的曲解,文章中的“tell the two apart”指的是将“colds”和“flu”区分,而不是确认引发流感的病毒,故排除;C选项(人们一旦患病就该服药)是以偏概全,故排除;D选项在原文中没有提及,故排除。

4. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold?	4. 下面哪个症状可以区分流感与感冒?
[A] A stuffy nose.	[A] 鼻塞。
[B] A high temperature.	[B] 高烧。
[C] A sore throat.	[C] 嗓子痛。
[D] A dry cough.	[D] 干咳。

【答案】B。

【题型】判断题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“symptom, distinguish the flu from a cold”可回文定位到文章第五段

首句和第二句 “Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages.” (感冒的症状如鼻塞、流鼻涕和嗓子嘶哑, 一般逐渐发展、加重, 成人和青少年一般不伴有发烧, 另一方面, 发烧是所有年龄段的人患流感的一种典型特征)。

【选项对比】B 选项的 “a high temperature” (高烧) 与第五段第二句 “On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic feature of the flu for all ages.” (另一方面, 发烧是所有年龄段的人患流感的一种典型特征) 相对应, 故答案选 B。

【错项分析】根据第五段第三句 “And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, ... more severe than cold symptoms.” (流感的症状包括发烧、寒战、嗓子痛和浑身酸痛, 这些症状……比感冒症状严重得多), 可知 A 选项 (鼻塞) 和 C 选项 (嗓子痛) 是 “colds” 和 “flu” 的共同特征, 故排除; 而 D 选项 (干咳) 在文中没有提及, 故排除。

5. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents _____.	5. 若孩子有类似流感的症状, 他们的父母_____。
[A] are advised not to give them aspirin	[A] 不应给他们吃阿司匹林
[B] should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome	[B] 应当留意 Reye 综合征的征象
[C] are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination	[C] 应该将孩子带到医院打疫苗
[D] should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever	[D] 应该避免让孩子和发烧的人在一起

【答案】A。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 “children have flu symptoms, parents” 可回文定位到第六段尾句: “It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.” (如果幼儿出现流感症状, 父母应请医生诊断) 而第六段尾句的信息均没有阐述家长应该怎么做, 故需要在上下文寻找答案。第七段第二句 “However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome, a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system.” (孩子不应服用阿司匹林来减轻疼痛, 这样会有患 Reye 综合征的风险, 这是一种肝脏和中枢神经系统病变的综合征) 说明了孩子感冒时应该怎么做, 故此处是题眼。

【选项对比】A 选项 (不应该给他们服用阿司匹林) 与题眼 (孩子患上感冒或流感时, 不应该服用阿司匹林) 意思对应, 故答案选 A。

【错项分析】B 选项 (应当留意 Reye 综合征的征象) 是在孩子服用阿司匹林后可能存在的症状, 如不服用阿司匹林, Reye 综合征将可以避免, 故排除; C 选项 (打疫苗) 是为了预防流感, 而不是治疗流感, 故排除; D 选项在文中没有提及, 故排除。

## Text 2

In a time of low **academic achievement** by children in the United States, many Americans are **turning to** Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers ①. However, the answers provided by Japanese **preschools** are not the ones Americans expected to find ②. In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little **emphasis** is put on academic **instruction**. In one **investigation**, 300 Japanese and 210 American preschool teachers, child development **specialists**, and parents were asked about **various aspects** of early childhood education ③. Only 2 percent of the Japanese **respondents** listed “to give children a good start academically” as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. **In contrast**, over half the American respondents chose this as one of their top three choices. To prepare

children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, Japanese schools do not teach reading, writing, and mathematics, but rather skills such as **persistence**, **concentration**, and the ability to function as a member of a group [4]. The **vast majority** of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.

In the recent **comparison** of Japanese and American preschool education, 91 percent of Japanese respondents chose providing children with a group experience as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. Sixty-two percent of the more **individually oriented** Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices. An emphasis on the importance of the group seen in Japanese early childhood education continues into **elementary school** education [5].

Like in America, there is **diversity** in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese **kindergartens** have **specific** aims, such as early musical training or **potential** development. In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have elementary and **secondary schools**.

Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chances of **eventually** being admitted to top-rated schools and universities. Several more **progressive** programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy **intellectualizing** in some Japanese kindergartens [6].

6. We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents  
 [B] Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements  
 [C] Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction  
 [D] Japan's higher education is superior to theirs
7. Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should also attach importance to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] problem solving  
 [B] group experience  
 [C] parental guidance  
 [D] individually-oriented development
8. In Japan's preschool education, the focus is on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] preparing children academically  
 [B] developing children's artistic interests  
 [C] tapping children's potential  
 [D] shaping children's character
9. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] broaden children's horizon  
 [B] cultivate children's creativity  
 [C] lighten children's study load  
 [D] enrich children's knowledge
10. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university-based kindergartens?  
 [A] They can do better in their future studies.  
 [B] They can accumulate more group experience there.  
 [C] They can be individually oriented when they grow up.  
 [D] They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.



### 词汇短语

academic

[ˌækə'demɪk] *a.* 学校的, 学院的; 学术的; 纯理论的, 不切实际的

achievement

[ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 成就, 成绩; 达到, 完成, 实现

turn to

转向, 求助于



preschool	[ˈpriːskul] <i>n.</i> 幼儿园, 保育园	comparison	[kəmˈpærɪsn] <i>n.</i> 比较, 对照; 比拟, 比喻
emphasis	[ˈemfəːsɪs] <i>n.</i> 强调, 重点	individually	[ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəli] <i>ad.</i> 个别地, 个人地, 个体地
instruction	[ɪnˈstrʌkʃən] <i>n.</i> 教学, 教导; 命令, 指示	orient	[ˈɔːriənt] <i>v.</i> 朝向, 面向
investigation	[ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 调查, 调查研究	elementary school	小学
specialist	[ˈspeʃəlɪst] <i>n.</i> 专家	diversity	[daɪˈvɜːsɪti] <i>n.</i> 差异, 不同点; 多样性
various	[ˈveəriəs] <i>a.</i> 不同的, 各种各样的; 多方面的	kindergarten	[ˈkɪndəˌɡɑːtən] <i>n.</i> 幼儿园
aspect	[ˈæspekt] <i>n.</i> 方面; (建筑物的) 朝向, 方向; 面貌, 外观	specific	[spiˈsɪfɪk] <i>a.</i> 特定的, 特有的; 明确的, 具体的
respondent	[rɪsˈpɒndənt] <i>n.</i> 答卷者	potential	[pəˈtenʃəl] <i>a.</i> 潜在的, 可能的 <i>n.</i> 潜力, 潜能
in contrast	相反	secondary school	中学
persistence	[pəˈsɪstəns] <i>n.</i> 坚持不懈, 执意; 持久性	eventually	[ɪˈventʃuəli] <i>ad.</i> 最后, 终于
concentration	[kənsənˈtreɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 专注, 专心; 集中; 浓缩, 浓度	progressive	[prəˈɡresɪv] <i>a.</i> 进步的, 先进的; 前进的, 渐进的
vast	[vɑːst] <i>a.</i> 广阔的, 浩瀚的; 巨大的, 庞大的, 大量的	intellectualize	[ɪntɪˈlektʃuəlaɪz] <i>vt.</i> 使知识化, 使理智化
majority	[məˈdʒɔːrɪti] <i>n.</i> 多数, 大多数		



## 难句解析

1. In a time (of low academic achievement) (by children in the United States), many Americans are turning to Japan, **a country** (of high academic achievement and economic success), for possible answers.

## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句话的主语是 many Americans, 谓语是 are turning, 画线表达分别是时间状语 (In a time)、地点状语 (to Japan) 和目的状语 (for possible answers), 也可把 turn to... for... 视作固定搭配。双逗号之间的黑斜体表达 a country... 是本句的学习重点, 它作其前面 Japan 的同位语, 对 Japan 进行补充说明。注意: 它在形式上分隔了 turning to Japan... for possible answers 的搭配, 是一个典型的搭配分裂情形; 此外, 第一个括弧表达 of... 是介词短语, 作 time 的后置定语, 第二个括弧表达 by... 是介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 achievement, 而第三个括弧表达 of... 则是介词短语作 a country 的后置定语。

【词汇链接】in a time of... 在一个……时代/时期; academic achievement 学业成绩; turn to... for... 求助于……以得到……

【参考译文】如今, 美国儿童的学业成绩差, 许多美国人正转向学业成绩好而且经济取得成功的日本寻求可能的答案。

2. However, the answers (**provided** by Japanese preschools) are not the ones (**Americans expected to find**).

## 【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句的主干结构是: ... the answers... are not the ones..., 即: 主语是 the answers, 谓语是否定系动词 are not, 表语是 the ones, 第一个括弧表达是过去分词短语 provided by... 作主语 (the answers) 的后置定语, 第二个括弧表达是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句, 修饰先行词 the ones。

【词汇链接】expect to do sth. 期待着做某事

【参考译文】但是, 日本的幼儿园所提供的答案并不是美国人所期待的。

3. In one investigation, (300 Japanese) **and** (210 American) preschool teachers, child development specialists, and parents were asked *about various aspects* (of early childhood education).

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句的主语是画线的三个并列名词短语 preschool teachers, child development specialists, parents, 谓语动词是 were asked, 斜体表达分别是时间状语 (In one investigation) 和范围状语 (about various aspects); 主语前面的两个括弧表达是并列定语, 共同修饰后面的主语, 而句末括弧表达则是介词短语作其前面 aspects 的后置定语。

【词汇链接】preschool teacher 幼儿园教师; child development specialists 儿童研究专家; be asked about 被问到……事情; various aspects of... 关于……的各个方面; early childhood education 儿童的早期教育

【参考译文】在一项调查中, 300 名日本和 210 名美国的幼儿园教师、儿童研究专家和家長被问及关于早期儿童教育的各个方面。

4. To prepare children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, Japanese schools **do not** teach reading, writing, and mathematics, **but rather** skills (such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as member of a group).

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句的主语是 Japanese schools, 谓语是并列的 do not teach... but rather (teach) (注: 后面的 teach 为避免重复被省略), 宾语分别是 reading, writing, and mathematics 和 skills。其中, skills 后面又有 such as 引导的介词短语作其后置定语。在此后置定语中, 最后面的斜体部分是不定式短语 to function as... 作其前面 ability 的后置定语。句首部位是不定式短语 To prepare... 作句子的目的状语, 其中画线表达分别是 prepare 的目的状语 (for...) 和时间状语 (in... )。

【词汇链接】prepare... for... 使……为……做准备; in first grade and beyond 在一年级和以后 (的年级); not... but (rather) 不是……而是……; the ability to do 做……的能力; function as... 作为……发挥作用

【参考译文】为了让孩子们为一年级和以后的成功生涯做好准备, 日本的学校并不教学生阅读、写作和算术, 而是教他们坚持不懈、专心和集体精神。

5. An emphasis (**on** the importance of the group) (**seen** in Japanese early childhood education) continues into elementary school education.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句话的主语是 An emphasis, 谓语动词是 continues, 画线表达是介词短语 into... 作时间状语; 两个括弧表达分别是介词短语 (on...) 和过去分词短语 (seen...) 作后置定语, 修饰主语 emphasis。

【词汇链接】an emphasis on... 对……的强调; the importance of the group 团队重要性; see 见证, 目睹, 经历; early childhood education 早期儿童教育; elementary school education 小学教育

【参考译文】日本儿童的早期教育对集体重要性的强调将继续延续到小学教育中。

6. Several more progressive programs have introduced free play (as a way out) for the heavy intellectualizing (in some Japanese kindergartens).

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】此句的主语是 Several more progressive programs, 谓语动词是 have introduced, 宾语是 free play, 画线的介词短语 for... 是目的状语, 修饰 have introduced, 表示其目的; 两个括弧表达都是介词短语, 分别修饰 free play 和 intellectualizing。

【词汇链接】progressive program 进步的项目; introduce... for... 为……引进……; a way out 出路; heavy intellectualizing 繁重的文化教育

【参考译文】有些更为进步的项目引入了自由玩耍的活动, 作为减轻日本某些幼儿园繁重文化教育负担的一种方法。



## 全文精译

如今,美国儿童的学业成绩差,许多美国人正转向学业成绩好而且经济取得成功的日本寻求可能的答案。但是,日本的幼儿园所提供的答案并不是美国人所期待的。令人惊讶的是,在大多数日本幼儿园中,理论教育并不受重视。在一项调查中,300名日本和210名美国的幼儿园教师、儿童研究专家和家長被问及关于早期儿童教育的各个方面。只有2%的日本答卷者把“在理论上为儿童提供一个好的开端”列为社会设置幼儿园的三个首要原因之一。相反,却有半数以上的美国答卷者把这一点列为三个首要选择之一。为了让孩子们为一年级和以后的成功生涯做好准备,日本的学校并不教学生阅读、写作和算术,而是教他们坚持不懈、专心和集体精神。绝大部分日本儿童是在家中由父母教授他们阅读的。

在最近这项对日本和美国学龄前教育的比较中,有91%的日本答卷者把“让儿童有团队经历”列为社会设置幼儿园的三个首要原因之一。在更强调个性发展的美国人中有62%的人把团队经历列为三个首要选择之一。日本儿童的早期教育对集体重要性的强调将继续延续到小学教育中。

像在美国一样,日本儿童的早期教育也有多样性。有些日本幼儿园有具体的目标,如早期音乐培训或潜力开发。在一些大城市,有附小和附中的大学也有幼儿园。

一些日本家长认为,如果他们的小孩参加了大学发起的项目,就增加了孩子最终进入名牌中学和大学的机会。有些更为进步的项目引入了自由玩耍的活动,作为减轻日本某些幼儿园繁重文化教育负担的一种方法。

## 试题解析

6. We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe _____.	6. 从第一段可以得知,许多美国人相信_____。
[A] Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents	[A] 日本父母比美国父母更多地参与孩子的学前教育
[B] Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements	[B] 日本成功的经济是其科技发展的结果
[C] Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction	[C] 日本的学前教育强调理论教育
[D] Japan's higher education is superior to theirs	[D] 日本的高等教育要比美国的好

【答案】C。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据出处提示“first paragraph”以及题干信号词“Americans believe”可回文定位到首段第二句“However, the answers provided by... not the ones Americans expected to find”(日本的幼儿园所提供的答案并不是美国人所期待的)中,其并没有告知美国人期待的答案,故必须从上下文中寻找线索。首段第三句的“In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction.”(令人惊讶的是,在大多数日本幼儿园中,理论教育并不受到重视)阐述了美国人所期待的现象的相反结果,“surprisingly”表示此句的逻辑与原本美国人的期待相反,此处为题眼。

【选项对比】C选项(日本的学前教育强调理论教育)与首段第三句的(在大多数日本幼儿园中,理论教育并不受到重视)对应,它的相反意思则是美国人原本所认为的,故答案选C。

【错项分析】文章没有对美国父母和日本父母参与孩子学前教育进行比较,A选项(日本父母比美国父母更多地参与孩子的学前教育)错误,故排除;B选项(日本成功的经济是其科技发展的结果)与首段首句“...many Americans are turning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers.”(许多美国人正转向学业成绩好而且经济获得成功的日本寻求可能的答案)对应,原文中“economic success”(经济成功)和“academic achievements”(学业成绩)是并列关



系, 无因果关系, 故排除; D 选项, 本文没有谈及高等教育, 故排除。

7. Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should also attach importance to _____.	7. 大多数接受调查的美国人认为学龄前教育也应该注重_____。
[A] problem solving	[A] 解决问题
[B] group experience	[B] 团队经历
[C] parental guidance	[C] 父母的指导
[D] individually-oriented development	[D] 个性化发展

【答案】B。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干中的信号词“Most Americans surveyed believed that preschools should attach importance to”回文定位到第二段第二句话“Sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices”(在更强调个性发展的美国人中有62%的人把团队经历列为三个首要选择之一), 此处为题眼。

【选项对比】B选项“group experience”与题眼中的“group experience”相对应, 故答案选B。

【错项分析】A选项“problem solving”(解决问题)在文中没有提及, 故排除; C选项(父母的指导)与首段尾句“The vast majority of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.”(绝大部分日本儿童是在家中由父母教授他们阅读的)对应, 但不是美国人的想法, 故排除; D选项(个性化的发展)与第二段第二句“sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented Americans...”(62%的强调个性发展的美国人)对应, 修饰“Americans”, 指的是整个美国人的特征, 故排除。

8. In Japan's preschool education, the focus is on _____.	8. 在日本的学前教育中, 重点是放在_____。
[A] preparing children academically	[A] 为孩子打学习基础
[B] developing children's artistic interests	[B] 培养孩子的艺术兴趣
[C] tapping children's potential	[C] 开发孩子的潜力
[D] shaping children's character	[D] 塑造孩子的性格

【答案】D。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“Japan's preschool education, focus”可回文定位到首段倒数第二句“..., but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group.”(……而是教他们坚持不懈、专心和集体精神), 其中的名词“persistence, concentration, the ability to function as a member of a group”均是日本的学龄前教育重点塑造的孩子性格。此处为题眼。

【选项对比】D选项(塑造孩子的性格)是对题眼的总结, 故答案选D。

【错项分析】根据首段第三句的“In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction.”(令人惊讶的是, 在大多数日本幼儿园里, 理论教育并不受到重视)排除A选项(为孩子打学习基础); B选项(培养孩子的艺术兴趣)以及C选项(开发孩子的潜力)与第三段第二句“Some Japanese kindergartens have... musical training or potential development.”(有些日本幼儿园有具体的目标, 如早期音乐培训或潜力开发)对应, 但原文阐述的只是有些日本幼儿园, 不能说明整个日本的学前教育重点, 属于以偏概全, 故均排除。

9. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to _____.	9. 日本一些幼儿园引入自由玩耍是为了_____。
[A] broaden children's horizon	[A] 开阔孩子的视野
[B] cultivate children's creativity	[B] 培养孩子的创造性
[C] lighten children's study load	[C] 减轻孩子的学习负担
[D] enrich children's knowledge	[D] 丰富孩子的知识

【答案】C。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“free play, introduced, kindergarten”可回文定位到尾段尾句“Several more progressive programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens.”(有些更为进步的项目引入了自由玩耍的活动,作为减轻日本某些幼儿园繁重文化负担的一种方法)。此处为题眼。

【选项对比】C选项(减轻孩子的学习负担)与题眼中的“... way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens”(作为减轻日本某些幼儿园繁重文化负担的一种方法)意思相对应,是同义改写,故答案选C。

【错项分析】A、B和D三个选项在文中均没有提及,故均排除。

10. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university-based kindergartens?	10. 为什么一些父母将孩子送到大学的附属幼儿园?
[A] They can do better in their future studies.	[A] 在将来的学习中他们会表现更好。
[B] They can accumulate more group experience there.	[B] 他们在那里可以积累更多的团队经验。
[C] They can be individually oriented when they grow up.	[C] 他们长大后会得到个性化发展。
[D] They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.	[D] 他们会有更好的机会接受一流教育。

【答案】D。

【题型】原因分析题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“Japanese parents send their children to university-based kindergartens”可回文定位到尾段首句“Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chance of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities”(一些日本家长认为,如果他们的孩子参加了大学发起的项目,就增加了孩子最终进入名牌中学和大学的机会),此处为题眼。

【选项对比】D选项(他们会有更好的机会接受一流教育)与尾段首句的“increases the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities.”(增加了孩子最终进入名牌中学和大学的机会)意思对应,属同义改写,故答案选D。

【错项分析】题眼中的意义为“增加他们最终被一流中学或大学录取的机会”,与将来的学业好坏无直接关系,A选项属于望文生义,故排除;B选项(他们在那里可以积累更多的团队经验)与首段倒数第二句“... as a member of a group”(集体中的一员)以及第二段首句“... with a group experience as...”(有团队经验)对应,但均不是日本家长送孩子去大学附属幼儿园的原因,而是日本幼儿园教育的普遍特点,故排除;C选项(他们长大后得到个性化发展)中的(个性化发展)是整体美国人的特点,而不是日本家长送孩子去大学附属幼儿园的原因,故排除。

## Text 3

**Lead deposits**, which **accumulated** in soil and snow during the 1960s and 70s, were **primarily** the result of **leaded gasoline emissions originating** in the United States [1]. In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has **mandated** unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation world-wide has decreased significantly [2].

A study published recently in the **journal** *Nature* shows that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the **leading** contributor to the high **concentration** of lead in the snow in **Greenland** [3]. The new study is a result of the continued research led by Dr. Charles Boutron, an expert on the **impact** of heavy metals on the environment at the National Center for Scientific Research in France [4]. A study by Dr. Boutron published in 1991 showed that lead levels in arctic snow were declining [5].

In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the **ratios** of the different forms of lead in the leaded gasoline used in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasolines and **thus** enabled scientists to **differentiate** the lead sources [6]. The **dominant** lead ratio found in Greenland snow **matched** that found in gasoline from the United States.

In a study published in the journal *Ambio*, scientists found that lead levels in soil in the Northeastern United States had decreased **markedly** since the **introduction** of unleaded gasoline.

Many scientists had believed that the lead would stay in soil and snow for a longer period.

The authors of the *Ambio* study examined **samples** of the upper layers of soil taken from the same sites of 30 forest floors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in 1980 and in 1990 [7]. The forest environment **processed** and **redistributed** the lead faster than the scientists had expected.

Scientists say both studies **demonstrate** that certain parts of the **ecosystem respond** rapidly to reductions in **atmospheric pollution**, but that these findings should not be used as a **license** to pollute [8].

11. The study published in the journal *Nature* indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] the *Clean Air Act* has not produced the desired results
  - [B] lead deposits in arctic snow are on the increase
  - [C] lead will stay in soil and snow longer than expected
  - [D] the US is the major source of lead pollution in arctic snow
12. Lead accumulation worldwide decreased significantly after the use of unleaded gas in the US \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] was discouraged
  - [B] was enforced by law
  - [C] was prohibited by law
  - [D] was introduced
13. How did scientists discover the source of lead pollution in Greenland?
  - [A] By analyzing the data published in journals like *Nature* and *Ambio*.
  - [B] By observing the lead accumulations in different parts of the arctic area.
  - [C] By studying the chemical elements of soil and snow in Northeastern America.
  - [D] By comparing the chemical compositions of leaded gasoline used in various countries.
14. The authors of the *Ambio* study have found that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] forests get rid of lead pollution faster than expected
  - [B] lead accumulations in forests are more difficult to deal with
  - [C] lead deposits are widely distributed in the forests of the US
  - [D] the upper layers of soil in forests are easily polluted by lead emissions
15. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that scientists \_\_\_\_\_.