

考研英语第一方案丛书

北文
考研

北京学苑外语研究委员会 编

在阅读中解决词汇问题，在句子中突破常考语法

考研
第1方案

2008 年考研英语

词 句 篇

高效阅读120篇

ENGLISH FOR MA/MS CANDIDATES

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吴耀武

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编写说明

英语学习本身是一个各方面互相联系的过程,只有全面地学习,才能全面地提高。本书囊括了阅读理解试题涉及到的方方面面:词汇、难句、文章结构、翻译以及答题的方法与技巧等,此所谓“词、句、篇”。同时,本书把各方面问题综合起来,联系起来,帮助大家从基础做起,彻底解决阅读中碰到的问题,使理解与记忆达到最高的效率与最佳的效果,此谓之“高效”。

本书共分为20个单元,按照阅读理解套题组合,每单元6篇文章。120篇文章全部节选自5类常考题源,即The Economist, Time, Newsweek, Newscientist, The Observer等时文报刊;同时120篇文章涵盖了考研阅读的5个必考题材(社会生活类、商业经济类、文化教育类、生态环境类以及科学技术类)。具体而言,每篇文章的处理又具备以下几个特点:

一、精选核心词汇,扫除词汇障碍

每篇文章均摘出20个左右核心词汇,在“核心词汇学与记”中详细讲解。各个核心词给出相应的考点搭配或范例,便于大家在语境中掌握单词的词义和用法。同时,还链接了这些核心词的同根词、派生词、近义词等,帮助大家在训练阅读理解的同时增加词汇量。其中,单词的标记符号分别为:①=同根;②=派生;③=近义;④=反义;⑤=形近。

二、难句突破层次分明,讲解清楚

“难句突破”紧扣考点对难句进行解析,使大家在更好地理解原文的同时,进一步熟悉考点出处、掌握命题规律,达到一箭双雕之目的。本部分采用分层剖析法重点分析句子结构,有助于语法基础薄弱的考生更加透彻地理解文章。具体分析方法为:主语用**黑正体**,谓语用**黑斜体**,宾语和表语下划波浪线,定语用(圆括号),状语用[中括号],补语用双下划线,同位语用{大括号},定语从句的先行词用点状下划线,例如:[Since you are a success], (my) students perceive that as a reason (not to care much about getting a good education).

三、“结构分析”对文章的理解起到引航作用

每篇文章的“结构分析”高度概括本文的行文格式、题材、体裁、主题、段落组织安排等,引导大家全面把握全文结构,从而进一步理解原文。

四、“全文翻译”强化对全文的理解

本书的120篇文章每篇都配有准确、精炼的“全文翻译”。这既可以帮助大家更好地理解原文,又可以作为翻译的材料,用于翻译练习,以提高大家的翻译水平。

五、解题中贯穿技巧与方法

答案与解析中不仅指出答案选择的依据,还详细分析了干扰项的干扰所在,让大家知其然,也知其所以然;英译汉明确指出考点,同时还详细讲述重点词、句的译法,帮助大家逐渐掌握各种翻译技巧,并在实践中加以应用。

从《考研英语词、句、篇高效阅读120篇》做起,词、句、篇三项基本功全面强化!

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	Text 2	科普知识	10 分	
	Text 3	商业经济	10 分	
	Text 4	生态环境	10 分	
Part B	文化教育	10 分		
Part C	文化教育	10 分		

Unit 1

By reading we enrich the mind, by conversation we polish it.

读书使人充实, 交谈使人精明。

Part A

Directions: Read the following texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D].

Text 1

In the developed countries, the dominant factor in the next society will be something to which most people are only just beginning to pay attention: the rapid growth in the older population and the rapid shrinking of the younger generation. Politicians everywhere still promise to save the existing pensions system, but they — and their constituents — know perfectly well that in another 25 years people will have to keep working until their mid-70s, health permitting.^①

What has not yet sunk in is that a growing number of older people — say those over 50 — will not keep on working as traditional full-time nine-to-five employees, but will participate in the labor force in many new and different ways: as temporaries, as part-timers, as consultants, on special assignments and so on.^② What used to be personnel and are now known as human resources departments still assume that those who work for an organization are full-time employees.^③ Employment laws and regulations are based on the same assumption. Within 20 or 25 years, however, perhaps as many as half the people who work for an organization will not be employed by it, certainly not on a full-time basis. This will be especially true for older people. New ways of working with people at arm's length will increasingly become the central managerial issue of employing organizations, and not just of businesses.

The shrinking of the younger population will cause an even greater upheaval, if only because nothing like this has happened since the dying centuries of the Roman Empire. In every single developed country, but also in China and Brazil, the birth rate is now well below the replacement rate of 2.2 live births per woman of reproductive age. Politically, this means that immigration will become an important and highly divisive issue in all rich countries. It will cut across all traditional political alignments. Economically, the decline in the young population will change markets in fundamental ways. Growth in family formation has been the driving force of all domestic markets in the developed world, but the rate of family formation is certain to fall steadily unless bolstered by large-scale immigration of younger

核心词汇学习与

1. **generation** /ˌdʒenə'reɪʃən/ *n.* ①一代人(或产品) ②产生, 发生; generation gap 代沟 / the generation of electricity by water power 水力发电

③ **generate** /ˈdʒenə'reɪt/ *v.* ①引起, 导致; 产生, 生成 (光, 热, 电等); generate an argument 引起一场争论 / generate heat 产生热

2. **pension** /ˈpenʃən/ *n.* 养老金, 抚恤金; 退休金; 养老金(或退休金, 养老金等); draw one's pension 领养老金 / pension plan 养老金计划; 养老金开发计划

3. **constituent** /ˌkɒn'stɪtʃənt/ *n.* ①支持者, 成分, 要素; ②组成成分, the constituent members 主要成分 / the constituent parts of an atom 原子的组成部分

③ **constitute** /ˌkɒn'stɪtʃu:t/ *v.* ①组成, 形成; constitute a direct threat to sb. 对某人构成直接威胁

② **constitution** /ˌkɒn'stɪtʃu:ʃən/ *n.* ①体制, 组成; ②宪法, 章程; ③体质, 素质; the constitution of solar system 太阳系的结构 / revise the constitution 修改宪法 / a man of strong constitution 体格强壮的人

④ **constitutional** /ˌkɒn'stɪtʃu:ʃənl/ *a.* ①宪法的, 立宪的; ②体质的, 体格的; constitutional government 立宪政体 / constitutional weakness 体质虚弱

4. **temporary** /ˈtempərəri/ *n.* 临时雇员; *a.* 临时的; temporary workers 临时工 / temporary punishment 有期监禁

③ **contemporary** /ˌkɒn'tempərəri/ *a.* ①当代的, 现代的; ②同时代的; *n.* 同代人, 当代人; contemporary events 当代大事 / a contemporary record of events 同时代的记录

5. **consultant** /kən'sʌltənt/ *n.* ①(商业、法律等方面的)顾问; ②(非庸)顾问医师, 会诊医师; an investment consultant 投资顾问 / a consultant surgeon 外科顾问医师

③ **consult** /kən'sʌlt/ *v.* ①请教, 咨询; ②商量; ③咨询; consult the expert 请教专家 / consult reference books 查阅参考书

④ **consultation** /kən'sʌltə'tʃən/ *n.* ①请教, 咨询, 会诊; ②会议, 会谈; a consultation between the two governments 两个代表团之间的磋商 / hold a consultation 会诊

people.^② The homogeneous mass market that emerged in all rich countries after the Second World War has been youth-determined from the start. It will now become middle-age-determined, or perhaps more likely it will split into two: a middle-age-determined mass market and a much smaller youth-determined one. And because the supply of young people will shrink, creating new employment patterns to attract and hold the growing number of older people (especially older educated people) will become increasingly important.

1. The passage is mainly about

- [A] the influence of aging problem.
- [B] the shrinking of younger population.
- [C] the changing of working style.
- [D] the change of consuming pattern.

2. From the passage, we learn people will have to keep working until their mid-70s because of

- [A] overall improvement of people's health condition.
- [B] old people's high qualification.
- [C] the lack of young employees.
- [D] the great need for more employees by new economy.

3. According to the author, which of the following is true about the situation in 20 or 25 years?

- [A] There will be stricter laws and regulations on employment.
- [B] There will be fewer people who take full-time jobs.
- [C] There will be more older employees.
- [D] There will be more people who work at home and far from each other.

4. What does the word "upheaval" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably mean?

- [A] achievement
- [B] flexibility
- [C] confusion
- [D] change

5. The influence that the reduction of young people has had on economy may include the following but

- [A] the appearing of mass market centering the young.
- [B] the shift of the market center from the young to the middle-aged.
- [C] the shrinking of the population who get to form family.
- [D] the tendency for the market to split into two.

operation 手术前做一次会诊

5. assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/ n. ① (分配的)任务, (指定的)作业 ② 转让 (财产、权利等); complete the assignment 完成任务 / a deed of assignment 转让契约

② assign /ə'saɪn/ v. ① 指派, 选派 ② 指定 (时间、地点等) ③ 分配, 给予, 布置 (作业); I was assigned to the project. 我被分到那项工程工作。 / assign a day for the meeting 指定开会日期 / assign duties 分配任务

7. assume /ə'sju:m/ vt. ① 假定, 假设 ② 承担, 就取 ③ 呈现, 具有; assume sb. to be ill 假定某人生病 / assume one's duty 承担责任 / assume threatening character 具有威胁性

③ assumption /ə'sʌmpʃən/ n. ① 假定, 臆断 ② 担任, 承担, on the assumption of (that) ... 假定在...的情况下 / assumption of an obligation 承担一项义务

8. shrink /ʃrɪŋk/ v. ① 收缩, 退缩 ② 缩水; shrink (away/back) from sth. (sb.) 退缩 / shrink in the wash 洗时缩水

9. fundamental /fʌndə'menʃəl/ n. 基本的, 根本的 n. [常以-]基本原则, 基本法则; a fundamental principle 基本原则 / learn the fundamentals of cooking 学烹饪课的基本知识

② fundamentally adv. 基本地, 彻底地; change society fundamentally 彻底改变社会

10. homogeneous /hə'məʊdʒiə's/ n. 同种族的, 同性的, 有相同特征的; a homogeneous society 同性质的社会

11. stick 彻底理解; a lesson that hasn't stuck in 还没有弄消化的一课

12. cut across 超越, 走近路; cut across traditional political boundaries 超越了沿袭至今的政治界限 / cut across the park on my way home 回家途中抄近路穿过公园

13. at arm's length 远远, 在手臂够得到的地方; keep sb. at arm's length 与某人保持距离, 避免与家人亲近

【继续词汇】

* 1. alignment /ə'laɪnmənt/ n. 联盟

* 2. bolster /'bɒlsə(r)/ v. 支持 n. 垫子

* 3. reproductive /rɪ'prɒdʊk.tɪv/ n. 生殖的, 再生的, 复制的

* 4. upheaval /ʌp'hɪvəl/ n. 剧变, 动荡

结构分析

本文是一篇“现象解释型”说明性论述文。文章开篇指出了未来社会将会出现的现象——人口老龄化, 接着进一步阐述了这种现象对社会所带来的影响。

第一段指出了未来社会的主导因素, 老龄人口的快速增长和年轻人口的迅速萎缩, 即人口老龄化;

第二、三段分别阐述了老龄人口的快速增长和年轻人口的快速萎缩给社会带来的影响。

难句突破

1. **Politicians (everywhere) [still] promise to save the existing pensions system, but they and their constituents know [perfectly well] that [in another 25 years] people will have to keep working until their mid-70s, health permitting.**

结构分析 并列复合句。转折连词 but 之前是一个单句,之后的句子中包含了一个 that 引导的宾语从句,而在此宾语从句又包含了一个独立主格 health permitting,它表示假设的条件,意思是“在健康允许的情况下”。

2. **What has not yet sunk in is that a growing number of older people — say those over 50 — will not keep on working [as traditional full-time nine-to-five employees], but will participate in the labor force [in many new and different ways: as temporaries, as part-timers, as consultants, on special assignments and so on].**

结构分析 多重复合句。句子主干为 What... is that...。What has not yet sunk in 为主语从句,that 引导了一个表语从句,该从句的主语是 a growing number of older people, will not keep on working 和 will participate in 是由 but 连接的两个并列谓语。say those over 50 为插入语。“say”相当于“suppose sth or sb as an example”,意思是“比如说”。冒号后内容是对 new and different ways 的进一步说明。

3. **What used to be personnel and are now known as human resources departments [still] assume that those (who work for an organization) are full-time employees.**

结构分析 复合句。What used to be... departments 为主语从句,其中 used to be personnel 和 are known as... departments 为并列成分。assume 为整个句子的谓语,that 引导它的宾语从句,宾语从句主干为 those are full-time employees,其中 who work for an organization 是定语从句,修饰 those。

4. **Growth (in family formation) has been the driving force (of all domestic markets) [in the developed world], but the rate (of family formation) is certain to fall [steadily] [unless bolstered by large-scale immigration of younger people].**

结构分析 并列复合句。but 之前为单句,之后是由 unless 引导的条件状语从句,从句的逻辑主语因和主句的主语 the rate of family formation 一致而省略。

全文翻译

在发达国家,许多人刚刚开始注意到未来社会的主导因素:老龄人口的快速增长和年轻人口的迅速萎缩。1) 虽然各地的政客们依然允诺要保留目前的退休金体系,但是他们及他们的支持者都清楚地知道,在未来的 25 年中,只要健康允许,人们将不得不工作到 75 岁左右。

2) 越来越多的老人——比如那些超过 50 岁的人,将不会再做传统的朝九晚五的 8 小时全职工作者。相反,他们会以许多新的不同方式加入到劳动力的队伍中:做某些特殊工作的临时工、兼职、顾问等等,而人们还未意识到这种变化。

3) 过去的人事部门现如今被称为人力资源部,这些部门的人仍旧以为凡是在某个组织中工作的人都是这个组织的全职雇员。雇佣法规也是基于同样的设想制定出来的。可是在 20 或 25 年之内,在某个组织中工作的人可能会有多达一半不再被雇佣,当然是不再以全职为基础进行雇佣。特别是对老年人来说尤为如此。如何采用新的工作方式与近在咫尺的人工工作越来越成为所有雇佣员工的机构的核心管理问题,而不仅仅局限于企业。

如果说仅仅是因为自从即将灭亡的罗马帝国时期以来还没有发生过类似的事情,那么年轻人数量的萎缩将会引起更大的动荡。在每一个发达国家,同样在中国和巴西,人口出生率远远低于每个育龄妇女所应有的 2.2 个存活新生儿的出生率。从政治上来说,这就意味着在所有富裕的国家中,移民将会成为一个重要而且是非常容易引起分裂的问题,它将切断一切传统上的政治联盟。经济上来说,年轻人人口数量的下降将会从根本上改变整个市场状况。4) 新家庭数量的增长一直是所有发达国家国内市场的推动力,但是现在除非受到大规模年轻移民的推动,否则新家庭的增长率肯定会持续下降。二战之后在所有发达国家出现的同类大众市场从一开始就是由年轻人起决定作用的。它现在将会变成由中年人主导或者更有可能将会分裂为由中年人主导的大众市场和一个由年轻人主导的小得多的市场,因为年轻人人口的补充将会萎缩,创造新的就业模式以吸引和留住越来越多的老龄人口(特别是受过教育的老龄人口)将会变得越来越重要。

答案与解析

- 选[A],主旨大意题。文章的第一句指出在未来社会的主导因素是老龄人口快速增长,年轻人口的迅速萎缩,即人口老龄化,并在第二、三段阐述了这一现象给社会带来的影响,所以[A]正确。[B]只表明年轻人数量减少这一现象,未概括它的社会影响;[C]和[D]分别是老年人增加的社会影响与年轻人减少的影响,不足以概括全文。
- 选[C],事实细节题。人口老龄化即老年人增多年轻人不足,文章最后一句提到,由于年轻人的减少,创造新的就业模式以吸引和挽留越来越多的老年人,特别是受过教育的老年人越来越重要,因此[C]对而[B]错。原文括号中 especially older educated people 中的 especially 不容忽视,否则范围缩小。第一段第二句“health permitting”表示假设的条件,并不指健康状况。

的全面提高,因此[A]过于绝对化;文章只是说明经济的发展需要雇员,并未讲新经济和更多的雇员,所以[D]错。

3. 选[B],事实细节题。第二段第四句可以提供本题线索。作者讲到一个机构中半数的人将不会是全职工工,可见全职工工之减少,故[B]正确。第二段第三句表明就业方式发生了变化,而就业法规依然遵循原来的模式,并不代表就业法规更加严格,因此[A]错;[C]对选择干扰比较大,本文阐述老龄雇员增加,年轻雇员不足,只是就整个劳动力队伍中相对两者的比例而言,并非老年劳动力总数大于年轻劳动力,而且第二段第四、五句只是表明更多的老人将会从事兼职;选项[D]误解了第二段最后一句的意思,“at arm's length”意思为“一臂之远”,“work with people at the arm's length”不能狭义地理解为远离别人在家工作。
4. 选[D],语义理解题。第三段阐明,年轻人口的萎缩从政治上而言,会使移民成为一个重要的甚至会造成分裂的议题,会切断一切政治联盟,从经济上而言,年轻人人口数量的下降将会从根本上改变整个市场状况。可见“upheaval”并不代表具体的积极或消极的意思,[A]和[C]带有积极的意思,而[B]是消极的,只有[D]只是中性的,意为“剧变”。
5. 选[C],事实细节题。从第三段第六句可以得知[A]始于二战后,并非现状;第七句表明市场将会由中年人或多数中年人和少数年轻人共同主导,所以[B]和[D]符合实情;根据第三段第五句可知新建家庭会减少,故[C]属于年轻人数量减少导致的影响。

Text 2

Traffic statistics paint a gloomy picture. To help solve their traffic woes, some rapidly growing U.S. cities have simply built more roads. But traffic experts say building more roads is a quick-fix solution that will not alleviate the traffic problem in the long run. Soaring land costs, increasing concern over social and environmental disruptions caused by road-building, and the likelihood that more roads can only lead to more cars and traffic are powerful factors bearing down on a 1950s-style construction program.^①

The goal of smart-highway technology is to make traffic systems work at optimum efficiency by treating the road and the vehicles traveling on them as an integral transportation system.^② Proponents of this advanced technology say electronic detection systems, closed-circuit television radio communication, ramp metering, variable message signing, and other smart highway technology can now be used at a reasonable cost to improve communication between drivers and the people who monitor traffic.^③

Pathfinder, a Santa Monica, California-based smart-highway project in which a 14-mile stretch of the Santa Monica Freeway, making up what is called a “smart corridor”, is being instrumented with buried loops in the pavement. Closed-circuit television cameras survey the flow of traffic, while communications linked to properly equipped automobiles advise motorists of the least congested routes or detours.

Not all traffic experts, however, look to smart-highway technology as the ultimate solution to traffic gridlock. Some say the high-tech approach is limited and can only offer temporary solutions to a serious problem.

“Electronics on the highway addresses just one aspect of the problem; how to regulate traffic more efficiently,” explains Michael Renner, senior researcher at the Worldwatch Institute. “It doesn’t deal with the central problems of too many cars for roads that can’t be built fast enough. It sends people the wrong message.” “They start thinking ‘Yes, there used to be a traffic

核心词汇与句型

1. alleviate /ə'lievət/ *v.* 减轻, 缓和; alleviate the problem 缓解问题 / alleviate suffering 减轻痛苦

2. efficiency /ɪfɪ'ɪənsi/ *n.* 效率, 效能; 功效; the efficiency of machines 机械效率

① effect /ɪ'fekt/ *n.* ①结果, 效果 ②作用, 影响; have the effect of ... 有... 的效果 / take effect 见效 / no effect 实际上, 实质上

② effective /ɪ'fektɪv/ *a.* ①有效的 ②给人印象深刻 ③实际的 / take effective measure 采取有效措施 / an effective speech 精彩的演讲 / effective wages 实际工资

③ efficient /ɪ'fɪʃnt/ *a.* ①效率高的 ②有能力的; be efficient at one's job 工作高效 / an efficient manager 有能力的经理

3. integral /ɪ'nɪgrəl/ *a.* ①完整的, 整体的; an integral part of the whole 整体的组成部分

② integrate /ɪ'nɪgrət/ *v.* 使一体化, 使成整体; integrate the children into society 使孩子融入社会

③ integrity /ɪ'nɪgrɪti/ *n.* 完整, 正直; a man of integrity 刚正不阿的人

④ integration /ɪ'nɪgrɪ'ʃən/ *n.* 整合, 融合; the integration of races 各种族的融合

4. communication /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* ①[PL.]通信, 交通联系 ②交流, 交际; communication systems 通讯系统 / in the communication cycle 在交际圈里

③ communicate /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪt/ *v.* ①交际, 通讯 ②传达, 传播; communicate with sb. about sth. 与某人在某事上交流 / communicate a secret 告知秘密

5. monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ *v.* ①监视 *n.* ①班长 ②点检器; read a monitor calculating enemy planes 监视敌机的雷达站 / a heart monitor 心脏监测器

6. congested /kɒn'ɡɛstəd/ *a.* 拥挤不堪的, 堵塞的; streets congested with traffic 交通堵塞的街道

② congestion /kɒn'ɡɛstʃən/ *n.* 堵塞

congestion problem, but that's been solved now because we have an advanced high-tech system in place." Larson agrees and adds, "Smart highways is just one of the tools that we will use to deal with our traffic problems. It's not the solution itself, just part of the package. There are different strategies."

Other traffic problem-solving options being studied and experimented which include car pooling, rapid mass-transit systems, staggered or flexible work hours, and road pricing, a system whereby motorists pay a certain amount for the time they use a highway.^①

It seems that we need a new, major thrust to deal with the traffic problems of the next 20 years. There has to be a big change.

6. The best title for the passage is

- [A] Smart Highway Projects — The Ultimate Solution to Traffic Congestion.
- [B] A Quick-fix Solution for the Traffic Problems.
- [C] A Venture to Remedy Traffic Woes.
- [D] Highways Get Smart — Part of the Package to Relieve Traffic Gridlock.

7. The compound word "quick-fix" in Line 4, Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- [A] a quick solution.
- [B] an expedient solution.
- [C] a ready solution.
- [D] an efficient solution.

8. According to the passage, the smart highway technology is aimed in

- [A] deploy sophisticated facilities on the interstate highways.
- [B] provide passenger vehicles with a variety of services.
- [C] optimize the highway capabilities.
- [D] improve communication between driver and the traffic monitors.

9. According to Larson, to redress the traffic problem,

- [A] car pooling must be studied.
- [B] rapid mass-transit systems must be introduced.
- [C] flexible work hours must be experimented.
- [D] overall strategies must be coordinated.

10. Which of the following best describes the organization of the whole passage?

- [A] Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
- [B] A problem is examined and complementary solutions are proposed or offered.
- [C] Latest developments are outlined in order of importance.
- [D] An innovation is explained with its importance emphasized.

7. ultimate /'ʌltɪmət/ *n.* ①最后的, 最终的 ②极端的, 最大的 *n.* 终极, 极限 *ultimate cause* 终极原因 / *the ultimate in comfort* 舒适型

② ultimately /'ʌltɪmətli, -nəl/ *ad.* 最后, 终于, 终究 *ultimately* 最终获得

8. regulate /'regjuleɪt/ *v.* ①调节, 控制 ②调节, 调整 *regulate automatically* 自动调节 / *regulate the speed of a machine* 调节机器速度

② regulation /'regjuleɪʃən/ *n.* ①规章, 原则 ②管理, 控制 *abolish regulations* 废除规章 / *the regulation of share prices* 股票价格的调整

9. package /'peɪkɪdʒ/ *n.* ①一揽子交易(计划, 建议等) ②包裹, 包装 *n.* ①把...打包, 把...装箱 ②包裹, a package of reforms 一套改革 / *undo the package* 打开包裹 / *package up the old clothes* 把旧衣服打包 / *package the gift in swappers* 用包装纸包裹礼物

② pack /pæk/ *v.* ①捆扎 ②塞满 *pack away* 把...收起来放好 / *pack into the hall* 挤进大厅 / *pack off* 把...打发走

10. option /'ɒpʃən/ *n.* ①选择(权, 自由) ②(供)选择的(事物)(或人), 选项 *make one's option* 进行选择 / *have no option* 没有选择的余地

② optional /'ɒpʃənl/ *a.* 可选择的, 非强制的 *optional subjects* 选修课

11. pool /puːl/ *n.* 共用 *n.* ①水池 ②(液体等的)一摊, 一片 ③共用物, 共用人员 *pool resources* 资源 / *a pool of blood* 血泊 / *a transport pool* 联合运输队

12. flexible /'fleksəbəl/ *a.* ①灵活的 ②易弯曲的, 柔韧的 *a flexible schedule* 灵活的日程安排表 / *flexible rules* 规矩, 老儿

13. thrust /θrʌst/ *v.* ①推 ②突出, 主显 ③戳, 刺 *n.* ①柄, 推, 戳, 刺 *several thousand pounds of thrust* 几千磅的推力 / *the main thrust of the talks* 谈判的主要点 / *thrust a chair forward* 把椅子向前猛推 / *thrust at sb.* ④刺去

14. on the long run 从长远看

15. look to 注意或留心某事物

16. bear down on 逼近, 施加压力于

[超纲词汇]

*1. wave(s) (常用复数) 浪潮等

*2. optimum /'ɒptɪm/ *a.* 最佳的, 适宜的

*3. proponent /prə'pəʊnt/ *n.* 拥护者, 倡导者

*4. ramp /ræmp/ *n.* 斜坡, 斜坡

*5. deluge /'deluːʒ/ *n.* 狂雨, 洪水

*6. gridlock /'grɪdlɒk/ *n.* 阻塞

结构分析

本文是一篇说明性议论文。文章首先指出交通拥挤的严重性,接着介绍了解决这一问题的方法,最后作者阐述了自己的看法。

第一段提出问题——交通拥堵,并指出多修道路只是权宜之计,从长远来看并不能够解决问题;

第二、三段提出了解决交通问题的一个办法即智能化高速公路;

第四、五、六段指出了其他专家对此问题提出的一些补充方法;

第七段作者阐述了自己对此问题的看法——我们需要新一轮的突击攻关。

难句突破

1. Soaring land costs, increasing concern (over social and environmental disruptions) (caused by road-building), and the likelihood that more roads can only lead to more cars and traffic are (powerful) factors (bearing down on a 1950s-style constructions program).

结构分析 复合句。本句的主语部分很长,包含三个并列主语,即 soaring land costs, increasing concern... and the likelihood...;谓语部分是 are powerful factors...。主语部分含有同位语从句 that more roads can... traffic,补充说明 the likelihood。现在分词短语 bearing down on... program 作 factors 的后置定语。

2. The goal (of smart-highway technology) is to make traffic systems work at optimum efficiency [by treating the road and the vehicles traveling on them as an integral transportation system].

结构分析 简单句。句子的主干是: the goal... is to make traffic systems work... by treating... system 是介词短语作方式状语,包含 treat... as... 短语。

3. Proponents (of this advanced technology) say electronic detection systems, closed-circuit television radio communication, ramp metering, variable message signing, and other smart highway technology can now be used [at a reasonable cost] [to improve communication between drivers and the people (who monitor traffic)].

结构分析 复合句。句子的主干是: proponents... say... say 后面的宾语从句部分的主语很长: electronic detection systems... other smart highway technology; 谓语部分为: can be used...; 不定式 to improve... who monitor traffic 作目的状语。who monitor traffic 为定语从句,修饰 the people。

4. (Other traffic problem-solving) options (being studied and experimented with) include car pooling, rapid mass-transit systems, staggered or flexible work hours, and road pricing, [a system (whereby motorists pay a certain amount for they use a highway)].

结构分析 复合句。句子的主干是: other (traffic problem-solving options... include... a system whereby... a highway 是 road pricing 的同位语,该同位语中包含两个定语从句,whereby

全文翻译

交通统计数字为我们描绘了一幅并不乐观的景象。为了帮助解决这些交通顽疾,一些发展迅猛的美国城市只是修筑了更多的道路。但是,交通专家认为多修道路只是权宜之计,从长远来看并不能缓解交通压力。1) 土地价格飞涨,人们对修路导致的社会及自然环境的破坏日益担忧以及那种路越多只会导致车越多、交通越拥挤的可能性,所有这些都是 20 世纪 50 年代建筑模式下所必须考虑的极为重要的因素。

2) 智能公路技术的目标就是通过将公路及行驶于其上的交通工具全部看作一个完整的交通系统,从而使这一系统发挥最佳效能。3) 这一先进技术的倡导者宣称如今电子检测系统、闭路无线电视、交流、斜坡坡度测量、不同信号的发出以及其他智能公路技术可以用于促进司机和交通监察员之间的交流,而且所花费用还相当合理。

在加利福尼亚的 Santa Monica 就有一项名为“探路者”的智能公路工程,其中有一条长达 14 英里的 Santa Monica 的免费高速公路,组成了所谓的“智能走廊”。这一工程所铺的路面中都装置了封闭的电路设备,闭路电视的摄像头可以查测交通流量,之后通过与汽车上所装备的接收系统相连,将所采集到的路况信息传达给司机,从而为其指明哪些道路的交通堵塞情况最轻。

然而并不是所有的交通专家都将智能公路技术视为解决交通堵塞的最终解决方案。其中一些交通专家就声称,高科技的方法也不是无所不能的,它只能为严重交通问题提供一个临时解决办法。

“公路上的电子技术只是针对交通问题的一个方面,那就是如何更加有效地规范交通秩序。”Wardwarch 研究院的资深研究员迈克尔·伦纳解释说,“它并没有涉及诸如车多路少而塞路速度又相当慢这样的中心问题,它只是向人们发出了错误的信号。他们会这么想:这下好了,由于我们的先进的高科技系统已经到位,过去的交通堵塞问题现在已经解决了。”拉森也同意这种看法,并补充到,“智能公路仅仅只是我们用来对付交通问题的一种工具,它不能代替整个解决方案本身,而只是其中一部分。除此之外,还有不同的解决策略”。

4) 其他正处于研究和实验阶段的解决交通问题的可选方法还包括:合伙用车、快速大量货运系统、灵

引导定语从句修饰 a system; 另一个 they use a highway 是省略关系词 that 的定语从句(that 常用于表示方式、时间、地点的从句后充当关系副词的作用,也常被省略。这里 that 相当于 when 或 during which)。

活变通的工作时间以及过路收费系统,即司机们依据在路上所行驶的时间而支付一定的费用等等。

为了应付未来二十年所面临的交通问题,我们似乎需要进行新一轮的突击攻关,而那必将带来一个巨大的变化。

答案与解析

6. 选[D], 主旨大意题。文章的标题应该能全面地概括文章的主要内容。本文探讨得是解决交通拥堵的办法, 文中重点探讨了一种解决办法, 即智能高速公路工程(smart highway projects), 但一些专家认为这种方法不是最终的解决办法(ultimate solution), 只是一种临时的解决办法(temporary solution)。此外, 文中在第六段还提到了一些其他的解决办法。[A]项和文中一些专家的观点矛盾; 第一段提到解决交通问题的一种应急的手段(quick-fix solution)是多修路, 但本文重点讨论的办法是智能高速公路工程, 而非仅仅修路, 因此, [B]概括不全面; [C]“解决交通问题的一个冒险办法”和原文不符, 我们并不能得出文中探讨的办法带有冒险行为的结论; [D]“高速公路智能化——部分减缓交通拥堵的办法”能全面地概括本文的主要内容。
7. 选[B], 语义理解题。quick-fix 所在的句子后一部分, 即定语从句部分(... that will not alleviate the traffic problem in the long run)是对 quick-fix solution 的一个提示说明, 意思是“... 从长远来看不能解决交通问题”。因此, 这种办法不是最佳的、最有效的办法, 只是一种临时的应急手段。据此, 可以排除[A]“最佳的解决办法”、[C]“准备充分的办法”、[D]“最有效的办法”; 而[B]“一种快速的办法”和 quick-fix 意思最接近。
8. 选[C], 事实细节题。本题在第二段第一句提到(详见难句突破第2句)。从这句可知其目的是把公路和汽车看作一个完整的交通体系, 从而使这一系统发挥最佳效能。因此, [C]“使高速公路最优化”符合智能高速公路工程的目的。[A]“在州际公路上配置先进的设施”与原文不符, 因为原文并没有提到州际公路; 原文也没有提到[B]“为客车提供各种服务”; [D]“提高司机和交通监察员之间的交流”在第二段最后一句提到(详见难句突破第3句), 但是这不是智能高速公路技术的最终目的, 而是采用一些其他先进的高速公路智能化技术的作用。
9. 选[D], 事实细节题。本题问 Larson 认为应该如何解决(alleviate)交通问题。第五段中他说, 建设智能化高速公路只是解决交通问题的其中一个办法, 只是整个计划的一部分, 也就是说还要和其它战略措施结合起来。接着第六段介绍了一些其他正在研究的措施(详见难句突破第4句)。[A]、[B]、[C]都属于其他正在研究的措施, 不全面。[D]“各个战略措施必须全面协调”最全面地概括了解决问题的办法。
10. 选[B], 主旨大意题。本题考查的是全文的组织结构。本文首先提出问题: 交通拥堵; 接着探讨了智能高速公路工程是种解决办法(第二、三段); 然后介绍了另一些专家对这种办法的看法, 并提出了一些补充办法(第四、五、六段)。据此可以看出, [B]准确地概括了本文的组织结构。第二、三段提出的办法和其他专家提出的建议并没有形成反差(contrasting), 而是补充的关系, [A]不符合; [C]“按重要性来列举最新的发展”、[D]“解释一种新技术并强调其重要性”和原文结构不符。

Text 3

America's economic recovery remains uncomfortably weak. The latest data show industrial production falling while the trade deficit soars to record levels. To round off a dismal week for economic statistics, the Fed announced that industrial production fell by 0.2% in December compared with the previous month.^[1] That came as a disappointment to economists who had been expecting a small rise. Monthly data are always unreliable, of course; there is always a plausible explanation for unexpectedly bad (or good) news. But nearly all recent economic statistics point to the same conclusion — that American's recovery remains sluggish and erratic. It could put pressure on the Fed to consider cutting interest rates again when its policy-making committee meets at the end of the month.

The biggest obstacle to healthier economic performance, though, is political. As the Fed's chairman, Alan Greenspan,

核心词汇与表达

1. deficit / 'defɪt / n. 赤字, 亏损, 逆差; financial deficit 财政赤字, 预算赤字 / foreign trade deficit 对外贸易逆差
2. plausible / 'plæzəbl / a. 似有道理的, 似乎合理的, 貌似可信的; a plausible liar 说谎大王 / a plausible excuse 看似合理的借口
3. obstacle / 'ɒstəkl / n. 障碍, 阻碍; economic obstacle 经济障碍
4. acknowledge / ək'nɒdʒ / v. 承认; 后知后收到, 确认; 出招; 表示答谢; 报偿; acknowledge the truth 承认事实 / acknowledge the troops of a letter 确认收到来信 / acknowledge a favor 答谢所受之关照
5. acknowledgement / ək'nɒdʒmənt / n. 承认, 确认; 感谢; universal acknowledgement 普遍承认

acknowledged in the closing months of 2002, uncertain about the future is holding both investors and consumers back. The shadowy threat of international terrorism and the much more explicit prospect of a war with Iraq have made many Americans nervous about the future. For businesses still reeling from the speed at which the late-1990s boom turned to slump, the political climate is one more reason to put off investing in new plant and equipment or hiring new staff.^② For consumers, for so long the mainstay of the American economy, the thrill of the shopping mall seems, finally, to be on the wane.

It is hard to put a favorable interpretation on most of the data. But it is important to keep a sense of perspective. Some recent figures look disappointing partly because they fall short of over-optimistic forecasts — a persistent weakness of those paid to predict the economic future, no matter how often they are proved wrong.^③ The Fed will be watching carefully for further signs of weakness during the rest of the month. Mr. Greenspan is an avid, even obsessive, consumer of economic data. He has made it clear that the Fed stands ready to reduce interest rates again if it judges it necessary — even after 12 cuts in the past two years. At its last meeting, though, when it kept rates on hold, the Fed signaled that it did not expect to need to reduce rates any further.

Monetary policy still offers the best short-term policy response to weak economic activity, and with inflation low the Fed still has scope for further relaxation.^④ President Bush's much-vaunted fiscal stimulus is unlikely to provide appropriate help, and certainly not in a timely way.

11. Which of the following best describes America's economic situation now?

- [A] It is flourishing.
[B] It faces an uncertain future.
[C] It remains depressing.
[D] It shows unreliable signs.

12. What does the figure 0.2% in paragraph 1 indicate?

- [A] America's economic recovery is still shaky.
[B] Economists are disappointed at the future economy.
[C] It is a good sign for America's economic recovery.
[D] The biggest obstacle to healthier economic performance is political.

13. What factor makes investors put off investing in new plant and equipment?

- [A] The sluggish economic situation.
[B] The direct threat of international terrorism.
[C] The possibility of international terrorism.
[D] Investors' shortage of capital.

14. What is the writer's attitude toward some recent figures mentioned in paragraph 3?

- [A] Optimistic. [B] Skeptical.
[C] Worrisome. [D] Critical.

5. consumer / ˈkɒnsʊmə(r) / n. 顾客, 消费者 - a consumer society 消费社会

6. explicit / ɪk'splɪt / a. ① 详述的, 明确的, 明晰的 ② 直言的, 毫不含糊的, 露骨的; give explicit directions 给予详细明确的指示 / explicit sex scenes in the film 影片中露骨性爱

7. prospect / ˈprɒspekt / n. ① 前景, 前途 ② 希望, 希望 ③ 有希望的人; the prospect of world peace 世界和平的前景 / a pleasant prospect 一处悦目的风景

③ perspective / ˈepɪspektɪv / a. 预期的, 未来的 / perspective lens(es) 摄影机镜头 / a perspective market 将会生效的证券市场

8. threat / θreɪt / n. 威胁; constitute a threat to sth 构成对某人的威胁

④ threaten / ˈθreɪn / v. ① 威胁, 恐吓 ② 预示 (危险) 快要来临, 是...的征兆; threaten to do sth 威胁要去做某事 / a mistake that threatened to be deadly 可能造成重大损失的错误

9. reel / ri:l / v. ① 摇晃晃晃地走动, 踉跄 ② 眩晕, 发昏; reel in, up 卷, 绕 n. 线轴, 卷筒; reel drunk only down the road 醉得歪倒沿街路走 / His mind reeled when he heard the news 他听到那消息后感到头晕目眩 / a six-reel film 一部有六卷胶片的电影

10. thrill / θrɪl / n. ① 兴奋, 激动 ② 引起激动的刺激物 a. (使) 非常兴奋, (使) 非常激动; a story full of thrills 充满刺激的故事

11. interpretation / ˌɪntərprɪ'teɪʃən / n. 解释, 说明; a literal interpretation 字面上的解释

② interpret / ɪn'terprɪt / v. ① 解释, 说明, 诠释 ② 口译, 翻译; interpret dreams 解梦 / interest for foreign visitors 替外宾当翻译

12. on the wane 逐渐衰落

13. fall short of 达不到, 不符合; fall short of expectations 没有达到预期效果

14. round off 使完美, 舍入; round off a sentence 把句子收尾好

【相关词汇】

* 1. dismal / ˈdɪsməl / a. 令人悲痛的

* 2. erratic / ɪ'reɪk / a. 不稳定的

* 3. avid / ˈævɪd / a. 渴望的

* 4. obsessive / ˈɒbsesɪv, ɒb- / a. 有执著的态度的

* 5. sluggish / ˈslʌdʒ / a. 行动迟缓的

* 6. mainstay / ˈmeɪnstəɪ / n. 支柱, 中流砥柱

15. How does monetary policy offer help for weak economic activity?

- [A] It can stimulate investment in new plant and equipment.
[B] It can reduce interest rates so as to stimulate weak economic activity.
[C] The Fed tries to keep inflation low.
[D] President Bush can offer appropriate monetary policy.

结构分析

本文是一篇经济类论述文。文章第一句话就点出了主旨,即美国的经济复苏仍处于令人不安的状况,然后具体分析出现了这种状况的原因及可能的解决办法。

第一段提出论点:美国的经济复苏仍处于令人不安的状况,接着用具体数字及实例加以证实;

第二段分析了产生以上情况的政治原因,即国际恐怖主义及与伊拉克的战争;

第三、四段提出了解决办法——采用货币政策,降低利率。

难句突破

1. [To round off a dismal week for economic statistics], the Fed announced that industrial production fell [by 0.2% in December] [compared with the previous month].

结构分析 复合句。句子主干是 the Fed announced that ... , 其中 that 引导的从句是谓语动词 announced 的宾语, compared with ... 是过去分词短语作状语, 修饰宾语从句中的动词 fell, 句首的动词不定式 to round off ... 作状语, 修饰整个句子的谓语 announced; round off 本意“润色, 使...完成得称心如意”, 在该句中有一定的讽刺意味, 表示十二月份各项经济指标都不景气, 工业产值被宣布下降 0.2%。

2. [For businesses still reeling from the speed (at which the late-1990s boom turned to slump)], the political climate is one more reason (to put off investing in new plant and equipment or hiring new staff).

结构分析 复合句。句子主干是 the political climate is one more reason; reeling from the speed 是现在分词短语, 修饰 businesses; at which 引出定语从句, 修饰 speed; investing in 和 hiring 是两个并列的动名词短语, 做 put off 的宾语。

3. (Some recent) figures look disappointing [partly because they fall short of over-optimistic forecasts] — [a persistent weakness of those paid to predict the economic future], [no matter how often they are proved wrong].

结构分析 复合句。句子主干是 Some recent figures look disappointing; partly because 引出原因, 状语从句; 破折号后 a persistent weakness 是个名词短语, 补充说明前文提到的 over-optimistic forecasts; 该名词短语后又接了个介词短语 of those ... 作定语, paid to predict the economic future 是个过去分词短语, 修饰 those (那些做出过于乐观的经济预测的人); no matter 引出状语从句, “无论...”。

4. (Monetary) policy still offers the best short-term policy response to weak economic activity, and [with inflation low] the Fed still has scope (for further relaxation).

结构分析 并列句。and 前后是两个并列的简单句, 后句中的

全文翻译

美国的经济复苏仍然处于令人不安的衰弱阶段。最新数据表明, 工业生产下降, 而贸易赤字达到创记录水平。1) 为了结束经济统计黯淡的一周, 美国联邦储备银行宣布, 十二月份的工业生产较上月下降了 0.2%, 这使一直期望经济会有小幅度增长的经济学家非常失望。当然, 月度数据总是不可靠的, 对意外的坏消息(或好消息)总有貌似合理的解释。可是几乎最近所有的经济统计都表明同样的结果——美国的复苏仍处于缓慢和不稳定状态, 这会迫使美联储考虑在其决策委员会月底碰头时再次降低利率。

然而, 经济健康运作的最大障碍是政治。因为美联储主席艾伦·格林斯潘在 2002 年岁末时承认, 未来的不确定性使投资者和消费者望而却步。国际恐怖主义潜在的威胁以及伊拉克肯定要爆发的一场战争使许多美国人对未来感到不安。2) 二十世纪九十年代后期经济曾从繁荣突然转向滑坡, 速度之快使许多公司至今仍头晕目眩, 而对这些公司来说, 政治气候是使他们推迟投资新厂房、新设备或雇佣新员工的另一个重要理由。对于长期以来作为美国经济支柱的消费者, 购物中心带来的刺激最终也似乎在衰减。

虽然很难对大多数数据做出有利的解释, 但是保持对事物的洞察力却很重要。3) 近来一些数字看起来使人沮丧, 一部分原因是他们与那些过于乐观的估计不符——那些经济预测家们总是犯这种盲目乐观的错误, 而政府竟然还支付给他们的工资, 不管他们犯过多少回错。美联储将会在这个月剩下的日子里密切关注衰退的进一步迹象。格林斯潘先生是个急切的, 甚至过分的经济数据消费者, 他已明确表态, 如果认为有必要, 美联储准备再度降低利率——即使在过去两年中已经降息十二次。不过, 在上一次会议上, 美联储保持利率不变并示意不希望再度降低利率。

4) 货币政策仍能为微弱的经济活动提供最有效的短期政策刺激, 并且由于通货膨胀率较低, 美联储还有进一步缓和的余地。布什总统过分吹嘘的财

with inflation low 是介词+宾语+宾补的结构, 在这里表示“通胀率低”, 而“刺激不可能提供恰当的帮助, 肯定也不及时。原因即“由于通货膨胀率较低”。

答案与解析

11. 选[C], 事实细节题。该题牵涉到文章第一段的主要内容。段落中 *uncomfortably weak*, *falling*, *trade deficit soars*, *dismal*, *disappointment* 等语句均表明美国经济仍处于令人沮丧的状况, 且下文分析了经济走低的原因及可能的解决办法, 故选[C]。文章第一段就指出美国经济现状仍是 *uncomfortably weak*, 排除[A]; “面临不确定的未来”只是经济不繁荣的一个原因, 不足以概括整个经济现状, 排除[B]; 文章提到的 *unreliable* 指的是月度数字, 而不是整个美国经济, 排除[D]。
12. 选[A], 事实细节题。从文章第一句可知美国经济虽恢复得很慢, 但确实处于恢复阶段, 但十二月份工业产值竟下降了 0.2%, 这说明美国的经济恢复是摇摆不定的, 即 *shaky*, 另外该段下文破折号后的 *erratic* 一词也表示“不可靠的, 反复无常的”, 故选[A]。经济学家们是为过去一个月, 即十二月份的 0.2% 的降幅而不是对将来表示失望, 排除[B]; 产值下降对经济的恢复来讲当然不是个好的迹象, 排除[C]; 该数字出现在第一段对经济恢复现状的描述中, 而[D]的内容出现在第二段中, 是对该现状原因的分析, 二者相差甚远, 排除[D]。
13. 选[C], 事实细节题。第二段倒数第二句说政治气候是 *to put off investing in new plant...* 的另一个因素, 而所谓政治气候包括上文提到的 *the shadowy threat of international terrorism* 和 *the ... war with Iraq*, [C] 是其中一个, 故选[C]。同时排除[A]和[D]; 文中 *shadowy* 表示“似阴影的, 模糊的”, 在该句中表示“有可能的”, 而 *direct* 表示“直接的, 明确的”, 排除[B]。
14. 选[D], 观点态度题。第三段第一句即指出 *It is hard to put a favorable interpretation on most of the data*, 说明作者对这些数据的态度是 *unfavorable*, 即 *critical*。[A]“乐观的”, [B]“怀疑的”和[C]“担忧的”均与原文不符。
15. 选[B], 事实细节题。解答该题需要准确理解原文含义并有一定的经济学常识。上文(第二段)提到人们由于对将来不看好而推迟投资, 第三段在试图为此寻求解决办法时提到 *the Fed stands ready to reduce interest rates again...* 可见货币政策刺激经济最常用的措施就是降低利率, 故选[B]。[A]的描述不够确切, 是货币政策起作用之后的结果, 而不是其本身起作用的方法; 通货膨胀率低使得美联储有进一步降息的空间, 而不是刺激经济的方法, 排除[C]; 文章最后一句明确指出布什总统的财政激励措施是 *much-vaunted* (自吹自擂的), 并且 *unlikely to provide appropriate help* (不大可能提供适当的帮助), 排除[D]。

Text 4

Forty years ago no one was concerned about the health of the ocean, in spite of the fact that many fisheries were being over-harvested, toxic wastes were being dumped in the sea, and developers were beginning to seriously disrupt coastlines. In those days, the magnitude of the problems was small, even though it was obvious that if the trends continued people would face severe economic and personal hardship in the future.^① People just didn't understand, nor did they care. Unfortunately many of our concerns were realized, but the situation could have been much worse, had we, and others, not taken action to inform people about the ocean and the need to protect it.^②

During our campaign to share the wonders of the sea and alert the public about the need to protect it, we have used every medium available — personal appearances, the printed word, and television. Now there is a new medium that is even more effective than its predecessors. Thanks to the Internet and computers, people can not only receive linear stories, but they can actually participate in them, exploring and learning at their own pace and as their curiosity dictates.^③ I am tremendously

核心词汇与表达

1. **toxic** /'tɒksɪk/ *a.* 有毒的, 因中毒引起的; *n.* 毒药
2. **disrupt** /dɪ'srʌpt/ *v.* 使中断, 扰乱; *n.* *Top disrupts traffic* 大雾使交通陷入混乱。
3. **disruption** /dɪ'srʌpʃən/ *n.* 扰乱; *disruption of our production schedule* 我们的生产计划被打乱
4. **disruptive** /dɪ'srʌptɪv/ *a.* 制造混乱的; *disruptive student* 爱捣乱的学生
5. **magnitude** /'mæɡnɪtʊd/ *n.* ①重要性, 重大②巨大; *an affair of the first magnitude* 头等重要的事情 / *a building of great magnitude* 巨大的建筑物
6. **alert** /ə'leɪt/ *a.* ①警告, 使警惕以便认识到, 使意识到②警惕的, 机灵的 *a. ①警报, 戒备②警惕; alert sb. to the dangers* 警告某人危险 / *alert for new usage* 注意新的用法 / *on the alert* 警戒着, 随时准备着
7. **medium** /'mi:diəm/ *n.* ①手段②媒介 *a.* 中等的, 适中的; *through the medium of ...* 通过一方③ / *a medium-size room* 中等规模的房间 / *medium wave* 中波
8. **dictate** /dɪk'teɪt/ *v.* ①口授, 口述②命令, 支配 *n.* 命令

impressed with the personalization of what had been labeled by skeptics as the most impersonal medium yet developed.

For these reasons I have made a major commitment of time and resources to dive into this sea of electronic marvels. I'm swimming hard to keep up, but when I look around I find I'm not alone. We are all learning together and it is an adventure I am finding immensely rewarding. I have been encouraged by our first modest dunking in this new world: Cities under the Sea — Coral Reefs. A couple of months ago I was in Fiji to celebrate the 1997 International Year of the Reef and presented our Cities under the Sea CD-ROM to a group of children. I was impressed to see how quickly they grasped our concepts and how they directed their own learning process, thanks to the flexibility of the medium.^① It was particularly exciting to see kids squeal with delight as they responded to questions and the computer rewarded them when they got the correct answers.

I want young people to experience the mystery and wonder of our oceans. I want them to understand how precious and vulnerable our environment is. Young people need to be taught to take responsibility for ensuring that their heritage will be protected and used wisely. Hopefully the next generation will do a better job than mine has. I believe individuals must be personally involved and I am counting on the Internet to be the medium through which people can experience, learn, and take action.^② I am counting on young people with their idealism and energy to create a better future — it is too important to be left to bureaucrats and politicians.

16. Forty years ago people were indifferent to the health of the ocean because

- [A] the ocean was immune to any pollution then. ✕
[B] they didn't know what would come of if the ocean was deadly disrupted.
[C] there was no computer then. ✕
[D] there wasn't any problem with the ocean at that time.

17. The last sentence of the 2nd paragraph tells us that

- [A] the writer believes that the computer is as smart as human beings.
[B] the writer believes that the computer is friendly with human beings.
[C] the writer believes that human beings can interact with the computer and do what they want at their will.
[D] the writer believes that human beings have not used the computer to its fullest advantage.

18. The writer went to Fiji to

- [A] participate in a celebration.
[B] teach children there how to use the computer.
[C] make an adventure in the sea.

令, 指定, 要求; direct a letter to one's secretary 向秘书口授信件 / direct terms to a defeated army 向战败的敌人指定条件

① dictation / dɪk'teɪʃən / n. 口授; 听写; 命令

② dictator / dɪk'teɪtə / n. 口授或者口型的人, 发号施令者

7. participate / pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt / v. 参与; 参加; participate in a competition 参加比赛 / participate in social activities 参与社会活动

③ participation / pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪʃən / n. 参与; 分享; 参加; participation in an experiment 参与实验

④ participant / pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪnt / n. 参加者; 参与者; an active participant 积极的参与者

⑤ participatory / pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪtəri / n. 参与

8. skeptic / 'skeptɪk / n. 怀疑主义者; 怀疑人

⑥ skeptical / 'skeptɪkəl / a. 怀疑的; 怀疑的; be skeptical about sth. 对某事怀疑

9. impress / ɪm'pres / v. 打印; 给...以深刻的印象; 印; 压印; be impressed by 被深深打动 / impress sth. on sb. 使某人铭记某事物

⑦ impression / ɪm'preʃən / n. 印; 印象; 感觉; 记忆; 痕迹; have an impression on sb. 给某人留下印象

⑧ impressive / ɪm'presɪv / a. 给人印象深刻的; 感人的; an impressive record 令人印象深刻的记录

10. commitment / kəmɪ'tment / n. ① 献身; 承诺; 承担的义务; a commitment to the just cause 为正义事业献身 / make a commitment to do sth. 承诺做某事 / be short of any commitments 未能承担任何责任

② commit / kə'mɪt / v. ① 承诺; 犯(错误、罪); commit it involving the morning 答应参加晨练 / commit a crime 犯罪 / commit sb. to jail 囚禁某人

③ commission / kə'mɪʃən / n. ① 委员会; 佣金; 委托; 授权; 委任; 委任, 委任, 委任; the Civil Service Commission 公务员委员会 / commission sth. as a consultant 委任某人为咨询中

11. count / kaʊnt / v. ① 认为; 看作; ② 数; ③ 数; ④ 数; ⑤ 数; ⑥ 数; ⑦ 数; ⑧ 数; ⑨ 数; ⑩ 数; ⑪ 数; ⑫ 数; ⑬ 数; ⑭ 数; ⑮ 数; ⑯ 数; ⑰ 数; ⑱ 数; ⑲ 数; ⑳ 数; ㉑ 数; ㉒ 数; ㉓ 数; ㉔ 数; ㉕ 数; ㉖ 数; ㉗ 数; ㉘ 数; ㉙ 数; ㉚ 数; ㉛ 数; ㉜ 数; ㉝ 数; ㉞ 数; ㉟ 数; ㊱ 数; ㊲ 数; ㊳ 数; ㊴ 数; ㊵ 数; ㊶ 数; ㊷ 数; ㊸ 数; ㊹ 数; ㊺ 数; ㊻ 数; ㊼ 数; ㊽ 数; ㊾ 数; ㊿ 数

【题词词汇】

① predecessor / 'predeɪsə(r) / n. 前任

② bureaucrat / 'bjʊərəkrət / n. 官僚; 官僚主义

③ dunk / dʌŋk / v. 浸; 泡

④ coral / kərəl / n. 珊瑚

[D] spend the holiday on the seashore.

19. The writer's attitude to the prospect of the ocean is

- [A] desperate. [B] unconcerned.
[C] optimistic. [D] pragmatic.

20. To have a better future for the environment, we shall fall

back on

- [A] our predecessors. [B] politicians.
[C] computers. [D] young people.

30. reef / ri:f / n. 礁, 暗礁

35. equal / i:kwəl / v. 平等地说, 等同地说

结构分析

本文是一篇关于海洋环境保护的说明性论述文。论述了保护海洋环境的重要性及目前保护海洋环境所使用的手段。

第一段提出本文的观点——保护海洋环境的重要性；

第二段阐述了在分享海洋奇迹和保护海洋环境运动中所使用的媒介，在作者看来互联网和电脑起了很大的作用；

第三段论述了作者的努力以及电脑在儿童们理解环保工作者的理论过程中的作用；

第四段提出作者对下一代寄予厚望。

难句突破

1. [In those days], the magnitude (of the problems) was small, [even though it was obvious that [if the trends continued] people would face (severe economic and personal) hardship in the future].

结构分析 多重复合句。even though 引导让步状语从句，从句中含有一个 that 引导的主语从句，此主语从句中又包含一个 if 引导的条件句。

2. [Unfortunately] many of our concerns were realized, but the situation could have been much worse, [had we, and others, not taken action to inform people about the ocean and the need to protect it].

结构分析 并列复合句。首先 but 连接并列句，but 后分句的主句为 the situation could have been much worse, had we... 为一个省略了引导词 if 的虚拟条件句。

3. [Thanks to the Internet and computers], people can not only receive linear stories, but they can actually participate in them, [exploring and learning at their own pace and as their curiosity dictates].

结构分析 复合句。全句主干是由 not only... but (also) 引导的并列句。thanks to... 是介词短语作状语表示“幸亏...，由于...”。exploring and learning... 是现在分词作状语。as their curiosity dictates 是由 as 引导的方式状语从句，和介词短语 at their own pace 共同作状语，修饰 exploring and learning。

4. I was impressed [to see how quickly they grasped our concepts and how they directed their own learning process, [thanks to the flexibility of the medium]].

结构分析 复合句。to see... the medium 为表示原因的状语；两个 how 引导宾语从句，作 see 的宾语。thanks to... 是介词短语作原因状语，表示“由于...”。

全文翻译

四十年前没有人关心海洋的健康问题，尽管捕鱼者正在过度捕捞，有毒废物正在倾倒入大海，开发者开始严重破坏海岸线。1) 那时，问题还不算严重，虽然人们知道如果这样发展下去，人们未来会面临严重的经济和个人生活困难。人们是既不明白，也不关心。2) 不幸的是，我们的很多担忧成为了现实。但是，如果我们和其他人不采取行动告诉人们有关海洋的情况和保护海洋的必要性，情况可能会更糟。

在我们分享海洋的奇迹和警告人们应该保护海洋的运动中，我们使用了每一种可能的媒介——真人露面、印刷制品和电视宣传。现在有了一种比以前任何媒介都有效的新媒介，3) 因为互联网和电脑的出现，人们不但能够接收系列的信息，而且还可以根据自己的兴趣，以自己的进度参与探索和研究。被怀疑论者标榜为最没有人情味但又高度发展的媒介所具有的人性化特点给我留下了深刻印象。

由于这些原因，我花费了大量时间，耗费了大量资源，在这电子奇迹的海洋中遨游。我必须努力地游泳才能跟上别人，但当我环顾四周时，我发现我并不孤单。我们好多人都在一起学习，我发现这种探索回报丰厚。我们在这个新世界中第一次探索的成果是：海底之城——珊瑚礁，这对我是一次极大的鼓励。几个月前，我在斐济庆祝 1997 珊瑚礁国际年，并向一群孩子展示了我们的“海底之城”的光盘。4) 我非常惊讶地发现，由于这种新媒介的灵活性，孩子们能够非常迅速地理解我们的思想，调节自己的学习过程。看到孩子们回答问题 and 回答正确后电脑给予奖励时他们兴奋的尖叫，我也感到异常兴奋。

我希望年轻人能够体验海洋的神秘和奇妙。