

2011
考研英语

三层递进 攻克阅读理解

主编 徐 绽

权威解读考研阅读理解 攻克阅读难关

全面剖析2010-1997年历年真题阅读理解

★【核心词汇】原文呈现轻松记忆 ★【难句剖析】化解阅读理解障碍

★【文章类型】焦点热点了然于胸 ★【试题解析】一步到位精准透彻

★【全文精译】理解翻译实现双赢 ★【分段导读】别出心裁祝君全胜



原子能出版社



文都考研命题研究中心策划
全国200座城市考研辅导班指定用书

考研英语

2011

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语三层递进攻克阅读理解/徐绽主编. —北京:原子能出版社,2008.4(2010.2 重印)
ISBN 978-7-5022-4106-3

I. 考… II. 徐… III. 英语—阅读教学—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 042825 号

考研英语三层递进攻克阅读理解

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印 刷 环球印刷(北京)有限公司

出版发行 原子能出版社(北京市海淀区阜成路 43 号 100048)

经 销 全国新华书店

开 本 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张 19 字 数 420 千字

版 次 2008 年 4 月第 1 版 2010 年 2 月第 3 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5022-4106-3 定 价 28.00 元

网址: <http://www.aep.com.cn>

E-mail: atomep123@126.com

发行电话: 010-68452845

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前言

《孙子兵法》曰:“知己知彼”才能“百战不殆”。对待考研英语,我们应该首先明白考研英语的考试要求,做到“知彼”,然后分析自己的强项、弱项,做到“知己”。阅读理解是考研英语的重头戏,所谓“得阅读者,得天下”,能否顺利通过此关影响考研全局,因此考生必须对阅读理解的题型特点、解题技巧等有个清楚的认识。

最近几年,利用教学间隙在自己的博客上写了多篇有关英语学习与如何掌握英语的文章,并先后在一些杂志上发表。不少读者来信或在博客上留言,表示希望我将这些文章收集起来,出版一本文集,以便他们保存和查阅。加入考研英语辅导培训以来,我就跟这项工作结下了不解之缘,我首先编写了《考研英语词汇速记宝典》,而且这本书一再加印,受到考生的高度欢迎和认可。在平时教学的过程中,我就一直关注考生英语阅读技巧的提高并进行了深入思考,经过长久酝酿和准备,乃决定出版这本《考研英语三层递进攻克阅读理解难关》。书中的内容都是个人从事英语教学的心得,也是个人三更眠、五更起累积起来的考研英语阅读理解的解题方法和技巧。

阅读在考研英语中占据举足轻重的地位。但英语阅读常常是众多考生的弱项。本书内容包括考研英语历年真题(2010年—1997年)阅读理解部分,围绕其进行剖析,三层递进,帮助考生迅速全面提高考研英语阅读水平和应试能力,攻克阅读难关。一、首当其冲作者精确统计每一篇文章考生必须掌握的核心词汇,先攻克词汇难关;二、针对阅读中最大障碍——长难句,对其相应的语法结构进行详细剖析;三、克服了以上两道难关后,继续向高分冲刺——具体到考研英语阅读题目的设置,本书的点睛之笔在于依据考研大纲对阅读考查的测试重点(细节事实、词义判断、指代关系、概念理解、逻辑关系、信息归纳、信息判断、态度推断、主旨思想)的要求,对十四年真题的出题思路进行归纳,总结十大题目类型:细节事实题、词汇题、句子理解题、例证题、推理题、指代题、判断题、作者态度题、文章态度题、中心主旨题,并对历年试题每道题目详细解析其答题方法以及相关知识点。最后,锦上添花——还有原文精译,帮助考研学生在精确理解原文的同时,相信考生们对翻译技能的掌握亦会有长足的进步。

学习几乎都没有捷径,但是却都有方法。有了方法,做起事来,有如贵人相助,得心应手,无往不利,不仅节省许多宝贵的时间,而且还可以及早达到预期的目标。相反的,如果没有方法,做起事来,如同盲人瞎马,寸步难移,不但浪费很多宝贵的时间,甚至在千辛万苦之后,仍达不到目标。本书不是空谈学习历程,而是细述立竿见影的方法和技巧。我希望这本书能扮演学习者的贵人,帮助学习者节省学习时间,加强学习效果,缩短学习过程,缔造学习佳绩,少为考研英语奋斗几个月。

我相信,本书为考生提供了考研英语阅读的最佳解决方案,它将使你的考研复习过程更有计划性、针对性。善用并仔细研读本书,突破阅读难关指日可待。

祝所有使用本书的考生考试成功!

编者

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考研英语真题阅读理解(2010 - 1997 年)分类索引表

| 2010 - 1997 年真题阅读理解分类索引 | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| 单元 | 文章 | 文章主题 | 内容题材分类 | | | | 文章体裁分类 | | 索引页 |
| | | | 社会类 | 科普类 | 经济类 | 人文类 | 说明文 | 议论文 | |
| 2010 | Text 1 | 新闻业的演变 | | | | ★ | ★ | | 1 |
| | Text 2 | 商业方法专利权的争议 | | | ★ | | | ★ | 9 |
| | Text 3 | 对两级传播理论的新讨论 | ★ | | | | | ★ | 14 |
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| 2009 | Text 1 | 培养习惯 | ★ | | | | | ★ | 25 |
| | Text 2 | 基因检测 | | ★ | | | | ★ | 30 |
| | Text 3 | 教育与经济的关系 | | | | ★ | | ★ | 35 |
| | Text 4 | 新英格兰的学术状况 | | | | ★ | | ★ | 40 |
| 2008 | Text 1 | 压力对女性的负面影响 | ★ | | | | | ★ | 46 |
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| 2005 | Text 1 | 动物行为与心理的实验 | | ★ | | | | ★ | 109 |
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| 单元 | 文章 | 文章主题 | 内容题材分类 | | | | 文章体裁分类 | | 索引页 |
| | | | 社会类 | 科普类 | 经济类 | 人文类 | 说明文 | 议论文 | |
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| 2001 | Text 1 | 科学知识 | | | | ★ | ★ | | 193 |
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| | Text 5 | 创造性思维 | | | | ★ | | ★ | 262 |
| 1998 | Text 1 | 生态问题 | | ★ | | | | ★ | 268 |
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| 2010 - 1997 年真题阅读理解分类索引 | | | | | | | | | |
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| 单元 | 文章 | 文章主题 | 内容题材分类 | | | | 文章体裁分类 | | 索引页 |
| | | | 社会类 | 科普类 | 经济类 | 人文类 | 说明文 | 议论文 | |
| 1997 | Text 1 | 社会发展 | ★ | | | | ★ | | 293 |
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使用说明:

1. 本索引将全书十四年的所有文章按照新旧顺序依次列出, 方便考生按照顺序查找所需文章。
2. 本索引将每篇文章分别按照内容题材(4类)、文章体裁(2类)进行了分类, 并在各栏中用“★”表示其所属类别, 便于考生针对某一专项类别进行集中训练。具体用法举例:
 - ◇ 要专门训练“科普类”方面的文章, 可从“内容题材分类”栏中查找“科普类”一栏依次向下, 可查到属于此类别的文章。
 - ◇ 要专门训练说明文, 可从“文章体裁分类”栏中查找“说明文”一栏依次向下, 可查到属于说明文的文章。

2010年

考研英语三层递进攻克阅读理解

Text 1

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the Manchester Guardian from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____.

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers

- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies
22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by _____.
[A] free themes [B] casual style [C] elaborate layout [D] radical viewpoints
23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?
[A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
[B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
[C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
[D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.
24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?
[A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
[B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
[C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
[D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.
25. What would be the best title for the text?
[A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days
[B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
[D] Prominent Critics in Memory



核心词汇

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| inexorable | [in'eksərəbl] | a. 不可阻挡的, 无法改变的, 不屈不挠的; 无情的 |
| scope | [skəup] | n. (活动) 范围; 机会, 余地 |
| criticism | ['kritisizəm] | n. 批评行为; 评价 (critic 判断, 分辨 + ism 名词后缀→批评) |
| marvel | ['ma: vəl] | n. 奇迹 vt. 对……感到惊异 |
| circulation | [sə: kju'leifən] | n. 发生, 流通 (circulate + ion 名词后缀) |
| stylish | ['stailiʃ] | a. 时髦的, 潇洒的; 现代风格的 |
| ornament | ['ɔ: nəmənt] | v. 装饰, 美化 n. 装饰, 装饰物 |
| critic | ['kritik] | n. 批评家, 评论家 |
| calling | ['kɔ: liŋ] | n. 职业, 行业; 邀请, 召集 |
| literary | ['litərəri] | a. 文学上的, 文学的; 精通文学的, 从事写作的 (liter + ary 形容词后缀) |
| define | [di'fain] | v. 给……下定义, 阐述, 阐释; 限定, 规定; 勾画出……的轮廓或外形 (de 表强调 + fine 结束, 范围→表强调限制→下定义) |
| contempt | [kən'tempt] | n. 轻视, 藐视; 受辱, 丢脸 (con 共同 + tempt →大家都看不起→轻视) |
| virtually | ['və: tjuəli] | ad. 实际上地, 事实上地 |
| stylist | ['stailist] | n. 时装设计师 |
| autobiography | [ɔ: təbaɪ'ɒgrəfi] | n. 自传 (auto 自己 + biography→自传) |
| knight | [nait] | n. 骑士, 武士; 爵士 vt. 授以爵位 |

| | | |
|------------|------------------------|---|
| revival | [ri'vaɪvəl] | n. 复活, 复兴, 恢复精神, 苏醒; 再生效 |
| prospect | ['prɒspekt, prəs'pekt] | n. 景色; 前景, 前途, 展望 (pro 向前 + spect→向前看→展望) |
| postmodern | [.pəʊst'mɒdən] | a. 后现代的 |
| upholster | [æp'həʊlstə] | v. 以帘幕、地毯、家具装饰 |
| prose | [prəʊz] | n. 散文 a. 散文的 |
| amateur | ['æmətə:] | a. & n. 业余 (水平) 的 (运动员、艺术家等) (amat + eur 人→热爱的人→业余爱好者) |
| headlong | ['hedlɒŋ] | a. 轻率的头向前的 ad. 头向前地; 猛然用力地 |
| retreat | [ri'tri:t] | v. 撤退, 退却 (re 回 + treat→处理回去→退回去→隐退) |



难句剖析

难句 1 Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

[分析] 此句主干是“...the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline...”, 后面是 in 引导的介词短语; 句子前面是 of 引导的介词短语, 介词短语中包含 that 引导的定语从句“the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline”修饰其中心词 changes.

[译文] 在过去的 25 年, 英文报纸发生的最深远的变化, 也许是艺术报道的广度和严肃性不可阻挡的衰退趋势。

难句 2 It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.

[分析] 句首 It 作形式主语, 句子的主干是“It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader...”, 句子后半部分是 when 引导的定语从句“when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers”修饰名词短语 a time.

[译文] 年龄在 40 岁以下的普通读者, 无法想象那样一个能够在大多数的大城市的报纸上找到高质量的文艺评论的时代。

难句 3 To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

[分析] 此句主干是“To read such books today is to marvel at the fact...”, 不定式短语充当句子的主语和表语; 句子后半部分“that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.”是名词 fact 的同位语从句。

[译文] 如果你去读这类书籍, 就会对这样一种事实感到大为惊讶, 那就是这些书籍中, 曾经被人们认为很适合面对大众发行的日报上刊登的广博内容不见了。

难句 4 We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared.

[分析] 句子的主干是“We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews...”, 过去分词短语“published in England...”作为定语修饰“newspaper reviews”; 句子后

半部分是 when 引导的定语从句 “when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared” 修饰名词短语 a time, 此定语从句本身又包含一个定语从句 “in which it appeared” 修饰前面的名词 the publications.

[译文] 我们已经远离 20 世纪初期和二战前夕期间在英国发表的东拉西扯的报纸评论, 当时, 新闻用纸非常便宜, 而且时髦的文艺评论被认为是一种对刊登这种内容的出版物的装饰。

难句 5 Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized.

[分析] 此句是一个并列复合句, 由 and 连接两个分句, 其中后一个分句包含一个定语从句 “in which he specialized” 修饰前面的名词短语。

[译文] 早在卡达斯去世很久以前, 新闻业的品味就已经改变了, 并且后现代的读者们很少阅读到像卡达斯所擅长的经过华丽修饰的文章。

文章类型: 人文类——新闻业的演变

文章通过对 20 世纪早期新闻名人的敬业精神的追忆, 来阐述对严肃的新闻业的怀念, 对比当时流行的报纸评论作品的广博内容, 批评当今新闻业的品味的改变和衰退。



试题解析

21. 文中一、二段指出_____。

- [A] 艺术评论已经在大城市的报纸上消失了
- [B] 英文报纸过去常常报道更多的艺术评论
- [C] 高质量的报纸留住了大批读者
- [D] 年轻的读者质疑日报评论的适宜性

推理题【正确答案】[B]

依据题干信息定位在第一段和第二段的中心句, 第一段讲的是“在过去的 25 年, 英文报纸发生的最深远的变化也许是艺术报道的广度和严肃性不可阻挡的下降趋势”, 第二段说“年龄在 40 岁以下的普通读者无法想象那样一个能够在大部分的大城市报纸上找到高质量的文艺评论的时代”, 这两句话都说明在以前, 艺术报道在报纸上是很常见的, 而且第二段第二句中的 a considerable number 也在强调以前的报纸关于艺术评论数量很多, 所以正确答案是 B。

22. 在二战之前, 英国报纸评论的特点是_____。

- [A] 自由选题
- [B] 文体随便
- [C] 布局精心
- [D] 观点激进

细节事实题【正确答案】[A]

依据题干中的关键词 Newspapers reviews in England 可定位到第三段的首句, “我们已经远离 20 世纪初期和二战前夕期间在英国发表的东拉西扯的报纸评论, 当时, 新闻用纸非常便宜, 而且时髦的文艺评论被认为是一种对刊登这种内容的出版物的装饰”, 原文中的 unfocused 与选项 A 的 free 对应, 因此正确答案为 A。选项 B 说艺术评论是文体随便, 这显然与第三句的 serious 意义相左; 选项 C 及选项 D 则是无中生有, 所以这三个均不符合题意。

23. 肖伯纳和纽曼最有可能同意下面哪个观点?

[A] 实现新闻目标是作者的义务。

[B] 作家当记者是令人轻视的。

[C] 作家容易被新闻业吸引。

[D] 并不是所有作家都有新闻写作能力。

判断题【正确答案】[D]

依据题干中的人物信息定位在第三段，因为肖伯纳和纽曼的观点集中在此段。本题考查第三段的第五句同义替换的理解，few = not all, have brains enough or literary gift enough = capable of, 因此正确答案为 D。

24. 依据文章最后两段的信息，可以获悉卡达斯的什么方面？

[A] 他的音乐评论对今天的读者可能没有吸引力。

[B] 他作为音乐评论家的名誉一直在争论中。

[C] 他的风格主要是迎合现代的专家。

[D] 他的作品没有遵循业余传统。

推理题【正确答案】[A]

文章第四段以卡达斯为例说明很多评论家都被遗忘了，第五段的第三句说“新闻业的品味就已经改变了，并且后现代的读者们很少阅读他所擅长的经过华丽修饰的文章”，由此可知卡达斯的评论也许不能吸引当今的读者。选项 A 的 not appeal to 是原文 have little use for 的同义置换，readers today = postmodern readers, 因此通过概括原文信息选 A。

25. 这篇文章最好的标题是什么？

[A] 曾经黄金岁月的报纸业。

[B] 报纸业消失的地平线。

[C] 新闻业令人悲哀的衰退。

[D] 记忆中的杰出评论家。

中心主旨题【正确答案】[C]

本篇在首段开门见山地点明主题，此段概述全文内容“英文报纸在过去的 25 年里发生的最深远的变化也许是艺术报道的广度和严肃性不可阻挡的衰退趋势”，第二段承接上文继续阐释观点。第三段指出艺术评论在二战前是很严肃的事业，第四段表述了很多批评家被遗忘的现象，最后一段阐述卡达斯的评论不再享有在他死后重新流行的可能，因为新闻业的品味已经改变了。纵观全文，都是在围绕一个 decline 展开的，文章的语气不乏惋惜之情，所以选项 C 符合题意。



全文精译

在过去的 25 年，英文报纸发生的最深远的变化，也许是艺术报道的广度和严肃性不可阻挡的衰退趋势。

年龄在 40 岁以下的普通读者，无法想象那样一个能够在大多数的大城市的报纸上找到高质量的文艺评论的时代。然而有大量在 20 世纪出版的具有最重要意义的评论作品，在报纸评论中占据着绝大部分。如果你去读这类书籍，就会对这样一种事实感到大为惊讶，那就是这些书籍中，曾经被人们认为很适合面对大众发行的日报上刊登的广博内容不见了。

我们已经远离 20 世纪初期和二战前夕期间在英国发表的东拉西扯的报纸评论，当时，新闻用纸非常便宜，而且时髦的文艺评论被认为是一种对刊登这种内容

第一段：当前英文报纸发生的衰退趋势。

第二段：回忆 20 世纪出版的高质量文艺评论作品，然而在当今日报上永远找不到这些广博的内容了。

第三段：进一步回顾早期新闻业被看做是一个职业，新闻作家对待的自己的职业和

的出版物的装饰。在那些遥远的年代, 主流报纸的评论家们把报道的事件详细充分地记录下来会被视为理所当然。这些评论家们所从事的是严肃的事业, 甚至是那些喜欢卖弄学问的评论家们 (像肖伯纳和欧内斯特·纽曼) 也知道自己在做什么, 这一点足以让人信任。这些人把新闻业看做是一个职业, 并且对他们的文章能够在报纸上刊登出来感到很自豪。“拥有足够的思想或足够的文学天赋, 得以在新闻业上成就自己的事业的作者是如此之少”, 纽曼写道, “以至于我禁不住把‘新闻业’定义为被某些作家所使用的一个耻辱的术语。对真正的作家而言, 他们根本就没有学问”。

不幸的是, 从 1917 年开始一直到 1975 年间, 这些批评家几乎全被忘记了。譬如不久还在世的为《曼彻斯特卫报》写专栏的作家内维尔·卡达斯, 如今仅仅被作为一个撰写关于板球比赛文章的作家被人们所知。然而, 在他的一生中, 曾经是英国最重要的古典音乐评论家之一。同时他也被当做一位广为赞赏的文体家, 他的作品《自传》在 1947 年是一本畅销书。他于 1967 年被授予爵士称号, 也是第一位被授予这个头衔的音乐评论家。然而, 如今只有一本他的书还在版。并且, 除了专业人士以外, 他关于音乐方面的大量作品都不为人所知。

类似卡达斯等的评论作品还有可能重新流行吗? 我们对此持怀疑, 感觉前景很渺茫。早在卡达斯去世很久以前, 新闻业的品味就已经改变了, 并且后现代的读者们很少阅读到像卡达斯所擅长的经过华丽修饰的文章。而且, 业余作者写音乐评论的传统就一直在迅猛地衰退。

作品的敬业精神和自豪态度。

第四段: 通过引证大批批评家几乎全被忘记的事实来说明新闻业的改变。

第五段: 通过分析, 作者得出早期著名作家以及其经典作品被忽视的现状, 批评当今评论文章的品位转变, 对未来的新闻业的发展方向忧心忡忡, 感觉前景很渺茫。

Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon. com received one for its “one-click” online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation’s top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In the *Bilski*, as the case is known, is “a very big deal,” says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents.”

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called *State Street Bank* case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion

in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court," says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of _____.
 [A] their limited value to business
 [B] their connection with asset allocation
 [C] the possible restriction on their granting
 [D] the controversy over authorization
27. Which of the following is TRUE of the Bilski case?
 [A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions.
 [B] It involves a very big business transaction.
 [C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.
 [D] It may change the legal practices in the US.
28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
 [A] loss of good will
 [B] increase of hostility
 [C] change of attitude
 [D] enhancement of dignity
29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents _____.
 [A] are immune to legal challenges
 [B] are often unnecessarily issued
 [C] lower the esteem for patent holders
 [D] increase the incidence of risks
30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
 [A] A looming threat to the business-method patents.
 [B] Protection for business-method patent holders.
 [C] A legal case regarding business-method patents.
 [D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents.



核心词汇

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| patent | ['peɪtənt] | a. 专利的, 特许的 n. 专利 (权、品) v. 批准专利 |
| asset | ['æset] | n. (pl.) 资产, 财产, 有价值的物品; 天赋 (as = ad 朝向 + set = sat 充足→走向富裕→有财产) |
| allocation | [.ælə'keɪʃən] | n. 配置, 分配, 安置 |
| allocate | ['æləkeɪt] | v. 分配, 分派; 拨给, 划归 (al 表强调 + locate→不断送给地方→分配) |
| controversial | [.kɒntre'veɪ:ʃəl] | a. 有争议的, 有争论的 |
| abuzz | [ə'bʌz] | a. 嗡嗡的, 嘁嘁喳喳的 |
| federal | ['fedərəl] | a. 联邦制的, (联邦制中) 联邦政府的 (feder 联盟 + al 形容词后缀→联盟的, 联邦的) |
| circuit | ['sə: kɪt] | n. 环行, 周线, 巡回; 电路, 线路 (circu + it 走→环行) |
| potential | [pə'tenʃəl] | a. 潜在的, 可能的 n. 潜能, 潜力 (potent + ial 形容词后缀→潜在的) |
| eliminate | [i'limineɪt] | vt. 除去, 淘汰, 削减 (人员) (e 出 + limin 门槛, 限制 + ate 动词后缀→出门槛→删除) |
| curb | [kə: b] | n. 路边, 场外证券市场 vt. 制止, 抑制 |
| ruling | ['ru: lɪŋ] | a. 主要的, 支配的 n. 裁定; 统治, 支配 |
| initially | [i'niʃəli] | ad. 最初, 首先, 开头 |
| transaction | [træn'zækʃən] | n. 办理, 处理; 业务, 交易; 报告会, 讨论会, 会议记录, 公报 (trans 跨越 + act 行动, 做 + ion 名词后缀→跨越行动→交易) |
| punch | [pʌntʃ] | n. 冲压机, 冲床, 穿孔机 v. 冲压, 穿孔 |
| hedging | ['hedʒɪŋ] | n. 套头交易, 平衡交易, 对冲; 抛买 v. 围住 |
| supreme | [sju: 'pri: m] | a. 极度的, 最重要的; 至高的, 最高的 (supre + me 名词后缀) |
| scope | [skəʊp] | n. (活动) 范围; 机会, 余地 |
| justice | ['dʒʌstɪs] | n. 正直的品质, 公平, 公正 (just 公正, 正当 + ice 名词后缀→正义) |
| attorney | [ə'tə: ni] | n. (业务或法律事务上的) 代理人; 辩护律师 (at 表强调 + torn + er 人→玩的转的人→律师) |
| patent court | | 专利局 |
| intellectual-property | | 知识产权 |
| Court of Appeal | | 上诉法庭 |
| mutual-fund | | 共同基金 |



难句剖析

难句 1 Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago.
 [分析] 此句主干是 "Now the nation's top patent court appears completely...", 后面是非限定

性定语从句 “which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago.”

[译文] 目前, 国家最高专利法庭准备缩减商业方法专利, 这些专利自 10 年前首次批准以来就备受争议。

难句 2 Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets.

[分析] 前半部分 “Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face” 是句子主干, 后面是 because 引导的原因状语从句, 此从句本身又是个强调句, 强调主语 “the Federal Circuit”。

[译文] 对商业方法专利权要求采取遏制措施是一个态度上的巨大转变, 因为联邦巡回法院公布了对于 1998 年的美国道富银行等专利案件的判决, 批准了一项共有基金资产联营的专利, 这一裁决对商业方法专利申请产生了爆炸性影响。

难句 3 The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should “reconsider” its State Street Bank ruling.

[分析] 此句主干是 “The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order...”, 句子后半部分是包含两个并列的宾语从句的分词短语 “stating that ... and that...” 作定语修饰名词短语 “an unusual order”。

[译文] 联邦巡回法院发布了一项不同寻常的命令, 案件将由法院的 12 名法官审理, 而不是标准的 3 人陪审团, 需要解决的问题就是是否应该 “重新考虑” 对美国道富银行的裁决。

文章类型: 经济类——商业方法专利权的争议

文章首先回顾了 “商业方法” 的专利权的历史, 以及被过度授权的现状。这些引发这些专利自 10 年前首次批准以来就备受争议。国家最高专利法庭准备缩减商业方法专利, 减少了对专利持有者的保护。



试题解析

26. 商业方法专利权最近引起关注是因为_____。

- [A] 它们有限的商业价值 [B] 它们与资产分配的关系
[C] 专利授予可能受到限制 [D] 对专利授权的争议

细节事实题【正确答案】[C]

依据题干的 recently 我们定位到原文第二段。首句 Now the nation's top patent court appears poised to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. 目前, 国家最高专利法庭准备缩减商业方法专利, 这项专利自 10 年前首次批准以来就备受争议。所以选 [C] the possible restriction on their granting 专利授予可能受到限制, 原文 appear 表示 “看起来、似乎” 是选项中的 possible “可能的” 同义改写; scale back 表示 “缩减” 是选项 restriction 的同义改写。

27. 关于比利斯基一案下面哪个是正确的?

- [A] 它的裁决遵循法院决定。 [B] 它涉及一笔大交易。