

# 2013年MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考

# 英语 阅读理解 精选80篇

薛冰 编著

完全依据最新考试大纲编写

- 文章编排由易到难、循序渐进
- 文章分析详尽系统、透彻剖析
- 难句阐释条理明晰、简洁明了

2013  
管理类联考



机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

(英语二)

MBA、MPA、

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本书为 2013 年 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考英语阅读理解专项练习题, 全书共分四个单元, 每个单元 20 篇文章, 文章的长度适中, 每篇文章的难度是由易到难, 循序渐进。本书对每一篇文章都进行了详尽的分析, 具体到每一篇文章, 可分为四个板块, 分别是: 参考译文、解题之路、词汇精解和难句解析。其中参考译文置于首位, 起到总体把握、提纲挈领的作用; 解题之路将文章后的每一道题目都进行了详细完整的剖析解释, 力图让读者最大限度地把握出题者的思路脉络; 在词汇精解部分, 将文章中的核心关键词列数其中, 有利于读者扩充单词量; 难句解析将文中出现的长难句一网打尽, 进行了完整透彻的解析。

本书适合 MBA、MPA、MPAcc、MEM、MTA、MLIS、MAud 考生, 也可作为其他研究生入学考试复习用书。

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# 前言

## 阅读之必要

语言学习的终极目标是掌握以书面或口语形式进行交际的能力。阅读是交际能力的一种形式，是接触吸收语言材料、获取感性认识和所需信息的重要途径，提高阅读能力对于提升整体英语水平至关重要。

常规意义而言，英语能力大致分为听、说、读、写四项基本技能。而依据现代语言学理论，这四项技能又分为生产性技能（productive skill）和接收性技能（receptive skill）。显然说和写是一种表露思想感情的创造性活动，属于生产性技能；而听和读只是吸收外来信息、体验外部感情，属于接收性技能。阅读技能又可分为解析词汇能力、理解句内关系能力、摘取要点能力、基本参阅能力等。如果掌握了这些微观技能，就会形成宏观的高级技能。

## 阅读之病状

综上所述，阅读之重要自不待言。然而，阅读能力普遍低下也是有目共睹。究其缘由，主要体现在以下几个方面。

（1）词汇量少，生词多。由于日常没有记忆单词的习惯，且缺乏一定的方法手段，对许多词只是“似曾相识朦胧影，不识庐山真面目”，于是望文生义，以偏概全。

（2）阅读量小，语感差。句子里没有一个生词，可是无法通彻其意。

（3）阅读技巧匮乏，阅读习惯差。有些读者捧起文章，埋头苦读，不问作者，不看标题，不抓主题句，不悟性阅读。一遇生词便手忙脚乱，翻阅词典，到头来满纸汉语注释，却云山雾罩，不甚明了。

（4）阅读目标不明确。阅读中只重细节，忽略整体，只重结构，忽略语义。



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## 基础篇

### 小贴士 TIPS

1. 该单元主要以夯实基础为主，要求每篇文章阅读两遍，建议总用时45分钟。
2. 第一遍先快速通读全文，然后做文后习题，建议用时15分钟，其中阅读7分钟，做题8分钟。
3. 第二遍边读边对照汉语译文，检查是否有理解偏差，再对照“解题之路”，验证做题效果，建议用时15分钟。
4. 最后再看文后的“词汇精解”和“难句解析”，对重点词汇和句型强化记忆，建议用时15分钟。

# Passage 1

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion (拥挤). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically.

Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer (蜂鸣器) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

1. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. its power source
  - B. its driving system
  - C. its monitoring system
  - D. its seating capacity
2. What is the author's main concern?
  - A. How to render automobiles pollution-free.
  - B. How to make smaller and safer automobiles.
  - C. How to solve the problem of traffic jams.
  - D. How to develop an automated subway system.



safer automobiles 如何制造体积更小、更安全的汽车在第二段都有提到,但这一点都不是本文作者关注的重心; D. How to develop an automated subway system, 如何开发自动化的地铁系统, 显然背离文章主题。

3. 选 A. 事实细节题。本题问通过什么手段为自动化公路系统中的汽车提供驱动电源。题干中 autos 相当于 the car; electric power 相当于 electrically powered, 定位到第四段第二句, Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system... 一旦与轨道连接, 汽车就会从高速公路系统中获得电力, 由此可知 A. A rail 铁轨是提供的驱动电源。B. An engine 一个引擎, 不符合题意; C. A retractable arm 可伸缩的手臂, 只是连通电源的方式; D. A computer controller 主控电脑, 起监控汽车行驶的功能而不是提供驱动电源, 故排除。
4. 选 D. 事实细节题。本题问在自动化公路系统中, 司机只需要做什么。该细节定位到第四段第三句话 The driver will use a telephone to dial instruction (=inform) about his destination into the system. 司机通过电话提供行车指令, 而系统将管理剩下的一切, 由此可知答案为 D. inform the system of his destination by phone, 通过电话告知系统将前往的目的地。A. keep in the right lane 保持在正确的车道上, 由 The computer will calculate the best route, 可知此任务是由系统来执行的; B. wait to arrive at his destination 等待到达目的地, 由文章内容可知, 其前提条件是司机首先要通过电话对系统发出指令, 然后如此; C. keep in constant touch with the computer center 与计算机中心保持联络, 根据文章内容可知, 无须保持联络, 系统会自动操作。
5. 选 C. 作者态度题。文章第一段叙述了对汽车的两种截然不同的看法, 根据提示词 however, 以及第二段的正面描写: smaller, safer, and more economical, far more pollution-free 等词可推断出作者对汽车的态度是乐观的, 只是提出有许多方面要改进。因此 C. Optimistic 乐观的, 为正确答案。A. Enthusiastic 热心的、热情的, 原文只是客观地介绍交通的未来, 没有太多的主观因素; B. Pessimistic 悲观的; D. Cautious 谨慎的、小心的, 都不合题意。

## ① 词汇精解

pessimistic *adj.* 悲观的, 消极的

automobile *n.* 汽车

bound *adj.* 注定的, 必定的

disuse *n.* 废弃, 不用

abandon *v.* 抛弃, 放弃, 遗弃

rust *v.* 生锈

authority *n.* 权威, 专家

urban *adj.* 城市的

foreseeable *adj.* 可预见的

motorcar *n.* 汽车

undoubtedly *adv.* 毫无疑问地, 无疑

significantly *adv.* 重要地, 明显地

economical *adj.* 经济的, 节俭的, 节约的

gasoline *n.* 汽油

pollution-free *adj.* 无污染的, 环保的

congestion *n.* 拥挤, 堵塞

automated *adj.* 自动的

retractable *adj.* 可伸缩的

attach *v.* 黏合, 连接

monitor *v.* 监控, 监督

dial *v.* 拨打 (电话)

instruction *n.* 指令, 命令

destination *n.* 目的地, 终点; 目标

calculate *v.* 计算

exit *n.* 出口

buzzer *n.* 蜂鸣器

estimate *v.* 估计, 估算

handle *v.* 处理, 应对

## ㊦ 难句解析

1. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust.

【参考译文】他们预见，不久的将来所有的汽车都会被抛弃，任其生锈。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。They see a day 是主句，in the not-too-distant future 是时间状语，when 引导的从句作 future 的后置定语，该从句的主语是 all autos，谓语是 will be abandoned and allowed，不定式 to rust 作主语 all autos 的补足语。

【知识链接】not-too-distant 不太遥远的；in the future 在未来

2. Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion.

【参考译文】无论使用什么能源，未来的汽车都依然是城市交通拥挤的主要问题。

【结构分析】the auto...will be the main problem 是主干；句首的 Regardless of...source 是让步状语；介词短语 in the future 和 in urban traffic congestion 分别是 the auto 和 the main problem 的后置定语。

【知识链接】regardless of...无论，不管

3. One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

【参考译文】对这个问题一个解决办法就是自动公路系统。

【结构分析】这句话的主语是 solution，系动词 is 作谓语，the automated highway system 是表语；proposed 是过去分词，作 solution 的定语，为介词短语 to this problem 的后置定语。

【知识链接】highway system 高速公路系统

4. When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically.

【参考译文】当汽车进入公路系统，一支伸缩臂从车上落下与铁轨接触，这种铁轨同给地下列车供电的铁轨相似。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。主句是 a retractable arm ...with a rail，主语是 a retractable arm，谓语是并列结构 will drop and make contact；句首的 when 引导的是时间状语从句；末尾的 which 引导的是定语从句，修饰前面的 a rail。

【知识链接】make contact with...与……接触/沟通；is similar to...与……相似

5. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer.

【参考译文】一旦与铁轨连接，汽车就由系统供电，汽车的操控将交给中心计算机。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。主干由两个并列句构成：the car will become...and control of...computer，第一个分句的过去分词 powered 作系动词 become 的表语；句首的 Once 引导的是时间状语从句，其中出现了省略现象，补全后是 Once (the car is) attached to the rail。

【知识链接】be attached to...与……相连；附着在……；central computer 中心计算机

6. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer that will warn him of his coming exit.

【参考译文】然后司机可以自由休息，只等蜂鸣器提醒他到了出口。

【结构分析】该句的主语是 The driver，谓语由两部分组成：will be 和 wait for；buzzer 后面的

## Passage 2

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal (残酷的), has risen sharply. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation (冲突) between hunters and hunt saboteurs (阻拦者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labour Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

1. Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. for recreation
  - B. in the interests of the farmers
  - C. to limit the fox population
  - D. to show of their wealth
2. What is special about fox hunting in Britain?
  - A. It involves the use of a deadly poison.
  - B. It is a costly event which rarely occurs.
  - C. The hunters have set rules to follow.
  - D. The hunters have to go through strict training.



rarely occurs 猎狐花费大, 很少发生; 与 D. The hunters have to go through strict training 打猎者必须经过严格训练, 此两项都属偏离考点的无支持选项。

3. 选 B。本题问猎狐反对者们通常采用什么手段来干扰捕猎。由该题的题干定位到第四段第四行, 阻拦者误导猎手和混淆狐狸气味的踪迹。A. by resorting to violence 通过诉诸暴力, 而文章中描述冲突有时出现暴力, 与题干中的 often 相悖; C. by taking legal action 通过采取合法行动, 文章末段提到要求议会通过反猎狐的法律, 意即当时尚不存在相关法律, 人们无法可依, 自然不能采用法律手段, 故此项错误; D. by demonstrating on the scene 通过在猎狐现场示威游行, 此项原文未提到。
4. 选 B。题干中的 to 这个关键词表目的, 考查英国议会通过这项新法律的目的。通过关键词 a new law 定位到最后一段的最后两句, 新法律将使 the hunting of wild animals with dogs 成为非法行为 (illegal), 而 foxes 属于 wild animals, 由此可推断选 B 正确。A. prohibit farmers from hunting foxes 禁止农民猎狐, 禁止的对象是任何狩猎野生动物的人, 不单指农民, 故不准确; C. stop hunting wild animals in the countryside 禁止在乡间狩猎, 有关 a new law 文中并未提及 hunting wild animals 的地点为 countryside, 且此选项中省略了 a new law 中所提及的狩猎方式: with dogs, 故排除; D. prevent large-scale fox hunting 禁止大规模狩猎, 文中未提到。
5. 选 C。本题是推理判断题。此选项可对应到第四段第二句, 其中 brutal 相当于 cruel, 文中对猎狐的描写也反映出暴力、残忍的特点。A. killing foxes with poison is illegal 用毒药毒死狐狸是非法的, 文中未提及; B. limiting the fox population is unnecessary 没有必要限制狐狸数量, 文中第一段说农民受狐狸之害不浅, 表明控制狐狸数量是必需的, 所以此项错误; D. fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich 猎狐经常导致富人和穷人之间的冲突, 文章说到猎狐者多为富有者, 也提到猎狐和反对猎狐的人常常引发激烈冲突, 但从中无法推断出冲突双方就是富人和穷人, 所以不正确。

## ① 词汇精解

accuse v. 指责, 指控

classify v. 分类, 分级

poison v. 下毒, 毒死

eventually adv. 最终, 最后

uniform n. 制服

pursue v. 从事, 追赶, 追求

consist vi. (of) 由……组成, 包括

regularly adv. 有规律地, 经常地, 定期地

estimate v. 估计, 估量

incident n. 事件, 事变

interfere vi. (with, in) 干涉, 妨碍

mislead v. 误导, 带错路

disturb v. 打扰, 妨碍, 使不安

trail n. 小路, 痕迹, 足迹

confrontation n. 对抗, 冲突, 面对

Parliament n. (英) 议会

illegal adj. 不合法的, 非法的

approve v. 同意, 批准

ban n. 禁止, 禁令

## ② 难句解析

1. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses.

【参考译文】追猎就是用一群经专门训练的狗在乡村追杀狐狸, 后面跟着骑马的男人和女人。

【结构分析】这句话的主干是第一个逗号之前的内容，主语是 Hunting，谓语是 consists of，动名词短语 pursuing a fox 是 of 的宾语，介词短语 across the countryside 是地点状语；介词短语 with...riding horses 是 pursuing 的方式状语，其中的过去分词 followed 和现在分词 riding 分别是 trained dogs 和 men and women 的后置定语。

【知识链接】consist of...由……组成，包括；ride horses 骑马

2. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal, has risen sharply.

【参考译文】但是最近几十年来，反对猎杀狐狸的人数急剧上升，因为他们认为这样做很残酷。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，主句中出现了分裂现象，主语是 the number of people 和谓语 has risen 之间插入了一个过去分词短语 opposed to fox hunting 和原因状语从句，该分词短语作 people 的后置定语；原因状语从句中的 they 指代前面的 people，it 指代前面的 fox hunting；起首的 over the last couple of decades 是时间状语。

【知识链接】couple of 几个；oppose to sth. 反对……；rise sharply 急剧上升

3. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation between hunters and hunt saboteurs.

【参考译文】现在几乎没有一次狩猎不因狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生冲突而告终。

【结构分析】这个句子使用了双否结构，即 rare...without；句子主语 it 指代不定式 to pass off...saboteurs，介词短语 between hunters and hunt saboteurs 是 confrontation 的后置定语。

【知识链接】It is rare for sb. to do sth. 某人做某事很罕见；pass off 渐渐消失；停止

4. Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself.

【参考译文】狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生的喧嚣冲突很寻常，几乎成为整个狩猎过程中与追捕狐狸本身同等重要的部分。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，Noisy...so common 为主句，其主语是 Noisy confrontations，谓语是 have become，common 是表语，介词短语 between hunters and saboteurs 是 confrontations 的后置定语；that 引导的是结果状语从句，与前面的 so 形成呼应，该从句的主语 they 指代前面的 Noisy confrontations，as much...as...形成同级比较结构，意为“与……一样”。

【知识链接】so...that...如此……以致；as much...as...与……一样

5. A Labour Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal.

【参考译文】议会工党成员迈克·福斯特力图让议会批准一项使用狗来猎取野生动物为非法的新法律。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，A Labour...a new law 为主句，其主语是 A Labour Party Member, Mike Foster 是主语的同位语，谓语是 is trying to get，宾语是 Parliament，不定式 to approve a new law 是宾语补足语；which 引导的是 a new law 的定语从句，形容词 illegal 是宾语 the hunting 的补足语。

【知识链接】Labour Party (英) 工党；try to do 试图/努力……；get sb. to do 让某人……

3. Why can businessmen make money in the emerging elder market?
  - A. Retirees are more generous in spending money.
  - B. They can employ more gerontologists.
  - C. The elderly possess an enormous purchasing power.
  - D. There are more elderly people working than before.
4. Who can make big money in the new century according to the passage?
  - A. Retirees who are business-minded.
  - B. The volunteer workers in retirement homes.
  - C. College graduates with an MBA or law degree.
  - D. Professionals with a good knowledge of gerontology.
5. It can be seen from the passage that the expansion of America's elderly population\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. will provide good job opportunities in many areas
  - B. will impose an unbearable burden on society
  - C. may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination
  - D. will create new fields of study in universities

## 参考译文

对于越来越多的美国大学生来说,老年学突然时髦起来。理由很明显:美国的人口老龄化意味着一些就业机会。随着生育高峰一代的老龄化,人的寿命延长就意味着全国老年人口在今后 50 年内必然有相当大的增长。到 2050 年,65 岁以上的美国人将从 1995 年的 14% 增长到 25%。当然,这种变化给政府和社会提出一些深刻的问题。但是这也给医药卫生界以及法律和商业界创造了就业机会。南加利福尼亚大学老年学学院的爱德华·施奈德说:“除了大夫,我们将需要更多的社会学家、生物学家、城市规划人员和专业律师。”

律师可以成为“老年人法”专家,“老年人法”包括财产委托、房地产到敬老院虐待和年龄歧视。商人在老年人市场看到巨大的商机,因为高达 7 400 万生育高峰期出生的一代人很可能将成为人类历史上最富有的退休群体。一位教授说:“任何学生只要有老年学的专门知识,又有一个学位,例如工商管理学硕士或法律学位,就如同有印制钞票的许可证一般。”

玛格丽·特桑托斯是南加利福尼亚大学一名 21 岁的四年级学生。她上大学时学的是生物学,但是她发现“实在厌烦细菌”。所以她改修老年学,发现很喜欢这门课程。她说:“我在退休老人福利院做志愿者,这使我非常满意。”

## 解题之路

1. 选 B。本题有一定的难度。题干定位于原文第一段第一句,其大意为:对于越来越多的美国大学生而言,“老”突然变得 in 了,原因很显然: the graying of American means jobs 美国的老年化意味着工作机会。另外,联系第一段第二句话中的 the graying,以及末段提到的 Margarite 改修 gerontology (老年学) 课程的例子可知,引文中 Old 指的就是老年学,由此可推断, in 有 popular (受欢迎) 之意。故选 B。A. America has suddenly become a nation of old people 美国突然变成老人之国了,原文数据表明美国老年人数量增多,但仍只占少部分,不至于说美国是老人之国,故错误; C. more elderly professors are found on



American campuses 美国校园出现越来越多的老年教授, 文章未提到; D. American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students 美国大学已经意识到招收老年学生的必要性, 文章也未提及。

2. 选 B。本题问随着美国老年化, 律师如何受益。根据第二段第一句话 Lawyers can ...age discrimination 可以概括出, 律师可为老年人提供多种服务, 故选 B。A. from the adoption of the "elder law" 从老年人法律中受益, 文中未提及; C. by enriching their professional knowledge 丰富他们的专业知识, 不够精确, 应该是相关老年学的知识; D. by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests 赢得老人的信任以谋取利益, 与原文不符, 原文中的 trust 是信托, 而不是信任的意思, 故排除。
3. 选 C。本题问为什么商人能在日益发展的老年人市场中赚到钱。由题干中的 businessmen 定位到第二段: Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history 商人在老年人市场上看到了巨大的商机, 因为高达 7 400 万生育高峰期出生的一代人很可能将成为人类历史上最富有的退休群体, 暗示其消费能力, 由此推断选 C。Retirees are more generous in spending money 退休者花钱更慷慨, 原文只提到消费能力, 没讲消费态度; B. They can employ more gerontologists 他们可以雇更多的老年学家; D. There are more elderly people working than before 现在比以前有更多的老年人在工作, 这两项原文均未提到。
4. 选 D。本题问新世纪里谁能赚大钱。由题干 make big money 定位到末段的: an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money (= make big money), 意思是 MBA 和法律专业的学生如果拥有老年学知识, 将获得“印钞许可证”——这是一个夸张幽默的说法, 意指能源源不断地挣到大钱; 其必备条件是: 专业精通; 对老年学具有相当知识, 而 D 就是这句话的同义替换。A. Retirees who are business-minded 拥有商业头脑的退休人员, 不符合文章意思; B. The volunteer workers in retirement homes 在退休老人福利院工作的义务志愿者, 不符合上面的条件; C. College graduates with an MBA or law degree 拥有 MBA 或法律专业的大学毕业生只符合了其中一个条件, 不准确。
5. 选 A。本题问美国老年人数量的增加将带来什么效应。这是一道主旨题, 根据第一段中的 the graying of American means jobs 和 it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions and in law and business as well (这也在医药、卫生行业以及法律、商业方面创造了工作机会) 可见原文指出了许多人将受益于美国社会的老龄化, 所以选 A。B. will impose an unbearable burden on society 将给社会施加不可忍受的负担, 而文中只讲益处, 故排除。C. may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination 将导致家庭虐待、年龄歧视, 文中: Lawyers can specialize in "elder law", which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing home abuse and age discrimination (律师可以专门做老年法律业务, 包括信托、房地产、敬老院虐待和年龄歧视), 可见老年人口扩大化与敬老院虐待和年龄歧视之间并非因果关系, 而是作为如何有益于法律人士的证据, 故排除; D. will create new fields of study in universities 将在大学里创造新的研究领域, 而原文没提到老年学以及相关的知识是不是新的研究, 故排除。

## ① 词汇精解

in *adj.* 时尚的, 时髦的

obvious *adj.* 明显的

baby-boom *n.* (美) 婴儿出生高峰期

expand *v.* 扩张, 扩展

significantly *adv.* 明显地, 重要地

pose *v.* 摆放, 设置

profound *v.* 深刻的, 深奥的

sociologist *n.* 社会学家

urban *adj.* 城市的, 城市居民

specialize *vi.* (in) 擅长……, 专门研究……

trust *n.* 信托

estate *n.* (上有大片建筑物的) 土地, 房地产

nursing-home *n.* 敬老院

abuse *n.* 虐待, 滥用

discrimination *n.* 歧视

retiree *n.* 退休人员

combine *v.* 结合, 联合

gerontology *n.* 老年学

bacteria *n.* 细菌

volunteer *n.* 志愿者

## ② 难句解析

1. Coupled with the aging of the baby-boom generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years.

【参考译文】随着生育高峰一代的老龄化, 人的寿命延长就意味着全国老年人口在今后 50 年内必然有相当大的增长。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。主句的主语是 a longer life span, 谓语是 means, 宾语是 that 引导的从句; 该从句的主语是 the nation's elderly population, 谓语是 is bound to expand, over the next 50 years 是时间状语; 句首的过去分词短语 Coupled with... 作时间状语, 修饰逗号后面的整句内容。

【知识链接】Coupled with... 随着……; life span 寿命; be bound to do 注定……

2. Lawyers can specialize in “elder law”, which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination.

【参考译文】律师可以成为“老年人法”专家, “老年人法”包括财产委托、房地产到敬老院虐待和年龄歧视。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。逗号之前是主句; which 引导的是定语从句, 修饰前面的 elder law, 介词短语 from...to... 是前面 everything 的后置定语。

【知识链接】elder law 老年人法; age discrimination 年龄歧视

3. Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history.

【参考译文】商人在老年人市场看到巨大的商机, 因为高达 7 400 万生育高峰期出生的一代人很可能将成为人类历史上最富有的退休群体。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。主句是 Businessmen...the elder market, 其中的介词短语 in the elder market 是 opportunities 的后置定语; because 引导的原因状语从句中, 主语是 the baby boomers, 谓语是 are likely to be, the wealthiest group of retirees 是表语, 介词短语 in human history 是 group of retirees 的后置定语, 主谓之间出现了分裂现象, 74 million strong 是 baby boomers 的后置定语。

【知识链接】 huge opportunities 巨大的机会; group of retirees 退休群体

4. “Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money,” one professor says.

【参考译文】 “任何学生只要有老年学的专门知识，又有一个学位，例如工商管理学硕士或法律学位，就如同有印制钞票的许可证一般。”

【结构分析】 括号之间的引语是一个主从复合句。主句的主语是 Any student，谓语是 will have，宾语是 a license，不定式 to print money 是 a license 的后置定语；who 引导的定语从句中使用了固定搭配 combines...with...，an expert knowledge 是 combines 的宾语，介词短语 in gerontology 是 an expert knowledge 的后置定语，say 是副词，相当于 for example，作插入语。

【知识链接】 expert knowledge 专业知识；combine...with...把……和……结合

5. She began college as a biology major but found she was “really bored with bacteria”.

【参考译文】 她上大学时学的是生物学，但是她发现“实在厌烦细菌”。

【结构分析】 这是由 but 连接的两个并列句。介词短语 as a biology major 是 began 的方式状语；found 后面的内容是其宾语从句，省略了引导词 that，补全后即是...found (that) ...，该宾语从句中的 was bored with 是固定搭配，意即“对……厌烦”。

【知识链接】 biology major 生物专业学生；be bored with...对……厌烦

## Passage 4

The decline in moral standards—which has long concerned social analysts—has at last captured the attention of average Americans. And Jean Bethke Elshtain, for one, is glad.

The fact that ordinary citizens are now starting to think seriously about the nation's moral climate, says this ethics (伦理学) professor at the University of Chicago, is reason to hope that new ideas will come forward to improve it.

But the challenge is not to be underestimated. Materialism and individualism in American society are the biggest obstacles. “The thought that ‘I’m in it for me’ has become deeply rooted in the national consciousness,” Ms. Elshtain says.

Some of this can be attributed to the disintegration of traditional communities, in which neighbors looked out for one another, she says. With today's greater mobility and with so many couples working, those bonds have been weakened, replaced by a greater emphasis on self.

In a 1996 poll of Americans, loss of morality topped the list of the biggest problems facing the U.S. And Elshtain says the public is correct to sense that: Data show that Americans are struggling with problems unheard of in the 1950s, such as classroom violence and a high rate of births to unmarried mothers.

The desire for a higher moral standard is not a lament (挽歌) for some nonexistent “golden age,” Elshtain says, nor is it a wishful (一相情愿的) longing for a time that denied opportunities to women and minorities. Most people, in fact, favor the lessening of prejudice.

Moral decline will not be reversed until people find ways to counter the materialism in society, she says. “Slowly, you recognize that the things that matter are those that can't be bought.”

1. Professor Elshtain is pleased to see that Americans \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have adapted to a new set of moral standards
  - B. are longing for the return of the good old days
  - C. have realized the importance of material things
  - D. are awakening to the lowering of their moral standards
2. The moral decline of American society is caused mainly by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. its growing wealth