

2014



新东方考研英语培训教材

考研英语

印建坤·编著

阅读理解 精读100篇

(高分版)

- 阅读文章精选自考研英语真题，配以精读练习素材
- 题目设置严格参照真题，配有答案精解，帮助考生理清思路，把握答题技巧
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印建坤 ◎ 编著

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语阅读理解精读100篇：高分版 / 印建坤编
著. —北京：群言出版社，2013.3
ISBN 978-7-80256-415-2
I. ①考… II. ①印… III. ①英语—阅读教学—研究
生—入学考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.4-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2013）第020991号

出版人 范 芳
责任编辑 孙 岩
封面设计 大愚设计
出版发行 群言出版社(Qunyan Press)
地 址 北京东城区东厂胡同北巷1号
邮政编码 100006
网 站 www.qypublish.com
电子信箱 bj62605588@163.com qunyancbs@126.com
总 编 办 010-65265404 65138815
编 辑 部 010-62418641 65276609 65262436
发 行 部 010-62605019 62263345 65220236
经 销 全国新华书店
读者服务 010-65220236 65265404 65263345
法律顾问 北京市国联律师事务所
印 刷 北京鑫海达印刷有限公司
版 次 2013 年 3 月第 1 版
印 次 2013 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
开 本 787×1092 1/16
印 张 28
字 数 670千
书 号 ISBN 978-7-80256-415-2
定 价 38.00元

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前言

——写给考研英语阅读理解想考高分的人

印老师，您好！我是一名考研学生，正在准备考研英语的复习。我听说复习阅读理解做历年的真题非常有效，可历年真题就那么十几套，我就不用再做其他的练习题目了吗？

这个问题具有很强的代表性，我对这个问题的回答是：考研英语阅读理解真题具有极大的参考价值，但是，只研究真题不做更多的练习题目是绝对行不通的！在每年的考试现场，都有很大比例的考生无法在规定时间内答完试卷，与成功“失之交臂”。造成这个问题最主要的原因就是考生对阅读理解部分不够熟练，占用了太长的考试时间。如果想在规定时间内答完试卷，就必须加快解答阅读题目的速度，而提高阅读理解的速度的最好办法就是多做阅读理解练习。

在多年的考研英语教学过程中，曾经有无数学生问过我同样一个问题：“考研英语阅读用什么课后练习册呢？”坦率地讲，每次遇到这个问题我都不知该从何回答。因为这个问题非常复杂，对于不同的考生会有不同的答案。一个考生如果选择了比自己能力高出许多倍的练习册，那么后果肯定会是灾难性的——在无数次不必要的打击之后，该考生会坚定自己考不上的信念。反之，如果一个考生选择了比自己能力低许多的练习册，那么在做了很多练习之后考生看到的是虚假的繁荣景象，他会错误地以为自己已经达到了考试的最佳状态，以致在考试时“马失前蹄”。所以，考生在选择阅读理解课后练习的时候最重要的一个原则就是：选择适合自己的。不同水平的考生应该选择不同难度的练习册，这样才能真正做到事半功倍。

《考研英语阅读理解精读 100 篇（基础版）》自从 2006 年 8 月份问世以来受到了广大考研考生的热烈支持和喜爱，成为最畅销的考研英语阅读理解课后练习类图书之一。在此，谨代表我本人向广大读者的支持表示诚挚的谢意。但是，《考研英语阅读理解精读 100 篇（基础版）》编写时针对的主要是英语基本功一般或者不够扎实的考生。它能够帮助这类考生在阅读理解部分得到 24~28 分（该部分满分 40 分）。而对于那些英语基本功很扎实、想在考研英语考试中取得高分的考生来说，《考研英语阅读理解精读 100 篇（基础版）》是远远不够的。

为了满足各类考生的不同需求，经过 3 年多的努力之后，笔者终于编写完成了《考研英语阅读理解精读 100 篇（高分版）》。这本书的难度要比基础版高出一个层次。编写这本书的主要目的是为了帮助英语基本功优秀的考生反复演练各种考试技巧，在大量练习之后提高解题速度，以期在阅读理解部分达到 28 分以上的水平。

和《考研英语阅读理解精读 100 篇（基础版）》一样，本书的所有文章全部来自于英美国家的权威报纸杂志，主要包括 *Newsweek*, *Times*, *New York Times*, *Scientific American*, *Economist* 等。题目的命制思路也是完全仿照了历年考试的真题，所有题目已经被多位曾参加过研究生入学考试的名校在读研究生反复检测。希望本书可以为广大考生在考研英语复习的道路上保驾护航，也祝愿广大考生能够心想事成，在考试中取得好成绩！

印建坤

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Unit ONE

TEXT ONE

In technology today, there's the big three: Microsoft, Google, Apple. Today, Apple is perhaps the most successful company in the world. Google and Microsoft may get less attention and love, but they're still giant players in search and advertising (Google) and PC operating systems and software (Microsoft). Last week, the two *behemoths* released earnings. And the results suggest that the highly valuable enterprises are showing signs of maturation, and perhaps even age. At both companies, the core businesses that fueled impressive early growth are falling off. To compensate, Google is pushing into lower-*margin* related businesses.

Google's sagging earnings—accidentally released early because of human *clerical* error on the part of their filing firm—revealed two worrisome trends for the search-and-advertising giant. Some 96 percent of Google's revenue comes from selling ads and nearly 70 percent of that revenue comes from sites Google owns, like its search page. But Google is plowing cash into hardware like smartphones and tablets. Google CEO Larry Page said in a statement before a call with analysts that "we took a big bet on Android back in 2005," and that, today, "over half a billion Android devices" have been sold, with 1.3 million coming online every day.

This is all true, Android is the most popular smart phone standard in the world. No one doubts Android's growth or usefulness as a *counterweight* to Apple in smartphone operating systems. In the words of the Samsung ads, it's not just "the next big thing" but the big thing. But it's still not clear exactly how Google will make money from its *foray* into smartphone operating systems and handsets. Google's \$12.5 billion acquisition of Motorola, the handset maker, last May, took a big chunk out of the company's quarterly profits. This was the first quarter that the costs of the Motorola acquisition showed up on Google's earnings. Motorola also helps explain the most impressive number Google could report, a 45 percent growth in revenues over the year. Google's third-quarter revenue jumped from \$9.7 billion to \$14.1 billion, but \$2.58 billion of that came from Motorola—more than half.

Google's core Web-and-search business, despite falling off in profitability, still reported strong results. Revenues from websites Google owns came in at \$7.73 billion, about two thirds of Google's total revenue. Less payments to sites in Google's network for driving traffic to Google's ads, revenues came in at \$11.33 billion, a 15 percent jump from third quarter of 2011. That's not bad. But it turns out that Google is having to spend more to get traffic. Cost-per-click, the revenue generated by an advertiser every time a user clicks on an ad placed by Google, decreased 15 percent since this time last year.

Which helps explain the foray into hardware. Larry Page, Google's CEO, spent a good chunk of his remarks before the earnings call *hyping* Google's new hardware: the Nexus 7 and the Chromebook, the ultrathin laptop manufactured by Samsung that bears a certain *resemblance* to another company's offerings (it's also much, much cheaper).

But here's the problem: hardware is a low-margin, tough industry for everyone besides Apple. IBM, America's original high-tech innovative-growth company, got out of the PC business in 2005, while HP and Dell are struggling. And with the PC market coming under pressure from Apple and smartbooks, Microsoft—the original *hypergrowth* company—is under pressure and trying to find something else that works. Ironically, Microsoft has been aiming at one of the markets that Google dominates.

As Google and Microsoft *slug* it out in hardware, online advertising, and search in future, Apple sits in its walled garden, looking on with a mix of indifference and *glee*.





- From the first paragraph, we may infer that _____.
 [A] Microsoft is still the giant player in search and advertising
 [B] Google's core businesses had fueled impressive early growth
 [C] lower-margin related businesses would have a bright future
 [D] Google's revenue mainly comes from selling ads
- The word "sagging" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.
 [A] rising [B] descending
 [C] variable [D] steady
- What had Google done to push into lower-margin related businesses?
 [A] Google accidentally released its sagging earnings.
- We may infer from Google's practices that _____.
 [A] the acquisition of Motorola has slashed Google's revenue growth
 [B] Google's core business yields less profits than before
 [C] users click the mouse much than before
 [D] Google is still backing its foray into hardware
- The writer's attitude to Google's foray into hardware can be said as _____.
 [A] biased [B] objective
 [C] sympathetic [D] optimistic

文章剖析

本文主要讲述谷歌的核心业务开始下滑,它转而推进低利润业务。第一段概述微软、谷歌和苹果的地位,指出微软和谷歌的核心业务开始下滑,引出谷歌正在推进低利润业务的事实;第二、三段介绍谷歌投资低利润业务所采取的行动,如倚重安卓系统、收购摩托罗拉;第四段分析谷歌面临的业绩下滑的问题;第五、六段进一步分析谷歌向低利润的硬件投资的动向和面临的竞争压力;第七段指出谷歌与微软未来的竞争,以及苹果公司的观望态度。

词汇注释

behemoth *n.* 巨头; 巨兽; 庞然大物

clerical *adj.* 文书或办事员的; 教士的

foray *n.* (改变职业、活动的)尝试, 涉足; 突袭; 攻击

resemblance *n.* 相似; 相似之处

slug *v.* 重击; 偷懒; 动作迟缓

margin *n.* 利润; 边缘; 空白

counterweight *n.* 平衡力; 平衡物

hype *v.* 大肆宣传; 使...兴奋

hypergrowth *n.* 高速增长

glee *n.* 快乐; 欢欣

难句突破

① Google CEO Larry Page said in a statement before a call with analysts that "we took a big bet on Android back in 2005," and that, today, "over half a billion Android devices" have been sold, with 1.3 million coming online every day.

主体句式 ...Larry Page said in a statement...that...and that...

结构分析 本句是一个复合句,修饰成分较多。before a call with analysts 为时间状语。that...and that 同时作 said 的宾语,句末的 with + *n.* + 现在分词构成了介词短语,作伴随状语。

句子译文 谷歌的首席执行官拉里·佩奇在致电分析师之前的一次声明中说,"2005年,我们在安卓上下了一大笔赌注",今天,"5亿多安卓设备"已被销售出去,每天网上的订购量有130万件。

② As Google and Microsoft slug it out in hardware, online advertising, and search in future, Apple sits in its walled garden, looking on with a mix of indifference and glee.

主体句式 Apple sits in...





结构分析 这是一个复合句,是由 as 引导的时间状语句型,“slug it out”意思是“决一雌雄”,looking on with...是分词短语用作伴随状语。

句子译文 尽管未来谷歌和微软将在硬件、网络广告和搜索领域一决雌雄,苹果公司却端坐在“带有围墙的花园”里,用一种漠然和欣喜混杂的态度观望着。

题目分析

1. From the first paragraph, we may infer that _____.	1. 由第一段我们可以推断出_____。
[A] Microsoft is still the giant player in search and advertising	[A] 微软仍然是搜索和广告领域的泰斗
[B] Google's core businesses had fueled impressive early growth	[B] 谷歌的核心业务曾推动了其早期的显著发展
[C] lower-margin related businesses would have a bright future	[C] 低利润业务前景光明
[D] Google's revenue mainly comes from selling ads	[D] 谷歌的收益主要来自于销售广告

答案: B

难度系数: ☆☆☆

分析: 细节题。文章第一段主要讲述了微软、谷歌和苹果的地位,指出微软和谷歌的核心业务正在下滑,谷歌正在推动低利润的业务。选项 A 说“微软”仍然是搜索和广告领域的泰斗,而文中该句描述的是谷歌,因此可排除。文中只指出谷歌正在推动低利润业务,并未预测其前景光明,故 C 选项错误。选项 D 本身的表述是正确的,但是该表述是第二段的内容,明显与题意不符。只有 B 选项的表述最符合题意,故为答案。

2. The word “sagging” (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.	2. 单词 sagging(第二段第一行)最有可能的意思是_____。
[A] rising	[A] 上升的
[B] descending	[B] 下降的
[C] variable	[C] 多变的
[D] steady	[D] 稳定的

答案: B

难度系数: ☆☆☆

分析: 猜词题。文中第一段提到,上周谷歌和微软两巨头发布了利润情况,结果显示,推动其早期显著发展的核心业务正在下滑,为了弥补这一状况,谷歌正在推动低利润的业务。据此可推测,第二段的第一句指的应该是利润下降,起到承接上文的作用,因此 B 选项最符合题意,故为答案。

3. What had Google done to push into lower-margin related businesses?	3. 为了推进低利润业务,谷歌采取了什么行动?
[A] Google accidentally released its sagging earnings.	[A] 谷歌意外地公布了其利润下降。
[B] Google had bought over half a billion Android devices.	[B] 谷歌已买进五亿多安卓设备。
[C] Google is investing into hardware.	[C] 谷歌正在投资硬件。
[D] Google has devised a method to make money from its foray into smartphone operating systems and handsets.	[D] 谷歌已找到了一个方法,即通过涉足智能手机操作系统和手机来获利。

答案: C

难度系数: ☆☆☆

分析: 细节题。题目要求找出谷歌为了推进低利润业务所采取的行动。选项 A 很明显不是谷歌为了推进低利润业务而采取的行动,故排除。根据文章二、三段可知,谷歌正在向智能手机和平板电脑这样的硬件投资,开始侧重销售安卓系统,并收购摩托罗拉。因此 B 选项不符合题意。由第三段中的 it's still not clear exactly how Google will make money from... 可知,谷歌将如何从涉足智能手机操作系统和手机领域来获利,尚不得而知,故 D 选项错误。只有 C 选项最符合题意,故为答案。





4. We may infer from Google's practices that _____.	4. 我们可以从谷歌采取的行动中推知_____。
[A] the acquisition of Motorola has slashed Google's revenue growth	[A] 收购摩托罗拉削减了谷歌的收益增长
[B] Google's core business yields much less profits than before	[B] 谷歌的核心业务与以前相比获取的利润少多了
[C] users click the mouse much than before	[C] 用户点击鼠标的次数比以前多了
[D] Google is still backing its foray into hardware	[D] 谷歌仍在力推其在硬件领域的尝试

答案: D

难度系数: ☆☆☆

分析: 推理题。文章的第三段提到, 谷歌收购摩托罗拉使年收益率增长了 45%, 因此 A 选项错误。第四段提到, 谷歌的核心业务——网络搜索, 尽管收益率有所下滑, 但业绩依然不菲, 因此 B 选项在文中找不到依据。C 选项意为用户点击鼠标的次数比以前多了, 而文中讲述的是谷歌是以用户点击谷歌网页上的广告次数来产生利润的, 自去年此时以来利润下降了 15%, 故 C 选项错误。只有 D 选项可以由谷歌采取的一系列措施推断得出, 故为答案。

5. The writer's attitude to Google's foray into hardware can be said as _____.	5. 作者对谷歌涉足硬件领域的态度可以说是_____。
[A] biased	[A] 有偏见的
[B] objective	[B] 客观的
[C] sympathetic	[C] 同情的
[D] optimistic	[D] 乐观的

答案: B

难度系数: ☆☆

分析: 态度题。文中首先讲述了微软、谷歌和苹果的地位, 接着分析了谷歌开始进军低利润的硬件投资领域, 文章最后指出, 尽管未来谷歌和微软将在硬件、网络广告和搜索领域一决雌雄, 苹果公司却端坐在“带有围墙的花园”里, 用一种漠然和欣喜混杂的态度观望着。可见, 作者理性地分析了谷歌的处境, 但并没有明确表明自己的看法, 因此作者的态度是比较客观的。

参考译文

当今的科技领域有三大巨头: 微软、谷歌和苹果。目前, 苹果也许是世界上最成功的公司。虽然谷歌和微软可能受到较少的关注和喜爱, 但是谷歌依然是搜索和广告领域的泰斗, 微软仍然是电脑操作系统和软件方面的巨擘。上周, 谷歌和微软两巨头发布了其利润情况。结果显示, 这两个市值极高的公司正显露出成熟的迹象, 甚至可能是衰退的迹象。在这两个公司里, 推动其早期显著发展的核心业务正在下滑。为了弥补这一现状, 谷歌正在推进低利润的业务。

谷歌利润下降——这一消息意外提早公布是由于其文员在给公司归档文件时出现了失误——这透露出这个搜索和广告巨头令人担忧的两大趋势。谷歌约 96% 的收益来自于广告销售, 其中收益的近 70% 来自于谷歌旗下的网站, 比如搜索网页。但是谷歌正在向智能手机和平板电脑这样的硬件投资。谷歌的首席执行官拉里·佩奇在致电分析师之前的一次声明中说, “2005 年, 我们在安卓上下了一大笔赌注”, 今天, “5 亿多安卓设备”已被销售出去, 每天网上的订购量有 130 万件。

毋庸置疑, 安卓是世界上最受欢迎的智能机标准。作为能与苹果智能手机操作系统相抗衡的系统, 没有人怀疑安卓的发展或者有效性。用三星电子的广告词说, 它不仅是“明日之星”, 也是眼下的大热门。但是关于谷歌将如何通过涉足智能手机的操作系统和手机来获利, 仍不得而知。去年五月, 谷歌以 125 亿美元收购了手机制造商摩托罗拉, 花费了谷歌季度利润的一大部分。这是收购摩托罗拉的费用体现在谷歌利润情况中的第一个季度。摩托罗拉也诠释了谷歌报告中惊人的数字, 即年收益率增长了 45%。谷歌第三季度的收益从 97 亿美元跃至 141 亿美元, 但是其中 25.8 亿美元——超过一半的收益——来自于摩托罗拉。

谷歌的核心业务——网络搜索, 尽管收益率有所下滑, 但业绩依然不菲。来自于谷歌旗下网站的收入达到





了 77.3 亿美元, 约为谷歌总收益的三分之二。收费较少的是谷歌网络中将流量引向广告的网站, 其收益达到了 113.3 亿美元, 比 2011 年第三季度突增了 15%。这样的业绩还不错。但是结果证明, 谷歌不得不花费更多以获得流量。每点击一次的费用, 也就是用户每点击一次谷歌上投置的广告, 广告客户所带给谷歌的收益自去年此时以来利润就下降了 15%。

这也有助于解释谷歌涉足硬件领域的原因。拉里·佩奇是谷歌的首席执行官, 他在接到盈利电话之前大肆宣传谷歌新的硬件: Nexus 7 和 Chromebook。这些是三星制造的超薄笔记本电脑, 和其他公司的产品有一定的相似之处, 但它们的价格却更便宜。

但是还有一个问题: 对于任何一家公司, 除苹果之外, 硬件产业都是一个低利润且运营艰难的产业。IBM 是美国老牌的高科技创新型增长公司, 该公司在 2005 年退出了个人电脑行业, 而惠普公司和戴尔公司也正在挣扎。随着个人电脑市场受到了来自于苹果和智能机的压力, 微软这个最早高速发展的公司也面临着压力并尝试寻找其他可行的办法。具有讽刺意味的是, 微软正瞄准了谷歌主导的市场之一。

尽管未来谷歌和微软将在硬件、网络广告和搜索领域一决雌雄, 苹果公司却端坐在“带有围墙的花园”里, 用一种漠然和欣喜混杂的态度观望着。

TEXT TWO

He emerged, all of a sudden, in 1957: the most explosive new poetic talent of the English post-war era. Poetry specialised, at that moment, in the **wry** chronicling of the everyday. The poetry of Yorkshire-born Ted Hughes, first published in a book called *The Hawk in the Rain* when he was 27, was unlike anything written by his immediate **predecessors**. Driven by an almost Jacobean **rhetoric**, it had a visionary **fervour**. Its most eye-catching characteristic was Hughes's ability to get beneath the skins of animals: foxes, otters, pigs. These animals were the real thing all right, but they were also, **armorial** devices—symbols of the countryside and **lifeblood** of the earth in which they were rooted. It gave his work a raw, primal **stink**.

It was not only England that thought so, either. Hughes's book was also published in America, where it won the Galbraith Prize, a major literary award. But then, in 1963, Sylvia Plath, a young American poet whom he had first met at Cambridge University in 1956, and who became his wife in the summer of that year, committed suicide. Hughes was vilified for long after that, especially by feminists in America. In 1998, the year he died, Hughes broke his own self-imposed public silence about their relationship in a book of loose-weave poems called *Birthday Letters*. In this new and exhilarating collection of real letters, Hughes returns to the issue of his first wife's death, which he calls his “big and unmanageable event”. He felt his talent **muffled** by the perpetual **eavesdropping** upon his every move. Not until he decided to publish his own account of their relationship did the burden begin to lighten.

The analysis is raw, pained and ruthlessly self-aware. For all the moral torment, the writing itself has the same rush and vigour that possessed Hughes's early poetry. Some books of letters serve as a personalised historical chronicle. Poets' letters are seldom like that, and Hughes's are no exception. His are about a life of literary engagement: almost all of them include some musing on the state or the nature of writing, both Hughes's own or other people's. The **trajectory** of Hughes's literary career had him moving from obscurity to fame, and then, in the eyes of many, to life-long **notoriety**. These letters are filled with his wrestling with the consequences of being the part-private, part-public creature that he became, desperate to devote himself to his writing, and yet subject to endless invasions of his privacy.

Hughes is an **absorbing** and **intricate** commentator upon his own poetry, even when he is standing back from it and good-humouredly condemning himself for “its fantasticalia, its pretticipisms and its infinite verballifications”. He also believed, from first to last, that poetry had a special place in the education of children. “What kids need”, he wrote in a 1988 letter to the Secretary of State for Education in the Conservative Government, “is a headful[sic] of songs that are not songs but blocks of refined and achieved and exemplary language.” When that happens, children have “the guardian angel installed behind the tongue”. Lucky readers, big or small.



1. The poetry of Hughes's forerunners is characteristic of _____.
 [A] its natural, crude flavor
 [B] its distorted depiction of people's daily life
 [C] its penetrating sight
 [D] its fantastical enthusiasm
2. The word "vilified" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.
 [A] tortured [B] harassed
 [C] scolded [D] tormented
3. According to the third paragraph, Hughes's collection of letters are _____.
 [A] the exact reason responsible for both his fame and notoriety
 [B] personalized description of his double identity as a public and a private figure
 [C] reflections of his struggle between his literary devotion and the reality
 [D] his meditation and exploration on the literary world and the essence of literature
4. From the letters, we may find the cause of Hughes's internal struggle is _____.
 [A] his eager and unsatisfied passion for literature
 [B] that he is a part-private, part-public creature
 [C] that he is constrained by the fear of his privacy being exposed to the criticism of the public
 [D] the moral torment exerted by himself
5. By "lucky readers" in the last sentence, the author means _____.
 [A] children who are imparted with the beauty and wisdom of poetry
 [B] children who have a headful of fantastic and verbally perfect songs
 [C] children who own blocks of refined and achieved and exemplary language
 [D] children who are believed to have the guardian angel installed behind the tongue

文章剖析

本文讲述了英国著名诗人特德·休斯作品的特点和其所反映出来的诗人的一些情况。第一段讲述休斯诗歌的特色；第二段讲述诗人因其妻子的原因而编写了一部书信集的情况；第三段讲述这本书信集的特点和反映的情况；第四段讲述休斯对诗歌的看法和态度。

词汇注释

wry *adj.* 枯燥乏味的

rhetoric *n.* (措词、文体的)浮夸与修饰

armorial *adj.* 徽章的

stink *n.* 气息, 气味

muffle *vt.* 压抑, 阻止

notoriety *n.* 恶名, 臭名, 声名狼藉

intricate *adj.* 难以理解的

predecessor *n.* 前辈, 前任

fervour *n.* 热情

lifeblood *n.* 生命力或生命之源的力量

eavesdropping *n.* 偷听

trajectory *n.* 道路, 轨迹

absorbing *adj.* 吸引人的, 非常有趣的

难句突破

① But then, in 1963, Sylvia Plath, a young American poet whom he had first met at Cambridge University in 1956, and who became his wife in the summer of that year, committed suicide.

主体句式 But then Sylvia Plath... committed suicide.

结构分析 这是一个同位语带有定语从句的复合句。whom 和 who 引导的两个定语从句修饰 a young American poet, 整体作为 Sylvia Plath 的同位语。

句子译文 但是在 1963 年, 西尔维亚·普拉斯自杀了, 1956 年, 他在剑桥大学第一次见到这个年轻的美国诗人, 当年夏天成为了他的妻子。

② These letters are filled with his wrestling with the consequences of being the part-private, part-public creature





that he became, desperate to devote himself to his writing, and yet subject to endless invasions of his privacy.

主体句式 These letters are filled with his wrestling...

结构分析 这是一个简单句，难点在于最后两个形容词短语(desperate to devote himself to his writing, and yet subject to endless invasions of his privacy)的成分。这两个形容词短语用来修饰前面的名词 creature，而 creature 后面紧跟着的 that 引导的从句也是修饰它的定语从句。

句子译文 这些信中处处都显现出休斯因为自己成为半私人、半公开这样一种人物而反复挣扎的心理，他渴望全身心地投入文字当中，但私人空间又时时受到侵扰。

题目分析

1. The poetry of Hughes's forerunners is characteristic of _____.	1. 休斯之前的诗人们创作的诗歌的特点是_____。
[A] its natural, crude flavor	[A] 自然、原始的风味
[B] its distorted depiction of people's daily life	[B] 对人们日常生活的变形描写
[C] its penetrating sight	[C] 洞穿一切的视角
[D] its fantastical enthusiasm	[D] 梦幻式的热情

答案: B

难度系数: ☆☆☆

分析: 细节题。本文第一段讲述了休斯诗歌的特点。第一段第二句说明了当时的诗歌盛行的特色是 the wry chronicling of the everyday, 紧接着第三句就指出, 休斯的作品不同于他前辈的诗歌, 接下来的几句都是讲述休斯作品具体是什么特色。由此可以推理, 第二句所描写的就是其前人作品的特点, 是“对日常生活的变形描写”, 故选项 B 为正确答案。

2. The word "vilified" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.	2. vilified 这个词(第二段第四行)最有可能的意思是_____。
[A] tortured	[A] 折磨
[B] harassed	[B] 骚扰
[C] scolded	[C] 斥责
[D] tormented	[D] 折磨

答案: C

难度系数: ☆

分析: 猜词题。这个词的意思要根据上下文来推断。该词出现的前一句讲述休斯的妻子, 一位美国诗人自杀了。紧接着就说, 该事件发生后很长一段时间里, 美国的女权主义者对休斯采取了行动。后面又讲述了休斯在去世之前将他与妻子的关系以书信集的方式讲述出来, 直到这本集子出版, 他的负担才得以减轻。那么休斯一直背负着的就是一种精神负担, 这是由那些女权主义者造成的, 可能性比较大的就是一种精神上的谴责, 故答案 C 最为符合。

3. According to the third paragraph, Hughes's collection of letters are _____.	3. 从第三段可以得知, 休斯的书信集是_____。
[A] the exact reason responsible for both his fame and notoriety	[A] 同时给他带来声誉和恶名的直接原因
[B] personalized description of his double identity as a public and private figure	[B] 关于他作为一个公共人物和一个人这种双重身份的个性化描述





[C] reflections of his struggle between his literary devotion and the reality	[C] 他在文学信仰与现实间挣扎的反映
[D] his meditation and exploration on the literary world	[D] 他对文学世界的思考和探索

答案: D

难度系数: ☆☆☆☆

分析: 推理题。根据文章第三段, 休斯的这封信集和一般的书信集不同, 不是陈述自己的经历, 而是所有书信都包含有对自己或对别人作品的思考, 是对他的文学思想的展示。最后一句是说, 从这些书信中可以看出, 他是要把自己完全展示在作品中, 还是要维护个人隐私而苦苦挣扎过。从这些描述可以看出, 该书信集主要是对他的文学观点的一些表述, 从中可以看出他的思想发展历程, 因此答案 D 最符合。A 和 B 选项与第二段关系较为密切, 因此与本题无关。选项 C 看似有理, 但要注意休斯并不是在文学与现实之间的挣扎, 而是一种在文学世界中探索的痛苦挣扎。

4. From the letters, we may find the cause of Hughes's internal struggle is _____.	4. 由休斯的书信可以看出, 休斯内心挣扎的原因在于 _____。
[A] his eager and unsatisfied passion for literature	[A] 他对文学的那种热切和无法满足的激情
[B] that he is a part-private, part-public creature	[B] 他是一个半隐秘、半公开的人物
[C] that he is constrained by the fear of his privacy being exposed to the criticism of the public	[C] 他在文学创作中担心自己的私人生活被暴露在公众批评之中
[D] the moral torment exerted by himself	[D] 他加在自己身上的道德折磨

答案: C

难度系数: ☆☆☆

分析: 细节题。题干要求找出休斯内心挣扎的原因, 这在第三段最后一句中有所提及。文章指出, 书信中处处都流露出休斯和自己半隐密、半公开这么一个双重身份进行斗争的印迹: 一方面他想完全投入创作, 而另一方面又担心自己的隐私会受到侵害。可以看出, 休斯内心之所以挣扎, 是由于他一面想要在作品中展示自己, 而在现实中又想保护自己的隐私, 因此答案 C 最为符合。

5. By "lucky readers" in the last sentence, the author means _____.	5. 文章最后一句话中的“幸运的读者”指的是 _____。
[A] children who are imparted with the beauty and wisdom of poetry	[A] 那些被灌输了诗歌是优美的和智慧的这种概念的孩子
[B] children who have a headful of fantastic and verbally perfect songs	[B] 那些脑子里装满了精彩、优美歌曲的孩子
[C] children who own blocks of refined and achieved and exemplary language	[C] 那些会讲精致、优雅的语言的孩子
[D] children who are believed to have the guardian angel installed behind the tongue	[D] 那些语言能力高超的孩子

答案: A

难度系数: ☆☆☆

分析: 细节题。理解这句话需要结合上下文, 文章最后一段主要是讲述休斯认为诗歌在教育孩子方面发挥着特殊的作用, 他认为孩子需要的是诗歌, 是精致、完美的语言, 如果真的拥有这些了, 那么孩子的语言能力就会出神入化, 那他们就是幸运的读者了。虽然四个答案都仿佛正确, 但从根本上来说, 是因为读诗, 孩子才会拥有以上所说的一切, 才是幸运的, 而且本段也着重强调诗歌对于教育孩子的重要性。因此, 最佳答案为 A。





参考译文

1957年,他横空出世,成为战后英国最具爆炸性的诗坛天才。当时,诗歌的主要题材皆是日常生活中乏味的琐事。但出生在约克郡的特德·休斯的作品却与其前辈截然不同,他27岁时在名为《雨中的鹰》一书中发表了第一首诗。受詹姆士一世风格的影响,其诗歌呈现出一种梦幻般的激情,其最显著的特点是,休斯可以描述动物外表下面的东西,无论是狐狸、水獭还是猪。这些动物的确是真实的,但同时又是标志性的,代表着乡村,代表着它们植根的地球的生命之源。正是这一点赋予了其作品一种野性和原始的气息。

这一点不仅仅在英国得到认同。休斯的书也在美国出版,并且赢得了一项重要的文学奖——加尔布雷思奖。但是在1963年,西尔维亚·普拉斯自杀了,1956年他在剑桥大学第一次见到这个年轻的美国诗人,当年夏天成为了他的妻子。这之后很长的时间里,休斯都受到人们的谴责,尤其遭到美国女权主义者的抨击。1998年,也就是休斯去世的那一年,他在自己一本名为《生日信札》的结构松散的诗集中公开了他俩的关系,打破了自己一直以来的缄默。在这本令人兴奋的新书信集中,休斯回忆了他第一个妻子的死,称此事对于他来说是“难以处理的大事情”。他感觉自己的一举一动都受到监视,他的天赋因而受到了制约。直到决定公开自己与妻子的关系后,他身上的负担才得以减轻。

他的自我剖析自然、饱含痛苦,极具自知之明。尽管书中竭尽所能地表达了其精神上的苦痛,但文字本身却具有休斯早期诗作的激情和活力。某些书信集只是个人经历的记录而已,但是诗人的书信集中却不同,休斯的也不例外。他的书信集中描写了其文学生涯:几乎所有的书信都有关于写作状态或写作性质的思考,有他自己的,也有别人的。休斯的文学生命轨迹是从无名到闻名,而后,在众人看来又经历了漫长的名誉扫地的阶段,直到生命的尽头。这些信中处处都显现出休斯因自己成为半私人、半公开这样一种人物而反复挣扎的心理,他渴望全身心地投入文字当中,但私人空间又时时受到侵扰。

有意思而令人费解的是,休斯还对自己的诗歌进行评论,他甚至还以局外人的身份来看待自己的作品,幽默地批评自己的诗歌“有空想色彩、唯美且咬文嚼字”。他还从始至终坚信,诗歌在教育孩子方面有特殊的作用。1988年,他在给保守党政府教育部长的一封信中这样写道:“孩子们需要的是满脑子的歌曲,其实也不是歌曲,而是精致、优秀、堪称楷模的语言。”如果真能做到这样,那么孩子们的“语言能力就会炉火纯青了”。真是幸运的读者,不管是成人还是孩子。

TEXT THREE

Controlled bleeding or cauterisation? That was the unappealing choice facing UBS, a Swiss bank which has been badly hurt by the **carnage** in America's mortgage market. The bank opted for the latter. First it opened the wound, by announcing a **hefty** \$10 billion **write-down** on its exposure to subprime-infected debt. UBS now expects a loss for the fourth quarter, which ends this month. Then came the hot iron: news of a series of measures to **shore up** the bank's capital base, among them investments from sovereign-wealth funds in Singapore and the Middle East.

Bad news had been expected. UBS's third-quarter write-down of over SFr4 billion in October looked overly optimistic compared with more aggressive **markdowns** at other banks such as Citigroup and Merrill Lynch. Steep falls in the market value of subprime debt since the end of the third quarter made it certain that UBS would take more pain, given its sizeable exposure to toxic collateralised-debt obligations (CDOs). Analysts at Citigroup were predicting in November that write-downs of up to SFr14 billion were possible.

Why then did this new batch of red ink still come as a shock? The answer lies not in the scale of the overall loss, more in UBS's decision to take the hit in one go. The bank's mark-to-model approach to valuing its subprime-related holdings had been based on payments data from the underlying mortgage loans. Although these data show a worsening in credit quality, the deterioration is slower than mark-to-market valuations, which have the effect of instantly crystallising all expected future losses.





Thanks to this gradualist approach, UBS had been expected to take write-downs in managed *increments* of SFr2 billion-3 billion over a period of several quarters. It now appears that the bank has incorporated market values into its model, sending its fourth-quarter write-downs into orbit. The change of approach may be on the advice of auditors and regulators but it is more likely to reflect a desire by UBS's bosses to avoid months of speculation about the bank's exposure, something that Marcel Rohner, the chief executive, described as "distracting".

In a particular *indignity* for a bank long associated with conservatism, concerns about the level of UBS's capital ratio had even started to surface. Hence the moves to strengthen its tier-one capital, an important measure of bank *solidity*, by SFr19.4 billion, a great deal more than the write-down. The majority of that money will come from sovereign-wealth funds, the white knights of choice for today's bank in distress. Singapore's GIC, which manages the city-state's foreign reserves, has *pledged* to buy SFr11 billion-worth of convertible bonds in UBS; an unnamed Middle Eastern investor will put in a further SFr2 billion. UBS will also raise money by selling treasury shares, and save cash by issuing its 2007 dividend in the form of shares. Its capital ratio is expected to end up above 12% in the fourth quarter, a strong position.

Hopeful talk of lines being drawn under the subprime crisis has been a feature of banks' quarterly reporting since September. Marrying bigger-than-expected write-downs with bigger-than-expected *boosts* to capital looks like the right treatment in this environment. But UBS still cannot be sure that its problems are over. Further deterioration in its subprime asset values is possible; the broader economic impact of the credit *crunch* is unclear; and the damage to the bank's reputation cannot yet be quantified. The patient still needs watching.

1. The author uses the metaphor "hot iron" to imply that _____.

- [A] UBS again becomes a victim of America's mortgage market
- [B] UBS's capital base has obtained adequate financial support to digest its debt
- [C] those measures will forcefully stop UBS from further loss
- [D] good news from those measures would prevent UBS from bankruptcy

2. Compared with the mark-to-market valuations, the mark-to-model approach could _____.

- [A] slow down the worsening in credit quality
- [B] present the effect of instantly crystallization of all expected future loss
- [C] show data against a worsening the credit quality
- [D] accelerate the deterioration in credit quality

3. The reason that Marcel Rohner thought the change of

approach was "distracting" is _____.

- [A] this change was unexpected to take place in such a situation
- [B] this change was result of the advice of auditors and regulators
- [C] this change was not favorite to UBS's speculation about the bank's exposure
- [D] this change was taken to make people dispel their guess

4. The phrase "the white knights" (Line 4, Paragraph 5) most probably means _____.

- [A] rich people
- [B] wealthy saviors
- [C] generous investors
- [D] brave fighters

5. The author's attitude towards UBS's future is _____.

- [A] optimistic
- [B] pessimistic
- [C] uncertain
- [D] none of the above

文章分析

本篇文章介绍了 UBS 银行目前面临的困境以及为摆脱困境而采取的一系列措施。第一段讲述 UBS 银行在面对困境时做出了强行解决的选择;第二段讲述 UBS 银行目前面临的不利的因素;第三段和第四段分析了其估值的方式;第五段讲述 UBS 银行为解决资金困难而采取的一系列措施;第六段分析 UBS 银行面临的一些问题。



词汇注释

- carnage** *n.* 大屠杀, 残杀

write-down *n.* [会计]账面价值的故意降低

markdowns *n.* 削价

distracting *adj.* 转移注意力的

solidity *n.* 可靠性

boost *n.* 增加, 提高
- hefty** *adj.* 异常大的, 相当多的

shore up 支持

increment *n.* 增加, 增量

indignity *n.* 轻蔑, 侮辱, 侮辱的行为

pledge *vi.* 保证, 发誓; 抵押, 典当

crunch *n.* 危急情况, 紧急状态

难句突破

① Then came the hot iron: news of a series of measures to shore up the bank's capital base, among them investments from sovereign-wealth funds in Singapore and the Middle East.

主从句式 Then came the hot iron...

结构分析 这是一个有复杂同位语的简单句。news of... 是前面 the hot iron 的同位语, to shore up the bank's capital base 是不定式短语作定语, 修饰前面的 measures, 而后面的 among them...也是用来修饰 measures 的, 即具体介绍其中的一些措施。

句子译文 紧接着就传来了热点议题: 报道说, 有一系列的措施来支持银行的资本基础, 其中就有来自新加坡和中东的君主财富基金的投资。

② The change of approach may be on the advice of auditors and regulators but it is more likely to reflect a desire by UBS's bosses to avoid months of speculation about the bank's exposure, something that Marcel Rohner, the chief executive, described as "distracting".

主从句式 The change of approach may be... but...

结构分析 这是一个并列句, but 引导的分句比较复杂, 不定式短语 to avoid... 作前面 a desire 的定语, 而 something that...是 a desire 的同位语, 该同位语中又包含了一个定语从句。

句子译文 改变方法可能是审计员或调节员建议的, 但更反映了 UBS 的高层要避免数月来对银行曝光的猜测——这被首席执行官 Marcel Rohner 形容为“转移注意力(的方案)”。

题目分析

1. The author uses the metaphor "hot iron" to imply that _____.	1. 作者用“热烙铁”这个比喻来暗示_____。
[A] UBS again becomes a victim of America's mortgage market	[A] UBS 再次成为了美国抵押贷款市场的受害者
[B] UBS's capital base has obtained adequate financial support to digest is debt	[B] UBS 的资本基础已经得到了足够的财政支持, 用以消化其债务
[C] those measures will forcefully stop UBS from further loss	[C] 这些措施会强行让 UBS 避免遭受进一步的损失
[D] good news from those measures would prevent UBS from bankruptcy	[D] 这些措施带来的好消息会防止 UBS 破产

答案: C

难度系数: ☆☆☆

分析: 细节题。作者将一系列的措施比喻为“热烙铁”, 而这些措施又是在为 UBS 提供资金, 是一些好的措施, 这个比喻让人费解。但结合第一段的上下文就可以理解, 文章第一段开头就摆出 UBS 面临的抉择, 是有控制地“流血”还是“被灼伤”, UBS 选择了后者, 先是将伤口裸露出来, 接着就来了“热烙铁”。