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前 言

词汇和阅读一直是让考研学生头疼的两大问题,然而纯粹的词汇书很容易让人觉得单调并且乏味,而单纯地做阅读理解题又不去记忆单词实际上也是在做无用功。本书将记忆单词和攻克阅读完美结合,通过阅读优美文章来记忆单词,既能提高阅读能力又可记住核心词汇,一箭双雕。实际上,单词的记忆只有在实际运用中才能得到巩固,但随便一本阅读书并不能涵盖所有考研核心词汇,且往往涉及太多超纲词汇,这也给考生增加了不必要的负担,不但会打击积极性,而且也起不到巩固学习的目的。

本书则为考生精选难度适宜的文章,通过百篇具有趣味性、可读性的精美文章贯穿考研核心单词,让考生既能感受阅读的氛围,又能牢记考研单词。

核心词汇,分类记忆

为了在最大程度上减轻考生的学习负担,编者将近20年的历年真题试卷通过电脑查词程序,选择核心词汇的出现频率。按每个单词的重要性安排其在书中的位置,核心词汇在文中标出并在文后的“核心词库”中给出其详细用法说明。对于那些词义单一、用法简单、中学时已经熟识的2000余条简单单词,则只给出大纲词义,供考生复习。此外我们还为学有余力的考生准备了一部分常在考研考试中出现或重点预测中会出现的600多个超纲词汇。考生可以根据自己的实际需要学习备考,希望这些超纲单词能够为大家夺取高分铺平道路。

文章新颖,实用有趣

书中选用的所有文章的题材、体裁及难度均与考试中出现的文章类似,且内容新颖有趣,可读性强。通过阅读这些文章,考生不仅能提高自己阅读理解的速度和能力,还能获得各类前沿新知。编者将所选文章按题材分为52个单元,考生可以以单元为单位来练习阅

读和记忆单词。

重点单词 强化记忆

根据艾宾浩斯记忆曲线,我们知道,熟记单词的一个很重要方法就是不断的重复。但是很多同学都不喜欢回头看以前的单词,大家更喜欢看新的单词,这样会比较有“成就感”,但往往是老的单词更需要反复记忆。针对这点,我们在编排文章的时候,有意让一些重点的核心单词反复在文章中出现,比如 community 这类在考研阅读中常出现的词,在本书的文章中频率很高,这样的安排可以使考生对重点单词强化记忆,而且可以帮助大家掌握这个单词的不同用法,让大家在不知不觉中将重点词汇一一牢记。

相关词汇 归纳记忆

对于那些既不属于简单,也不属于超纲范围的词汇,在文章中也没有出现的词汇,我们按照每单元文章内容对其进行分类,在相关词汇栏目列出。这样考生不仅可以将所有重要词汇一网打尽,还可以按意群分类成串记忆相关的核心词汇。

在赏析美文、记忆单词之余我们还为考生精选了一些词汇练习,帮助考生巩固所学核心词汇。愿大家在感受到使用本书时的便利性 & 实用性的同时,能够在词汇量及阅读能力方面有突飞猛进的增长!

在本书的编辑过程中,世纪友好工作室的蒋志华老师以及王珂、展萍、刘晓光、王宏、王发明、张利辉等同事对本书的结构及编排提供了大量的帮助,在此特向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2007年1月

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核心词汇

Unit 1

Passage 1

There's a lot of information technology packed between the leather cheeks of your wallet: cheque cards, credit cards, travel cards, phone cards. The world of finance in particular has come up with numerous devices that have made their way into our back pocket—to make it easier to spend, but, just as important, to keep track. The number of financial transactions in the UK has risen enormously in recent years. Excluding small daily cash deals, there are now more than 1,000 transactions per person annually. And for every one a record must be made of the sum, the parties involved and the purpose.

Plastic money(信用卡) is big business: there are more than 420 million Visa cards alone on the planet, worth something in the region of \$700 billion, and the total of plastic transactions is expected to reach \$4.8 billion in Britain by the end of the century. Common to all cards is that they are made of PVC(plastic) and have magnetic strip on the back—the same stuff as video tape. On most strips, information(such as the current account number)is encoded by laser on two or three tracks. What is never recorded on the strip is the PIN(personal identification number)—the holder's secret password for withdrawing money.

When a card is placed in an ATM, a motorized reader scans the magnetic strip, requests the user's PIN, checks the balance and, all being well, withdraw the money. If the user enters three wrong PINs, the card is retained and recorded stolen.

As today's technology goes, the magnetic strip that allows all this to happen is pretty primitive: OK for travel cards and season tickets, but not a reliable anti-security measure. It can be read by simple scanning machines that can be bought over the counter at electronic stores.

With the introduction of smart cards and electronic money, security will cease to be a problem—at least for a while—and all other cards will be irrelevant(不相关的). The wallet of the future may be slimmer, but the data in it will be denser than ever.

(字数 362)

Passage 2

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable prices, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labor, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: without advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television license would need to be doubled and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 per cent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy. Apart from the fact that twenty-seven Acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it



represents good value.

Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community than any other force I can think of.

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

If its message were confined merely to information—and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the color of a shirt is subtly persuasive—advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

(字数 359)

核心词库

cheek [tʃi:k] n. 面颊, 脸 ;[pl.] 器具两侧成对的部件

☞ 例句 :One of the checks of the vice was broken. 老虎钳的钳嘴坏了一个。

device [di'vaɪs] n. 装置, 设备, 仪表, 方法, 设计

☞ 例句 :Their proposal was only a device to confuse the opposition. 他们的提议不过是用来迷惑对手的伎俩而已。

transaction [træn'zækʃən] n. 办理, 处理, 交易, 事务

☞ 例句 :Most transactions are processed by computer at our Head Office. 在我们的总公司, 大部分交易都是由电脑处理完成的。

exclude [iks'klud] vt. 拒绝, 把……排除在外

☞ 例句 :Frank belongs to a country club that once excluded blacks and Jews from membership. 弗兰克是一家乡村俱乐部的会员, 该俱乐部曾经不接纳黑人及犹太人入会。

☞ 派生 :exclusive(a. 专有的) ;exclusion(n. 排除)

sum [sʌm] n. 总数 和 vt. 合计 总计

☞ 例句 :Apple has spent huge sums in its drive to penetrate new markets. 苹果公司在打入新市场方面投入了巨额资金。

visa ['vi:zə] n. 签证

☞ 用法 :Visa Cards 维萨信用卡

☞ 例句 :My visa expired on June 30 ,2007. 我的签证 2007 年 6 月 30 号到期。

region ['ri:dʒən] n. 地区 区域 范围

☞ 例句 :The government offered a grant somewhere in the region of \$ 25 000 for us. 政府为我们提供了大约 25 000 美元的基金。

☞ 派生 regional(a. 地区的 地方的)

strip [stri:p] n. 条 带

☞ 例句 :There was a strip of land suitable for cultivating flowers in the backyard. 后院里有一块狭长的地很适合种花。

stuff [stʌf] n. 原料 材料

☞ 例句 :Do you have any of that clean plastic stuff to cover food with ? 你有用来盖食物的干净塑料布吗 ?

laser ['leizə] n. 激光

☞ 例句 :The operation was performed by using a laser. 手术使用激光进行。

identify [ai'dentifai] vt. /vi. 识别 鉴别 把.....和.....看成一样

☞ 用法 identify with 把.....与.....等同

☞ 例句 :Someone always bears the attempt to identify crime with poverty and social problems. 总有一些人试图把犯罪与贫困和社会问题等同起来。

☞ 派生 identification(n. 识别 鉴别)

withdraw [wið'drɔ:] vt. 缩回 退出 提取(钱) vi. 缩回 退出

☞ 例句 :You can withdraw up to \$ 1000 from any cash machine with this credit card. 使用这张信用卡 您可以在任何取



款机上提取不超过 1000 美元的现金。

☞ 派生 : withdrawal (n. 取回, 提款, 撤退, 撤军)

scan [skæn] vt. 细看, 审视, 浏览, 扫描 n. 扫描

☞ 例句 : The detective's eyes scan the room for any other exit. 侦探用目光审视着整个房间, 以寻找其他的出口。

retain [ri'tein] vt. 保持, 保留

☞ 例句 : Many local residents want to retain the existing character of the area. 很多当地居民希望保留该地区现有的特色。

primitive ['prɪmɪtɪv] a. 原始的, 早期的

☞ 例句 : The local hospital care is rather primitive and unreliable. 当地的医疗服务非常落后, 也不可靠。

counter ['kauntə] n. 柜台, 计数器 vt. /vi. 抵制, 反击 a. 相反的 ad. 相反

☞ 例句 : I work at the check-out counter. 我在收银台工作。

dense [dens] a. 浓厚的, 密集的, 稠密的

☞ 例句 : The middle-aged man pushed through in dense crowds. 那位中年男子从密集的人群里挤了过去。

assist [ə'sɪst] vt. /vi. 帮助, 援助

☞ 用法 : assist in 帮助

☞ 例句 : Lily has always been willing to assist those who are in need. 莉莉总是乐于助人。

You will be employed to assist in the development of new equipment. 你将受雇去帮助研发新的仪器设备。

☞ 派生 : assistance (n. 帮助, 援助) assistant (n. 助手 a. 辅助的)

distribute [dɪ'strɪbjʊ:t] vt. 散布

☞ 例句 : The agency will distribute the food parcels among several countries that were stricken by the earthquake. 该机构将向遭受地震袭击的几个国家分发食品救援物资。

☞ 派生 : distribution (n. 分配, 分布)

thereby [ˌðeə'baɪ] ad. 因此, 从而

☞ 例句 : Bruce became a citizen of Britain in 1978, thereby gaining

the right to vote. 布鲁斯于1978年成为英国公民从而有了选举权。

export [ik'spɔ:t] vt. /vi. 输出, 出口 n. 输出, 出口, 出口商品

☞ 例句 :The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. 由于伊拉克暂停了石油出口, 油价本周再次攀升。

ensure [in'ʃuə] vt. 确保, 保证

☞ 例句 :The police has taken all the necessary steps to ensure the safety of the hostages. 警方已经采取了所有必要措施以保证人质安全。

therefore ['ðeəfɔ:] ad. 因此, 所以

☞ 例句 :I've never been to Thailand and therefore I don't know much about it. 我从未去过泰国, 所以对它不太了解。

license ['laisəns] n. 许可证, 执照

☞ 用法 :Drive's License 驾驶执照

☞ 例句 :Dr. Stone has held a license to practice medicine for 21 years. 斯通医生已经执照行医了21年。

tube [tju:b, tu:b] n. [美俚]电视, 地铁

☞ 例句 :The tube crash brought great chaos to London. 那次地铁相撞在伦敦造成了巨大混乱。

guarantee [ɪgə'ren'ti: ; ɔ:gə'ren'ti:] n. /vt. 担保, 保证

☞ 例句 :They offer a two-year guarantee on all their electrical goods. 他们为自己的电器商品提供两年的质量保证。

parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] n. 国会, 议会

☞ 例句 :The parliament will hold a second round of voting on Friday. 国会将于星期五举行第二轮投票表决。

govern ['gʌvən] vt. 统治, 管理, 支配, 约束

☞ 例句 :His resignation provides Jack with a chance to govern the company more effectively. 他的辞职给杰克提供了一个更有效地管理公司的机会。

term [tə:m] n. 学期, 期限, [pl.]条款, 术语



☞ 用法 in terms of 依据 ;在……方面 ;用……措词 ;in the long term 长期 ;in the short term 短期

☞ 例句 :The current shortage of teachers is a long-term rather than a cyclical problem. 与其说目前教师的短缺是一个反复出现的问题 ,倒不如说是一个长期问题。

The both sides reached an identity of view in terms of urban construction. 双方就城市建设问题达成一致。

This policy is helpful in the short term but unviable in the long term. 这个政策短期内是有用的 ,但时间一长就不行了。

misleading [,mis'li:diŋ] a. 易误解的 ,令人误解的 ,骗人的

☞ 例句 :The authorities received a misleading phone warning. 当局接到了一个欺骗性的电话警告。

inferior [in'fiəriə] a. 次等的 ,差的 ,次的

☞ 用法 :(be) inferior to 比……差

☞ 例句 :California oil is a heavier and inferior grade of oil , compared with other crude oils. 与其他原油相比 ,加利福尼亚石油浓度大 ,等级低。

Some people view American wines as inferior in quality to European wines. 一些人认为美国葡萄酒的品质低于欧洲葡萄酒的品质。

consistent [kən'sistənt] a. 坚持的 ,一贯的 ;一致的 相符的

☞ 例句 :This is not Tim's consistent pattern of behavior. 这不是蒂姆一贯的行事方式。

☞ 派生 consistently(ad. 总是 ,一贯地) consistency(n. 一致性 ,连贯 ,黏稠度)

proof [pru:f] n. 证据 ,证明

☞ 例句 :Nobody would believe this without proof. 没有证据就不会有人相信这件事。

community [kə'mju:nəti] n. 同一地区的全体居民 ,社会 ,社区 ,共同体



7. I scanned the beach _____ familiar faces.
A) for B) of C) from D) by
8. The American dream is most _____ during the periods of productivity and wealth generated by American capitalism. (1999)
A) plausible B) patriotic C) primitive D) partial
9. Would you be kind enough to assist me _____ a small experiment?
A) for B) in C) on D) of
10. Clothes and blankets have been distributed _____ the refugees.
A) of B) for C) among D) between
11. He redesigned the process, thereby _____ the company thousands of dollars.
A) saving B) save C) to save D) saved
12. We must _____ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible. (1990)
A) assure B) secure C) ensure D) issue
13. The patient has been _____ of the safety of the operation. (1992)
A) assured B) guaranteed C) entrusted D) confirmed
14. Their performance was inferior _____ that of other teams.
A) from B) to C) by D) as
15. Prof. White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to _____ myself of every chance to improve my English. (1999)
A) assure B) inform C) avail D) notify



答案速查

BBBDD CAABC ACABC



相关词汇

- advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] a. 高级的, 先进的, 前进的
- brandy ['brændi] n. 白兰地酒
- cashier [kæ'ʃiə] n. 收银员, 出纳员

- champagne [ʃæm'peɪn] n. 香槟酒
- crisp [krisp] a. 脆的, 易碎的
- embed [im'bed] vt. 把.....嵌入(插入)
- duplicate [ˈdju:plɪkət ;US'du:pləkət] n. 复制品, 副本 a. 复制的, 二倍的
- expire [ɪk'spaɪə] vi. 期满(期限)终止 断气 死亡 vt. 呼气
- forge [fɔ:dʒ] vt. 锻造 伪造 vi. 稳步前进 n. 锻工车间 锻炉
- humorous [ˈhju:mərəs] a. 幽默的, 诙谐的
- installment [ɪn'stɔ:lmənt] n. 分期付款, 分期交付;(连载的)一集(分期付款的)一期
- latent [ˈleɪtənt] a. 潜在的, 潜伏的, 不易察觉的
- lure [luə] vt. 吸引, 诱惑 n. 诱惑物, 诱饵, 鱼饵
- luxury [ˈlʌkʃəri] n. 奢侈, 华贵, 奢侈品
- mortgage [ˈmɔ:ɡɪdʒ] n. 抵押(借款) vt. 抵押(借款)
- patron [ˈpeɪtrən] n. 赞助人, 保护人
- propaganda [ˌprɒpə'gændə] n. 宣传
- scatter [ˈskætə] vt. 散布(使人或动物)散开 驱散 vi. 散开
- soar [sɔ:] vi. 猛增 升腾(情绪、期望等)高涨 高耸 屹立
- spur [spɜ:] n. 靴刺, 马刺 刺激, 刺激物 vt. 刺激, 激励
☞ 用法 spur economic growth 促进经济发展
- succession [sək'sesjən] n. 连续, 系列 继任 继承
☞ 用法 in succession 连续地 a succession of 一系列的 in succession to 接替.....的(地) 继承.....的(地)
- tag [tæg] n. 标签, 货签 vt. 贴标签于 vt. 驯服, 制服
- trademark [ˈtreɪdmɑ:k] n. 商标
- triple [ˈtripl] a. 三部分的, 三方的, 三倍的, 三重的 vt. /vi. (使)增至三倍
- warrant [ˈwɒrənt] n. 授权 根据 证明 vt. 保证 辩解 批准
- whisky/whiskey [ˈ(h)wɪski] n. 威士忌酒 a. 威士忌酒的



Unit 2

Passage 1

In recent years , railroads have been combining with each other , merging into supersystems , causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995 , the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year , after a series of mergers is completed , just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly , they argue , is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances , such as coal , chemicals , and grain , trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such “ captive ” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief , but the process is expensive , time consuming , and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate , they argue , shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so , leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping

up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters (裁判, 仲裁者) of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its rising traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

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Passage 2

To understand the failings of existing farm programs, it's important to understand the roots of the current farm crisis. At the heart of the problem is money—how much there is and how much it costs to borrow.

A farmer is a debtor almost by definition. In my own state, it's not unusual for a wheat farmer with 1,000 acres to owe several hundred thousand dollars for land and machinery. In addition to making payments on these loans, it's common for such a farmer to borrow about \$40,000 each spring to cover fertilizer, fuel, seed, and other operating expenses. The months before the harvest will be anxious ones as the farmer contemplates all the things that could bring: financial hardship, bad weath-