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考研英语

真题详解与命题预测

12套真题 + 3套预测 + 2000核心词 + 150分钟名师串讲

中国人民大学 郭崇兴 主编

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2013

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考研英语

真题详解与命题预测

12套真题 + 3套预测

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2001 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

Section I Use of English

Direction:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 1 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 2 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 3 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 4 and will strictly control the amount of 5 that can be given to a case 6 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, Chairman of the House of Commons Media Select Committee, Lord Irvine said he 7 with a committee report this year which said that self-regulation did not 8 sufficient control.

9 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 10 of media protest when he said the 11 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 12 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 13 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 14 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 15 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

“Press freedoms will be in safe hands 16 our British judges,” he said. Witness payments became an 17 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 18 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 19 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 20 guilty verdicts.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A]as to | [B]for instance | [C]in particular | [D]such as |
| 2. [A]tightening | [B]intensifying | [C]focusing | [D]fastening |
| 3. [A]sketch | [B]rough | [C]preliminary | [D]draft |
| 4. [A]illogical | [B]illegal | [C]improbable | [D]improper |
| 5. [A]publicity | [B]penalty | [C]popularity | [D]peculiarity |
| 6. [A]since | [B]if | [C]before | [D]as |
| 7. [A]sided | [B]shared | [C]complied | [D]agreed |
| 8. [A]present | [B]offer | [C]manifest | [D]indicate |
| 9. [A]Release | [B]Publication | [C]Printing | [D]Exposure |
| 10. [A]storm | [B]rage | [C]flare | [D]flash |
| 11. [A]translation | [B]interpretation | [C]exhibition | [D]demonstration |
| 12. [A]better than | [B]other than | [C]rather than | [D]sooner than |
| 13. [A]changes | [B]makes | [C]sets | [D]turns |
| 14. [A]binding | [B]convincing | [C]restraining | [D]sustaining |
| 15. [A]authorized | [B]credited | [C]entitled | [D]qualified |
| 16. [A]with | [B]to | [C]from | [D]by |
| 17. [A]impact | [B]incident | [C]inference | [D]issue |
| 18. [A]stated | [B]remarked | [C]said | [D]told |
| 19. [A]what | [B]when | [C]which | [D]that |
| 20. [A]assure | [B]confide | [C]ensure | [D]guarantee |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Each of the texts below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Text 1

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

21. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as _____.
[A] sociology and chemistry [B] physics and psychology
[C] sociology and psychology [D] physics and chemistry
22. We can infer from the passage that _____.
[A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation
[B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
[C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
[D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones
23. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate _____.
[A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation
[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study

- [C]the change of policies in scientific publications
 [D]the discrimination of professionals against amateurs
24. The direct reason for specialisation is _____.
 [A]the development in communication [B]the growth of professionalisation
 [C]the expansion of scientific knowledge [D]the splitting up of academic societies

Text 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

25. Digital divide is something _____.
 [A]getting worse because of the Internet [B]the rich countries are responsible for
 [C]the world must guard against [D]considered positive today
26. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it _____.
 [A]offers economic potentials [B]can bring foreign funds
 [C]can soon wipe out world poverty [D]connects people all over the world
27. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of _____.
 [A]providing financial support overseas [B]preventing foreign capital's control
 [C]building industrial infrastructure [D]accepting foreign investment
28. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on _____.
 [A]how well developed it is electronically
 [B]whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
 [C]whether it adopts America's industrial pattern
 [D]how much control it has over foreign corporations

Text 3

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low level findings about factual errors and spelling

and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] Needs of the readers all over the world.
- [B] Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
- [C] Origins of the declining newspaper industry.
- [D] Aims of a journalism credibility project.

30. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____.

- [A] quite trustworthy
- [B] somewhat contradictory
- [C] very illuminating
- [D] rather superficial

31. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____.

- [A] working attitude
- [B] conventional lifestyle
- [C] world outlook
- [D] educational background

32. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____.

- [A] failure to realize its real problem
- [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
- [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
- [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

Text 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U. S. , when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of “defending competition” on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U. S. vs. Microsoft case?

33. What is the typical trend of businesses today?

[A]To take in more foreign funds.

[B]To invest more abroad.

[C]To combine and become bigger.

[D]To trade with more countries.

34. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is _____.

[A]the greater customer demands

[B]a surplus supply for the market

[C]a growing productivity

[D]the increase of the world's wealth

35. From Paragraph 4 we can infer that _____.

[A]the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers

[B]WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs

[C]the costs of the globalization process are enormous

[D]the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition

36. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____.

[A]optimistic

[B]objective

[C]pessimistic

[D]biased

Text 5

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family”.

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term “downshifting” has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of “have it all”, preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of *She* magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life”, and making the alternative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on “quality time”.

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting—also known in America as “voluntary simplicity”—has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anti-consumerism. There are a number of best selling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, such as *The Tighthead Gazette*, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-'90s equivalent of dropping out.

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the '80s, downshifting in the

mid-'90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life—growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one—as a personal recognition of your limitations.

37. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 1?

- [A] Full time employment is a new international trend.
- [B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
- [C] “A lateral move” means stepping out of full time employment.
- [D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

38. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting _____.

- [A] enables her to realize her dream
- [B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life
- [C] prompts her to abandon her high social status
- [D] leads her to accept the doctrine of *She* magazine

39. “Juggling one's life” probably means living a life characterized by _____.

- [A] non-materialistic lifestyle
- [B] a bit of everything
- [C] extreme stress
- [D] anti-consumerism

40. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U. S. as a result of _____.

- [A] the quick pace of modern life
- [B] man's adventurous spirit
- [C] man's search for mythical experiences
- [D] the economic situation

* Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about how to select a fund. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph(41-45). The first and the last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Watching related expenses and making wise choice
- [B] Paying attention to details
- [C] Weighing your financial goals and expectations first
- [D] Maintaining realistic expectations
- [E] Narrowing the search
- [F] Not too special

Eating better. Exercising. Investing. There are a lot of things you know should be doing. The problem is that getting started always seems to be the hardest part. For many investors, mutual funds are a good way to go, but trying to sort through the number of available choices—now more than 10,000—makes this important task appear overwhelming. Let's look at some ways to cut that number down to a reasonable size, as well as other factors to consider when selecting your first fund.

41.	
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Before you begin examining potential investments, it's important to take some time to assess your own goals and risk tolerance. If you start with a clear objective in mind, as well as an understanding as to how you might react if your investment loses money, you'll be less likely to purchase a fund that doesn't fit your needs. And that's what often leads to disappointment. It is important to look for funds that are appropriate for both your goals and your investment temperament.

42.	
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One way to begin your search for a good fund is to use the Morningstar star rating. The rating is a useful tool for narrowing the field to funds that have done a good job of balancing return and risk in the past. To assign ratings, Morningstar uses a formula that compares a fund's risk-adjusted historical performance with that of other funds within four rating groups—domestic stock funds, international stock funds, taxable bond funds, and municipal bond funds.

43.	
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* 表示根据最新考试大纲优化改造的题目。

Funds that invest solely in a single market sectors, called specialty funds, often have impressive returns and may be great additions to a diversified portfolio. However, the success of such funds depends largely on the fortunes of a particular market sector. Hence, specialty funds probably aren't the best way to start. For your first fund, look for a diversified stock fund that has exposure to different types of stocks.

44.	
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There's no free lunch in fund investing: in addition to the sales fees that some fund companies charge, fund investors must also pay management fees and trading costs. Unfortunately, you don't necessarily get what you pay for—no one has ever shown that more expensive funds provide greater returns. Look for funds with reasonable costs. The expense ratio, which expresses annual costs as a percentage amount, is probably the best number to use when comparing mutual fund costs.

45.	
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Whatever the market does, try to take it in stride. You're in for the long haul, so don't worry about the market's day-to-day gyrations. Relax and resist the temptation to monitor your first investment daily. Check in on your mutual funds once a month, and give your portfolio a thorough exam every 6 to 12 months. And consider adding to your fund each month. An automatic investment plan makes it a relatively painless process.

Finally, remember that the ultimate measure of your success as an investor depends not on your owning the best-performing mutual fund. Only one fund will be the top performer over the next decade, and there's no way to predict which one it will be. Meeting your own financial goals should ultimately be the yardstick by which you measure your investment success.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

In less than 30 years' time the *Star Trek* holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film *Total Recall*.

(46) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. (47) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

(48) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in *Total Recall* or the *Star Trek Holodeck*," he says. (49) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids. (50) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

Section III Writing

Part A

*51. Directions:

You are a senior who comes across a want advertisement in Beijing Today for accounting manager assistants. Write a letter to apply for the job by giving the following information:

- 1) your interest in the position,
- 2) your qualifications,
- 3) hope for an interview opportunity.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. **Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Xu Dong" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

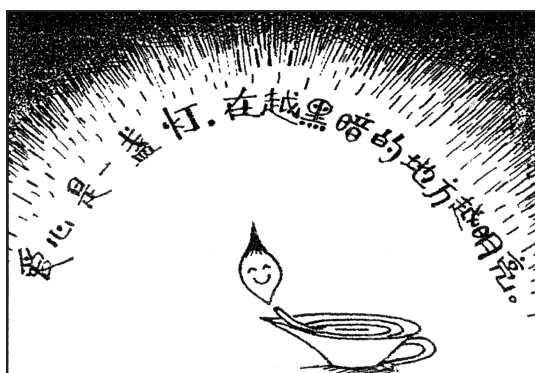
52. Directions:

Among all the worthy feelings of mankind, love is probably the noblest, but everyone has his/her own understanding of it.

There has been a discussion recently on the issue in a newspaper. Write an essay to the newspaper to

- 1) show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below,
- 2) give a specific example, and
- 3) give your suggestion as to the best way to show love.

You should write about 200 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



测评结果统计表

测评 项目	题型	Ⅱ 阅读理解（60分）			Ⅲ 写作（30分）		合计 （100分）
		I 英语知识 应用（10分）	Part A （40分）	Part B （10分）	Part C （10分）	Part A （10分）	
建议用时	15-20分钟	70-75分钟	15-20分钟	25-30分钟	10-15分钟	30-35分钟	180分钟
统计个人 答题耗时							
题目数量	20	20	5	5	1	1	50+2
实际答对 题数							
核定答题 正确率							

2001年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

答案与详解

Section I Use of English

文章介绍

本文是一篇报道性的文章,介绍了罗丝玛丽·韦斯特案件之后,政府和法院对于报界付款给证人的做法将要采取的限制措施。

第一段指出:政府将禁止给证人付款的做法。

第二至第六段引用了大法官欧文勋爵的一封信,其中明确表明了他的立场:媒体并没有起到应有的监督作用(第三段),因此,如果付款给证人的做法继续下去的话,证人会因此而受到鼓励,在法庭上夸大其词,误导陪审团对被告做出有罪判决。

试题详解

1 [D] 考点:考查起连接作用的词组辨析。正确率:59.6%

答案解析 文章首句提出主旨:政府将禁止新闻界收买那些牵扯到大案要案的证人,而罗丝玛丽·韦斯特一案正是这些著名案件中的一个。根据上下文,空白处需要填入表示列举的副词,应选[D] such as“诸如……”(用于引述同类的实例),这是一个介词短语后接名词作宾语。

误项排除 as to 表示“至于,关于”;for instance 表示“例如”,这个词组主要用来连接两个句子,置于句中时应用逗号与后面的句子分开;in particular 表示“特别地”。这三项均不符合此处语义要求,排除。

2 [A] 考点:动名词词义的辨析及语义衔接。正确率:25.4%

答案解析 空格处所需内容应能够与 controls 搭配。文章第二段引出欧文法官的立场,即坚决反对收买证人的做法,所以他的目的是加强对新闻界的合法监控。此处 tightening “使变紧;使绷紧”与 controls 构成固定搭配意为“加强控制,严格控制”,所以应选[A] tightening。

误项排除 [D] fastening “扣紧,系紧”,一般后面跟的是具体名词,如 fasten the ties/ ropes,不与抽象名词 control 搭配,故排除。[B] 意为“加剧”,侧重强调数量、活动、情感的增加或增强,不和 control 搭配。而 focusing control “集中控制”也与上下文不符,排除[C]。

3 [D] 考点:考查形容词词义的辨析及固定搭配。正确率:36.2%

答案解析 空格所在句表示的是:为了加强对新闻界的控制,欧文法官将引入一项……,能够跟 bill “方案”搭配的只有[D] draft “草稿,草图”,draft bill 意为“草案”,故为答案。

误项排除 根据上下文,首先排除[B] rough “粗糙的,粗鲁的”,如:rough surface of the moon “月球粗糙的表面”,rough behavior “粗鲁的行为”;[A] sketch 一般使用在绘图领域,不能与 bill 搭配;选项[C] preliminary 侧重指“准备性的活动”,如:the preliminary stages of the competition “竞赛的准备阶段”。

4 [B] 考点:考查形容词词义的辨析及语义衔接。正确率:71.2%

答案解析 本题四个选项都带有否定前缀,关键在于理解上下文的基础上来分清词义。结合第一段内容,The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases,法官的态度是要将通过颁布法案,禁止收买证人的做法,也就是说,要让它变成“非法的”,因此答案为[B]。

误项排除 选项[A] “不符合逻辑的”[C] “不大可能发生的”不合题意,而选项[D] “不正当的,不合适的”的程度太弱,不适合法律范畴使用。

5 [A] 考点: 考查名词词义的辨析及语义衔接。正确率: 36.1%

答案解析 空格处需要的名词, 既是 control 的宾语, 又是 that 引导的定语从句修饰的先行词和从句的主语。这篇文章的中心都是围绕着新闻机构在重要案件中的所作所为展开的, 因此, 与新闻有关的选项应该首先考虑。publicity “宣传; 宣扬; (向报界等散发的) 宣传材料”, 如: There has not been much publicity about this conference. 对这次会议没有做什么宣传。根据上下文, 应为“在庭审开始前, 将严格控制案件的曝光度”, 故此题选 [A] publicity。

误项排除 penalty 意为“处罚, 惩罚; 刑罚; 罚款”; popularity 指“通俗性, 大众性; 普及; 流行”; peculiarity 指“独特性, 特色, 特质; 特殊的东西”。这三项不符合, 可排除。

6 [C] 考点: 考查主从句间的逻辑关系。正确率: 56.0%

答案解析 空格处应填入的连词用来连接两个动作: “严格限制案件的公开程度”和“审判开始”。根据语境, 案件是否被曝光, 在庭审开始“之前”是事关重大的, 理应得以严格控制, 所以答案为 [C] before。

误项排除 根据逻辑, 我们可以排除选项 [B] if 和选项 [D] as, 而根据时态, 如果选择 [A] since, 那么主句应该使用的是完成时, 而不是将来时, 所以排除 [A]。

7 [D] 考点: 考查固定搭配的辨析。正确率: 63.8%

答案解析 四个选项都可以与 with 搭配, 但是意义不同。关键是看哪个能与后面的宾语 a committee report 搭配。基于上文背景, 欧文法官不满意对于媒体的监控力度, 所以他在写给新闻媒体特别委员会主席的信中表明自己的态度: 赞同当年的报告内容, 而这个报告将矛头指向了新闻媒体自我管制力度, 所以答案为 [D] agreed “同意, 赞同”。

误项排除 [A] side with 意为“支持, 袒护”, 如: After taking all factors into account, I side with the former. 在考虑所有因素之后, 我决定支持前者。[B] share with “分享, 分担”, 如: I have an office that I share with some other teachers. 我的这间办公室是与其他老师合用的。选项 [C] comply with 意思是“遵从, 遵守”, 如: comply with rules and regulations on campus 遵守学校规章制度。

8 [B] 考点: 考查动词词义的辨析。正确率: 55.6%

答案解析 欧文之所以对新闻媒体不满, 是因为他认为媒体的自由度太大, 所谓的自我管制力度不够, 导致应有的监控作用缺失。该题需要填入的是 self-regulation 和 sufficient control 之间的关系。选项 [B] 最合适, 意为“自我管制并未起到充分的监控作用”。

误项排除 self-regulation 和 sufficient control 之间的关系, 应该是明确的“不能起到作用”, 所以 [C] manifest [D] indicate 不合题意, 因为意义过于间接, 如: The virus needs two weeks to manifest itself. 病毒需要两周才会显现出来。The report indicates that there is a sharp rise in the crime rate recently. 报告表明近来犯罪率有显著上升。而与选项 [B] offer 相比, 选项 [A] present 更侧重仪式上正式授予, 如: He was presented an award by the mayor. 两个选项容易混淆, 区别在于 present 表示“呈交”, offer 表示“主动提供”。

9 [B] 考点: 考查名词词义的辨析及语义衔接。正确率: 39.4%

答案解析 从本段内容来看, 欧文法官提出的一个有关个人隐私监控的提议, 在媒体中引发了不满, 此后两天, 他的那封信的内容_____。根据上下文, 这里应该是说信件的内容被公布了, 答案在 [B] Publication 和 [D] Exposure 之间选择, 但是 exposure “揭露”往往侧重负面的消息, 如: the exposure of the amorous affair of the top official 这个政要的绯闻被揭露。所以答案为 [B] Publication, 如: The guide has been translated into several languages for publication. 这本指南被翻译成几种文字, 以待出版发行。

误项排除 [A] Release 和 [C] Printing 不符合上下文语境, 排除。

10 [A] 考点: 考查近义词的辨析及语义衔接。正确率: 46.7%

答案解析 本句意为: 当欧文发表自己的言论的时候, 在新闻界掀起一股反对风波。storm 原意是“暴风雨”, 喻指“社会政治等大动荡”、“暴风雨般的”, 如: Cultural revolution was a fierce storm in Chinese

history. 文化大革命是中国历史上的一场暴风雨。a storm of applause“雷鸣般的掌声”, a storm of criticism“猛烈抨击”,故答案为[A]。

误项排除 首先排除[C]flare、[D]flash,因为它们侧重指的是“瞬间性,转瞬即逝”,无法表达反应的激烈程度;[B]rage 可以看作新闻界的反应,常用 fly into a rage with somebody,但是它不如 storm 的比喻义更传神。

11 [B]考点:考查名词词义的辨析。正确率:51.1%

答案解析 承接上题,欧文勋爵说将由法官而不是议会来解释欧洲立法中所包含的关于个人隐私监控权。在本段中,be left to judges(留给法官),由法官进行的自然应该是对隐私监控的“解释”,所以答案为[B]interpretation。

误项排除 首先排除选项[A]translation 和[C]exhibition,因为要填入的内容是与 privacy controls contained in European legislation(欧洲立法中关于个人隐私的监控)搭配的,translation 涉及的是不同语言之间的转换,exhibition 展览的对象应该是具体实物,如:an exhibition of black and white photographs 黑白照片展;[D]demonstration 的施动者一般是没有生命的物体或者事件,意思与上下文不符,排除。

12 [C]考点:考查词组辨析。正确率:66.0%

答案解析 浏览上下文,前面说 left to judges(留给法官),后面说 left to Parliament(留给议会),显然这是两个不同的选择,只能二者选其一。[C]rather than 意思基本同于 instead of,侧重强调二选一,如:He finished this task on his own rather than relying on others. 他独立完成了那项任务,而没有依赖别人。根据上下文,本句意思是:欧洲立法中所包含的对个人隐私监控的解释权将留给法官,而不是议会。故答案为[C]。

误项排除 首先排除[A]和[D],better than 强调二者程度上的比较,sooner than 强调速度上的比较,都与文意不符;[B]other than,相当于 except,侧重排除一种情况,如:He never speaks to me other than to ask for something. 他除了向我要东西,从来不跟我说话。而通过上下文,这里侧重的是比较之下对一方的否定,故排除[B]。

13 [B]考点:考查动词的搭配。正确率:44.5%

答案解析 本句为非限制性定语从句,它的基本结构为:动词+宾语(the European Convention on Human Rights)+宾语补足语(形容词)。由此,所选的动词应能接宾补。答案为[B]makes,make 常接形容词作宾补,代入文中意为“使《欧洲人权公约》在法律上变得……”,符合逻辑。

误项排除 change 不能接形容词作宾补,可排除。set 可接宾补,意为“使……成为(某种状态)”;turn 表示“使……变为(另外一种状态)”,均不符合文意。

14 [A]考点:考查词语的辨析。正确率:13.7%

答案解析 根据语法知识,本题需要的是由 legally(法律上地)修饰作宾补的形容词。根据下文《欧洲人权公约》规定人人……个人隐私权……,此处应是指《欧洲人权公约》有法律上的约束力。binding 表示“法律上有约束力的”,如:Proposals for a legally binding commitment on nations to ban emission of carbon dioxide. 有关禁止二氧化碳排放的对所有国家具有约束力的提议。所以答案为[A]。

误项排除 [B]convincing 表示“有说服力的”,如:Her argument is very convincing. 她的论据很有说服力。[C]restraining 意为“有抑制力的”,[D]sustaining 意为“持续的;维持的”,这三项意思不符合上下文意,排除。

15 [C]考点:考查固定搭配。正确率:71.1%

答案解析 根据上文,欧文法官之所以那么热衷于欧洲立法,是因为这使得《欧洲人权公约》真正产生了效力,即根据这个公约,“人人都……隐私权”。[C]entitled“给……权利(或资格)”,代入句中意为“给予每个人以隐私权”,故选[C]最符合。

误项排除 [A]authorized“授权;委任,委托;批准,允许,认可”,be authorized to do something“被允许做某

事”;[B]credited“相信;把……归于”;[D]qualified“使具有资格,使合格”。这三项均不符合空格处句意。

16 [A] 考点:考查介词的用法和固定搭配。正确率:26.7%

答案解析 空格所在句的含义是“新闻自由由法官掌握将安然无恙”,空格处填入的介词与其前面 in safe hands 搭配。be in safe hands with sb. or sth. “由某人/某机构负责很安全”,如:The possessions will be in safe hands with dutiful property management department. 有负责的物业管理部门作保障,业主的财物很安全。根据上下文,本句的意思是:由我们英国法官来负责的话,新闻出版自由将得到可靠的保障。故答案为[A]。

误项排除 [B][C][D]介词与 in safe hands 的搭配不存在,分析后可直接排除。

17 [D] 考点:考查词语的辨析。正确率:60.5%

答案解析 本句意思是:1995年韦斯特被判10个无期徒刑,这之后 witness payments 成了……,整篇文章都是围绕关于收买证人的争议展开,辩论双方分别是媒体和以欧文为代表的法官,因此,推测此处是说 witness payments 成了一个争论的焦点。[D]issue 表示“受到争论的问题、事件”,符合本空前后语义,故为答案。

误项排除 [B]incident 侧重指小的事件和事情,如 some trifling incidents 一些微不足道的小事,不符合上下文意;[A]impact 表示“冲击力”,如:Natural disasters have destructive impacts on national economy. 自然灾害对国家经济产生毁灭性的打击;[C]表示“推理、推断”,如 inductive inference 归纳推理。均可排除。

18 [C] 考点:考查动词词义的辨析。正确率:39.3%

答案解析 根据上下文,“……,已有19个证人因向新闻媒体讲述其经历而获得过报酬”,空格所在部分的基本结构为“be + 过去分词 + to have done sth.”。正确答案应选[C]said, be said to have done sth. 意为“据说做过某事”。

误项排除 state“陈述,表明”,remark“陈述,发言”,都不能用于上述句型。be told to have done sth. 意为“被告知做过某事”,不符合题意。

19 [D] 考点:考查起连接作用的词组辨析。正确率:54.3%

答案解析 由 concerns 一词的意义以及空格后从句所在的位置,可以推断出,此处需要填入一个引导同位语的连词。考生如能根据本题的语法成分判断出从句的性质,则可做对本题。答案为[D]。

误项排除 在四个选项中只有 that 具有这种功能。排除其他三项。

20 [C] 考点:考查词语的搭配。正确率:35.4%

答案解析 根据上下文,这里需要填入的是动词不定式作目的状语的成分,又根据上文,这里是说证人在法庭上夸大其词,以确保陪审团对被告做出有罪判决。[C]ensure 侧重指某事一定会发生,符合文意。如:All the necessary steps had been taken to ensure their safety. 已经采取一切可能的措施来确保安全。故[C]为答案。

误项排除 [A]assure 的用法是 assure sb. of sth. / assure sb. that,如:The dealer had assured me of its quality. 那个商人向我担保产品质量。排除[A]。[B]confide 意思不符,直接排除。[D]guarantee 意思是“担保”,如:If you send the application form in straight away, I can guarantee you an interview. 如果你马上提交申请的话,我可以担保你参加面试。也可排除。

全文翻译

政府将禁止新闻界收买那些牵扯到大案要案的证人,(1)如罗丝玛丽·韦斯特一案正是这些著名案件中的一个。

为了有效地(2)加强对新闻界的合法监控,大法官欧文勋爵将引入一项(3)草案。该草案将提出:付款给证人是(4)非法的;在审判开始(6)之前,要对案件的(5)曝光度加以严格的控制。

在一封写给众议院新闻媒体特别委员会主席杰拉尔德·卡弗明的信中,欧文勋爵说,他(7) **赞同**委员会今年的一个报告。该报告称,(媒体)自我管制并未(8) **起到**充分的监控作用。

欧文勋爵说,欧洲立法中所包含的对个人隐私监控的(11) **解释权**将留给法官(12) **而不是**议会。这招致了新闻媒体的(10) **强烈**抗议。此后两天,该信被(9) **公之于众**。

大法官说,《人权法案》的引入(13) **使得**《欧洲人权公约》在英国有了法律(14) **效力**。公约规定,人人都(15) **享有**个人隐私权,公众人物可以通过法律来保护自己及其家人。

他说:“(16) **由**我们英国法官来负责的话,新闻出版自由将得到可靠的保障。”1995年,韦斯特被判十个无期徒刑,此后,付款给证人的做法成为(17) **争论的焦点**。(18) **据说**,多达19人因向新闻媒体讲述其经历而获得报酬。人们开始担心证人可能会因此而受到鼓励,在法庭上夸大其词以(20) **保证**陪审团(对被告)做出有罪判决。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

文章介绍

本文客观地描述了科学的专业化和职业化发展过程,并且以英国地质学的发展为例说明专业化导致职业化越来越明显。文章结构为总一分一总,通过例证和对比论证的方法,说明19世纪是科学结构分化过程中的关键时期。

第一段:科学发展过程中的知识积累导致了科学活动的专业化的发展,与此同时,科学活动的职业化也日益显著。

第二段:专业化的发展使得业余者更难参与科研,在某些领域尤其明显,段末引出了这一发展的典型实例:英国地质学的发展过程。

第三段:通过对最近一个半世纪英国地质学的刊物对比,发现专业科学人员和业余人员之间的差别越来越大。

第四段:对全篇进行总结:19世纪是科学研究专业划分和职业化发展的关键时期。

试题详解

21 [D] 细节题。正确率:71.1%

解题思路 文章第二段最后两句表明,科学的专业化和职业化这一趋势在以数学或科学实验为基础的科学领域里尤其明显。所以四个选项中,只有[D]“物理学和化学”是正确选项。

误项排除 [A]项中,社会学不属于此类科学领域;[B]项中,心理学不属于此类科学领域;[C]项,社会学和心理学均不属于此类科学领域。

22 [B] 推断题。正确率:50.3%

解题思路 根据第二段第一句“在科学领域中,专业人员与业余人员之间没有明确的界线:任何规则都有例外。”可知,在一些其他科学领域,业余研究人员和专业研究人员是可以进行竞争的,故选项[B]正确。

误项排除 文章第一段最后两句指出“专业分工仅是影响信息交流过程的一系列相关科学发展的一个方面,另一个方面是科学活动的不断专业化”。从这两句可以看出,专业分工和专业化是科学发展的两个方面,两者不同。所以[A]“专业分工和专业化之间没有什么差别”不合题意;从第二段可以看出专业科技人员和业余科技人员是持“不相容”态度的,而且随着专业化的不断发展,这种不相容关系更加明显,所以[C]“专业人员欢迎业余人员加入到他们的科学团体中去”是错误的;第三段最后一句话表明业余科技人员既有地方团体也有国家团体,所以[D]“业余研究者只有国家级学术团体而没有地方团体”是错误的。

23 [A] 推断题。正确率:38.6%

解题思路 文章第二段末句指出“专业化的趋势在以数学或实验为基础的科学领域尤其明显,英国地质学的发展就是一个明证”。第三段以英国的地质学发展为例,通过一些数据详述了其专业化和职业化的过程。故[A]“专业分工和职业化形成的过程”符合上下文逻辑。

误项排除 [B]“业余者在科研上的困难”和[C]“科学论文出版政策的改变”都是专业分工和职业化过程中的具体表现,并非作者想要说明的问题;[D]“专业人员对业余人员的歧视”,本文并未提及。

24 [C] 细节题。正确率:62.9%

解题思路 根据第一段第一句“专业分工可以看作是科学知识不断积累的产物”,[C]“科技知识的扩展(增加)”,与此相符。

误项排除 [A]“交流的发展”,根据文中第一段倒数第二句,专业化是原因,交流的发展是结果,本选项颠倒了因果关系;[B]“职业化的发展”,与专业化是同时的、并列的,不存在因果关系;[D]“学术团体的分裂”,这是对第一段第二句的曲解,该句说“把科学知识按内容分成较小的单元,人们能继续把握信息并把它作为深入研究的基础”,可见分解的是不断积累的知识而不是学术界。

全文翻译

(24)专业分工可以看作是科学知识不断积累的产物。把科学知识按内容分成较小的单元,人们能继续把握信息并把它作为深入研究的基础。但是,专业分工仅是影响信息交流过程的一系列相关科学发展的一个方面,另一个方面则是科学活动不断的专业化。

(22)在科学领域中,专业人员和业余人员之间没有明确的界线:任何规则都有例外。然而,“业余人员”一词的确包含这样的意义:他并未完全融入科学界,特别是,他可能不完全认同这个群体的价值观。(21)19世纪专业分工的发展以及时间更长、内容更复杂的培训,使得业余者更难以参与科学研究。(23)专业化趋势在以数学或实验为基础的科学领域里尤其明显。英国地质学的发展就是一个明证。

对英国最近一个半世纪的地质学刊物所做的一个比较表明:不仅研究的重要性越来越受到重视,而且学术论文的出版标准也在不断变化。因此,虽然19世纪区域地质研究本身代表了有价值的科研活动;但是,在20世纪,区域研究只有在融入并转向更广阔的地质学研究时,才越来越被专业人员接受。另一方面,业余人员则继续以旧的方式进行区域研究。结果是,业余人员更难在专业地质刊物上发表论文。19世纪的国家级杂志和20世纪的几家地方地质杂志先后广泛引入了评审制度,这使得该问题表现得更突出。这一发展的必然结果是,分别出现了以专业读者或业余读者为主要对象的刊物。另一相似的分化过程是,全国专业地质学者聚集一起,组成一两个专业团体,然而,业余人员要么留在地方性社团里,要么就是以另一种不同的方式在全国范围内联合起来。

虽然职业化和专业分工过程在19世纪的英国地质学领域内就早已开始形成,但其后果却延迟到20世纪才充分表现出来。总的来说,在科学领域里,19世纪绝对是在科学结构分化过程中的关键时期。

Text 2

文章介绍

本文摘自 *USA Today* (《今日美国》)2000年1月28日一篇题为 *Can We End World Poverty?* (《我们可以消除世界贫困吗?》)的文章。文章主要讨论了因特网在信息时代的重要性及如何利用外资帮助贫困国家进行第三次电子基础设施建设。

第一段:指出信息差距的存在令人担忧,之后指出克服信息差距的积极因素已经存在。

第二、三段:指出互联网是缩小信息差距的有力武器。

第四段:指出要想充分利用互联网,就要积极利用外资建设电子基础设施。

试题详解

25 [C] 推断题。正确率:35.8%

解题思路 文章第一段提到“如今,人们正在关注着所谓的信息差距,即世界上信息资源丰富的地区与信息资源贫乏的地区之间的差异。今天,这种信息差异的确存在。我和我妻子20年前就对当时隐约出现的这种危险做过讲演”,由此可知[C]“全世界都要警惕的东西”为答案。

误项排除 从第二段第四、五句可知,“在未来一、二十年中,将会有一、二十亿人因网络联系在一起,其结果是信息差异的缩小而不是扩大”,可见互联网不会扩大信息分配差异,而是会缩小信息分配差异。故[A]“互联网使信息分配差异更为严重”与此句不符;[B]“富裕国家应为之负责”文章没有提到;[D]“当今人们认为有利的东西”与作者的观点恰恰相反。

26 [A] 细节题。正确率:76.2%

解题思路 文章第二段前半部分提到了政府重视互联网的原因——随着互联网日益商业化,普及上网符合商家的利益。而且,越来越多的政府打算普及互联网,因为他们担心他们的国家会落伍。可见许多政府重视互联网的应用,是因为其具有潜在的经济意义即[A]“提供经济潜力”。

误项排除 原文提到,引进外资以加快基础设施建设,从而促进互联网的应用和普及,显然[B]项颠倒了因果关系;[C]“因为互联网能够很快消除贫穷”,“很快”一词与内容不符;[D]“能把全世界所有人连接在一起”与文章内容不符。

27 [D] 细节题。正确率:80.2%

解题思路 第四段前两句提供了本文的线索,“为了利用互联网这一工具,一些贫困国家必须抛弃那种早已过时的反殖民主义偏见,重视外国投资。仍然认为外国投资是对本国主权的一种入侵的那些国家最好研究一下美国基础设施建设的历史”,从这两句话可以看出,作者提及美国的目的是要说明贫穷国家要采取吸收外资的政策。故[D]“接受外国投资”为答案。

误项排除 [A]“向海外提供资金援助”与原文相反;[B]“防止外国资本的控制”,第四段后半部分提到了外国资本的控制问题,但作者还是强调引进外资的重要性,而不是为了说明如何防止外国资本的控制;[C]“说明建设工业基础设施的政策是正确的”,文中提到该点,但不是作者提及美国的目的。

28 [A] 推断题。正确率:60.4%

解题思路 参看最后一段倒数第三句“当今是第三次浪潮,即电子基础设施的建设。发展电子设施所拥有的资本越多,将来就越富有”,因此[A]“其电子化的发达程度”为答案。

误项排除 [B]“取决于其是否对移民有偏见”,原文没有涉及;[C]“取决于是否采用美国的工业模式”,原文只提到美国吸引外资建设基础设施的模式;[D]“该国对外国公司的控制力度”与文章内容不符。

全文翻译

(25)如今,人们正在关注着所谓的信息差距,即世界上信息资源丰富的地区与信息资源贫乏的地区之间的差异。今天,这种差异的确存在。我和我妻子20年前就当时隐约出现的这种危险做过讲演。然而,一些新的可以防止这种信息差距出现的积极因素在当时并不如现在这样明显。现在,我们有理由感到乐观。

从技术方面看,这种信息差异有望缩小。(26)随着互联网日益商业化,普及上网符合商家的利益。毕竟,上网的人越多,潜在的顾客就越多。目前,(26)由于担心自己国家会落伍,越来越多的政府打算普及互联网。在未来一、二十年内,世界上将有一、二十亿人通过互联网联系在一起。因此,我认为将来信息差异只会缩小,不会扩大。这无疑是个好消息,因为互联网完全可以成为一种最有力的工具来战胜目前我们所面临的世界贫困。

当然,使用互联网并不是战胜贫困的唯一方法,而且互联网也不是我们拥有的唯一工具,但是其潜力巨大。

(27)为了利用互联网这一工具,一些贫困国家必须抛弃那种早已过时的反殖民主义偏见,重视外国投资。仍然认为外国投资是对本国主权的一种入侵的那些国家最好研究一下美国基础设施建设的历史。美国当初建设自己的工业基础设施时国家缺乏资金。这就是美国的第二次基础设施建设浪潮,包括道路、港口、交通干线、码头等都用外国投资的原因。英国、德国、荷兰及法国当时都为这一英国前殖民地投了资。它们提供资金,而美国移民建造这些设施。想想看,现在谁拥有这些设施呢?是美国人自己。我相信在巴西及其他的国家,情况是相同的。(28)当今是第三次基础设施建设浪潮,即电子基础设施的建设。发展电子设施所拥有的资本越多,将来就越富有。但这并不意味着屈从和任人愚弄,也不意味着让外国公司随意发展。然而这确实表明要认识到资本在建设能源及电信基础设施中至关重要,而这些基础设施建设对于充分利用互联网也是必不可少的。

Text 3

文章介绍

本文是一篇关于美国报业遭受不信任危机的文章。开头采用一个问句提出文章主旨:为什么这么多美国人不信任报刊上的内容?第二段至第五段剖析了具体原因,包括记者们过于固定的思维模式;记者与读者之间的社会和文化差距,即二者世界观的冲突是导致这种不信任的根源。在最后一部分提供了一些建议,旨在改善目