

考研英语 英语 (二)



新题型过关必练500题

李玉技 主编

权威专家倾力打造
直击考试命脉 破解命题规律
考研之路伴你扬帆远航

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前言

为了追求理想,为了成为知识火种的继承者和传递者,为了成为矗立在风口浪尖的时代弄潮儿,百万莘莘学子加入到如火如荼的考研浪潮中来。作为战斗在培训一线的考研老师,我们有义务为这些在黑暗中摸索的考生指明前进的方向,与考生一起吹响冲锋的号角,高奏胜利的凯歌。我们愿意把自己多年积累的考研复习经验与大家共同探讨、分享,但愿能从复习时间安排、复习步骤、复习方法、心态调整、复习效果等方面对广大考生有所帮助!

“There are two basic ways to see growth; one as a product, the other as a process.”这句简单而实用的话,对于无数参加研究生入学考试的莘莘学子来说,结果也许是令人惊喜的,但过程却不堪忍受。于是,我们需要改变,考试不可能被我们改变,我们只有改变自己。我们不要痛苦地捱过考研这段日子,而要让考研变成一种值得体验和回味的生活,这也就需要——

第一、心态放松

有的同学越到考试越烦,吃也吃不下,睡也睡不香,这是正常现象,是进入状态的表现。当年笔者考研的时候也睡不着,因为睡在我上铺的兄弟还没回来,他都还在用功,我怎么好意思睡?于是,虽然已经看不进一个字了,但我还要坐在书桌前。为什么会这样呢?因为我们没有抱着一种体验的心态,我们仅仅想捱长一点时间。于是这个过程就真的变得痛苦了。可是只要改变心态,就会进入一种良性循环,成绩也会提高。不仅仅体验学习,更是体验生活,品味孤独。“寂寞让你如此美丽,孤独让你如此强大!”考研如火如荼的季节,正是初冬的时候。夜深时,教学楼周围升起一层薄雾,在通宵教室的灯光照耀之下,有一种朦胧的感觉。这种美丽平时很难感觉到,但在长时间地投入学习之后,当你从书堆中抬起头来,就会不自觉地感动于大自然的美。

第二、学习重点分明

茫茫英语学海,从何学起?很多考研人都把第一着眼点和大量时间放在了背单词记语法上面,但是研究生英语考试着重考的并不是词汇量,而是实际运用英语的能力,阅读和写作占去了大部分的分值就是一个明证。所以整个考研英语的重点在于阅读和写作,大家一定要合理安排自己的学习重点,要记住:词汇和语法是基础,阅读和写作是核心,所有的词汇记忆都是为了提高自己实际的阅读和写作能力。所以只要把大纲要求的语法知识以及 5500 词汇弄熟就完全可以了,要把更多的时间和精力放到阅读和写作方面。

虽然敌人只有一个——统一的考研英语试题,但是,每个考研人都有自己不同的弱项,所以我们得知己知彼,然后改变自己的答题思路,去适应出题者的出题思路。

第三、对历年真题高度重视

很多同学在考研英语的复习过程中,从一开始就热衷于做模拟题。这其实是一种得不偿失的复习方法。我们认为,作为复习的第一步,首先要把近十年的真题搞透。真题的价值是无法估量的,任何模拟题都不能与之相比。提倡大家复习真题,不是为了押题,而是为了从真题中找到出题的规律和做题的规律。只有从真题中总结出来的规律才是最有价值的,而规律又来源于题目考查知识点的重复性。考研英语经过十几年

的发展,出题具有一定的重复性。总结真题的特点和规律对于正确做题有莫大的帮助。作为考研英语复习的第一步,大家一定要充分地利用和挖掘真题的价值,一定要在搞透真题的基础上再考虑其它的复习资料。另外还要注意,我们说要把真题“搞透”,并不是说大家把历年的真题做几遍就行了。所谓搞透,就是不仅要知道正确的答案还要知道错误的答案,不仅要把题目搞透还要把文章搞透。事实上,虽然每年的题目不会重复,但是考点是经常重复的。所以我们在复习的过程中一定要全面和细致。

第四、改变考试方式

当有了一定实力、了解一些技巧之后,考试方式就将发生改变——变被动地应考为主动地应考。如在阅读中,文章类型的选取不拘一格,但在教育部考试中心最新的英语考试参考书当中,出题者把它分成四种类型:信息传播型(Imparting Information Pattern)、分析论说型(Opinion-Reason Pattern)、事实证明型(Substantiated-Facts Pattern)、问题解答型(Question Answer Pattern)。为什么第一次提出这种分类呢?原书是这么说的:“每个作者都有自己的写作目的,为了达到目的,他们往往会采用不同的方式来表达他们的意思,而读者一旦掌握了这些特点,就能对文章内容和结构作出预测,增强对作者意图的理解和对内容的记忆。”那么我们这种改变的关键就是掌握出题者选文的类型,变被动的阅读过程为主动过程,主动预测后文,从而提高阅读效率。

以上经验与广大考生共勉。

本书的特色介绍如下:

第一、谨遵考研大纲,精研历年真题

本书完全以《全国研究生入学考试英语大纲》和历年真题为依据,充分把握了考试重点。在本书的编写过程中,我们以历年真题为圆心,以真题中的难点重点为半径画圆。为了说明一些重要的问题,我们还适当选择了一些四、六级的真题作为例子。

第二、经典文章译文,加深真题理解

为了加深对真题中阅读理解新题型文章的把握,凡是考研的阅读真题都给出了答案解析及译文。我们建议同学们尽量把阅读理解背诵下来,这样不仅解决了阅读理解的词汇、复杂句、语感等问题,同时也解决了考研复习中的重点与非重点之间的关系问题。

第三、潜心的深入钻研,实用的解题技巧

本书荟萃和研磨了包括新东方学校在内的最优秀考研英语培训机构以及各类相关书籍所总结的解题技巧,在此基础之上提出了独到的见解,真正做到了“人无我有,人有我优”。

第四、道破了考官意图,崭新的备考视角

本书深刻剖析了出题者的命题思路,以崭新的视角为考生的备考提供了方向。

由于时间仓促,错误疏漏在所难免,恳请广大考生斧正,待再版时修订。

编者

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第一章

考研英语(二)大纲新题型样题解析及应试技巧

一、阅读理解 B 部分概况

(一)命题是基本指导思想

根据考研英语(二)考试大纲,阅读理解 B 部分有两种备选题型。每次考试从这两种题型中选择其中的一种形式,或者这两种形式中某几种形式的组合进行考查。

备选题型包括:

(1)多项对应

本部分为一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章,试题的内容为左右两栏,左侧一栏为 5 道题,右侧一栏为 7 个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容从右侧一栏的 7 个选项中选出对应的 5 项相关信息。

(2)小标题对应

一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章前有 7 个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这 7 个选项中选出 5 个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

(二)试题特点

阅读理解 B 部分试题主要考查考生对连贯性、一致性、逻辑性等语篇、语段整体性特征以及文章结构的理解,即要求考生在理解全文的基础上把握文章的整体和微观结构。考生既要理解和掌握文章总体结构和写作思路,又要弄清上下文之间的逻辑关系。

这一新题型的增加,使文章长度从传统阅读理解中的 380 词左右增加到 450~550 词,大大增加了阅读的总量。这就要求考生在提高阅读速度的同时,还要能够准确的猎取文章的具体信息,并概括出文章的主旨要义,尤其是要掌握作者的写作意图、观点,区分出论点和论据,并能把握文章的写作结构和脉络层次。新题型考查要点是段落和篇章等较高层次的语言知识。

新题型更加突出了阅读与写作之间的密切关系,因为在英语文章的写作过程中有其表达上的语言规律和篇章结构上的层次安排,所以,如果在进行英文写作时可以做到主题突出、段落层次鲜明、行文自然流畅、衔接手法多样、文字连贯,在做此类阅读新题型时必然有所裨益。

二、阅读理解 B 部分题型解析

下面就这两种新题型的解题思路和过程逐一进行解析。

(一) 多项对应

要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和左侧一栏中提供的信息在右侧一栏中找出对应的相关信息。

大纲样题 (Sample 1)

Directions: Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The world economy has run into a brick wall. Despite countless warnings in recent years about the need to address a looming hunger crisis in poor countries and a looming energy crisis worldwide, world leaders failed to think ahead. The result is a global food crisis. Wheat, corn and rice prices have more than doubled in the past two years, and oil prices have more than tripled since the start of 2004. These food-price increases combined with soaring energy costs will slow if not stop economic growth in many part of the world and will even undermine political stability, as evidenced by the protest riots that have erupted in places like Haiti, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso. Practical solutions to these growing woes do exist, but we'll have to start thinking ahead and acting globally.

The crisis has its roots in four interlinked trends. The first is the chronically low productivity of farmers in the poorest countries, caused by their inability to pay for seeds, fertilizers and irrigation. The second is the misguided policy in the U. S. and Europe of subsidizing the diversion of food crops to produce biofuels like corn-based ethanol. The third is climate change: take the recent droughts in Australia and Europe, which cut the global production of grain in 2005 and 2006. The fourth is the growing global demand for food and feed grains brought on by swelling populations and incomes. In short, rising demand has hit a limited supply, with the poor taking the hardest blow.

So, what should be done? Here are three steps to ease the current crisis and avert the potential for a global disaster. The first is to scale-up the dramatic success of Malawi, a famine-prone country in southern Africa, which three years ago established a special fund to help its farmers get fertilizer and high-yield seeds. Malawi's harvest doubled after just one year. An international fund based on the Malawi model would cost a mere \$ 10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$ 10 billion in all. Such a fund could fight hunger as effectively as the Global fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria is controlling those diseases.

Second, the U. S. and Europe should abandon their policies of subsidizing the

conversion of food into biofuels. The U. S. government gives farmers a taxpayer-financed subsidy of 51 cents per gal of ethanol to divert corn from the food and feed-crop (like palm oil), grasses and wood products—but there's no case for doling our subsidies to put the world's dinner into the gas tank. Third, we urgently need to weatherproof the world's crops as soon and as effectively as possible. For a poor farmer, sometimes something as simple as a farm pond—which collects rainwater to be used for emergency irrigation in a dry spell—can make the difference between a bountiful crop and a famine. The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet acted upon the promise.

1. Anti-hunger campaigns are successful in
2. Production of biofuels are subsidized in
3. Protest riots occurred in
4. The efforts were not so successful with
5. Food shortage becomes more serious in

- A. poor countries.
- B. all the world.
- C. the Climate Adaptation Fund.
- D. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.
- E. Bangladesh.
- F. Malawi.
- G. the U. S. and Europe.

参考答案

做多项对应这类考题应先通观全文,用略讲法弄清文章的大意,勿在细枝末节上浪费时间;留意体现逻辑关系的特征词,例如 first, finally, of course, however 等。主要的解题步骤:

- (1) 迅速浏览每个段落,重点放在首尾两句,概括出每个段落的大意;
- (2) 仔细阅读已经给出的首尾两段,推测文章的逻辑关系,确定文章结构类型;
- (3) 从左栏给出的词语中提炼出状语、主谓结构或动宾结构;
- (4) 用(3)提炼了出的部分去原文定位,然后在相应的段落去找右栏匹配的词语。若右栏有专有名词,可先行找寻匹配。另外,一般情况下,一个段落只考一到二个对应的题目。

这篇文章是针对世界金融危机对全球性饥荒、能源问题的影响所做的报道,指出各国为战胜这场危机应采取的三个举措。查卷内容在文章的第三、四段,考生要特别注意 Here are three steps to ease... The first is to scale-up... Second,... Third,... 这样的特征词。然后根据题干所提供的关键词语,寻找文章中的相关内容,然后做出判断。

1. Anti-hunger campaigns are successful in

首先,依据题干的 Anti-hunger campaigns,推测答案依据应在第三或四段。因此采取了举措,才会有“反饥饿运动的成功”。根据第三段末 An international fund based on

the Malawi model would cost a mere \$ 10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$ 10 billion in all. Such a fund could fight hunger as effectively as the Global fund to fight AIDS, 找到了 fight hunger 与题干的 Anti-hunger campaigns 的语言关联, 说明此处的答案依据所在。上 effectively 可知反饥饿运动在马拉维很成功, 所以正确选项为 F。

2. Production of biofuels are subsidized in

第二段第三句 the second is the misguided policy in the U. S. and Europe of subsidizing the diversion of food crops to produce biofuels like corn-based ethanol 中的 subsidizing... to produce biofuels... 与题干的 Production of biofuels are subsidized 形成语义关联, 根据此句可知生物燃料(biofuels)生产在美国和欧洲受到政府补贴, 所以正确选项为 G。

3. Protest riots occurred in

依据题干的 Protest riots 应出现在采取了举措之前, 推测答案依据应在第一或二段。根据第一段倒数第二句 as evidenced by the protest riots that have erupted in places like Haiti, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso 可知抗议暴乱的海地、孟加拉国和布基纳法索发生, 所以正确选项为 E。

4. The efforts were not so successful with

依据题干的 The efforts were not so successful “其努力并不成功”, 推测答案依据应在第三或四段。因为采取举措就是努力了。根据文章最后一句 The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet acted upon the promise. 可知气候适应基金组织(Climate Adaptation Fund)还没有发行其诺言(not yet acted upon the promise), 其努力并不成功, 所以正确选项为 C。

5. Food shortage becomes more serious in

题干的 Food shortage becomes more serious 应出现在采取了举措之前, 推测答案依据在第一或二段。根据第二段最后一句 In short, rising demand has hit a limited supply, with the poor taking the hardest blow. 可知穷国受粮食供应打击最重(the hardest blow), 食物短缺最严重的是穷国, 所以正确选项为 A。

(二)小标题对应

要求考生在阅读后根据文章的篇章结构找出对应的各部分标题。

大纲样题(Sample 2)

Directions: Read the following text and answer questions by finding a subtitle for each of the marked parts or paragraphs. There are two extra items in the subtitles. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

A. Follow Onlines

B. Whisper: Keep It to Yourself

C. Word of Experience: Stick to It

D. Code of Success: Freed and Targeted

E. Efficient Work to Promote Efficient Workers

F. Recipe: Simplicity Means Everything

G. Efficiency Comes from Order

Every decade has its defining self-help business book. In the 1940s it was *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, in the 1990s *The Seven Habits of Highly Successful People*. These days we are worried about something much simpler: *Getting Things Done*.

1. _____

That's the title of productivity guru David Allen's pithy 2001 treatise on working efficiently, which continues to resonate in this decade's overworked, overwhelmed, overteched workplace. Allen hasn't just sold 500,000 copies of his book. He has preached his message of focus, discipline and creativity everywhere from Sony and Novartis to the World Bank and the U. S. Air Force. He counsels swamped chief executives on coping with information overload. He ministers to some clients with an intensive, two-day \$6,000 private session in which he and his team organize their lives from top to bottom. And he has won the devotion of acolytes who document on their blogs how his *Getting Things Done* (GTD) program has changed their lives.

2. _____

Allen admits that much of his basic recipe is common sense. Free your mind, and productivity will follow. Break down projects and goals into discrete, definable actions and you won't be bothered by all those loose threads pulling at your attention. First make decisions about what needs to get done, and then fashion a plan for doing it. If you've cataloged everything you have to do and all your long-term goals, Allen says, you're less likely to wake up at 3 a. m. worrying about whether you have forgotten something: "Most people haven't realized how out of control their head is when they get 300 e-mails a day and each of them has potential meaning."

3. _____

When e-mails, phone calls and to-do lists are truly under control, Allen says, the real change begins. You will finally be able to use your mind to dream up great ideas and enjoy your life rather than just occupy it with all the things you have got to do. Allen himself, despite running a \$5.5 million consulting practice, traveling 200 days a year and juggling a business that is growing 40% every year, finds time to joyride in his Mini Cooper and sculpt bonsai plants. Oh, and he has earned his black belt in karate.

4. _____

Few companies have embraced Allen's philosophy as thoroughly as General Mills, the Minnesota-based maker of Cheerios and Lucy Charms. Allen began at the company with a couple of private coaching sessions for top executives, who raved about his

guidance. Allen and his staff now hold six to eight two-day training sessions a year. The company has already put more than 2,000 employees through GTD training and plans to expand it company-wide. "Fads come and go," says Kevin Wilde General Mills' CEO, "but this continues to work."

5. _____

The most fevered followers of Allen's organizational methodology gather online. Websites like gtdindex.marvelz.com parse Allen's every utterance. The 43 Folders blog ran an eight-part podcast interview with him. GTD enthusiasts like Frank Meeuwssen, on whatsthenextaction.com gather best practice techniques for implementing the book's ideas. More than 60 software tools have been built specifically to supplement Allen's system.

参考答案

这种题型的选项一般置于文章前面,表达简洁明了,容易理解。迅速浏览一下其大意后,可知文章的主要话题是什么。接下来的主要工作是概括所考查段落的主旨,可通过寻找段落主题句完成。

首先仔细阅读第一段,把握段落大意。文章第一段介绍了自助企业的成功秘诀不同的时代有不同的内容:20世纪40年代的绝招是“赢得朋友,影响他人”;90年代推出了“成功人士的7大习惯”;而今的方法更为简单:“把事干完”。

接着迅速浏览小标题。

A. Follow Onlines 在线追随

B. Whisper: Keep It to Yourself 悄悄话:别告诉他人

C. Word of Experience: Stick to It 经验之谈:坚持不懈

D. Code of Success: Freed and Targeted 成功秘诀:解放思想,认准目标

E. Efficient Work to Promote Efficient Workers 高效率工作提升高效率员工

F. Recipe: Simplicity Means Everything 简明意味着一切

G. Efficiency Comes from Order 效率来自有条不紊

然后快速浏览文章各段内容,尤其是要注意每一段落的起始句(主题句),得出每段的段落大意。最后将各个小标题与文章中的相关内容匹配,做出正确的判断。

1. 答案为 E, 高效率工作提升高效率员工。本段第一句 That's the title of productivity guru David Allen's pithy 2001 treatise on working efficiently 概述了本段的中心思想,其大意是:这就是生产率大师 David Allen 的论文标题,他在 2001 年一篇论工作的效率的论文中言简意赅地提到这一点。由此可判断,这一段是围绕高效率工作展开的。所以正确选项为 E。

2. 答案为 D, 成功秘诀:解放思想,认准目标。本段的主题句为第二句:Free your mind, and productivity will follow. (一旦解放思想,生产率就会跟上),由此可判断,这一段是围绕解放思想展开的。段落中间出现的 long-term goals 对应小标题中的关键词

Targeted, 所以正确选项为 D。

3. 答案为 G, 效率来自有条不紊。本段的主题句为第一句: When e-mails, phone calls and to-do lists are truly under control, Allen says, the real change begins. 其大意是: Allen 说, 一旦电子邮件、电话和各种乱七八糟的数据表处在自己的掌控之中, 真正的变化就开始了。由此可判断, 这一段是围绕效率与有条理的工作方式展开的, 所以正确选项为 G。

4. 答案为 C, 经验之谈: 坚持不懈。根据本段 Allen 的坚持对员工培训及他对此事的看法不难做出此选择: Allen and his staff now hold six to eight two-day training sessions a year. . . “Fads come and go,” says Kevin Wilde General Mills’ CEO, “but this continues to work.” 其大意是: Allen 及其员工坚持每年 6~8 次两天培训。Mills 公司的 CEO 说, 时尚不断变换, 但培训工作保持不断。

5. 答案为 A, 在线跟随。本段的主句是为第一句: The most fevered followers of Allen’s organizational methodology gather online. Websites like gtdindex. marvelz. com parse Allen’s every utterance. 其大意是: Allen 组织的发烧友聚集在网上追随他, 像 “gtdindex. marvelz. com” 这样的网站对他的每一句话都加以分析。所以正确选项为 A。

第二章

新题型历年真题解析

2011年新题型真题

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For questions (41~45), choose the most suitable one from the list A~G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

① Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

① The demands follow comments last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

① But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

① They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. ② Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or binge (excessive) drinking.

① "Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. ② Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? ③ I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

① Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. ② He said that manufacturers of crisps and confectionery could play a central role in the Change for Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. ③ He has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

①Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before the 9pm watershed and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. ② “If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes-by setting stringent limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events,” he said.

①Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald’s, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. ②Fast-food chains should also stop offering “inducements” such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

①Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: “If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front.”

①He also urged councils to impose “fast-food-free zones” around school and hospitals-areas within which take aways cannot open.

①A Department of Health spokesperson said: “We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. ②This includes creating a new ‘responsibility deal’ with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. ③Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this.”

①The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

41. Andrew Lansley held that

42. Terence Stephenson agreed that

43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that

44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that

45. A Department of Health Spokesperson proposed that

- A. “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald’s.
- B. the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
- C. “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
- D. cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
- E. the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change for Life campaign.
- F. parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
- G. the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

参考答案

- A. 应向麦当劳等快餐生产商征收“脂肪税”
- B. 政府应该禁止在学校周边开设快餐店
- C. “说教”是改善英国学校午餐状况最有效的方式
- D. 应该在儿童中推广类似于吸烟有害的警示, 告诫他们不健康饮食的危害
- E. 薯片和糖果生产商应该对“为生命而改变”运动做出卓越贡献
- F. 家长应该在家中保持健康饮食从而为孩子做出表率
- G. 政府应该加强企业的责任感

41. 本题考查 Andrew Lansley 的观点。快速查找人名关键词 Andrew Lansley 可发现, 文章第二段和第六段都提到了 Lansley 的观点。第二段指出 Lansley 坚持认为政府不能强迫民众做出健康选择并承诺企业不受公共卫生条例制约。第六段句①指出 Lansley 期望企业而不是政府率先行动起来。句②进一步阐述了其观点, 即薯片和甜食生产商能够在“为生命而改变”运动中起到核心作用, 而这一运动是政府宣传健康饮食和健康体魄行动的亮点 (... manufacturers of crisps and confectionery could play a central role in the Change for Life campaign...). 由此可知, Lansley 认为薯片和甜食生产商应该起核心作用, 为全民健康运动贡献力量。选项 E 与 Lansley 的观点相符, 故为正确答案。

选项 C 中提及的“说教”的方式在第六段句③中出现过, 该句中 Lansley 批评 Jamie Oliver 的“说教”不是改变人们行为的最好方式, 故选项 C 的说法与 Lansley 的观点相反, 可以排除。

42. 本题考查 Terence Stephenson 的观点。文章第四、第七和第八段都提到了 Stephenson 的观点。第四段句②中 Stephenson 教授指出, 应该把不健康食物的危害等同于吸烟或酗酒 [... consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or binge (excessive) drinking.]. 此外, 第七段与第八段句②还分别提到 Stephenson 建议对高热量食物的广告和体育赛事赞助等实施严格的限制, 以及快餐连锁店应该停止送给小顾客“诱饵”式赠品。故综合来看, 选项 D 与此相符, 为答案。

43. 本题考查 Jamie Oliver 的观点。查找人名关键词 Jamie Oliver 可以定位至文章第六段。第六段句③指出, Lansley 批评名厨 Jamie Oliver 为改善英格兰学校的午餐所进行的高调尝试 (criticized chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England...), 称其“说教”的方式并不是改变人们生活习惯的最佳方式 (... was not the best way to change their behaviour)。由此可以推知, Oliver 可能会认为“说教”是改善英格兰学校午餐的有效途径。选项 C 与 Oliver 的观点相符, 故为答案。

选项 F 看似有言传身教之意, 但文章第六段句③只说明 Jamie Oliver 尝试改善英格兰学校午餐是一种说教的方式, 并未具体对其进行解释, 故无法得知 Jamie Oliver 提倡的具体措施, 选项 F 的内容也没有被提及, 故可以排除。

44. 本题考查 Dinesh Bhugra 的建议。查找人名关键词 Dinesh Bhugra 可定位至文章第九段和第十段。第九段首先指出 Dinesh Bhugra 教授认为如果告诉孩子们食物对