

Advanced

上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列丛书

英语高级口译证书考试

# 历届真题精解 阅读

陈德民 主 编



上海交通大学出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# 英语高级口译证书考试 历届真题精解·阅读

主 编 陈德民  
编 者 陈德民 曹胜男 于 洋  
程 林 阳 明 雪 明



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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语高级口译证书考试历届真题精解. 阅读/ 陈德民主编. —上海: 上海交通大学出版社, 2014  
ISBN 978-7-313-11087-9

I. 英... II. 陈... III. 英语—阅读教学—资格考试—题解 IV. H315.9-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 074891 号

### 英语高级口译证书考试历届真题精解·阅读

主 编: 陈德民

出版发行: 上海交通大学出版社

邮政编码: 200030

出 版 人: 韩建民

印 制: 上海交大印务有限公司

开 本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16

字 数: 473 千字

版 次: 2014 年 6 月第 1 版

书 号: ISBN 978-7-313-11087-9/H

定 价: 39.00 元

地 址: 上海市番禺路 951 号

电 话: 021-64071208

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 张: 17.5

印 次: 2014 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

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联系电话: 021-54742979

# 前言

《上海英语高级口译证书》考试从立项启动至今已整整 20 年了。上海交通大学出版社决定推出《英语高级口译证书考试历届真题精解》丛书,这既是对过去 20 年不平凡历程的一个总结和检阅,也是对项目今后的可持续发展立下一块厚重的基石。本书精选了过去十多年英语高级口译考试的部分阅读理解题,并将其分为社会万象、经济金融、文化教育、科普科技、环境保护和文艺娱乐六大板块,每篇文章都配有内容概要和答题解析,以供读者参考,希望对准备参加英语高级口译考试的考生有所启迪和帮助,对关心该项目发展的教师、专家和相关专业人员提供一必备的参考资料。

《上海英语高级口译证书》考试是对应试者的单项和综合英语能力水平进行检验的尺度参照性标准化考试,分为笔试和口试两个阶段。阅读测试在英语高级口译考试的笔试中用时占一小时,上下半场各半小时,卷面分 100 分,客观选择题和主观题各 50 分,占总分三分之一。从分值角度看,阅读和听力与笔译在总分中的比例相等,均为三分之一。选择题阅读文章四篇,共 20 题,每题 2.5 分,问答题文章三篇,10 道简答题,每题 5 分。文章长度在 600 词左右,七篇文章总长约 4500 词,要求的阅读速度平均 140~150 词/分钟。从词汇量角度看,则和英语专业的八级考试(TEM8)大体相当,应掌握的英语词汇在 12 000~14 000 之间。由于选作试题的文章均选自最近出版的以英美国家为主的报刊杂志,文章几乎不做修改,有时会出现少数“超纲”词汇(参照英语专业八级考试的词汇表),但一般不至于影响考生的阅读理解。

根据英语高级口译证书《考试大纲》的规定,阅读测试要求考生具备熟练阅读英语报刊文章的能力并要求考生通过阅读了解英语国家有关政治、经济、社会、文化、教育等状况。因此,阅读题的测试从语言能力角度看,重点检验考生的阅读速度和阅读理解能力,理解能力包括对英语的词、句、篇章的理解接受和对文字传递的相关信息的获取把握水平。阅读能力在母语的学习过程中往往后于听和说话能力的习得和掌握,而在我国学生的外语学习中,由于学习环境的限制,阅读能力则往往处于首位,即先于听和说的能力的形成,而且在多数情况下甚至连听和说的能力都是在“读”的基础上逐渐发展形成的。外语阅读能力的培养处于这样一个位置,即从一方面来看,与作为本族语的自然语言获得的规律有所对立,但从另一面来看,只要处置得当,即尽早、尽快通过阅读促进外语的听和说的能力的提高,尽最大可能把阅读能力“还原”到相当于本族语的阅读水平以强化听、说、译各项能力,那就有可能在外语学习中把阅读的这—“劣势”转化为推动语言学习进步提高的优势。英语口译考试大纲的设计正是从这一角度出发,给予阅读和听力、翻译同等的分值,要求考生培养形成坚实的阅读能力,为口译能力的掌握和提高打下扎实的基础。阅读测试从信息接受的角度看,更是对一个外语学习者对目的

语国家相关社会文化信息的理解和接受处理能力的检验。任何一个语言都永远不会是孤零零的、单纯的语言知识及技能、语法结构的载体,当代著名信息学家麦克卢汉就说过,“媒介即信息”(The medium is the message.)。换言之,我们可以说,语言即社会,语言即文化,语言即信息,语言传递的是一个社会的文化和文明,包括其政治、经济、教育、历史、风俗习惯、伦理道德等一切。我们常说,翻译是杂家,因此,从阅读角度对愿意从事口译工作的考生提出相应较高的要求,也就在情理之中了。

英语阅读能力与听力和翻译(包括笔译和口译)能力的形成提高是互为补充、互相促进的。具体来说,考查的英语阅读理解能力包括概括中心思想、作出推理和解释的能力,掌握的词汇量和通过阅读获取相关知识信息的能力。选择题的题型主要包括主旨题、细节题、语义题、推断题、观点态度题等,问答题则要求考生用自己的语言对文章的主要内容和相关细节给出简明扼要的回答。选择题侧重于理解,问答题则进一步要求在理解的基础上能用英语给出自己的表达,两类题型在阅读层面上较为全面地考核和检验了考生的英语基本阅读表达能力。至于解题步骤,采取先看文章后看题目或先看题目后看文章,则可依据个人习惯而定。从历年考题看,大多数题目考查的是文章基本内容,细节题占据了较大的比重,一般可根据关键词定位找到相应的答案。解题时应注意由点到面,点面结合,可先做细节题和语义题。部分判定正误题的题项出自文章几个段落,应在对全文有整体了解后再行作答。主旨题因涉及对文章中心思想的概括总结,一般可安排在最后解答。

对于本书的使用,可以先练习解题的技巧和方法,总结解题规律,按照规定的考试时间,按上述解题技巧答题,逐步提高解题效率和正确率,答题完毕后再检查一遍,确认选项后再比对答案,并参考解析对致错原因作分析,及时总结经验得失,进而避免同类错误的重犯。考生既需重视解题技巧,更应将目标定在综合英语水平的切实提高上,不断扩大阅读词汇量,增强语感,充实相关基本知识,进而促进英语听、说、读、写、译水平的整体提高。

本书主编为陈德民教授,参加编写的有陈德民、曹胜男、于洋、程林、阳明和雪明等老师。本书编者均为从事大学英语教学多年的一线教师,多次参与高级口译考试的试题解析和阅卷工作,具有丰富的教学及备考经验。由于时间仓促,本书编写或有疏漏之处,敬请同行和读者批评指正,以便再版时更正。同时,编者谨对上海英语口译考试委员会专家组各位成员的辛勤劳动深表感谢,本书的编写中包含着各位专家教授的努力和智慧。

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# 社会万象



## 选择题

### Passage 1

#### Questions 1~5

“They treat us like mules,” the guy installing my washer tells me, his eyes narrowing as he wipes his hands. I had just complimented him and his partner on the speed and assurance of their work. He explains that it’s rare that customers speak to him this way. I know what he’s talking about. My mother was a waitress all her life, in coffee shops and fast-paced chain restaurants. It was hard work, but she liked it, liked “being among the public,” as she would say. But that work had its sting, too—the customer who would treat her like a servant or, her biggest complaint, like she was not that bright.

There’s a lesson here for this political season: the subtle and not-so-subtle insults that blue-collar and service workers endure as part of their working lives. And those insults often have to do with intelligence.

We like to think of the United States as a classless society. The belief in economic mobility is central to the American Dream, and we pride ourselves on our spirit of egalitarianism. But we also have a troubling streak of aristocratic bias in our national temperament, and one way it manifests itself is in the assumptions we make about people who work with their hands. Working people sense this bias and react to it when they vote. The common political wisdom is that hot-button social issues have driven blue-collar voters rightward. But there are other cultural dynamics at play as well. And Democrats can be as oblivious to these dynamics as Republicans—though the Grand Old Party did appeal to them in St. Paul.

Let’s go back to those two men installing my washer and dryer. They do a lot of heavy lifting quickly—mine was the first of 15 deliveries—and efficiently, to avoid injury. Between them there is ongoing communication, verbal and nonverbal, to coordinate the lift, negotiate the tight fit, move in rhythm with each other. And all the while, they are weighing options, making decisions and solving problems—as when my new dryer didn’t match up with the gas outlet.

Think about what a good waitress has to do in the busy restaurant: remember orders and monitor them, attend to a dynamic, quickly changing environment, prioritize tasks and manage the flow of work, make decisions on the fly. There’s the carpenter using a number of mathematical concepts—symmetry, proportion, congruence, the properties of angles—and visualizing these concepts while building a cabinet, a flight of stairs, or a pitched roof.

The hairstylist’s practice is a mix of technique, knowledge about the biology of hair, aesthetic judgment, and communication skill. The mechanic, electrician, and plumber are troubleshooters and problem solvers. Even the routinized factory floor calls for working smarts. When has any of this made its way into our political speeches? From either party. Even on Labor Day.

Last week, the GOP masterfully invoked some old cultural suspicions: country folk versus city and east-coast versus heartland education. But these are symbolic populist gestures, not the stuff of true engagement. Judgments about intelligence carry great weight in our society, and we have a tendency to make sweeping assessments of people’s intelligence based on the kind of work they do.

Political tributes to labor over the next two months will render the muscled arm, sleeve rolled

tight against biceps. But few will also celebrate the thought bright behind the eye, or offer an image that links hand and brain. It would be fitting in a country with an egalitarian vision of itself to have a truer, richer sense of all that is involved in the wide range of work that surrounds and sustains us.

Those politicians who can communicate that sense will tap a deep reserve of neglected feeling. And those who can honor and use work in explaining and personalizing their policies will find a welcome reception. (0903)

### 【内容概要】

在美国这样一个被认为是 classless society 的国家,有许多人还是会依据一个人从事的工作、职业来判断其才智,而且多半认为从事体力劳动或服务工作的蓝领“低人一等”,因而后者在工作中经常受到 subtle and not-so-subtle insults。作者举例说明蓝领工人的工作既需要体力也需要相应的智慧(working smarts),而这一点民主党和共和党领袖在其政治演说中却只字未提,而恰恰是这一点对社会的健康稳定发展 carry great weight。作者从国家政治、政策制定、政治家执政的角度强调尊重普通劳动者的问题。

### 【词语解析】

biceps *n.* 二头肌

congruence *n.* 适合,一致,叠合,全等,相合性

egalitarianism *n.* 平等主义

Grand Old Party *n.* 老犬党(美国共和党)

hot-button *n.* 热线按钮

pitched roof *n.* 斜屋顶

populist *n.* 平民主义者,平民论者

sting *n.* 刺痛,剧痛,刺激

streak *n.* (个性中的)些微特点或特征

symmetry *n.* 对称

tribute *n.* 颂词,称赞

troubleshooter *n.* (机器)检修工,解决难题者

- To illustrate the intelligence of the working class, the author cites the examples of all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) hairstylist and waitress (B) carpenter and mechanic  
(C) electrician and plumber (D) street-cleaner and shop-assistant
- In the sentence “we pride ourselves on our spirit of egalitarianism” (para. 3), the word “egalitarianism” can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) individualism (B) enlightenment  
(C) equality (D) liberalism
- We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in America, judgments about people’s intelligence are often based on the kind of work they do  
(B) the subtle and not-so-subtle insults towards blue-collars are a daily phenomenon in America  
(C) the United States is a classless society  
(D) the old cultural suspicions of country folk versus city and east-coast versus heartland education show the Republican’s true engagement
- One of the major groups of targeted readers of the author should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) blue-collar American workers (B) middle-class American businessmen  
(C) American politicians (D) American company leaders
- Which of the following summarizes the main idea of the passage?  
(A) The Democratic Party and the Republican Party should stop symbolic populist gestures.  
(B) Political tributes should mind the subtle bias against the intelligence of the working class.  
(C) The ruling party should acknowledge the working smarts of blue-collars.  
(D) The whole American society should change the attitude towards the blue-collar workers.

### 【解析】

- 答案是 D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。具体内容见四至六段。为证明普通蓝领工人的才智,作者列举了安装工、餐馆服务员、木匠、发型师、技工、电工、水暖工等的劳动。选项 A(发型师和女服务员),B(木匠和机修工)和 C(电工和水暖工)文中均有提及;但选项 D(马路清洁工和商店营业员)在文中没有提及。



2. 答案是 C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子的能力。在第三段,作者指出美国人常认为自己国家是一个 classless society,而美国梦的核心就是 the belief in economic mobility,因而其国人多为 spirit of egalitarianism 感到自豪。下一句则从 but 开始发生转折,指出美国人国民气质中也有一种 aristocratic bias(贵族型的偏见),并进而提出体力劳动者受到歧视概与此偏见相关,显然 egalitarianism 与 aristocratic bias 相对。选项 C(平等)符合题意;而选项 A(个人主义)、选项 B(启蒙)和 D(自由主义)均不符合题意。
3. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。选项 A 的意思与文中第七段末句最为接近;选项 B 说的对蓝领的侮辱是 a daily phenomenon in America,但文中并没有提及此现象如此普遍;文中第 3 段说到人们常认为美国是 classless society,但并没有表明这是一个社会现实,选项 C 不能被视为是文章的结论;选项 D 表达的意思与文中第七段的说明相反,均应排除。
4. 答案是 C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。文章的主题是讨论对普通劳工的尊重,但作者一再提及美国的政党和政治家没有对蓝领工人体现应有的尊重,并在最后几段呼吁政治家们应注意到这一点,由此而获得蓝领阶层的支持。可见,本文的主要目标读者群之一应是美国的政治家。选项 C 正确,选项 A、B 和 D 不符合题意,均应排除。
5. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章主旨大意的归纳能力。选项 A 与第七段相关,但很难说是本文主题,选项 C 的意思文中有体现,选项 D 的意思文中也有隐含,不过作为本文的主要意思似欠妥。选项 B 对文章主旨的概括较为准确全面。政治家应当注意社会上实际存在的对工人阶层的偏见。

## Passage 2

### Questions 6 ~ 10

Britain, somewhat proudly, has been crowned the most watched society in the world. The country boasts 4.2 million security cameras (one for every 14 people), a number expected to double in the next decade. A typical Londoner makes an estimated 300 closed-circuit television (CCTV) appearances a day, according to the British nonprofit surveillance Studies Network, an average easily met in the short walk between Trafalgar Square and the Houses of Parliament. Public opinion on this state of affairs is generally positive, according to recent polls. And how useful is CCTV in busting bad guys? Not much, according to Scotland Yard. In terms of cost benefit, the enormous expenditure has done very little in actually preventing and solving crime.

Right under Big Brother's nose, a new class of guerrilla artists and hackers are commandeering the boring, grainy images of vacant parking lots and empty corridors for their own purposes. For about \$80 at any electronics supply store and some technical know-how, it is possible to tap into London's CCTV hotspots with a simple wireless receiver (sold with any home-security camera) and a battery to power it. Dubbed "video sniffing", the pastime evolved out of the days before broadband became widely available, when "war-chalkers" scouted the city for unsecured Wi-Fi networks and marked them with chalk using special symbols. Sniffing is catching on in other parts of Europe, spread by a small but globally connected community of practitioners. "It's actually a really relaxing thing to do on a Sunday," says Joao Wilbert, a master's student in interactive media, who slowly paces the streets in London like a treasure hunter, carefully watching a tiny handheld monitor for something to flicker onto the screen.

The excursions pick up obscure, random shots from the upper corners of restaurants and hotel lobbies, or of a young couple shopping in a housewares department nearby. Eerily, baby cribs are the most common images. Wireless child monitors work on the same frequency as other surveillance systems, and are almost never encrypted or secured.

Given that sniffing is illegal, some artists have found another way to obtain security footage: they ask for it, in a letter along with a check for £10. In making her film "Faceless", Austrian-born artist Manu Luksch made use of a little-known law, included within Britain's Data Protection Act, requiring CCTV operators to release a copy of their footage upon the request of anyone captured on their cameras. "Within the maximum period of 40 days I received some recordings in my mail," says Luksch. "And I thought, Wow, that works well. Why not make a feature length, science-

fiction love story?" After four years of performing, staging large dance ensembles in public atriums and submitting the proper paperwork, Luksch produced a haunting, beautifully choreographed film and social commentary, in which the operators have blocked out each and every performer's face, in compliance with Britain's privacy laws.

"The Duellists", one of the more well known CCTV movies, was shot by filmmaker David Valentine entirely with the security cameras in a mall in Manchester. He was able to cajole his way into the control booth for the project, but he is also credited with having advanced video sniffing to an art form and social tool. He's collaborated with MediaShed, an organization based in Southend-on-Sea just outside London that works with homeless youth, using sniffing as a way to gain their interest and re-engage them with society.

In some cases video sniffing has morphed into a form of hacking, in which the sniffer does more than just watch. Using a transmitter strong enough to override the frequency that most cameras use, sniffers can hijack wireless networks and broadcast different images back to the security desk. Most sniffers, hijackers and artists using CCTV are critical of the present level of surveillance, but they're also interested in establishing a dialogue about what is typically a secretive arrangement. The ability to tap into wireless surveillance systems and take them over points out a flaw in the elaborate security apparatus that has evolved around us.

As anthropologists tell us, the act of observation changes what's being observed. Cameras "reorder the environment," says Graham Harwood, artistic director of the group Mongrel, which specializes in digital media. That's especially true of saturated London. Like "flash mobs" and "wifipicning," both large, spontaneous gatherings of people centered around communications technology, sniffing and hijacking could become the next high-tech social phenomenon. Of course, it will likely disappear quickly once the surveillance industry catches on to the shenanigans and beefs up its security. But the cameras will remain. (0903)

#### 【内容概要】

本文介绍英国各地日渐增多的安保监视设备,以及引起的相关议论和问题,这既是一个包括个人隐私的社会和社会安全问题,又是一个和科技发展相连的技术问题。民众对这样的做法持肯定态度。但是相对于其巨大的成本而言,闭路电视在英国的破案方面发挥的作用很小。用于安保的闭路电视反倒被一些艺术家以一定方式用来制作社会实况报道等纪录电影。有时则会发生录像被人非法盗用的情形。有人预测,探查和盗用监控录像将成为下一个高科技社会现象,当然,在监控行业加强安全保障力度后,或许会出现另外的结果。

#### 【词语解析】

atrium *n.* 中庭,正厅

beef up *v.* 加强,充实

bust *v.* 挫败,阻挠

cajole *v.* 劝诱,哄骗

choreograph *v.* 编舞

corridor *n.* 走廊,通道

duellist *n.* 决斗者

eerily *ad.* 怪诞地,令人迷惑不解地

encrypt *v.* 把...编码

flicker *v.* 摇曳,摆动

footage *n.* (一段)影片(长度)

guerrilla *n.* 游击队员

morph *v.* (形态)转变

override *v.* 制服,压倒,蹂躏

saturate *v.* 使饱和,浸透

scout *v.* 寻找;侦察

shenanigan *n.* 鬼把戏,恶作剧,胡闹

sniff *v.* 嗅,闻

sniffer *n.* 嗅探者

sniffing *n.* 探查法

surveillance *n.* 监视

6. Which of the following can best be used as a title for the passage?

(A) Under Big Brother's Nose

(B) Watching the Watchers

(C) Security and Surveillance Industry

(D) Britain's Privacy Laws

7. According to Scotland Yard, the surveillance apparatus established in Britain \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) must be further expanded and perfected

- (B) has played little role in actually preventing and settling crime  
(C) will turn Britain into a totalitarian state under the nose of Big Brother  
(D) has demonstrated the efficiency of high-technology in maintaining social security
8. The author introduces the Austrian-born artist Manu Luksch to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) how Britain's Data Protection Act can be made more popular among the public  
(B) how to obtain security footage through illegal means  
(C) how to comply with Britain's privacy laws in obtaining security footage  
(D) how she made her film "Faceless" legally with recordings received from CCTV
9. Which of the following is NOT true about David Valentine's CCTV movie "The Duellists"?  
(A) It was made through the artistic use of advanced video sniffing technique.  
(B) It was based on the stories of those homeless youth in Manchester.  
(C) It was shot with the security cameras in a mall in Manchester.  
(D) It was produced through collaboration with MediaShed based in Southend-on-Sea.
10. In writing the last paragraph of the passage, the author was trying to tell the readers that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) people use video sniffing and hijacking to make full use of wireless surveillance system  
(B) video sniffing and hijacking is the main trend emerging with the development of communications technology  
(C) video sniffing and hijacking has become the new high-tech social phenomenon  
(D) with the further perfection of surveillance industry, video sniffing and hijacking will most probably disappear soon

**【解析】**

6. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章主旨大意的理解和提炼概括出标题的能力。本文围绕英国的安保监控设备以及监控设备的被利用而展开,选项 B 用了比喻的说法,比较准确地概括了文章大意,选项 A 用了 Big Brother(老大哥,英国作家 George Orwell 创作的小说《1984》中的独裁者形象)一说,与文章内容有一定联系,但难说是主题,选项 C 和 D 分别指安监行业和英国的隐私法,文章中略有涉及,并非中心内容,均应予排除。
7. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。在文中第一段有这样的表达:闭路电视在搜捕坏人方面起的作用如何? Scotland Yard(伦敦警察厅)认为 not much。与投入成本相比,其贡献堪称 very little。选项 B 符合此意;选项 A 和 C 的意思在文中并没有明确表述。选项 D 称高科技使社会更安全,其意思也与 Scotland Yard 的说法不符。
8. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章中隐含意思作出推测的能力。第四段作者介绍了艺术家 Manu Luksch 是如何成功利用了一个鲜有人知晓的法律,要求闭路电视运营者提供部分摄制内容,并借此制作了一部社会实况报道电影。遵照英国的隐私法,片中出现的人物脸部都被遮蔽。选项 D 与文章介绍相符合,选项 A 与此无关;选项 B 所述内容与文章不符,Manu Luksch 是合法取得的影片,选项 C 也不是作者该段介绍的主要意图,均应排除。
9. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。相关内容在第五段,选项 A、C 和 D 的内容在文中都有明确的表述,选项 B 说该片以曼彻斯特无家可归年轻人的故事为基础,此说与文中意思不符合,作者只是与 MediaShed 这一帮助无家可归年轻人的组织有过合作。
10. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章最后一段的主旨大意的理解。选项 D 的意思在末段有相似的表述。选项 A 和 B 并不是作者想要告诉读者的内容;选项 C 表述错误,根据第七段,探查和盗用将有可能成为、而并非已经是一高科技社会现象。

**Passage 3****Questions 11 ~ 15**

On the worst days, Chris Keehn used to go 24 hours without seeing his daughter with her eyes open. A soft-spoken tax accountant in Deloitte's downtown Chicago office, he hated saying no when she asked for a ride to preschool. By November, he'd had enough. "I realized that I can have control of this," he says with a small shrug. Keehn, 33, met with two of the firm's partners and his senior

manager, telling them he needed a change. They went for it. In January, Keehn started telecommuting four days a week, and when Kathryn, 4, starts T-ball this summer, he will be sitting along the baseline.

In this economy, Keehn's move might sound like hopping onto the mommy track—or off the career track. But he's actually making a shrewd move. More and more, companies are searching for creative ways to save—by experimenting with reduced hours or unpaid furloughs or asking employees to move laterally. The up-or-out model, in which employees have to keep getting promoted quickly or get lost, may be growing outmoded. The changing expectations could persist after the economy reheats. Companies are increasingly supporting more natural growth, letting employees wend their way upward like climbing vines. It's a shift, in other words, from a corporate ladder to the career-path metaphor long preferred by Deloitte vice chair Cathy Benko: a lattice.

At Deloitte, each employee's lattice is nailed together during twice-a-year evaluations focused not just on career targets but also on larger life goals. An employee can request to do more or less travel or client service, say, or to move laterally into a new role—changes that may or may not come with a pay cut. Deloitte's data from 2008 suggest that about 10% of employees choose to “dial up” or “dial down” at any given time. Deloitte's Mass Career Customization (MCC) program began as a way to keep talented women in the workforce, but it has quickly become clear that women are not the only ones seeking flexibility. Responding to millennials demanding better work-life balance, young parents needing time to share child-care duties and boomers looking to ease gradually toward retirement, Deloitte is scheduled to roll out MCC to all 42,000 U.S. employees by May 2010. Deloitte executives are in talks with more than 80 companies working on similar programs.

Not everyone is on board. A 33-year-old Deloitte senior manager in a southeastern office, who works half-days on Mondays and Fridays for health reasons and requested anonymity because she was not authorized to speak on the record, says one “old school” manager insisted on scheduling meetings when she wouldn't be in the office. “He was like, ‘Yeah, I know we have the program,’” she recalls, “‘but I don't really care.’”

Deloitte CEO Barry Salzberg admits he's still struggling to convert “nonbelievers,” but says they are the exceptions. The recession provides an incentive for companies to design more lattice-oriented careers. Studies show telecommuting, for instance, can help businesses cut real estate costs 20% and payroll 10%. What's more, creating a flexible workforce to meet staffing needs in a changing economy ensures that a company will still have legs when the market recovers. Redeploying some workers from one division to another—or reducing their salaries—is a whole lot less expensive than laying everyone off and starting from scratch.

Young employees who dial down now and later become managers may reinforce the idea that moving sideways on the lattice doesn't mean getting sidelined. “When I saw other people doing it,” says Keehn, “I thought I could try.” As the compelling financial incentives for flexibility grow clearer, more firms will be forced to give employees that chance. Turns out all Keehn had to do was ask. (1003)

#### 【内容概要】

本文介绍随着计算机和信息时代的来临而新出现的上班工作方式的转变,即 telecommuting (远距离工作或居家办公)。文章以税务会计师 Chris Keehn 为例,介绍了这样的工作方式的转变给家庭生活及企业公司的运营等带来的多方面的影响作用。其中的一个主要变化是企业雇员从原来的“corporate ladder(公司阶梯)”到“lattice(格子框架)”式的灵活从业模式的转变,这样做既不影响员工在单位职务的提升,又照顾员工在家庭生活和单位工作之间取得一定的平衡、保证职业发展目标甚至人生目标(larger life goals)的实现,而企业在降低成本和多项支出的同时,又不影响企业的业绩和效益,且在面临经济和市场变化的形势下,拥有更强的灵活应对能力。文章指出,对这一新的上班方式仍有不同意见,但其发展趋势值得关注。

#### 【词语解析】

furlough *n.* (较长时间的)休假

lattice *n.* 格子(框架)

redeploy *v.* 重新部署,重新调派  
sideline *v.* 使靠边,使降格,使不能活动  
start from scratch *v.* 从头开始  
T-ball *n.* 少年棒球

telecommute *v.* (在家通过使用与单位连接的计算机终端)远距离工作  
up-or-out *a.* 或受提拔或出局  
wend *v.* (尤指缓慢地)行走

11. The author used the example of Chris Keehn \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to show how much he loved his daughter and the family  
(B) to tell how busy he was working as a tax accountant  
(C) to introduce how telecommuting changed the traditional way of working  
(D) to explore how the partners of a company could negotiate and cooperate smoothly
12. What is the major purpose of shifting from a corporate ladder to the career path of lattice?  
(A) To take both career targets and larger life goals of employees into consideration.  
(B) To find better ways to develop one's career in response to economic crisis.  
(C) To establish expectations which could persist after the economy reheats.  
(D) To create ways to keep both talented women and men in the workforce.
13. The expression "on board" in the sentence "Not everyone is on board." (para. 4) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) going to insist on old schedules  
(B) concerned about work-life balance  
(C) ready to accept the flexible working system  
(D) accustomed to the changing working arrangement
14. Which of the following is NOT the possible benefit of lattice-oriented careers for businesses?  
(A) Reducing the costs on real estate.  
(B) Cutting the salaries of employees.  
(C) Forming a flexible workforce to meet needs in a changing economy.  
(D) Keeping a workforce at the minimal level.
15. According to the passage, the idea that "moving sideways on the lattice doesn't mean getting sidelined" \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) would discourage employees from choosing telecommuting  
(B) might encourage more employees to apply for flexible work hours  
(C) would give employees more chances for their professional promotion  
(D) could provide young employees with more financial incentives

#### 【解析】

11. 答案是 C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。具体内容见第一、二两段。作者以 Chris Keehn 为例,介绍在他申请以 telecommuting 方式工作后,他的家庭生活和工作难以兼顾的情况所发生的变化。选项 A 只是描述了 Chris Keehn 生活中的一面,但并非作者举例的主要意图;选项 B 则描述了他在原来的工作模式下繁忙的一面,同样没有给出要点,选项 D 的内容不切题。选项 C 较准确地指出了本文的主题。
12. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。corporate ladder 和 lattice 是文中用来形容员工传统工作方式和实行 telecommuting 方式工作的比喻词语,对这一转变的意义和目的第三段有明确的表述。选项 B 的表述只给出了一个小角度的解释,选项 C 给出的说明也是较片面的,选项 D 确实是实行新工作方式的公司的目标之一,但如归入 major purpose 则就显得勉强了。选项 A 的归纳较为全面,应作为答案。
13. 答案是 C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子、词语和作出推断的能力。短语 on board 一般意思为“上船、上汽车、火车、飞机”等,这里转义为“接受新的上班工作方式”。该句后面的几句话即议论有的经理仍对此持 old school 的看法、做法,再联系前几段介绍的新的上班方式开始被人们接受的现象,答案 C 应该能够推导出来。选项 A 意思与原句相反,选项 B 和原句意思对不上,选项 D 也与原句意思不符,都应予排除。
14. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解,辨别四个选项内容的正误,可采用排除法,但需寻找到有关句子的内容,基本上在第二、三、五段可以找到。选项 A 指降低成本,选项 B 指降

低员工的工薪,选项 C 指通过新的上班方式形成一支灵活的劳动力队伍,在文中均有提及,但选项 D 称把员工队伍维持在最低水平的说法文中并未提到,因此可作为答案排除。

15. 答案是 B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和作出推断的能力。本题具体内容见最后一段。句中的 moving sideways 和 getting sidelined 都是取其比喻义,前者指在 lattice-oriented 上班方式中对员工工作进行横向调动安排,后者则从“使靠边,使降格”转义为指员工有否提升职务的机会,这一意思从原句的主语从句 young employees who dial down now and later become managers 可推导出来。选项 A 意思和原文相反,选项 C 传递的意思则走到了另一极端,文中并未提及,选项 D 的意思在该句中也未体现,均应予排除。

## Passage 4

### Questions 16~20

Quick quiz: Who has a more vitriolic relationship with the US? The French or the British. If you guessed the French, consider this: Paris newspaper polls show that 72 percent of the French hold a favorable impression of the United States. Yet UK polls over the past decade show a lower percentage of the British have a favorable impression of the United States.

Britain's highbrow newspaper, *The Guardian*, sets the UK's intellectual tone. On any given day you can easily read a handful of stories sniping at the US and things American. The BBC's Radio 4, which is a domestic news and talk radio station, regularly laments Britain's social warts and follows them up with something that has become the national mantra, "Well, at least we're not as bad as the Americans."

This isn't a new trend: British abhorrence of America antedates George W. Bush and the invasion of Iraq. On 9/11 as the second plane was slamming into the World Trade Center towers my wife was on the phone with an English friend of many years. In the background she heard her friend's teenage son shout in front of the TV, "Yeah! The Americans are finally getting theirs." The animosity may be unfathomable to those raised to think of Britain as "the mother country" for whom we fought two world wars and with whom we won the cold war.

So what's it all about?

I often asked that during the years I lived in London. One of the best answers came from an Englishwoman with whom I shared a table for coffee. She said, "It's because we used to be big and important and we aren't any more. Now it's America that's big and important and we can never forgive you for that." A detestation of things American has become as dependable as the tides on the Thames rising and falling four times a day. It feeds a flagging British sense of national self-importance.

A new book documenting the virulence of more than 30 years of corrosive British animosity reveals how deeply rooted it has become in the UK's national psyche. "[T]here is no reasoning with people who have come to believe America is now a 'police state' and the USA is a 'disgrace across most of the world,'" writes Carol Gould, an American expatriate novelist and journalist, in her book "Don't Tread on Me."

A brief experience shortly after George W. Bush's invasion of Iraq illustrates that. An American I know was speaking on the street in London one morning. Upon hearing his accent, a British man yelled, "Take your tanks and bombers and go back to America." Then the British thug punched him repeatedly. No wonder other American friends of mine took to telling locals they were from Canada. The local police recommended prosecution. But upon learning the victim was an American, crown prosecutors dropped the case even though the perpetrator had a history of assaulting foreigners.

The examples of this bitterness continue:

I recall my wife and I having coffee with a member of our church. The woman, who worked at Buckingham Palace, launched a conversation with, "Have you heard the latest dumb American joke?" which incidentally turned out to be a racial slur against blacks. It's common to hear Brits routinely dismiss Americans as racists (even with an African-American president), religious nuts,



global polluters, warmongers, cultural philistines, and as intellectual Untermenschen.

The United Kingdom's counterintelligence and security agency has identified some 5,000 Muslim extremists in the UK but not even they are denounced with the venom directed at Americans. A British office manager at CNN once informed me that any English high school diploma was equal to an American university degree. This predilection for seeing evil in all things American defies intellect and reason. By themselves, these instances might be able to be brushed off, but combined they amount to British bigotry.

Oscar Wilde once wrote, "The English mind is always in a rage." But the energy required to maintain that British rage might be better channeled into paring back what the Economist (a British news magazine) calls "an overreaching, and inefficient state with unaffordable aspirations around the world." The biggest problem is that, as with all hatred, it tends to be self-destructive. The danger is that as such, it perverts future generations.

The UK public's animosity doesn't hurt the United States if Americans don't react in kind. This bigotry does hurt the United Kingdom, however, because there is something sad about a society that must denigrate and malign others to feed its own self-esteem. What Britain needs to understand is that this ill will has poisoned the enormous reservoir of good will Britain used to enjoy in America. And unless the British tweak their attitude, they stand to become increasingly irrelevant to the American people. (1003)

#### 【内容概要】

本文介绍了近十多年来英国人在对美国和美国人的态度上发生的微妙而又显著的变化。相比其他国家,英国和美国之间的关系是颇为独特的,一个有着悠久的历史,一个立国至今才 200 多年,而且美国当年的移民大多是从英国过去的,因此这两个国家之间的种种关系变化就更引人注意。作者谈了自己的个人体验观察和听到阅读到的轶事传闻,也介绍了一些大的事件背景历史,并加上一些个人的评论见解。

#### 【词语解析】

animosity *n.* 憎恶,敌意

antedate *v.* 先于,早于

bigotry *n.* 偏执的行为(信念)

counterintelligence *n.* (对敌)反情报活动

denigrate *v.* 诋毁,诽谤

detestation *n.* 憎恶,嫌恶

flagging *a.* 萎靡不振的,逐渐衰退的

highbrow *a.* (自认为)文化修养或趣味很高级的

in kind 以同样方式(手段)

pervert *v.* 带坏,使走入邪路

philistine *n.* 庸俗人,市侩,没有教养的人

predilection *n.* 特别爱好,嗜好

slur *v.* 诽谤,诋毁

snipe at *v.* 狙击,突袭,诽谤

tweak *v.* 拧,扭,做小小改良

Untermenschen *a.* [德]劣等人

venom *n.* 毒液,恶意,怨恨

virulence *n.* 剧毒性,致命性

vitriolic *a.* 尖刻的,辛辣的

wart *n.* 疣,肉赘

16. Which of the following is NOT the example given by the author to show the British abhorrence of America?

- (A) A boy shouted "The Americans are finally getting theirs." when watching TV on 9/11.
- (B) A woman working at Buckingham Palace told an American joke against blacks.
- (C) An American speaking on a London street was punched and no prosecution followed.
- (D) An English author once wrote, "the English mind is always in a rage."

17. The word "animosity" used in the passage can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) strong hatred
- (B) total indifference
- (C) great sympathy
- (D) sheer irrelevance

18. The author quoted from the American novelist Carol Gould's book \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) to reveal how America has become a police state
- (B) to expand on the British attitude to America
- (C) to explain the changing course of British mentality to America

- (D) to document the past 30 years of relationship between Britain and America
19. The author argues that the UK public opinion about America will \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) undermine the relations between the UK and the US  
 (B) be self-destructive to Great Britain  
 (C) destroy the self-esteem of both the UK and the US  
 (D) hurt the United States except the United Kingdom
20. What is the best title for the passage?  
 (A) "Police state": America in the eyes of the UK public  
 (B) "The mother country": Britain and America fought two world wars  
 (C) The British national psyche of self-importance  
 (D) The ally the British love to hate

### 【解析】

16. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。全文举了几个例子显示英国人憎恨美国人的态度,涉及几个段落。选项 A、B 和 C 都是显示英国人憎恶美国人的例子,应予排除。选项 D 源自第 11 段,是英国作家、剧作家 Oscar Wilde 对英国人心态的一种评论,不牵涉英国人对美国人的态度问题,故为答案。
17. 答案是 A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。animosity 一词在文中使用了几次,而作者文章的主题即描写英国人对美国人态度的巨大转变,从原来的 favorable impression 变为讨厌、不满、嫉妒、憎恨 (vitriolic relationship, detestation, virulence, venom, denigrate, malign) 等,答案显然应为 A。选项 B、C 和 D 均应排除。
18. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。内容见第五段。作者为了支持自己的分析和观点,引用了美国小说家 Carol Gould 的相关评论,以揭示英国人对美国的态度。选项 A 的解释不正确,选项 C 的说明侧重点与原句有别,选项 D 的总结与实际情况不符,均应排除。
19. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。主要可见文章的最后两段。选项 A 的说法在文中并未出现,选项 C 的表述作者也没有提到,选项 D 的说明和文章说的相反,均予排除。
20. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章主题的归纳能力。选项 A 的总结带有片面性,且关键词语源自引用的 Carol Gould 一书,选项 B 陈述的内容符合历史事实,但不是介绍的主要内容,选项 C 的总结不是作者介绍的重点,均应予排除。选项 D 较为准确地描述了英国人与美国人微妙、复杂、矛盾的关系。

## Passage 5

### Questions 21 ~ 25

Congress began 2010 with a bad case of legislative déjà vu. Last year, it approved a \$787 billion stimulus package meant to "create or save" millions of jobs. President Obama says the stimulus has saved or created as many as 2 million jobs so far. But even if that highly optimistic figure is true, in the real world, over 3 million jobs have been lost since the stimulus was signed into law—a dismal feat all financed with enormous debt. Now Congress is working on another stimulus package, but they're calling it a jobs bill. In December, the House passed a \$174 billion "Jobs for Main Street Bill" that would use federal dollars to fund job-creating infrastructure projects, while extending unemployment benefits. Sound familiar?

Unemployment remains at about 10% and state unemployment insurance funds are running out of money. While the Obama administration works to artificially inflate the number of jobs, the unemployed face diminished opportunities and income security. By 2012, 40 state unemployment trust funds are projected to be empty, requiring \$90 billion in federal loans to continue operating. Normally, state unemployment benefits pay jobless workers between 50 and 70 % of their salaries for up to 26 weeks. But during this recession, what would be wrong with that? Everything. The state-federal unemployment insurance program (UI) is an economic drag on businesses and states. And it's a poor safety net for the unemployed.

UI, a relic of the Depression, fails workers when they need it most. UI trust funds depend on



a state-leveled payroll tax on employers. During boom years, these funds are generally flush. But during recessions, they can get depleted quickly. The bind is that to replenish their UI fund, states have to raise payroll taxes. That hurts the bottom line for most businesses. Passed on to workers as a lower salary, high payroll taxes discourage businesses from hiring. During steep recessions, states face a fiscal Catch-22: Reduce benefits or raise taxes. To date, 27 states have depleted their UI funds and are using \$29 billion in federal loans they'll have to start repaying in 2011. Other states are slashing benefits. While federal guidelines recommend that states keep one year's worth of unemployment reserves, many states entered the recession already insolvent. When federal loans are exhausted, the only option left is higher payroll taxes—a move sure to discourage hiring and depress salaries.

The increasingly small and uncertain payouts of UI are the opposite of income security. The effect of UI's eight-decade experiment has been to condition workers to save less for a "rainy day" and instead rely on a system that provides no guarantee. UI limits personal responsibility to save; gradually, individuals find themselves in financial peril. Real reform requires putting employees in charge with individual private accounts and getting the government out of the business of creating illusory safety nets.

Unemployment Insurance Savings Accounts (UISAs), by contrast, give workers control of their own income, eliminating the negative effects of the UI program on businesses and budgets. Adopted by Chile in 2003, UISAs are also financed via a payroll tax on individual workers and employers. The difference is the money is directly deposited into the individual worker's account. Basically a form of forced savings, UISAs allow individuals to draw on their own accounts during periods of unemployment and roll unused funds into their savings upon retirement. With the burden reduced on employers, wages rise, leading to greater contributions to the individual's fund. The federal government is removed from the picture. And all workers are guaranteed a savings account upon retirement.

UISAs liberate workers from uncertainty and improve incentives. When unemployed workers must rely on their own funds rather than the common fiscal pool, they find jobs faster. Congress's repeated extensions of the current UI program may be well intended, but they may also be counterproductive. Like any deadline extension, additional jobless benefits diminish the job seeker's urgency, all at taxpayers' expense.

Today, expanded UI benefits mean higher state payroll taxes, which make it harder for employers to expand hiring or raise wages. UISAs, on the other hand, make the payroll tax on business part of the employer's investment in an individual worker, rather than a penalty for doing business. In 2010, it's time to say goodbye to the problems created by broken policies. Congress should start this decade with a promise for true economic freedom: Let businesses create jobs and let workers keep what they've earned. (1009)

### 【内容概要】

本文介绍在经历 2008 年的经济危机后,美国国会为解决国内失业率上升而推出的 stimulus package 及 Jobs for Main Street Bill 等一揽子刺激性方案和法案,作者对相关方案及结果作了介绍和分析,对已延续 80 多年的失业保险计划(unemployment insurance program, UI program)和始于智利的失业保险储蓄账户(Unemployment Insurance Savings Accounts, UISAs)两种做法进行了比较。作者指出,UI 在经济繁荣期确有作用,但在经济衰退期既对失业者帮不了多少忙,也因对企业增收工薪税而促使其减少雇工。在此情况下,各州面临的是财政上的“第 22 条军规(Catch-22)”的两难处境。而 UISAs 的做法一方面对雇员提供了一种基本保障,同时增加了就业机会,并减少了政府的负担。

### 【词语解析】

bind *n.* 困境,窘境

counterproductive *a.* 产生相反效果的

déjà vu *n.* [法]记忆幻觉,似曾经历的错觉

deplete *v.* 大大减少,使枯竭

drag *n.* 拖累,累赘

enact *v.* 制定(法律)