

# MBA MPA MAcc

2015版

管理类专业学位联考

# 英语高分突破

查国生 董宏乐 马红 编著

首次逐个击破大纲考点

- 全面梳理考试大纲
- 剖析重点难点热点
- 精准把握命题脉搏
- 一文多译拓展思路
- 题型分类提升能力
- 秒杀技巧高分制胜



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



# 英语高分突破

(2015 版)

查国生 董宏乐 马 红 编著



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

## 内容提要

本书严格按照管理类专业学位硕士研究生联考(MBA, MPA, MPAcc, MEM, MTA, MLIS, MAud)最新考试大纲的要求编写。

本书分完形填空、阅读、翻译、作文四个部分,每个部分均详细阐述考试动态、难度分析、注意事项等,帮助学生迅速理清解题思路,找准解题技巧,突出重点,突破难点。本书适合管理类硕士联考考生使用。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

MBA - MPA - MPAcc 管理类专业学位联考英语高分突破 /  
查国生,董宏乐,马红编著. —上海:上海交通大学出版社, 2014  
ISBN 978 - 7 - 313 - 11368 - 9

I. ①M… II. ①查… ②董… ③马… III. ①英语—  
研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 116099 号

## MBA - MPA - MPAcc 管理类专业学位联考英语高分突破

编 著:查国生 董宏乐 马 红

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:常熟市大宏印刷有限公司

开 本:787 mm×1092 mm 1/16

字 数:334 千字

版 次:2014 年 6 月第 1 版

书 号:ISBN 978 - 7 - 313 - 11368 - 9/H

定 价:28.00 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:13.5

印 次:2014 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

版权所有 侵权必究

告读者:如发现本书有印装质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系

联系电话:0512 - 52621873

## 前 言

根据教育部颁发的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》要求,报考 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 等专业硕士的考生需参加研究生英语(二)考试。研究生英语(二)考试是一类新型的英语考试,其前身是实施了十多年的 MBA 联考英语。自 2010 年,它的题型出现重大变革,现含有完形填空(10%)、阅读(50%)、英译汉(15%)和写作(25%)等 4 个部分,难度也相应提高,与学术类研究生英语(一)考试全面接轨,同样由教育部考试中心组织命题,两者既有相通性又有一定的差异性。

如何对付 MBA 的英语考试,对于离开英语课堂很久、生活和工作中又不太接触英语的广大考生来说的确是个不小的挑战。我们也经常发现,相当比例的学员备考过程中主要把精力放在考纲的词汇上,以为把考纲规定的 5 500 个英语单词全部记住问题就可以解决。这一做法很难让他们在短期内达到英语(二)考试的要求。因为其一,改革后的英语考试中所有题型,无论是完形填空,还是阅读理解和翻译都是以语篇形式出现的,也就是说这个考试即便涉及词汇,也是考查我们对词汇用法的把握,而非单纯的释义;其二,由于历史的原因,英语语言系统被动或主动地吸纳了很多民族的语言,其词汇庞杂,存在着很多意思相近,但用法迥然不同的英语单词,主要表现在搭配或语域上的不同;其三,很多英语单词的中文注释有一定的误导性。例如,according to 是“根据”,但是我们如果想表达“根据我的看法”,我们不能说 according to my opinion,而只可以说 in my opinion,因为 according to 后面跟的通常是具有权威性的东西;第四,不去追求对词汇的真正理解,而是囫囵吞枣地背诵单词很难让学习者对词汇有长久记忆。其实,考纲内的很多英语词汇是同源的,如果能掌握一些常见的词根和词缀,我们对很多单词的理解也就豁然开朗了。例如,如果我们知道 in-(进来)、pro-(往前)、re-(再次)和 per-(穿透)这些前缀的意思,并通晓-spect 这个词根的意思是“看、视、顾”,那么瞬间记住 inspect, respect, perspective, prospect, inspection, respectful, respectable 和 prospective 这些单词也就不是痴人说梦了。

本书的三位编者查国生、董宏乐和马红都是具有多年 MBA 考试辅导经验的教师,通过对历年联考英语真题深入地研究,对英语(二)的考纲有着透彻的理解,对考试的广度和难度有着准确的把握。出于真正帮助广大考生备考之目的,我们发挥各自的优势,采取分头击破的方式,逐一破解英语考试的几个部分。完形填空部分(占 10 分)、应用文写作(10 分)

和短文写作(15分)由董宏乐老师负责。这位英语语言学博士对英语词汇学有着独到的见解,在剖析完形填空、词汇过程中,他力求让学员既能“知其然,又可知其所以然”。相信该书所收录的几篇完形填空的讲解和分析可以让读者在词汇的准备有明确的方向。同时,本书既收集了一般读者难以见到的试卷评分标准,也为读者对付英语应用文写作(10分)和短文写作(15分)提供了详细的说明和可供参考的范文,使读者很快可以克服常见的“写作恐惧心理”。我们有理由相信,读者如果仔细阅读,并认真地练习,一定会在写作能力上有着质的飞跃,写作部分取得20分的好成绩并非是异想天开。英语阅读是MBA考试的最关键部分,占总分的半壁江山。承担此项任务的是有多年阅读教学经验、深受学员欢迎的马红老师。众所周知,英语阅读题可以分为细节题、推断题、综述题。如何在语篇的行文布局、词汇的选择上洞察出卷人的心理和常规做法,马红老师都给出了令人眼睛一亮的解释,读来让人顿开茅塞。更为重要的是,本书的阅读材料和完形填空材料的选材都是来自国外著名报刊,涉及经济、文化、科技、教育等领域,与MBA真题材料在难度、题材、风格上都极为相似。有理由相信,本书所选取的语篇不但可以提高学员的阅读能力,也能给他们带来精神上的愉悦。翻译部分由有多年翻译教学经验的查国生老师负责。在这个部分的处理上,查老师凭借自己对历年考试真题的理解向读者揭示英译汉过程中的注意要点,就如何破解英语长句的理解和翻译都作出详细的归纳和总结,考生很容易领悟翻译的精髓所在,不难达到“举一反三、触类旁通”的效果。

毫不夸张地说,本教材对MBA英语联考命题方向具有准确的前瞻性,是广大在职学员备考的最好帮手。仔细阅读这本教材,英语考试不再会是你进入梦想的管理学院的绊脚石。

当然,由于我们水平所限,兼之编写时间仓促,本书存在的错误和疏漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。

最后,衷心希望广大考生通过学习本书以后,英语高分,联考成功!若你们还能同时体验到学习英语的快乐,则幸莫大焉!

编者于复旦园

2014年3月

# 目 录

完形填空篇	1
一、概述	3
二、完形填空练习及解析	7
阅读理解篇	27
一、概述	29
二、基础阅读(Basic Reading)20 篇	40
三、深入阅读(Advanced Reading)20 篇	83
翻译篇	135
一、英汉翻译的标准与试题特点	137
二、英汉思维差异	138
三、英汉词汇差异	141
四、英汉结构差异	144
五、常用翻译技巧	147
六、英译汉综合习题	153
作文篇	165
一、概述	167
二、MBA 英语作文的命题要求和评分标准	169
三、备考建议	171
四、MBA 英语作文剖析	172
五、短文写作(Essay Writing)	187



## 完形填空篇





## 一、概 述

完形填空是一篇大约为 350 个英语单词的语篇,其中含有 20 个空格,每个空格有四个选项,分别标识为 A)、B)、C)和 D)。每题的分值是 0.5 分,共计 10 分。从历年来的真题来看,完形填空的段落涉猎的内容很广,分别为经济、文化、教育、国际政治和环境保护等问题。语料的来源是国外比较著名的网站,如 [www. time. com](http://www.time.com)、[www. washingtonpost. com](http://www. washingtonpost. com)、[www. economist. com](http://www. economist. com),等。为了让读者理解完形填空的出题规律,我们不妨看一下近 5 年来完形填空选项在词性类别上的分布情况:

	动 词	名 词	形容词	介词或介词 短语	动词短语	连接词	副 词
2010	6	5	4	2	2	1	0
2011	8	4	2	3.5	1	0.5	1
2012	9	3	2	3	1	1	1
2013	6	3	4	2	2	2	1
2014	6	5	3	3	0	2	1

不难看出,动词、名词、形容词和介词或介词短语构成这个部分的重点考查内容,偶尔也会涉及动词短语和连接词。从我们对真题的统计来看,我们可以毫不夸张地说,题目的选项基本上都是考纲上的基本词汇,因而在语言难度上是 MBA 英语考试 4 大项中最低的,远低于阅读材料的语言难度,和翻译难度相当。理论上说,考生应该可以在 20 分钟内完成。但是这并不意味着考生的得分普遍偏高。根据我们的统计,考生在这一部分的得分基本上都在 6 分之下(总分是 10 分)。原因很简单,考生在备考期间仅仅注意单词的汉语注释,而没有注意到核心词汇的词义辨析、词与词之间的搭配情况,不太在意句子与句子之间的逻辑关系。为了使读者了解如何准备这个部分,我们把完形填空的考查要点举例并作出简要的说明:

### 1. 词义辨析

先看一例:

The majority of these new catfish have come from the Amazon, which probably has the most \_\_\_\_\_ population of fish anywhere in the world.

A) adverse

B) diverse

C) reverse

D) converse

这个空格的四个选项都含有共同点-verse,因而也就具有一定程度的干扰性。但是,它们的意思是明显不同的:adverse 是“不友好的”;“不利的”,如:adverse comments“敌对的评论”,have adverse effects on children“对孩子们产生不利的影响”,其名词为 adversity“厄运”,in the face of adversity“面临逆境”;diverse 是“不同的”;“相异的”;“多种多样的”,如:have diverse ideas on how to raise children“对养育孩子有着迥然不同的看法”,a person of

diverse interests“兴趣广泛的人”，其名词是 diversity“差异”；“多样性”，如 cultural diversity“文化多样性”；reverse 可以是形容词，也可作动词，意思是“反向的；相反的”、“使反向；使倒退”，如：in the reverse direction to“与……方向相反”，The tendency has been reversed“趋势已经逆转了”。而 converse 可以是动词，也可以是形容词，动词的意思是“交谈”，形容词的意思是“相反的”，与 reverse 可以互换使用，如 converse with one's father“与自己父亲谈心”，in the converse direction“朝着相反方向”。根据题意，本句的正确答案应该是 diverse。

很多情况下，正确的选项在汉语释义上与干扰项似乎并无太大的区别。在这种情况下，考生需要对四个单词的用法需要有个明确的认识。请看下例：

Peter and Nona had their backs against a wall, they were facing the man who seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel.

- A) reside                      B) live                      C) dwell                      D) inhabit

四个选项都是“生活、居住”的意思，但是只有 inhabit 是及物动词，后面可以直接跟名词作宾语，所以也就构成了本题的正确答案，其他几个动词后面都需要跟上介词（通常是 in），如 foreigners residing in China“定居中国的外国人”，live in Paris“生活在巴黎”，dwell in poverty“生活贫困”。

还有一些情况，决定正确选项的是语篇中的某个词，也就是说搭配构成了选择的关键。如：

To \_\_\_\_\_ his message home to these relatively uneducated people, he drew some simple pictures on the blackboard.

- A) drive                      B) pull                      C) send                      D) pass

本句的四个选项都是非常简单的动词，但是只有 drive 才能构成正确的选项，因为英语中只有 drive sth. home“使某事被领会”，其他三个动词都不行。这种情况也就成为很多考生栽跟头的关键原因：选项都认识，但选择却错了。所以建议考生在备考期间尤为要注意词汇的搭配。

## 2. 介词或介词短语

介词是 MBA 英语考试的一个重要考点，选项可以是单个介词，也可以是介词短语。请看下例：

The president highlights that it is our duty and \_\_\_\_\_ our own interest to meet our historic responsibilities.

- A) for                      B) with                      C) at                      D) in

本句的正确选项是 D) in，因为只有 in 才能与句中的 our own interest 搭配起来将句子的意思补全，in the interest of sb. 意思是“符合……的利益”，再如：act in the best interests of the patient“行事尽量为病人着想”。当然，很多情况下，选项可以是介词短语，如：

As with any market, we can think \_\_\_\_\_ a source of supply and a source of demand.

- A) in the form of              B) in terms of              C) in the wake of              D) in response to

本句的意思是“和任何其他市场一样，我们是从供需的源头这两个方面来考虑问题的”。正确答案应该是 B) in terms of，这个短语的意思是“在……方面”，再如：measure the value of material goods in terms of money“用金钱计量有形物的价值”，It has been a terrible year in terms of business“就生意而论，这是很糟糕的一年”。in the form of 意思是“以……的形

式”,如: a tombstone in the form of a cross“十字架形的墓碑”, in the form of a book“以书的形式”;in the wake of 意思是“在……之后”,“作为……的结果”,如: hunger and disease in the wake of the war“战争带来的饥饿与疾病”, They submitted resignation in the wake of a scandal“丑闻发生之后他们提交了辞职书”。in response to 意思是“作为对……的反应”,如: This remarkable girl was sent to me in response to my request for a suitable secretary“他应我需要一名合格秘书的要求,给我派来了这个出色的姑娘”。

### 3. 动词短语

请看下例:

I am pretty certain that the latest events you have just described can only \_\_\_\_\_ her unhappiness.

- A) take to                      B) add to                      C) come to                      D) appeal to

本句的正确选项是 B) add to,意思是“增加”;take to 的意思是“开始沉溺于;喜欢”,“去,走上”,如: She took to nagging to get her own way“要是不依她,她就唠叨个没完”。I never take to watching Chinese football match“我从来不喜欢看中国足球赛”。The workers took to the streets to protest against the police brutalities“工人们走上街头,抗议警察的暴行”。come to 的意思是“苏醒”、“总数为”,如: He passed out in the cinema and came to the next day in the hospital“他看电影的时候昏了过去,第二天在医院醒了过来”。The bill came to 30 dollars“账单金额是 30 美元”。appeal to 的意思是“向……呼吁”、“吸引”、“诉诸”,如: appeal to the public for donation“呼吁公众捐款”, That offer doesn't appeal to me(那个条件对我没有吸引力)。appeal to force/reason 诉诸武力/理性。

考生需要注意,动词短语的核心动词很可能是同一个动词,例如:

The non-profit organization \_\_\_\_\_ donation to the earthquake-stricken area.

- A) calls back                      B) calls forth                      C) calls for                      D) calls in

本句的四个选项都含有动词 call,但是 call back 意思是“叫……回来”;“收回”;“回电话给”;call forth 意思是“使产生,引起”(如: We hope that you will call forth all your energies in doing this. 我们希望你们做这项工作能全力以赴。);call for 意思是“需要”、“要求”;call in 意思是“召来”(call in a doctor 请医生来)、“要求退回”(The library is calling in all the books that are overdue. 图书馆正在通知归还所有到期未还的书。);“访问”(Please call in at five. 请在 5 点钟来访。)。本句的意思是“这个非政府组织呼吁公众给地震灾区捐款”,所以正确的选项应该是 C)。在此,我们建议考生对 break、bring、call、come、cut、get、go、make、pass、put、set、take、turn 等动词所形成的动词短语有个比较透彻和全面的了解。

### 4. 语法结构

完形填空中,语法结构也是常见的考点。语法结构的考查点可以有连接词、动词形态等方面。请先看下例:

On Sundays there were a lot of children playing in the park, \_\_\_\_\_ parents seated together joking.

- A) their                      B) whose                      C) which                      D) that

很多人马上认为本句的正确选项是 whose,以为本句考查的是定语从句的运用。但是,如果选 B),那么这个定语从句的谓语动词就应该是 were seated,而不是单纯的 seated。所以本句考查的不是定语从句,而是独立主格结构,正确的选项是 A) their。关于独立主格结构,我

们有必要再看几个例子(下划线的是独立主格结构):

The little girl ran towards me, her hair flapping about in the breeze.

小姑娘向我跑来,她的头发在微风中飘动。(独立主格结构表示伴随)

The road being repaired, we had to take a different route.

那条马路正在被修,我们只好绕道而行。(独立主格结构表示原因)

There arising no further question for discussion, we put an end to the meeting.

没有出现进一步的问题需要讨论,我们结束了会议。(独立主格结构表示原因)

The war lasted 8 years, millions of people becoming injured or homeless.

战争延续8年,数以百万计的人伤残或无家可归。(独立主格结构表示结果)

再看一个关于动词形态的例子:

“Yes, we would,” said Lydia, staring at the flames, \_\_\_\_\_ in thought.

A) losing                      B) lose                      C) lost                      D) to loss

本句的正确选项是C),因为lose是及物动词,它后面没有宾语就必须用作被动语态,lost in thought的意思是“陷入沉思”,整个短语在功能上是做主句的伴随状语。再看一例:

I ran all the way to the railway station, \_\_\_\_\_ the train pulling off the platform.

A) to see                      B) when seeing                      C) only to see                      D) and seeing

本句的正确选项是C) only to see,整个句子的意思是“我一路跑向火车站,结果却发现火车驶离了站台”,only to see the train pulling off the platform是表示结果发生的情况。

## 5. 文化常识

有时候,考生对完形填空语篇的理解需要具备相应的文化背景知识,否则会严重地影响考生的判断和选择。我们以2013年的完形填空为例。那篇文章涉及的是GI Joe,考生如果不了解GI是government issue,其意思是“(士兵的装备)政府发的”,就难以看懂整篇文章的意思。那篇文章还涉及了战地记者Ernie Pyle和漫画家Bill Maulden是如何刻画战争的人性一面。如果没有这样的文化背景知识,理解文章的速度和准确度就大打折扣了。所以,我们建议考生在备考的一年里最好做到每周能精读2篇长度大约是500个词的文章,以便提高自己的语感和背景文化知识。

## 二、完形填空练习及解析

### 练习 1

When it comes to children's learning, are we focusing too much on schools — and not enough on parents?

“There is, quite rightly, a harsh debate on how to reform schools, open up colleges, and widen 1 to prekindergarten learning,” notes a new article, “Parenting, Politics, and Social Mobility,” published by the Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank. “But too little attention is paid to another divide affecting social 2 — the parenting gap.”

3 all the angry debates about how America's children should be taught, it may come as a 4 to learn that students spend less than 15% of their time in school. While there's no doubt that school is important, a series of recent studies 5 us that parents are even more so. A study by researchers at North Carolina State University, Brigham Young University and the University of California-Irvine, 6, finds that parental 7 — checking homework, attending school meetings and events, discussing school activities at home — has a more powerful influence on students' academic performance than anything about the school the students 8.

Another study, published in the *Review of Economics and Statistics*, reports that the effort 9 by parents (reading stories aloud, meeting with teachers) has a bigger impact on their children's educational achievement than the effort 10 by either teachers or the students themselves. And a third study concludes that schools would have to increase their spending by more than \$1,000 per pupil in order to achieve the same results that are gained with parental involvement (not likely in this 11 economic era).

So parents matter — a point made clear by decades of research showing that a major part of the academic advantage held by children from 12 families comes from the “concerted 13 of children” as compared to the more laissez-faire style of parenting common in working-class families. But this research also 14 something else: that parents, of all backgrounds, don't need to buy expensive educational toys or digital devices for their kids in order to give them an 15. They don't need to chauffeur their offspring to enrichment classes or test-prep courses. What they need to do with their children is much simpler: talk.

But not just any talk. Although well-known research by psychologists Betty Hart and Todd Risley has shown that professional parents talk more to their children than less

affluent parents — a lot more, 16 a 30 million “word gap” by the time children reach age three — more recent research is refining our sense of exactly what *kinds* of talk at home 17 children’s success at school. For example, a study 18 by researchers at the UCLA School of Public Health and published in the journal *Pediatrics* found that two-way adult-child conversations were six times as 19 in promoting language development as interludes in 20 the adult did all the talking.

- |                       |                 |                  |                  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) access          | B) avail        | C) occasion      | D) opportunity   |
| 2. A) activity        | B) fertility    | C) facility      | D) mobility      |
| 3. A) To give         | B) Giving       | C) Given         | D) Give          |
| 4. A) humor           | B) surprise     | C) doubt         | D) solution      |
| 5. A) urges           | B) attacks      | C) reminds       | D) remembers     |
| 6. A) on one hand     | B) for example  | C) in a word     | D) for one thing |
| 7. A) involvement     | B) management   | C) attendance    | D) perseverance  |
| 8. A) address         | B) attend       | C) accustom      | D) accelerate    |
| 9. A) put forth       | B) come forth   | C) go forth      | D) set forth     |
| 10. A) expanded       | B) extended     | C) expended      | D) explored      |
| 11. A) stretched      | B) scratched    | C) reached       | D) patched       |
| 12. A) abundant       | B) attentive    | C) available     | D) affluent      |
| 13. A) entertainment  | B) cultivation  | C) pursuit       | D) development   |
| 14. A) conceals       | B) concludes    | C) reveals       | D) recognizes    |
| 15. A) edge           | B) esteem       | C) effect        | D) ego           |
| 16. A) resulting from | B) resulting in | C) consisting in | D) consisting of |
| 17. A) foster         | B) pester       | C) ponder        | D) compel        |
| 18. A) conceived      | B) convinced    | C) conducted     | D) composed      |
| 19. A) probable       | B) potent       | C) polite        | D) political     |
| 20. A) that           | B) where        | C) which         | D) what          |

### 【答案和解析】

本篇文章出自美国的 [www.time.com](http://www.time.com) 中的教育版, 原文的题目是 The Key to Smarter Kids: Talk to Them. 文章主要讨论家长在孩子心智发展过程中的作用。

1. 答案是 A。决定这个选项的关键是后面的介词 to, widen access to prekindergarten learning 意思是“拓宽幼儿园前教育的机会”, 四个选项只有 access 后面需要跟介词 to; avail 作名词时, 常用在否定句或疑问句中, 意思是“效用; 利益”, 如: Their efforts were of no avail(他们的努力是徒劳的)。occasion 是“场合; 机会”, 如: on that occasion“在那个场合下”, A chance meeting was the occasion of the renewal of their friendship(一次偶遇是他们重温友情的机会)。opportunity 是“机会”, 如: Shall we have an opportunity to talk with him? (我们有机会和他聊聊吗?)
2. 答案是 D。activity 的意思是“活动”, 如 after-school activity“课外活动”; fertility 是名词, 意思是“肥沃、繁殖力、丰富”, 派生于形容词 fertile, 其意思是“能生殖的; 丰富的; 肥沃的”, 这几个意思看似不相关, 但如果我们能认识到英美人把 woman 和 imagination 都隐

喻为 field 也就好理解了; facility 是“容易;设备”,如: play the piano with facility“技巧娴熟地弹着钢琴”, teaching facilities“教学设备”。facility 派生于形容词 facile,意思是“容易做得到的;易于理解的”,如: a facile task“轻而易举的任务”, facile reading“简易读物”;mobility 是“流动性;流动”,如: the mobility of population“人口的流动性”, the upward social mobility“社会地位的向上流动”。mobility 派生于形容词 mobile,如: mobile phone“手机”。

3. 答案为 C。本句的空格需要一个介词,意思应该是“考虑到”,given 具有这个意思。再如: Given their inexperience, they have done a good job(考虑到他们没有什么经验,这工作他们做得不错)。
4. 答案为 B。决定这个选项的因素是本句的意思,还有 come as a surprise 这个句型,意思是“……让人觉得奇怪”,再如: He never studies and so it comes as a surprise to see that he has passed all the exams with ease(他从不学习,所以看到他轻松地通过所有考试感觉奇怪)。humor 是“幽默”,如: sense of humor“幽默感”;doubt 是“怀疑”,如: There is no doubt that he likes the idea(他喜欢这个想法,这是毫无疑问的)。solution 则是“解决办法”,如: the solution to this problem“这个问题的解决方法”。
5. 答案是 C。选项 A) urge 是个动词,意思是“敦促”,常用作 urge sb. to do sth.“敦促某人做某事”,当然 urge 也可以做名词,意思是“强烈的欲望”,如: feel an urge to travel“感到很愿外出旅行”;attack 也同样可以做动词和名词,意思都是“攻击”,如 attack a city“攻城”, launch an attack against the enemy“对敌人发动进攻”;remind 只能做动词,意思是“提醒”,用法是 remind sb. of sth. 或 remind sb. that ...;remember 是“记住”。
6. 答案是 B。做出如此选择的关键是这个词组所在句和前句的逻辑关系。作者利用本句是想用几所大学的研究者所做出的发现来阐述家长在子女心智发展过程中的重要性,所以是举例说明;on one hand 意思是“一方面”,用作列举之用的短语;in a word 意思是“简而言之”,用作归纳之用;for one thing 意思是“一方面”,也是用作列举之用。
7. 答案是 A。因为 involvement 意思是“卷入;介入”,parental involvement 的意思是“家长的介入”,刚好是对 checking homework, attending school meetings and events, discussing school activities at home 的总结;management 意思是“经营;管理”;attendance 是“出席”;perseverance 意思是“持之以恒”,派生自动词 persevere,用法是 persevere in doing sth.“坚持做某事”。
8. 答案是 B。因为只有 attend 才能和前面的 school 搭配起来,表示“上学”;address 做动词的意思是“向……作正式讲话”,如 address new employees“对新员工讲话”,或者是“对付,处理;满足”,如: address a problem“处理问题”, address the needs of old people“满足老年人的需求”;accustom 是“使习惯于”,用法是 accustom sb. /oneself to sth.; accelerate 意思是“加速”,如 accelerate the patient's recovery from a disease“加速病人的康复”。
9. 答案是 A。动词短语 put forth 的意思是“使出,发挥”,put forth one's effort 意思是“尽力”;英语里不存在 come forth 这个动词短语;go forth 意思是“(命令、消息等)被发布;出发”,如: An order went forth that all prisoners should be killed(宣布了所有囚犯一律处死的命令)。The army went forth to battle(军队出发去打仗)。set forth 的意思是“陈述;陈列;出发”,如: The committee set forth their view in a report published today(委员会在今天发表的一份报告中阐述了他们的看法)。set forth on a trip around the world



“启程去周游世界”。

10. 答案是 C。expend 的意思是“花费”，如 expend much time on one's work“在工作上花很多时间”；expand 是“扩大；扩展”，如 expand business“扩大业务”，expand one's horizons“拓宽眼界”；extend 是“延伸”，如：extend one's body on the ground“把身子平展在地上”；explore 是“探索”，如：explore the unknown world“探索未知世界”。
11. 答案为 A。stretched 的意思是“被延续的”，in this stretched economic era 意思是“在这个经济不景气很长时间的年代里”；scratch 意思是“抓；抓伤”；reach 是“到达”；patch 是“修补”。
12. 答案是 D。affluent 的意思是“富裕的”，affluent families 是“富裕的家庭”；abundant 是“大量的”，派生于动词 abound，用法是 abound in sth. “在……量很大”；attentive 是“注意力集中的”，如 attentive students“注意力集中的学生”；available 意思是“能够得到的”，如：My help is always available to you（我随时可以帮助你）。
13. 答案是 B。cultivation 意思是“培养”，派生于动词 cultivate，本句中的 concerted cultivation of children 意思是“夫妻双方对孩子的协同培养”；entertainment 是“娱乐；招待”；pursuit 是“追求”，如：He went to America in pursuit of his happiness（他到美国追求幸福去了）。该词派生于动词 pursue；development 则是“发展”。
14. 答案为 C。conceal 的意思是“掩盖”，刚好与正确选项 reveal 的意思相反，再如：Drunkenness reveals what soberness conceals（酒后吐真言）。conclude 是“得出结论”；recognize 是“认出”。
15. 答案为 A。give sb. an edge 意思是“让某人具有某种优势”；esteem 可以是动词，也可以是名词，意思都是“尊敬”，如：I esteem him for his honesty（我因为他为人诚实而敬重他）。be held in high esteem“极受尊重”；effect 则是“效果”；ego 是“自我；自负，自尊心”。
16. 答案是 B。result in 是“产生”，而 result from 是“由……引起”，如：His carelessness resulted in a terrible traffic accident（他的粗心大意导致一场严重的交通事故）。The terrible accident resulted from his carelessness（这场严重的交通事故是由他的粗心大意引起的）。consist in 意思是“在于”，而 consist of 则是“由……组成”，如：Her charm doesn't just consist in her beauty（她的魅力不仅仅在于她的美貌）。His university consists of ten departments（他的大学有 10 个系）。
17. 答案是 A。foster 的意思是“培养；促进；收养”，如：foster a spirit of cooperation“培养合作精神”，foster mutual distrust“助长相互不信任”，foster a child“领养一个孩子”；pester 是“纠缠”，该词派生于 pest“害虫”；ponder 是“沉思；思考”，如：ponder a problem“思考一个问题”，ponder over the meaning of life“苦思人生的意义”；compel 则是“迫使”，常用作 compel sb. to do sth.。
18. 答案是 C。conceive 是“构思；认为；设想”，如：conceive an idea“想出一个主意”，I conceive it my duty to help her（我认为帮助她是我的责任）。conceive of space travel“设想出太空旅行”；convince 是“说服”，用法是 convince sb. of sth. 或 convince sb. that ...；conduct 是“实施；进行”，在本句中，a study conducted by researchers 是“由研究人员所进行的一项研究”；compose 则是“创作”，其用法 be composed of 就等于 be made up of 或 consist of。

19. 答案是 B。potent 的意思是“有能力的”, be potent in doing sth. 意思是“能够做某事”;其他三个选项分别是 probable“可能的”, polite 是“有礼貌的”, political 是“政治上的”。
20. 答案为 C。含有空格的这个句子是定语从句, 介词 in 提前了, 所以只能选 which。

## 练习 2

A panel of the world's leading climate scientists strongly asserted Friday that “it is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause” of global warming since 1950 and 1 more rapid ice melt and rising seas if governments do not aggressively act to reduce the pace of greenhouse gas 2 .

At a meeting in Stockholm, where the panel 3 its latest assessment of climate change, the scientists for the first time established a 4 for the amount of carbon that can be released into the atmosphere. Even if that target is reached, carbon emissions will have a harmful 5 on the environment well into the future.

“6 the ocean warms, and glaciers and ice sheets reduce, global mean sea level will continue to rise but 7 a faster rate than we have experienced over the past 40 years,” said Qin Dahe, a Chinese scientist who co-chaired the working group that produced the first of the report's three 8 , a summary for government policymakers.

“As a result of our past, present and expected future emissions of [carbon dioxide], we are 9 to climate change, and effects will 10 for many centuries even if emissions ... stop,” said Thomas Stocker, a German scientist who served as the other leader of the working group.

The 2,000-page report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 11 by the United Nations, will not be available until Monday, following a weekend of editing and corrections. But a summary 12 20 findings was provided early Friday.

Some key findings were that the planet is warming at an 13 pace without any doubt, that humans are causing it with 95 percent certainty and that the past three decades have been the hottest since 1850.

Carbon 14 in the atmosphere have increased 40 percent since then, and carbon, methane and nitrous oxide are at levels 15 in at least 800,000 years.

Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have steadily lost mass in two decades, and glaciers are 16 worldwide. Sea-level rise could reach three feet by 2100.

The panel expressed high 17 in its findings because climate models that help scientists observe surface temperature patterns have improved in the past six years, since its previous climate assessment. The current assessment is the IPCC's fifth since 1990.

Scientists arrived at their conclusions by 18 more than 9,000 publications. They considered more than 54,000 comments from about 1,050 people in 52 nations.

19 the summary did little to dissuade a small but forceful chorus of scholars who 20 that humans cause significant global warming or that Earth is suffering from warming effects.