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卓越考博英语
应试教材

2014

4周攻克 考博英语阅读 周计划

博士研究生入学考试命题研究组 编著

词汇精讲，长句难句深入剖析
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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

4 周攻克考博英语阅读周计划 / 博士研究生入学考试
命题研究组编著. —北京: 机械工业出版社, 2013.11
(卓越考博英语应试教材)
ISBN 978 - 7 - 111 - 44889 - 1

I. ①4… II. ①博… III. ①英语-阅读教学-研究生-
入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 279805 号

机械工业出版社 (北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

责任编辑: 杨 娟

责任印制: 杨 曦

保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司印刷

2014 年 1 月第 1 版 · 第 1 次印刷

184mm × 260mm · 20.25 印张 · 560 千字

标准书号: ISBN 978 - 7 - 111 - 44889 - 1

定价: 38.00 元

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丛书序

这是一套由专业英语培训机构环球卓越策划并联手资深考博英语辅导专家为众多考博考生量身定做的应试辅导用书。在潜心研究全国名校考博英语真题的基础上，结合广大考博人员对英语的实际掌握程度和成人学习英语的特点，我们组织考博辅导界多位名师联手编写了这套“卓越考博英语应试教材”。本丛书包括《4周攻克考博英语词汇周计划》《4周攻克考博英语阅读周计划》《4周攻克考博英语写译周计划》和《考博英语名校真题及全真预测周计划》4个分册。从基础到综合再到实战演练，让考博人员在有限的时间里快速准确地把握住每一个进度，可谓是一套众考生必备的应试辅导书。

一、讲师执笔，实用性强

参与本丛书策划与编写的老师均为京城及上海、广州等地著名的考博英语辅导专家，丛书内容是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶，实用性非常强，是众多考博英语辅导机构重推的辅导用书。

二、紧扣真题，直击考试

本丛书紧扣全国名校最近几年的考博英语真题，各部分考点分析透彻，重点突出，难度循序渐进，详略得当，让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

三、体系明晰，精讲精练

在编写本丛书的过程中，编者充分考虑到考生的英语水平参差不齐这一现状，在全面总结的基础上编写了《考博英语名校真题及全真预测周计划》，同时又分项精编了《4周攻克考博英语词汇周计划》《4周攻克考博英语阅读周计划》和《4周攻克考博英语写译周计划》。全套书体系明确，精讲精练，让广大考生结合自身英语知识水平，合理选择辅导用书并高效使用，在有限的时间内能够全面复习，重点把握，强化训练，轻松应对考试。

本丛书脉络清晰，内容饱满，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在使用本丛书认真复习时，会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受；同时也真诚希望本丛书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，助您在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

参与本书编写工作的有：初萌、梁莉娟、张秀峰、庞靖宇、谭松柏、尹航、任雁、颜炜、吴碧宇、史湘琳、李兰荣、李妙华、于春艳、李立杰、徐国萍、闫文军、郭丹、罗星、战春燕、吴珺、赵鹏、王璐、杜喜义、王钊、刘宜、孙强、王菲、代男、李晨、孙舒、马冬、安桂芹、刘丽丹、丁宇。

因编者水平有限，错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者



一、考试概述

博士生入学考试是一种水平考试，由各高校自主命题，因此到目前为止，没有出版过任何统一的大纲，各高校也不以任何一种研究生教材为主要命题依据。纵览各高校的博士生入学考试大纲，我们可发现以下共性：

1. 词汇量大都要求在 8000 ~ 10000 个词。

2. 采取主客观题相结合的方式。客观题型有词语用法、语法结构、完形填空和阅读理解，有的学校还测试听力；主观题型有翻译和书面表达。

3. 试卷均为 100 分制。

就阅读部分来看，各高校考查的文章主要来自于英美主要报刊杂志或原版书籍，题材主要涉及政治、经济、社会、文化、科普等领域的一般性知识，体裁有叙事、议论、描述、应用文等。阅读部分的考试题型主要分成以下几种：

1. 多项选择题型阅读理解，即一篇文章配有数量不等的、针对文章内容设问的选择题。这是各高校的主流考题，所占分值比重较大。

2. 选择正确句子填充文章，即一篇文章留有数量不等的空白，要求考生从提供的备选句子中选择符合文章语义的句子填入空白处。这是少数高校考博英语试卷中的特有题型（比如中科院），所占分值比重不大。

3. 改写句子，即一篇文章中有 5 个划线句子，要求考生在正确理解文章后用自己的话对其进行改写。这种阅读题型在北京大学考博英语中比较常见，所占分值比重不大。

4. 简答题，即一篇文章后面设置数量不等的简答题，要求考生根据文章内容用简短的语言回答问题。这种阅读题型是个别高校（比如对外经济贸易大学）的备选题型，所占分值比重不大。

二、阅读考试目的

无论是哪种题型，考博英语阅读考试要求考生：

1. 掌握中心思想和主旨大意，理清文章的发展脉络，分辨具体细节；
2. 理解整体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系；
3. 领会作者的观点和意图，判断作者的态度；
4. 进行相关的判断和推理。

为什么会把这些要求作为阅读部分的考查目的呢？原因在于一个人阅读能力的高低主要取决于对所给信息的接受程度。因此，如何准确地领会、识别和分析相关信息就显得至关重要。浅层次的阅读仅仅停留在字面，深层次的阅读则要考虑怎样发现和捕捉字里行间潜在的信息。只有做到抛开字面、挖掘深意、领略作者真正的态度和寓意，才能证明考生在博士考试层次上具备了通过阅读获取相关信息的能力，这才是阅读考试的真正目的。

三、对考试的宏观认识

因为阅读考试是用文章来测试考生的语言水平，所以考生对阅读考试部分应有以下几个方面的认识：

1. 对文字的认识。文字是构成篇章的基础，考生必须先解决“识字”问题，只有积累相当的词汇量，才能打好正确理解文章的基础。

2. 对句子的认识。只有正确理解句子的含义，理解句与句的关系，才能把握重点信息的精确含义，这样才不会与作者的观点发生理解上的偏差。

3. 对篇章的认识。考博英语阅读部分强调对文章宏观性的语篇层次的理解，不仅要考生定位文章的主要信息，而且要不局限于对单词和句子的字面意思的理解，还考查考生对上下文的中心词以及段落话题的理解。只有理解这些宏观信息，才能理解文章的整体行文思路及多义词的意思，从而提高效率，忽略无效信息。考博英语的宏观题居多，比如推理题、作者观点题。这些题的正确答案都跟文章的中心和段落的话题有直接或间接的关系。考生光有最基本的词汇和语法知识还不够，还需要在文章的特殊语境下解读这些信息，在语篇层次上把握这些信息的内在联系，并根据这些来分析文章的中心。考博阅读的试题具有宏观性，这一点通过查找题干和选项中反复出现的信息可以看出。

4. 对应试的认识。不要盲目做题，一味追求习题量。要学会总结和反思，对失误的原因要细心分析，留意自己常常出错的题型，确定自己捕捉信息能力所欠缺的层面。留意那些带有普遍性的问题，只有发现和把握规律，才能做到举一反三。

四、阅读考试的两大禁忌

为了掌握阅读考试这一分值比重较大的题型，做到速度和精确度并重，考生在真正进入强化练习之前应该首先了解做题时要避免的问题：

1. 忌主次不分，通篇阅读。考博英语阅读考试的文章大都在 500 字以上，而答题时间有限，如果通篇阅读，就会忽略主要信息，导致做题时间不够，且答题精确度不高。

2. 忌用知识答题。有的考生（尤其是理工科）认为自己在某一领域里是专家，做题时不自觉地从自己的角度审视问题，抛开原文。殊不知作者的立场可能与其相去甚远。

上面第 2 点非常重要，这是很多考生的通病。熟悉文章的题材在某种程度上固然能稳定考生的心态，但是必须把握好“度”的问题。阅读理解并非考查一个人的学识有多少，而是考查考生“解码”能力的高低。例如：

Over the years, astronomers (宇宙学家) have come up with several theories which attempt to explain how the Earth ended up with the mysterious Moon as neighbor. One hypothesis (假设), for instance, called a “daughter theory”, claims that the Moon was once part of the Earth but separated from it, like a giant dewdrop, some five million years ago, when the planet was still molten. The “sister theory” suggests that the moon was formed in the same cloud of pre-planetary matter with the Earth. The so-called “boyfriend theory” claims that the Moon was an independently- formed planet, captured by the Earth’s gravity. But all these theories are unsatisfactory because they seem incapable of the Moon’s size, its orbital characteristics and, most importantly, its chemical make-up. The Moon is very large comparison to the size of the planet (the Earth) it orbits. Its density, about three times that of water, is much less than that of any of the planets. Its chemical composition, revealed by the samples from the Apollo and Luna missions, is considerably different from that of the Earth.

Astronomers have recently developed a model which seems to explain all these mysteries (神秘):

the so-called “single impact” hypothesis. Their computer simulation shows the Moon could have been formed as a result of a single, giant collision between a large body (somewhat bigger than Mars) and the early Earth. According to this theory, both the Earth and the planet-sized giant rock had already solidified and differentiated into a metallic core surrounded by a mineral coat (mostly silicate 硅酸盐). Following the collision, which occurred about four and a half billion years ago at the huge velocity of five kilometers per second, the shattered giant rock then spread out in Space. Its iron core separated from the silicate coat and, about four hours after the initial encounter, fell down onto the Earth's surface. At the same time, the rest of the scattered fragments from the collision went to Earth orbit. About twenty-four hours later, this matter became a closely gathered group by gravitational attraction and formed the Moon. Our satellite was thus born as the result of a game of cosmic snooker!

According to the selection, some scientists seem to believe that _____.

- A. they have finally solved one of the most curious astronomical puzzles
- B. the Moon is a natural satellite of the Earth
- C. the spacemen would land on the Moon
- D. the Moon revolves around the Earth

很多考生脱离原文，选择 B、C、D 其中的某个答案，因为这些都是其背景知识中很容易搜索到的。文章尽管在讲 moon, earth, 核心信息却在谈论科学家和某些 hypothesis (假设) 的关系。由文章第 1、2 段的首句可知，本题答案为 A。

牢记：阅读理解不是考查一个人精深广博的知识量，而是考查对现有文章信息的理解程度和方式，因此阅读理解的答案均来自于原文，这是解题必须牢记的原则。

再看一个例子：

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess (公爵夫人) of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better- or worse-part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

According to the passage, being thin _____.

- A. is considered as beauty
- B. grows out of health concerns
- C. needs exercises and balanced diet
- D. is pure vainglory (虚荣)

部分考生根据自己的背景知识或已有的价值观，选择不同的答案“瘦被看成是美丽”或“瘦需要锻炼和均衡的饮食”等，这些答案都不是在原文中出现的。从第 1 段的末句和第 2 段的首句之间的逻辑关系可以看出，作者对瘦持有否定观点，认为“将瘦看成一项美德”的观点有问题——由第 2 段的例子可以看出，很多人都是为了虚荣而节食。因此本题答案选择 D。

五、突破阅读考试的两关

可以说，要突破阅读理解考试，必须突破阅读关和解题关。考生要在规定的时间内完成大量的阅读和解题任务，没有较快的阅读速度和合理的答题方式是不行的。那么，怎么突破这两大关呢？

1. 提高阅读速度。考生应该养成良好的阅读习惯，扫除有声朗读、指读（用手指指着单词的读书方法）、来回反复、遇生词即查等不良阅读习惯。培养读大意（skimming）和找信息

(scanning)的阅读习惯。实验证明,这样的阅读速度比一般正常速度快一倍,同时还能有针对性地搜索自己想要的信息,从而舍去不需要的篇幅和不相关的信息。

2. 培养科学解题方式。无论采用哪种做题顺序(先读文章再做题、先看题目再读文章、边读文章边做题),熟悉考试的题型都是至关重要的。从某种意义上讲,考查阅读理解能力有相当一部分是在考查对试题题目的理解。研究题型,对提高答对率无疑是有帮助的。

本书正文部分安排了四周的学习内容,第1周是阅读理解基础篇,主要是侧重阅读中重点词汇、句型和语法知识的提炼和讲解,旨在帮助考生养成良好的知识积累习惯,夯实词句基础,为下面的学习作好铺垫;第2周是提高篇,以阅读考试五大题型的做题方法展开,帮助考生掌握各类阅读题目的做题诀窍;第3周是强化篇,从诸如提高阅读速度、识别正确错误选项等技巧着手,帮考生总结各类阅读技巧,助考生阅读理解能力更上一层楼;第4周是考前模拟篇,共安排了7天的阅读理解练习供考生使用。本书的附录部分是其他阅读理解题型的做题技巧,考生可根据需要有选择地学习。

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例文一

The United States is said to have a mixed economy because privately owned business and government both play important roles. Indeed, some of the most enduring debates of American economic history focus on the relative roles of the public and private sectors.

The American free enterprise system emphasizes private ownership. Private businesses produce most goods and services, and almost two-thirds of the nation's total economic output goes to individuals for personal use (the remaining one-third is bought by government and business). The consumer role is so great, in fact, that the nation is sometimes characterized as having a "consumer economy."

This emphasis on private ownership arises, in part, from American beliefs about personal freedom. From the time the nation was created, Americans have feared excessive government power, and they have sought to limit government's authority over individuals-including its role in the economic realm. In addition, Americans generally believe that an economy characterized by private ownership is likely to operate more efficiently than one with substantial government ownership.

When economic forces are unfettered, Americans believe, supply and demand determine the prices of goods and services. Prices, in turn, tell businesses what to produce; if people want more of a particular goods than the economy is producing, the price of the goods rises. That catches the attention of new or other companies that, sensing an opportunity to earn profits, start producing more of that goods. On the other hand, if people want less of the goods, prices fall and less competitive producers either go out of business or start producing different goods.

There are limits to free enterprise, however. Americans have always believed that some services are better performed by public rather than private enterprise. For instance, in the United States, government is primarily responsible for the administration of justice, education, the road system, and national defense.

In this mixed economy, individuals can help guide the economy not only through the choices they make as consumers but through the votes they cast for officials who shape economic policy. In recent years, consumers have voiced concerns about product safety, environmental threats posed by certain industrial practices, and potential health risks citizens may face; government has responded by creating agencies to protect consumer interests and promote the general public welfare.

1. In Line 1, Paragraph 4, the expression "economic forces are unfettered" means _____.

- A. prices are determined by consumers
- B. supply and demand are allowed to operate freely
- C. economic regulations are not enforced

- D. the economy is growing
2. The last paragraph tells us that _____.
 A. a mixed economy is guided by both individual citizens and the government
 B. the role of the government in a mixed economy is more important than that of the consumer
 C. individual Americans can influence the economy in multiple ways
 D. the government does not regard the concerns of individual citizens
3. According to the text, the U. S. is sometimes called a “consumer economy” because _____.
 A. most goods and services are produced by consumers
 B. privately owned business plays a major role in the economy
 C. individual consumption plays a major role in the economy
 D. consumers' rights are very important in the U. S.
4. This text is mainly about _____.
 A. how average Americans view their economic system
 B. the role of the government in the American economy
 C. how supply and demand determine prices in the American economy
 D. the roles of the public and private sectors in the American economy
5. From the first sentence of the third paragraph, we learn that _____.
 A. American political beliefs have influenced its economic system
 B. American fear excessive governmental control of the economy
 C. private ownership is important because of American beliefs in personal freedom
 D. personal freedom is the basis for private ownership in the U. S.

一、词汇注释

enduring *a.* 持续的；长久的

characterize *vt.* 以……为特点，

有……特点

excessive *a.* 过度的

realm *n.* 领域

in addition 除此以外，另外

substantial *a.* 基本上的；大量的

unfettered *a.* 自由的；不受拘束的；

无限制的

particular *a.* 特别的；尤其的

competitive *a.* 有竞争力的

go out of business 倒闭

primarily *ad.* 主要地，首要地；起初

responsible *a.* 负责的

administration *n.* 管理；支配

voice *vt.* 表达，吐露；发出（声音）

potential *a.* 潜在的

promote *vt.* 推进，促进；推动

二、难句突破

- 1 In addition, Americans generally believe that an economy characterized by private ownership is likely to operate more efficiently than one with substantial government ownership.

主体句式: ...Americans generally believe...

结构分析: believe 之后是由 that 引导的宾语从句，宾语从句的主语是 an economy, characterized by private ownership 是 an economy 的后置定语。

句子译文: 此外，美国人大都认为，私有制经济可能会比以公有制为主的经济运转效率更高。

- 2) In this mixed economy, individuals can help guide the economy not only through the choices they make as consumers but through the votes they cast for officials who shape economic policy.

主体句式: ...individuals can help guide the economy...

结构分析: not only through the choices they make as consumers but through the votes they cast for officials who shape economic policy 是由 not only...but (also)...句式连接的两个介词短语做状语来修饰主句。they make as consumers 是由 that 引导的定语从句来修饰 the choices, 只不过这个地方 that 被省略了, 因为 that 做的是 make 的宾语 (that 在定语从句中做宾语, 可以被省略)。they cast for officials who shape economic policy 是修饰 the votes 的定语从句, who shape economic policy 是修饰 officials 的定语从句。

句子译文: 在混合型经济结构中, 个人不仅可以通过身为消费者所作出的各种选择来指导经济走向, 还可以通过投票选出经济政策的制定者来施加影响。

- 3) In recent years, consumers have voiced concerns about product safety, environmental threats posed by certain industrial practices, and potential health risks citizens may face; government has responded by creating agencies to protect consumer interests and promote the general public welfare.

主体句式: ...consumers have voiced concerns about product safety, environmental threats... and potential health risks; government has responded to protect consumer interests and promote the general public welfare.

结构分析: posed by certain industrial practices 是 environmental threats 的后置定语。citizens may face 是修饰 potential health risks 的定语从句。

句子译文: 近年来, 消费者对产品安全、某些工业行为对环境造成的威胁、国民面临的潜在健康危险等问题深表忧虑; 政府对此作出反应, 成立机构, 保护消费者权益, 推动公共福利事业的发展。

三、题目解析

1. 答案为 B, 属于词义推断题。根据第 4 段第 1 句的内容可知: 美国人相信一旦经济力量 unfettered, 供求关系就决定商品和服务的价格。由生活常识可知, 只有经济力量放开时, 商品和服务的价格才能由供求关系来决定。此外, 下一段第 1 句话又指出: 然而, 自由经营的企业也有局限。由上下文可知, unfettered 应该是 limits 的反义词, 即“自由的, 不受限制的”。这样, 只有选项 B 的意思符合句意。

2. 答案为 C, 属于主旨思想题。本题考查最后一段的主题思想。本段首句即是本段的主题句, 后面的句子是具体的实例。在混合经济中, 个人不仅可以通过自身作为消费者所作出的各种选择来指导经济走向, 还可以通过投票选出经济政策的制定者来施加影响。由此可知, 选项 C 的内容与此相符。

3. 答案为 C, 属于事实细节题。题干中的关键词 consumer economy 出现在第 2 段最后一句, 其中 so... that... (如此……以至于……) 表明了句间存在的因果关系: 美国之所以具有“消费者经济”的特点是因为消费者起着很重要的作用。故选 C。

4. 答案为 D, 属于主旨思想题。本文开篇就点出了文章主题: 美国私有企业和政府在经济中都扮演着重要角色, 因此美国经济是混合型的经济。由此可知, 符合此意的只有选项 D。

5. 答案为 A, 属于信息推断题。本题考查第 3 段第 1 句话的内容: 私有制受到重视的部

分原因是美国人崇尚个人自由。其中 *arise from* 表明了前后之间的因果关系。由此可推知选项 A 的内容：美国人的政治信仰影响了其经济体制。

四、参考译文

美国的经济结构是混合型的，据说这是因为私有企业和政府在经济中都扮演着重要角色的缘故。的确，美国经济史上那些永恒的辩题主要讨论的就是公共部门和私有企业的作用。

美国的自由企业制度强调的是私有制。社会大多数商品和服务是由私有企业生产和提供的，全国经济总产出中大约三分之二流向个人消费者（其余的三分之一由政府和企业予以采购）。消费者的作用至关重要，事实上，有时“消费经济”甚至成为美国的一个特点。

美国人对个人自由的崇尚是私有制受到重视的渊源之一。从建国之日起，美国人就一直害怕政府的权力过大，一直试图限制政府对个人的管辖权，包括限制政府在经济领域的作用。此外，美国人大都认为，私有制经济可能会比以公有制为主的经济运转效率更高。

美国人相信一旦经济力量摆脱羁绊，获得自由，供求关系就决定商品和服务的价格，而价格反过来又能告诉各企业该生产哪种产品。如果针对某种商品的需求大于供给，该商品的价格就上升。价格的上升会吸引新成立的公司或其他公司的注意，这些公司感到有利可图，就开始生产更多的同类商品。相反，如果供给大于需求，商品价格就会下降，缺乏竞争力的企业不是倒闭就是转而生产别的商品。

不过，自由经营企业也有局限。美国人总是认为某些行业由公共部门管理比私人企业管理要好。比如，美国政府主要负责司法、教育、公路系统、国防等方面的管理工作。

在混合型经济结构中，个人不仅可以通过身为消费者所作出的各种选择来指导经济走向，还可以通过投票选出经济政策的制定者来施加影响。近年来，消费者对产品安全、某些工业行为对环境造成的威胁、国民面临的潜在健康危险等问题深表忧虑；政府对此作出反应，成立机构，保护消费者权益，推动公共福利事业的发展。

例文二

Competitors complain that Microsoft's recent settlement of their antitrust case with the federal government will do little to protect them or consumers from the software giant's monopoly power. But they hold out hope that state attorney generals could make the deal more restrictive. "My guess is that all Bill Gates could do was to suppress a big grin when he held his press conference this morning," said Mitchell Kertzman, chief executive of Liberate Technologies, a rival provider of software for interactive TV. "This settlement doesn't come close to matching the scope of the violations of antitrust law that Microsoft has been convicted of," he added. "It was an inexplicably bad deal for the government."

Microsoft and the Justice Department presented the settlement to a federal judge this Friday, saying it would end the antitrust case in a way that would help the sagging economy. U. S. District Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly agreed to review it and gave the 18 states involved in the case until Tuesday to decide whether to accept the plan.

Several competitors called on the state attorney generals to insist on making changes to the settlement. Sun Microsystems' general counsel, Michael Moms, said the Justice Department was

“walking away from a case they had already won.” Paul T. Cappuccio, the general counsel for AOL Time Warner, said the settlement “does too little to promote competition and protect consumers, and can too easily be evaded by a determined monopolist like Microsoft.”

The state attorney generals had been pressing for stiffer penalties, but on Friday, several said some progress had been made. Among the key elements of the settlement, Microsoft would have to:

- Help rivals make products compatible with the Windows operating system, which runs 91% of the world's computers.
- Stop using exclusive deals with computer sellers to put competitors at a disadvantage.
- Let three in-house, independent experts monitor its compliance.

“We’re quite disappointed. We believe that there are a lot of issues that haven’t been addressed,” said Michael Mace, chief officer of handheld computer maker Palm, “which makes an operating system that competes with one from Microsoft.” Several tech executives said the settlement was too focused on restricting Microsoft’s Windows monopoly, and not its broader business practices and non-PC initiatives.

“This is a reward, not a remedy. It fails to terminate the illegal monopoly and fails to unfetter the market from anticompetitive conduct,” said Kelly Jo MacArthur, general counsel for Real Networks, which makes music and video software threatened by Windows Media Player. “This agreement allows a declared illegal monopolist to determine, at its sole discretion, what goes into the monopoly operating system in the future,” she added.

6. We can infer from the text that the main issue behind Microsoft’s antitrust case is the need _____.

- A. to boost a sagging economy
- B. to limit the reach of Microsoft’s Windows operating system
- C. to prevent Microsoft from monopolizing the computer industry
- D. for Microsoft to assist its competitors in making products compatible with Windows

7. The comment from Michael Morris (Para. 3) implies that the Justice Department _____.

- A. had just wrapped up a successful case
- B. missed a chance to more stringently regulate Microsoft
- C. was leaving most of the work to the state attorney generals involved
- D. had failed in their mission to protect business competition

8. The fourth paragraph suggests that most of the state attorney generals _____.

- A. were under pressure from Microsoft’s competitors to demand changes in the settlement
- B. felt that the settlement was at least partially successful
- C. felt the penalties against Microsoft were too harsh
- D. believed that the settlement was a sign of progress for the computer industry

9. What provision of the settlement is meant to ensure its enforcement?

- A. The review of a federal judge.
- B. The review and approval by 18 state attorney generals.
- C. The monitoring by independent experts installed at Microsoft.
- D. The watchful eyes of Microsoft’s numerous competitors.

10. This text is mainly about _____.

- A. the role of the federal government in managing disputes in the technology industry
- B. Microsoft’s settlement of their antitrust case with the federal government
- C. Microsoft’s monopoly over the computer industry

D. competitors' responses to Microsoft's antitrust settlement

一、词汇注释

settlement *n.* (纠纷、问题等的) 解决; 协议; 和解
 antitrust *a.* (法律等) 反托拉斯的; 反垄断的
 hold out hope 抱有希望
 restrictive *a.* 限制(性)的; 约束(性)的
 suppress *vt.* 抑制(感情、思想、欲望、习惯等); 忍住
 grin *n.* 龇牙咧嘴的笑, 露齿的笑
 interactive *a.* 交互的; 人机对话的
 inexplicably *ad.* 无法说明地, 费解地, 莫名其妙地
 Justice Department 司法部
 sag *vi.* 减少; 下降; 下跌; 萧条
 counsel *n.* 律师; 法律顾问; 顾问
 walk away from 从……平安地脱身
 evade *vt.* 回避; 规避, 逃避
 determined *a.* 坚定的, 坚决的

monopolist *n.* 垄断者; 垄断资本家
 stiff *a.* 严厉的; 严格的
 penalty *n.* 处罚
 compatible *a.* 兼容的
 in-house *a.* 存在于机构内部的; 有关机构内部事务的
 compliance *n.* 遵从, 依从
 handheld *a.* 手提式的; 手持的; 便携式的
 initiative *n.* 主动的行动; 倡议
 remedy *n.* (损害) 的补偿, 赔偿; 法律补救办法
 terminate *vt.* 结束, 终止; 使终止
 unfetter *vt.* 使自由, 解放
 anticompetitive *a.* (以限制利润等手段) 反竞争的
 at its discretion 随它的意思; 由它斟酌决定

二、难句突破

① “We were quite disappointed. We believe that there are a lot of issues that haven't been addressed,” said Michael Mace, chief officer of handheld computer maker Palm, which makes an operating system that competes with one from Microsoft.

主体句式: We believe...

结构分析: 主句中含一个定语从句, 修饰 *issue*, 两个逗号中间的 *said Michael Mace, chief officer of handheld computer maker Palm* 是插入语, 将插入语部分去掉后, 句子便一目了然, *which* 引导的限定性定语从句修饰整个主句。

句子译文: “我们很失望, 我们认为很多问题都没有得到处理,” 手提电脑制造商 Palm 的高层经理迈克尔·梅斯说, “这使得 Palm 生产的一种操作系统要与微软的产品相竞争。”

② This agreement allows a declared illegal monopolist to determine, at its sole discretion, what goes into the monopoly operating system in the future.

主体句式: This agreement allows...

结构分析: 句中包含一个由 *what* 引导的宾语从句, 做动词 *determine* 的宾语, 难点在于插入语部分, *at its sole discretion*, 忽略此介词短语即可看到清晰的句式。

句子译文: 这个协议允许一个公然的非法垄断者随意决定将来允许什么产品进入垄断操作系统。