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2012

考研英语(二)阅读理解 90 篇名家精解

基础篇+进阶篇+强化篇+新题型

考研英语(二)命题研究中心 编

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考研英语(二)阅读理解 90 篇名家精解

考研英语(二)命题研究中心 编

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内容简介

本书严格按照教育部颁发的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试大纲》对阅读理解能力的要求编写;精选了90篇阅读文章,其中基础篇30篇,进阶篇30篇,强化篇30篇,涵盖了社会生活、管理、经济、教育和科学普及等领域,文章题材丰富、代表性强,充分满足管理类硕士联考英语入学考试对阅读理解的要求。每篇文章由5部分组成:原文、试题解析、词汇注释、难句解析和全文翻译。读者可通过每篇文章后的词汇注释来复习基础阶段所学过的词汇,通过自己做题和参考试题解析熟悉管理类硕士联考英语阅读理解的出题思路并培养应对能力,通过难句解析和全文翻译来提高翻译能力,一举多得。

本书的实战性强,短期强化见效快,能使复习事半功倍,可以作为管理类硕士联考备考辅导用书,也适合于参加MBA等管理类硕士联考入学考试的考生自学和复习备考时使用。

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前 言

阅读理解一直是硕士研究生英语入学考试的重要考查内容,分值一般都在总分的50%左右。而阅读理解能力的提高对英语入学考试的词汇、完型填空、翻译和写作等其他部分的复习和备考都有非常重要的积极作用,有“得阅读者得天下”的说法。本书作者旨在为读者提供一本在全面提高英语阅读理解能力的同时,也能有效提高词汇、完型填空、翻译及英语写作能力的优秀教材。

本书有以下四个特点:

1. 详细全面:全书精选90篇文章,涵盖了社会生活、管理、经济、教育和科学普及等领域,文章题材丰富、代表性强,能充分满足全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)对阅读理解的备考要求。

2. 分级递进:本书把90篇阅读理解文章依照句型和生词的难度分成三部分:基础篇、进阶篇和强化篇,每篇包括30篇文章。基础篇的词汇和句型方面的难度稍微低于研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试大纲的要求;到强化篇,在用词和句型结构方面已经完全达到甚至略高于研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试大纲的要求和历年真题的水平。采用这样一个分级递进的结构安排是为了方便读者从基础入手展开复习,随着阅读理解能力的提高,逐渐达到甚至超越考研英语(二)考试大纲的要求,从容应对考试。

3. 讲练结合:每篇文章由5部分组成:原文、试题解析、词汇注释、难句解析和全文翻译。读者可通过每篇文章后的词汇注释来复习基础阶段所学过的词汇,通过自己做题和参考试题解析熟悉联考英语阅读理解的出题思路并培养应对能力,通过难句解析和全文翻译来练习翻译能力。可谓是一举三得。

4. 操作性强:本书的理念就是一看就能懂,懂了就能用,用完就提分;难度过大的文章彻底摒弃,一眼可知答案稍稍提及,不实用的句型不讲,边缘的词汇基本不提。本书中有的都是实实在在、真真切切、简单易学、一针见血的提分利器。

另外,针对考研英语(二)阅读理解新题型本书给出了6篇文章并作了详细解析(参见本书的赠送篇),分别对应对错判断、选择小标题和选择搭配题三种新题型,考生有必要对这类题型的答题思路多练习,以提高自己在这个部分的解题应试能力。

在本书写作过程中,我们得到了三民太奇学校张寻、马敏两位校长及各位同仁的鼎力帮助,没有他(她)们,本书就不会如此顺利地问世。在此特向他(她)们表示最诚挚的谢意。我们也要感谢太奇的所有同学们,你们的乐观坚强和求知若渴是激励我们不断前进的永恒动力。

最后,与大家一起分享作者在年初写给所有学生的一段话:让我们对自己说:昔日曾有忧伤,我们选择坚强。昔日曾有迷惘,我们追逐梦想。我们曾步履维艰,郁闷彷徨,也曾黯然神伤,前途渺茫。我们总为生活所累,但我们从未放弃希望。我们憧憬未来是因为我们的胜利之船才刚刚起航。我们永远向前是因为在我们内心的深处永远有一股不屈的力量。每当夜深人静,独坐桌前,又抑或朗朗清晨,倦意来袭,让我们告诉自己要坚持。虽然我们承认困难无处不在,艰辛无可取代,但我们更相信:在这个世界上,没有比心更高的山,没有比脚更远的路。努力从心开始,奋斗成就未来。对酒当歌,人生几何。引一场金戈铁马豪情梦,谱一段笑傲江湖英雄情。

衷心期望广大读者能充分准备,从容应考,笑傲江湖。

编者

2011年7月于海淀

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基础篇

Passage 1

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease — especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise. The line of thought involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very nutritious (有营养的) foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts, but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.

The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely “not ill” and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body’s special needs. Both types have simply been called “well”. In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms “well” and “wellness” only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise and they make a point of monitoring their body’s condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well take active responsibility for all matters related to their health. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap (缺陷) may be “well” in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. “Wellness” may perhaps best be viewed not

as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can strive for. People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

1. Today medical care is placing more stress on _____.
 [A] keeping people in a healthy physical condition
 [B] monitoring patients' body functions
 [C] removing people's bad living habits
 [D] ensuring people's psychological well-being
2. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that _____.
 [A] good health is more than not being ill
 [B] drinking, even if not to excess, could be harmful
 [C] regular health checks are essential to keeping fit
 [D] prevention is more difficult than cure
3. Traditionally, a person is considered "well" if he _____.
 [A] does not have any unhealthy living habits
 [B] does not have any physical handicaps
 [C] is able to handle his daily routines
 [D] is free from any kind of disease
4. According to the author, the true meaning of "wellness" is for people _____.
 [A] to best satisfy their body's special needs
 [B] to strive to maintain the best possible health
 [C] to meet the strictest standards of bodily health
 [D] to keep a proper balance between work and leisure
5. According to what the author advocates, which of the following groups of people would be considered healthy?
 [A] People who have strong muscles as well as slim figures.
 [B] People who are not presently experiencing any symptoms of disease.
 [C] People who try to be as healthy as possible, regardless of their limitations.
 [D] People who can recover from illness even without seeking medical care.



试题解析

1. [答案] C

细节题。定位于首段首句。该句破折号后的内容表明,现代医疗保健更多地关注的是改掉人们的不良生活习惯,选项 C 中的 removing 与文中 changing 对应;bad living habits 为文中 poor eating habits, smoking, failure to exercise 的归纳,故为正确答案。

2. [答案] A

细节题。首段末尾提到 This person is not ill... But... could be a lot healthier. 由此可知,该段中作者是想提醒人们健康不仅仅是生病,故 A 为正确答案。

3. [答案] D

细节题。第二段首句中提到,传统医学把 not ill 和 in excellent health 两种状态都称为“well”。由此可推知,传统医学认为的“well”就是远离疾病,D项表达的意思与此一致,为正确答案。

4. [答案] B

语义题。定位于第二段倒数第三、四句。对于何谓“wellness”,文章给出的解释是:它不是人们能够达到的某种状态,而是人们渴望企及的某种理念。因此,“wellness”应该是B选项所说的“人们保持最佳健康可能性的渴望”。

5. [答案] C

细节题。定位于第二段倒数第四句。本题其实是上题考察点的延伸。本题要求我们选择哪些人是健康的人群,实质上也是考察我们对“wellness”定义的了解。因此,C选项“那些不顾自身限制而尽力保持健康的人”符合文章对“wellness”是一种理念和努力的定义,因此为正确答案。



词汇注释

shift from... to...		从...转移到...
in terms of		按照,从...方面来说;用...的话
involve [in'vɒlv]	vt.	包含,含有;使卷入,使参与
pursue [pə'sju:]	vt.	追求;追赶,追踪
outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ]	a.	突出的,杰出的
be at risk for		有...的危险
distinguish [tɪŋgwɪʃ]	vt.	区分,辨别;看清,听出
apply... to...		把...应用于...
strive [straɪv]	vi.	努力,奋斗
maintain [meɪn'teɪn]	vt.	维持,保持;坚持;保养
be concerned with		与...有关
make a point of		特别注意,重视
responsibility [rɪspɒnsə'bɪləti]	n.	责任,责任心;职责,义务
in the face of		面临;尽管,不顾
ideal [aɪ'diəl]	a.	理想的,完美的;想象的,空想的 n. 理想;理想的东西(或人)
impact [ɪmpækt]	n. / v.	影响,作用;冲击,碰撞
challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ]	n.	挑战;怀疑



难句精讲

1. The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely “not ill” and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body’s special needs.

[结构分析] 本句的主干是 The field has not distinguished between someone and someone,介词短语 of medicine 作后置定语修饰 field,两个 someone 后面都跟着一个 who 引导的定语从句

对它们进行修饰。

2. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap (缺陷) may be “well” in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations.

[结构分析] 本句是一个主从复合句,逗号前面是主句,逗号后面是if引导的条件状语从句。主句的主干是people may be “well”, people后面跟着一个who引导的定语从句who... handicap对其进行修饰。从句的主干是they make an effort to maintain the health, health后面跟一个定语从句they can对其进行修饰,介词短语in... limitations作状语。

3. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

[结构分析] 本句的主干是the concept can have a beneficial impact on the ways, ways后面跟一个定语从句in which... life对其进行修饰,介词短语by... living作方式状语。



全文翻译

正如我们所见,当今社会医疗保健的关注重点正从治愈疾病转向预防疾病——尤其是在改变我们的许多不健康行为方面,如不良饮食习惯、吸烟以及不做运动等。我们还可以进一步追踪一下这种转变背后的思想其实还可以走得更远一些。设想这样一个人:体重适中,但吃的不是很有营养;自我感觉还行,但只是偶尔运动;每天上班,但工作并不出色;晚上在家常常喝上几杯啤酒,但从不酒后驾车;他从不胸痛,血常规也没问题,但却嗜睡并经常感觉疲惫。这个人没病,甚至将来也不会得什么病。但是可以想象,这个人完全可以更健康。

传统医学对“没病”的人和身体很好、能注意到身体特殊需求的人并未加以区分,而是把以上两种情形都简单地称为“健康的”。然而,近年来一些健康专家开始只将“well”和“wellness”两个词用来指那些积极努力保持并改善自身健康状况的人。健康的人与补充营养和做运动有关,他们强调监测身体状况的重要性。最重要的也许是,健康的人对与自身健康有关的所有事都积极负责。从这种新的意义上说,甚至有生理疾患或缺陷的人也可以说是“健康的”,尽管他们身体有局限,只要他们竭尽全力维持最佳的健康状况,他们都可以拥有健康。也许,我们最好不要把“健康”看成是一种人们可以达到的状态,而应将其视为是一种人们可以努力追求的理想。健康的人可以更好地抵抗疾病,生病时可以更好地与疾病作斗争。通过关注健康的生活方式,“健康”这一理念可以对人们应对日常挑战产生有益的影响。

Passage 2

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded—and can come back to haunt(困扰)you—appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communi-

cations diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 per cent of emails, 21 per cent of instant messages, 27 per cent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 per cent of phone calls.

His results, to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practised at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be re-read, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message or phone call, say—than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are spontaneous (脱口而出的) responses to an unexpected demand, such as: “Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his results, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

1. Hancock's study focuses on _____.
 - [A] the consequences of lying in various communications media
 - [B] the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
 - [C] people's references in selecting communication technologies
 - [D] people's honesty levels across a range of communications media
2. Hancock's research finding surprised those who believed that _____.
 - [A] people are less likely to lie in instant messages
 - [B] people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
 - [C] people are most likely to lie in email communication
 - [D] people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations
3. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?
 - [A] They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
 - [B] They believe that honesty is the best policy.
 - [C] They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
 - [D] They are most practiced at those forms of communication.
4. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because _____.
 - [A] salesmen can talk directly to their customers
 - [B] salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
 - [C] salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy

- [D] salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 [A] honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications
 [B] more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees
 [C] suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
 [D] email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company



试题解析



1. [答案] D

细节题。定位到首段第二句。D 选项内容为 honesty across a range of communications media 的再现,实际上是指“比较人们通过各种媒介进行交流时所体现的诚实度(honesty level)”。

2. [答案] C

细节题。定位到第三段第一、二句。文中指出,Hancock 的研究令一些心理学家非常吃惊,其中一些心理学家认为,人们在使用电子邮件进行交流时最容易说谎(emailers to be the biggest liars),C 项与此同义,为正确答案。

3. [答案] A

推理题。结合文中第四段的一、二句可知,如果一个人的交流内容被作了记录,并有被重读的可能,而且可以日后拿出来与他对证的话,他就比较倾向于说真话了。选项 A 中的 leaving behind traces of their lies 对应文中的 conversation is being recorded and could be reread。

4. [答案] B

细节题。末段提到:由 Hancock 的研究结果可知,销售人员与客户联系时最好采用电话方式,因为在电话里往往可以夸大事实,尽量吹嘘产品的优点。B 项中的 feel less restrained to exaggerate 对应文中的 are encouraged to stretch the truth。

5. [答案] C

推理题。末段首句指出,Hancock 的研究可以帮各家公司为其雇员设计出最好的交流方式。后面又举了两个例子说明交流目的不同,所适合的交流媒介不同,相应的选择也就不同。C 选项为正确答案。



词汇注释

when it comes to		当谈到...,当涉及到...
convey [kən'vei]	vt.	表达,传达;运送,输送
compare [kəm'peə]	v.	比较,对照;把...比作
the key to		...的关键
confess to		承认,坦白
work out		算出
make up		组成,构成
psychologist [psai'kɒlədʒist]	n.	心理学家
liar [ˈlaɪə]	n.	说谎的人

crucial[ˈkruːʃəl]

in real time

hold sb. to account

response[risˈpɒns]

stretch the truth

assessment[əˈsesmənt]

priority[praɪˈɒrɪti]

a. 至关重要的,决定性的

即时地,实时地

与某人对证

n. 回答,答复;反应,响应

夸大事实

n. 评估

n. 优先(权),重点;优先考虑的事



难句精讲

1. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails.

[结构分析] 本句的主干是 The study has found that..., that 引导一个宾语从句。不定式 to compare... media 作后置定语修饰 study, 宾语从句的主干是 people are twice as... as...。

2. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment of emailing would make it easier to lie.

[结构分析] 本句是一个主干是 Some expected emailers(to be the biggest liars), 不定式 to be the biggest liars 为宾语补足语。现在分词短语 reasoning... lie 作伴随状语, reasoning 后面跟一个 that 引导的宾语从句, 该宾语从句是一个主从复合句。

3. But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time.

[结构分析] 本句的主干是 Hancock says..., says 后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句中 it 为形式主语, 真正的主语为两个 whether 引导的从句。



全文翻译

谈到信息传达的真实性方面,各种通讯技术间差别很大。第一项比较与通讯媒介相关的诚实度的研究表明,人们在电话中说谎的几率可能是在电子邮件中的两倍。而电子邮件可以自动记录这个事实——这些记录的存留会反过来困扰你——这似乎是这项研究结果的关键所在。

纽约州伊萨卡康奈尔大学的 Jeff Hancock 教授让 30 名学生用日记记录自己一周内与人交流的情况。在日记中,学生们记录了自己与人交流十分钟以上的谈话或来往邮件的次数,并且坦白自己在此期间有多少为谎言。于是 Hancock 统计了使用每种通讯媒介交流时说谎的次数。他发现,电子邮件中谎话的比例占 14%,即时消息里占 21%,面对面交谈中有 27%,而电话交谈中竟高达 37%。

四月在奥地利维也纳举行的人机互动交流大会上,他展示的研究结果令心理学家们非常吃惊。一些心理学家以为,在电子邮件中人们说谎话的几率会最大,并给出理由说欺骗会使人不安,因此以非直接接触的方式发邮件使人说起谎来更容易一些。另一些心理学家则以为,人们在进行面对面的交流时说的谎话会多一些,因为我们最擅长于用那种方式交流。

但是 Hancock 说问题的关键还在于交流的内容有没有被记录,有没有可能被重读,以及谈

话是否具有即时性。他说:“当人们知道交流内容日后可能被拿来与他们对证时,似乎就不太敢说谎了。”这正是电子邮件中的谎言要比电话中少的原因。

Hancock 指出,与有时间考虑如何答复的情况不同,人们在即时交流时——比如在发送即时消息或是打电话时——更容易说谎。他发现,很多谎话实际都是对出其不意的要求所作的毫不思索的回答,比如对“你喜欢我的衣服吗?”

Hancock 希望他的研究能帮助公司为雇员设计出最理想的交流方式。比如,电话可以作为销售的最好媒介,因为在打电话时,雇员可以主动善意地夸大事实。但是,在进行诚实性为首要因素的业绩和工作表现评定时,发送电子邮件或许是最好的方式。

Passage 3

In a country that defines itself by ideals, not by shared blood, who should be allowed to come, work and live here? In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks these questions have never seemed more pressing.

On Dec. 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14 states staged “Operation Safe Travel”—raids on airports to arrest employees with false identification (身份证明). In Salt Lake City there were 69 arrests. But those captured were anything but terrorists, most of them illegal immigrants from Central or South America. Authorities said the undocumented workers’ illegal status made them open to blackmail (讹诈) by terrorists.

Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods.

Mayor Anderson said those feelings were justified to a certain extent. “We’re saying we want you to work in these places, we’re going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are, and then when it’s convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you’re disposable. There are whole families being uprooted for all of the wrong reasons,” Anderson said.

If Sept. 11 had never happened, the airport workers would not have been arrested and could have gone on quietly living in America, probably indefinitely. And Castro, a manager at a Ben&Jerry’s ice cream shop at the airport, had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid. Now she and her family are living under the threat of deportation (驱逐出境). Castro’s case is currently waiting to be settled. While she awaits the outcome, the government has granted her permission to work here and she has return to her job at Ben & Jerry’s.

1. According to the author, the United States claims to be a nation _____.

- [A] composed of people having different values
- [B] encouraging individual pursuits
- [C] sharing common interests
- [D] founded on shared ideals

2. How did the immigrants in Salt Lake City feel about “Operation Safe Travel”?
- [A] Guilty [B] Offended
[C] Disappointed [D] Discouraged
3. Undocumented workers became the target of “Operation Safe Travel” because _____.
[A] evidence was found that they were potential terrorists
[B] most of them worked at airports under threat of terrorist attacks
[C] terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status
[D] they were reportedly helping hide terrorists around the airport
4. By saying “... we’re going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are “ (Line 2, Para. 4), Mayor Anderson means “_____”.
[A] we will turn a blind eye to your illegal status
[B] we will examine the laws in a different way
[C] there are other ways of enforcing the law
[D] the existing laws must not be ignored
5. What do we learn about Ana Castro from the last paragraph?
[A] She will be deported sooner or later.
[B] She is allowed to stay permanently.
[C] Her case has been dropped.
[D] Her fate remains uncertain.



试题解析

1. [答案] D

细节题。文章首句就提到“在一个以理想而非以血缘为基础的国家里,应该允许什么样的人来这个国家工作并居住在这里呢?”由此很容易得知美国是一个以共同理想为基础的国家。因此 D 选项为正确答案。

2. [答案] B

细节题。定位到第三段首句,offended 意为“生气的,被触怒的”,与 anger 同义。feel offended about “Operation Safe Travel”对应文中的 were angered by the arrests。因此 B 为正确答案。

3. [答案] C

细节题。定位到第二段末句,the undocumented workers’ illegal status made them open to blackmail by terrorists 表明,非法移民的工人因其不合法地位很容易被恐怖分子利用。因此 C 项为正确答案。

4. [答案] A

语义题。第四段引言中的 We’re saying we want you to work in these places 和 then you’re disposable 表明,and 连接的前后两句实际上是转折关系。look the other way 的本意是指“有意忽视某些不好的事情”,结合后面的“一旦国家安全被提上日程,移民工人的安危就被置于不顾了”推测,look the other way in terms of what our laws are 应是指“美国在劳动力紧缺时期对移民工人的非法地位睁一眼闭一眼”。

5. [答案] D

推理题。由末段倒数第二句可知,Castro 的案子还有待最终审理,即还不能确定她最终是否

会被驱逐出境,还是会被允许留在美国。D 项恰好表达了此意,因此为正确答案。



词汇注释

ideal [ai'diəl]

n. 理想;理想的东西(或人)

pressing ['presɪŋ]

a. 紧迫的,迫切的

authority [ɔ:'θɔ:riti]

n. 权力,管辖权;官方,当局;权威,专家

stage [steɪdʒ]

vt. 举办,筹划

raid [reɪd]

n. (突然)袭击;突入查抄,突入搜捕
绝对不

anything but

n. (外来)移民,侨民

immigrant ['ɪmɪgrənt]

一次性商品

disposable goods

justify [dʒʌstɪfaɪ]

vt. 证明...正当(或有理),为...辩护
在一定程度上

to a certain extent

make a point in terms of = make a point of

特别注意,重视

uproot [ʌp'ru:t]

vt. 使无家可归,使流离失所

grant sb permission to do sth.

允许某人做某事



难句精讲

1. On Dec. 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14 states staged "Operation Safe Travel"—raids on airports to arrest employees with false identification.

[结构分析] 本句的主干是 federal and local authorities staged "Operation Safe Travel", 介词短语 On Dec. 11, 2001 和 as ... security 作状语, 介词短语 in 14 states 作后置定语修饰 local authorities, 破折号后面的名词短语对 "Operation Safe Travel" 进行补充说明。

2. We're saying we want you to work in these places, we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are, and then when it's convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you're disposable.

[结构分析] 本句是一个并列句, 两个并列分句由 and 进行连接。第一个分句的主干是 We're saying... , saying 后面跟了两个宾语从句 we want... places 和 we're going... what our laws are。第二个分句是一个主从复合句, 主句是 you're disposable, 前面是两个 when 引导的时间状语从句。

3. And Castro, a manager at a Ben&Jerry's ice cream shop at the airport, had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid.

[结构分析] 本句是一个主从复合句, 主句的主干是 Castro had been working, 介词短语 (for) 10 years 和 with ... card 作状语, a manager (at... airport) 作 Castro 的同位语, 句子最后是 when 引导的时间状语从句。