

OPWAY

淘金式巧攻

上海交通大学
● 钦寅 主编

考研英语10年真题

正手真题

反手难句+词汇



2011

全文翻译，思维图解
定位·排除·归纳

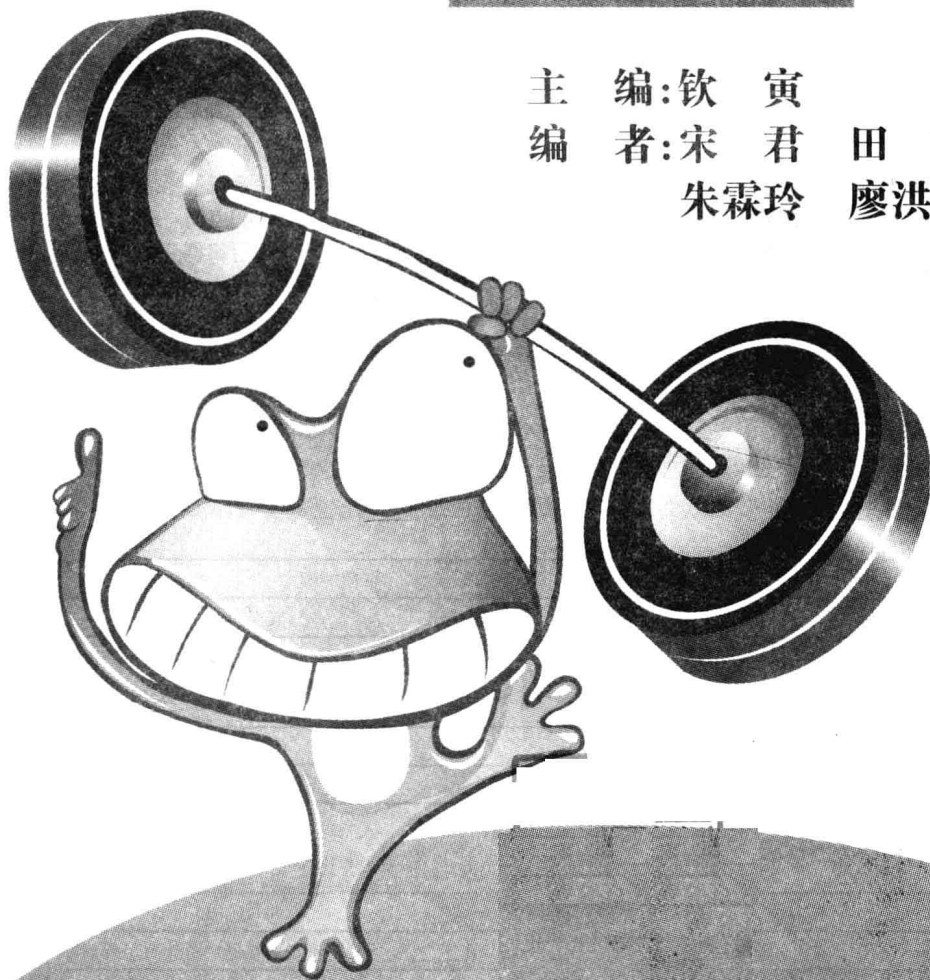


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淘金式巧攻 考研英语10年真题

正手真题

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前

言

《淘金式巧攻考研英语 10 年真题》以“正手真题,反手难句+词汇”的编排特色,让考生充分利用真题巧妙学习,既夯实基础又训练技巧。

正手 真题,练技巧

真题在考研英语复习中具有举足轻重的作用,向来是考生的首选,其权威性毋庸置疑。通过研究真题所体现的命题思路及规律,找到各种题型的解题方法,是掌握考研英语技巧的有效途径。

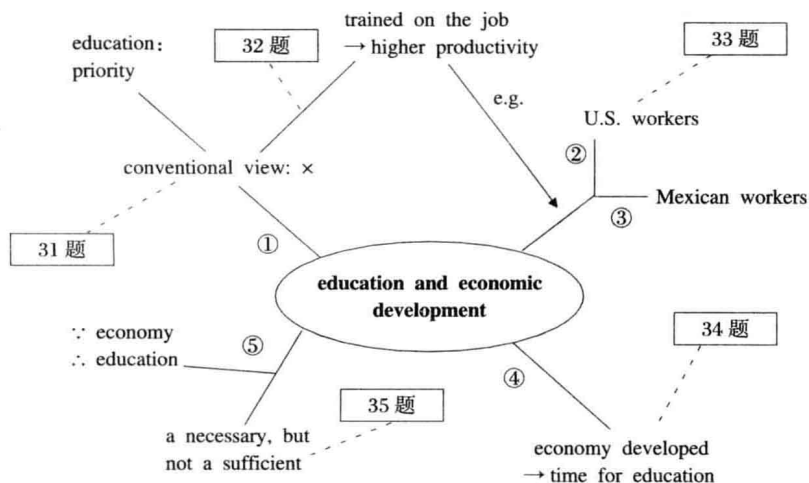
本书正手部分收录最新 10 年真题及详解,帮助考生吃透真题,训练技巧。

一、全文翻译,划线点评

考研英语文章专业性较强,句型复杂,句式多变。本书十分贴心地给出每篇文章的全文翻译,包括“英语知识运用”、“新题型阅读”和“英译汉”的全部译文,让考生更加透彻地理解试题原文,掌握其行文规律。同时,全文翻译中用下划线标出了解题关键句,并标明其对应的题号,帮助考生迅速剔除无关信息,掌握命题规律,沙里淘金,萃取答题精华。

二、思维图解,快速定位

如何掌握快速定位解题关键句的方法呢?本书别出心裁地设置了“图解 & 定位解析”,这在同类书籍中尚属首创。通过画图说明,阅读篇章的主干结构、题目设计与考点定位的关系便可一目了然。通过对“图解 & 定位解析”的学习,考生便能逐渐掌握快速定位考点的方法,遇到任何阅读文章,解答起来都同样得心应手。



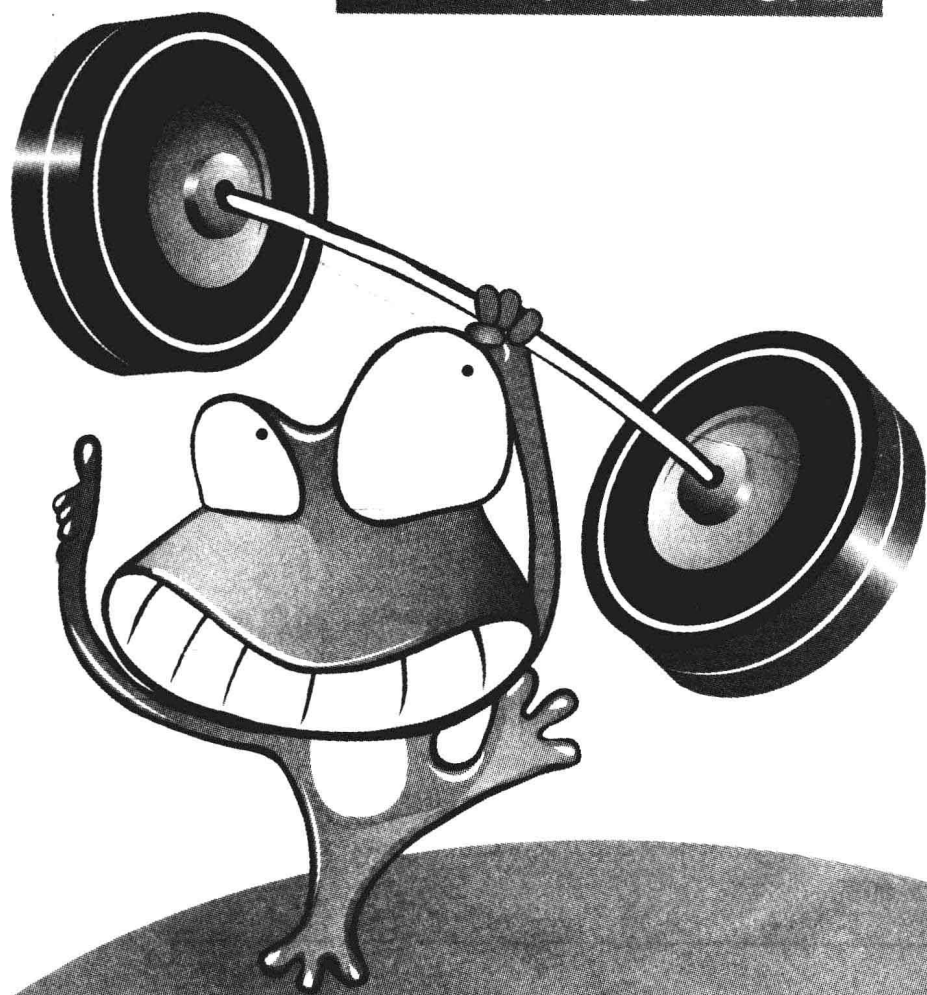
题解符号说明:

- 1) **31 题** 根据文章结构和题干要求所定位的解题关键位置;
- 2) “①②”表示文章中相应的段落;
- 3) **→** 表示前后存在紧密的逻辑关系(一般为因果关系)。

TOPWAY

淘金式巧攻 考研英语10年真题

反手难句+词汇



读者意见反馈卡

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定位

图解

讲解

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很满意

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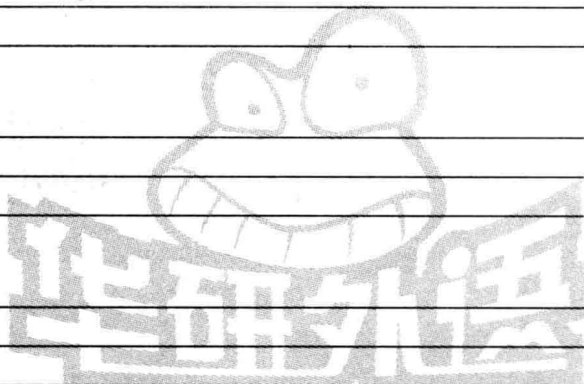
一般

本书令您最满意的是哪些方面？

您希望本书在哪些方面进行改进？

您看到本书还有哪些校对错漏？

其他建议或要求：



三、归纳方法,触类旁通

学会解答一道题,便学会了解答一类题!本书在阅读题的“点睛”部分归纳同类题的解题方法,剖析干扰项的命题陷阱;分析翻译题的“理解难点”和“表达难点”;在写作题的“句型变换”部分教会考生举一反三的写作技巧。这样,不仅帮助考生学会解答已考的真题,还让他们学会触类旁通的方法。

反手 难句+词汇,打基础

考研英语中的各类题型,如“英语知识运用”、“阅读”和“英译汉”都体现了对语法和词汇的考查。扎实的语法和词汇基础,是运用解题技巧的重要前提。本书结合历年真题,抽取难句和词汇进行详细阐述,培养考生的语感。

一、真题难句,夯实语法基础

考研阅读中,最大的“拦路虎”就是长难句。这些句子结构复杂,修饰成分多,各层次之间的逻辑关系往往令考生陷入迷魂阵。

本书反手部分精选 10 年考研真题中的 350 余条长难句。编者针对考生的理解难点,结合相关语法知识,对长难句进行分类,总结归纳出长难句高频考点和常考考点。其讲解几乎涵盖所有难句句型及语法结构,涉及面宽,覆盖面广。考生可根据个人的学习情况,抓住重点,有针对性地进行学习,夯实语法基础。

He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.

结构分析 ①主干: **He points out that... but he believes that...**

②此句为并列句,由表转折的 but 来连接。

③第一个分句中,that 引导宾语从句,作 points out 的宾语,该从句的主干为 he experienced difficulty;第二个分句中,that 也引导宾语从句,作 believes 的宾语;该从句的主干是: this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage;介词短语 of forcing him to... observations 作 advantage 的后置定语,说明这种优点的具体体现;该介词短语中的 forcing 与 enabling 并列作 of 的宾语;long and intently about every sentence 作状语,修饰 think;to detect errors... observations 作 him 的宾语补足语。

译文 他说,他始终感到很难把自己的思想清楚、简洁地表达出来,但是,他认为或许正因为(语言表达上的)这种困难,他迫使自己对要说的每句话都经过长时间的认真思考,从而能发现自己在推理和观察中的错误,结果这反而成为他的优点。

二、分频词汇,考前突击强化

本书反手部分的“考研真题分频词汇”专为考生温习词汇、临考冲刺而编排。编者研究了近 20 年的考研真题,采用最新电脑分频技术,按照考纲词汇在真题中出现的次数进行统计,对 2100 个单词进行科学分频,能让考生在有限的时间内掌握并强化单词。

编者

CONTENTS

目录

10年

正手目录

2010年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	1
2010年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	11
2009年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	29
2009年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	38
2008年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	57
2008年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	67
2007年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	85
2007年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	95
2006年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	113
2006年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	123
2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	141
2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	151
2004年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	169
2004年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	177
2003年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	191
2003年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	199
2002年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	214
2002年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	222
2001年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	236
2001年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析	244

CONTENTS

目录10年

反手目录

Part I 考研真题长难句

第一篇 考研真题长难句概述

- 一、长难句为什么重要?
- 二、长难句为什么难理解?
- 三、怎样理解长难句?

第二篇 长难句高频考点

- 第一章 名词性从句
- 第二章 定语从句
- 第三章 状语从句
- 第四章 并列平行结构
- 第五章 非谓语动词结构
- 第六章 分隔结构

第三篇 长难句常考考点

- 第一章 倒装
- 第二章 被动语态
- 第三章 指代
- 第四章 比较结构
- 第五章 虚拟语气

Part II 考研真题分频词汇

高频词(考频 37 次-10 次)

常考词(考频 9 次-5 次)

次常考词(考频 4 次-1 次)

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect," the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. affected | B. achieved | C. extracted | D. restored |
| 2. A. at | B. up | C. with | D. off |
| 3. A. truth | B. sight | C. act | D. proof |
| 4. A. controversial | B. perplexing | C. mischievous | D. ambiguous |
| 5. A. requirements | B. explanations | C. accounts | D. assessments |
| 6. A. conclude | B. matter | C. indicate | D. work |
| 7. A. as far as | B. for fear that | C. in case that | D. so long as |
| 8. A. awareness | B. expectation | C. sentiment | D. illusion |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 9. A. suitable | B. excessive | C. enough | D. abundant |
| 10. A. about | B. for | C. on | D. by |
| 11. A. compared | B. shown | C. subjected | D. conveyed |
| 12. A. Contrary to | B. Consistent with | C. Parallel with | D. Peculiar to |
| 13. A. evidence | B. guidance | C. implication | D. source |
| 14. A. disputable | B. enlightening | C. reliable | D. misleading |
| 15. A. In contrast | B. For example | C. In consequence | D. As usual |
| 16. A. duly | B. accidentally | C. unpredictably | D. suddenly |
| 17. A. failed | B. ceased | C. started | D. continued |
| 18. A. Therefore | B. Furthermore | C. However | D. Meanwhile |
| 19. A. attempted | B. tended | C. chose | D. intended |
| 20. A. breaking | B. climbing | C. surpassing | D. hitting |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as

a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that
- A. arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
 - B. English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
 - C. high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
 - D. young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.
22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by
- A. free themes.
 - B. casual style.
 - C. elaborate layout.
 - D. radical viewpoints.
23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?
- A. It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
 - B. It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
 - C. Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
 - D. Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.
24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?
- A. His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
 - B. His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
 - C. His style caters largely to modern specialists.
 - D. His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.
25. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. Newspapers of the Good Old Days
 - B. The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
 - C. Mournful Decline of Journalism
 - D. Prominent Critics in Memory

Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. *In re Bilski*, as the case is known, is "a very big deal," says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of

patents.”

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court’s judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should “reconsider” its State Street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit’s action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are “reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court,” says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of
- A. their limited value to businesses.
 - B. their connection with asset allocation.
 - C. the possible restriction on their granting.
 - D. the controversy over their authorization.
27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?
- A. Its ruling complies with the court decisions.
 - B. It involves a very big business transaction.
 - C. It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.
 - D. It may change the legal practices in the U.S.
28. The word “about-face” (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means
- A. loss of good will.
 - B. increase of hostility.
 - C. change of attitude.
 - D. enhancement of dignity.
29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents
- A. are immune to legal challenges.
 - B. are often unnecessarily issued.
 - C. lower the esteem for patent holders.
 - D. increase the incidence of risks.
30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
- A. A looming threat to business-method patents.
 - B. Protection for business-method patent holders.
 - C. A legal case regarding business-method patents.
 - D. A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

Text 3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that “social epidemics” are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn’t explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the “two-step flow of communication”: Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don’t seem to be required at all.

The researchers’ argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey — whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence — even the most influential members of a population simply don’t interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of *these people* has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won’t propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on the basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people’s ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requirement for what is called “global cascades” — the widespread propagation of influence through networks — is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to
- A. analyze the consequences of social epidemics.
 - B. discuss influentials’ function in spreading ideas.
 - C. exemplify people’s intuitive response to social epidemics.
 - D. describe the essential characteristics of influentials.
32. The author suggests that the “two-step-flow theory”
- A. serves as a solution to marketing problems.

- B. has helped explain certain prevalent trends.
 - C. has won support from influentials.
 - D. requires solid evidence for its validity.
33. What the researchers have observed recently shows that
- A. the power of influentials goes with social interactions.
 - B. interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media.
 - C. influentials have more channels to reach the public.
 - D. most celebrities enjoy wide media attention.
34. The underlined phrase "*these people*" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who
- A. stay outside the network of social influence.
 - B. have little contact with the source of influence.
 - C. are influenced and then influence others.
 - D. are influenced by the initial influential.
35. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?
- A. The eagerness to be accepted.
 - B. The impulse to influence others.
 - C. The readiness to be influenced.
 - D. The inclination to rely on others.

Text 4

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical.

And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to
 - A. follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules.
 - B. collect payments from third parties.
 - C. cooperate with the price managers.
 - D. reevaluate some of their assets.
37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in
 - A. the diminishing role of management.
 - B. the revival of the banking system.
 - C. the banks' long-term asset losses.
 - D. the weakening of its independence.
38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to
 - A. keep away from political influences.
 - B. evade the pressure from their peers.
 - C. act on their own in rule-setting.
 - D. take gradual measures in reform.
39. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they
 - A. misinterpreted market price indicators.
 - B. exaggerated the real value of their assets.
 - C. neglected the likely existence of bad debts.
 - D. denied booking losses in their sale of assets.
40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of
 - A. satisfaction.
 - B. skepticism.
 - C. objectiveness.
 - D. sympathy.

Part B

Directions:

For questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. Paragraph E has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- A. The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out: the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.
- B. Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink

trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.

- C. Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy. At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.
- D. All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. At least, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer inspection reveals important differences among the biggest national markets, especially in their customer segments and wholesale structures, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories. Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.
- E. Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined — France, Germany, Italy, and Spain — are made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are too small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home. Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca": hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends.
- F. For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000 — more than 40 percent of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail; wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often; and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.
- G. However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large food producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → E → 45.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your