



2014 适用于 MBA/MPA/MPAcc/MFA 等专业硕士

# ENGLISH II

Postgraduate Entrance Examination  
Super Intensive Reading of Real Test Paper

## 考研英语(二)

### 真题超精读

陈正康 · 主编



**真题解读扛鼎之作**

套题形式编排

逐词逐句讲解

(附赠7年真题试卷)

**“培裂”推荐**



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

003052221

H319.6  
387

2014

适用于 MBA/MPA/MPAcc/MFA

# ENGLISH II

Postgraduate Entrance Examination  
Super Intensive Reading of Real Test Paper

## 考研英语(二) 真题超精读

陈正康·主编



北航

C1659530

 北京理工大学出版社  
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

H319.6

387

155520300

版权专有 侵权必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语(二)真题超精读 / 陈正康主编. —北京:北京理工大学出版社, 2013. 5

ISBN 978-7-5640-7712-9

I. ①考… II. ①陈… III. ①英语—研究生—入学考试—题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 104001 号

出版发行 / 北京理工大学出版社

社 址 / 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编 / 100081

电 话 / (010)68914775(办公室) 68944990(批销中心) 68911084(读者服务部)

网 址 / <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

经 销 / 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 / 三河市文阁印刷厂

开 本 / 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 25

字 数 / 500 千字

版 次 / 2013 年 5 月第 1 版 2013 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 / 46.80 元

责任编辑 / 梁铜华

责任校对 / 周瑞红

责任印制 / 边心超

图书出现印装质量问题,本社负责调换



全国各高等院校从2010年开始逐步减少招收学术硕士,减少的名额用以增加全日制专业硕士。专业硕士与学术硕士处于同一层次,但在培养目标上有明显差异。专业硕士的目标是培养具有扎实理论基础,并适应特定行业或职业实际工作需要的应用型高层次专门人才,而英语(二)考试主要是为高等院校和科研院所招收专业硕士研究生而设置的具有选拔性质的全国统一入学考试科目。

近年来,国家大力发展专业硕士,设立专业硕士的高校越来越多,专业硕士的社会认可度越来越高,报考专业硕士的考生逐年递增。按照国家计划,到2015年专业硕士和学术硕士的招生人数将调整到1:1,这就意味着大量的考生要参加英语(二)的考试。而英语(二)考试与为招收学术硕士而设置的英语(一)相比有重大区别:

第一是英语知识应用,也就是我们通常说的完形填空。虽然英语(一)和英语(二)的完形填空考查的都是英语知识的综合运用能力,都是20道题,占10分,但是英语(一)的文章是240~280词,英语(二)则是约350词,英语(二)的文章长度增加而考试难度反而降低,因为这样考生可以获得更多的已知信息,从而更容易找到解题线索。此外,英语(二)完形填空的文章本身比较容易理解,选项在原文中的复现频率也较高,一般很容易找到或者选出正确答案。因此,英语(二)的完形填空虽然有所变化,但是总体难度降低了。

第二是阅读理解 Part A。英语(一)的四篇阅读理解总长度约为1600词,而英语(二)的四篇阅读理解为1500词左右,阅读量有一定的降低。此外,与英语(一)相比,英语(二)考试大纲对考生阅读能力的要求,少了“理解文中的概念性含义”和“区分论点和论据”两条要求,而这两条都对考生的阅读能力有很高的要求。此外,英语(一)大纲要求的“进行有关的判断、推理和引申”在英语(二)中只剩“进行一定的判断和推理”,少了“引申”能力这个难点的考查。因此,英语(二)对考生阅读能力的考查就相对降低了,考生在复习时只需重点把握“文章的主旨、文中具体信息,理解作者的意图、观点和态度”等方面就可以了。

第三是阅读理解 Part B,也就是我们通常所说的新题型。英语(一)和英语(二)的新题型都是10分。英语(一)的新题型部分,无论是七选五、标题匹配题还是排序题,都具有很高的难度,而英语(二)备选题型包括:多项对应(根据所给文章的内容,从右栏的7个选项中选出5个与左栏的5道题对应的5个选项,即常说的连线题)和标题匹配(唯一一个与英语(一)相同的备选题型,且是英语(一)新题型中最简单的一种),这两种题型也决定了英语(二)的新题型难度低于英语(一)。

第四是英译汉。分值方面,英语(二)中的英译汉增加到了15分。出题方式方面,英语(一)中翻译属于阅读理解的 Part C,要求考生将五个划线句子(约150词)翻译成汉语;而英



语(二)中翻译属于第三部分,要求考生阅读、理解长度为150词左右的一个或几个英语段落,并将其全部译成汉语,翻译的量没有发生变化,但是与英语(一)专门挑出五个长难句来考相比,难度显然有所降低。

第五是作文,包括Part A小作文与Part B大作文。英语(一)与英语(二)小作文部分的备选题型、字数要求以及分值都是一样的,其主要差别在大作文部分。英语(一)的大作文分值为20分,而英语(二)大作文为15分。英语(一)大作文,早些年考提纲作文和图表作文较多,近十年来主要是考查难度较大的图画作文;而英语(二)的大纲样题是图表作文,近四年真题考的也是图表作文,类似于早年的考研英语(一)作文。这更说明了英语(一)与英语(二)的难度差别。

综上,尽管英语(二)与英语(一)相比,难度有所降低,但其各部分的命题思路与答题技巧又与英语(一)有着显著不同,且从近三年的考试情况来看,很多考生的表现并不理想。究其根源,不难发现很多考生根本没有掌握相应的解题技巧,也缺乏足够的训练,更缺乏好的辅导教材,而好方法、好教材才是决定考试成绩的首要因素。

作为多年奋战在考研第一线,并有幸参与了教育部重大课题“中国研究生培养模式改革”的英语教师,我们深知同学们的困惑与需求,而且为莘莘学子奉献一套高质量的英语(二)辅导教材是我们多年的夙愿。《考研英语(二)真题超精读》应运而生。我们深感肩上的责任重大,为此我们的团队付出了巨大的心血,几易其稿,通宵达旦。同学们的热情支持是我们不断奋斗的动力,能够切实提高同学们的考试成绩是我们最大的满足,这也是我们钟情于考研英语培训的最大原因。天道酬勤,精诚所至,金石为开,只要同学们能将本书的内容系统掌握,融会贯通,必能在考研英语这场战争中旗开得胜,为家人也为自己的人生交上一份满意的答卷。

在此,感谢邝金武老师对本书编写的鼎力支持,感谢各位编辑的辛勤工作,同时特别感谢研究生顾冕、杨慧和刘烨等人在本书的编写过程中所付出的艰辛努力。由于时间与精力有限,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎同学们批评指正,陈正康老师邮箱 ZHENGKANGKAOYAN@163.com,答疑微博 <http://weibo.com/yzchsi>(陈正康老师),最后祝大家考研成功,金榜题名!!!

编者

## 第一部分 考研英语(二)真题超精读

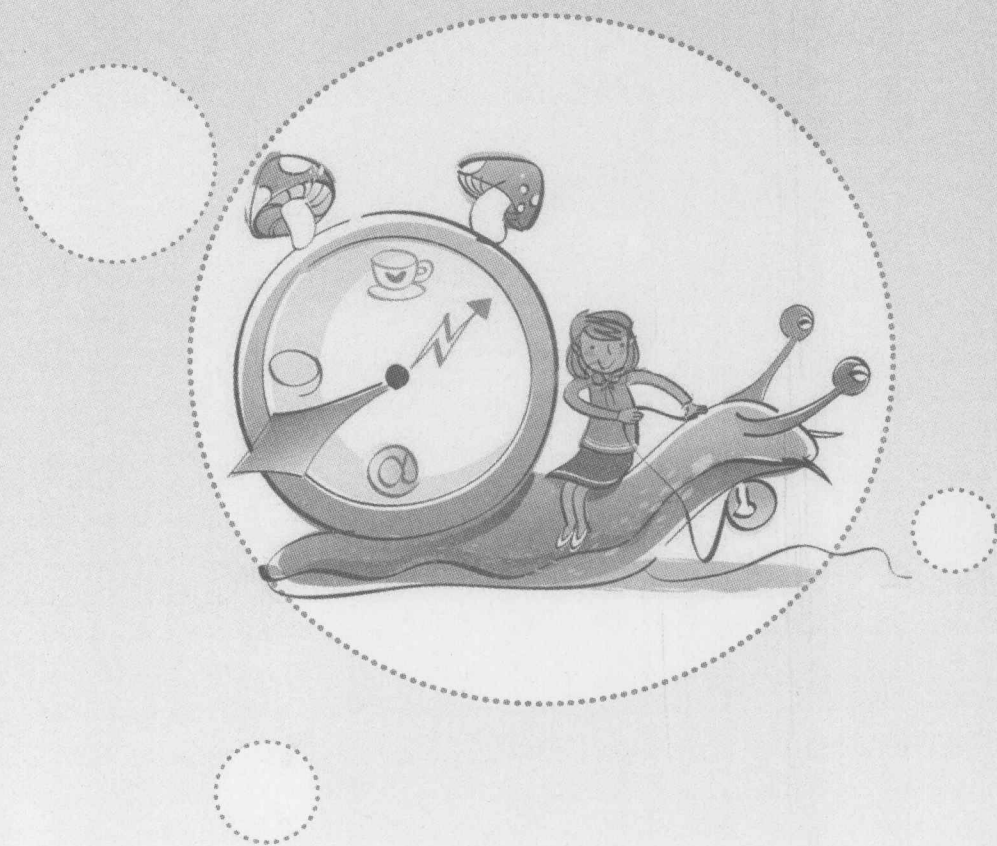
2013 年真题超精读 .....	3
2012 年真题超精读 .....	44
2011 年真题超精读 .....	97
2010 年真题超精读 .....	153

## 第二部分 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考英语真题超精读

2009 年真题超精读 .....	209
2008 年真题超精读 .....	250
2007 年真题超精读 .....	292

# 第一部分

## 考研英语(二)真题超精读









## 2013年真题超精读

## 英语知识运用

## 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)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions of such a society have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment “would soon revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although e-money might be more convenient and may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” — it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer. Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there.

The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else’s accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data on buying habits. There are worries that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

- |                    |               |                |                |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] However     | [B] Moreover  | [C] Therefore  | [D] Otherwise  |
| 2. [A] off         | [B] back      | [C] over       | [D] around     |
| 3. [A] power       | [B] concept   | [C] history    | [D] role       |
| 4. [A] reward      | [B] resist    | [C] resume     | [D] reverse    |
| 5. [A] silent      | [B] sudden    | [C] slow       | [D] steady     |
| 6. [A] for         | [B] against   | [C] with       | [D] on         |
| 7. [A] imaginative | [B] expensive | [C] sensitive  | [D] productive |
| 8. [A] similar     | [B] original  | [C] temporary  | [D] dominant   |
| 9. [A] collect     | [B] provide   | [C] copy       | [D] print      |
| 10. [A] give up    | [B] take over | [C] bring back | [D] pass down  |
| 11. [A] before     | [B] after     | [C] since      | [D] when       |



- |                       |                   |                  |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 12. [A] kept          | [B] borrowed      | [C] released     | [D] withdrawn     |
| 13. [A] Unless        | [B] Until         | [C] Because      | [D] Though        |
| 14. [A] hide          | [B] express       | [C] raise        | [D] ease          |
| 15. [A] analyzed      | [B] shared        | [C] stored       | [D] displayed     |
| 16. [A] unsafe        | [B] unnatural     | [C] uncommon     | [D] unclear       |
| 17. [A] steal         | [B] choose        | [C] benefit      | [D] return        |
| 18. [A] consideration | [B] prevention    | [C] manipulation | [D] justification |
| 19. [A] cope with     | [B] fight against | [C] adapt to     | [D] call for      |
| 20. [A] chunk         | [B] chip          | [C] path         | [D] trail         |

**【文章导读】**

本文主要讲述的是电子支付形式尽管便捷高效,但是无现金社会不会很快到来。

**【试题超精解】**

## 1. [答案] [A]

[考点] 上下文逻辑关系

[解析] 此类考题形式表明本题考查上下文之间存在的逻辑关系,理解上下文并破解其逻辑关系是解题的关键。空格所在句的上句大意为:我们可能马上就进入一个无现金社会;而本句大意为:一个无现金社会不太可能很快出现,由此可见上下文之间有转折关系。[A]项 However 意为“然而”,表转折,符合题意;[B]项 Moreover 意为“而且”,表递进;[C]项 Therefore 意为“因此”,表结果;[D]项 Otherwise 意为“否则”,表对比。

## 2. [答案] [D]

[考点] 句内语义理解与介词辨析

[解析] 根据空格所在句中的 but 可知,本句前后两个分句存在转折关系。第二个分句大意为:这样一个(无现金)社会的预言没有实现,所以第一个分句大意应该为:这样的预言已经进行(或存在)了二十年。[D]项 around 作表语,表示“在存在,在使用中”,符合题意。

## 3. [答案] [B]

[考点] 上下文逻辑与名词辨析

[解析] 该句大意为:《商业周刊》于 1975 年就预言电子支付“将很快彻底改变金钱的\_\_\_\_\_”。在无法猜测空格所需要词义的时候,我们可以采用“代入法”,即:把四个选项分别放入句子试验,从而确定正确选项。[A]项 power 意为“力量,权利”;[B]项 concept 意为“理念,概念”;[C]项 history 意为“历史”;[D]项 role 意为“角色”。电子支付将会改变金钱这一概念,由此可知[B]项符合题意。

## 4. [答案] [D]

[考点] 句内语义理解与动词词义辨析

[解析] 本句空格之前部分大意为:商业周刊于 1975 年就预言说电子支付“将彻底改变金钱这一概念”,only to 意为“却;不料竟会”,表示结果出乎意料,itslf 指代商业周刊,由此推测空格中需要“否定”或者“推翻”等类似词义。[A]项 reward 意为“奖赏;报答”;[B]项 resist 意为“抵制,抵抗”;[C]项 resume 意为“重新开始,继续”;[D]项 reverse 意为“推翻;使倒退;逆转”,故[D]符合题意。

## 5. [答案] [C]

[考点] 上下文逻辑与形容词词义辨析

[解析] 上文说明了早在 1975 年就有预言说无现金社会可能即将到来,而作者认为实际上真正的无现金社会不会马上到来,并通过事例证明。空格所在句子就是提问为什么会这样,也就是为什么无现金社会只可能缓慢到来,所以本题答案为[C]项 slow。[A]项 silent 意为“安静的,沉默的”;[B]项 sudden 意为“突然的”;[D]项 steady 意为“平稳的;固定的”,都与题意不符,故[D]排除。

## 6. [答案] [B]

[考点] 上下文语义与动词词组辨析





**[解析]** 上一段最后提问“为什么无现金社会的到来如此缓慢”，本段将分析其原因；同时，although 引导的让步状语从句肯定了电子货币 might be more convenient and may be more efficient(便捷, 高效)，空格所在主句与从句之间存在转折关系，意思是说几个因素使得纸币系统不会消失。空格之前的动词 work 意为“起作用”；与[B]项构成 work against, 意为“违背, 妨碍; 起反作用”，符合题意；与[C]项构成 work with, 意为“与……共事, 对……起作用”；与[D]项构成 work on, 意为“从事……工作, 对……起作用”，都不符合题意，排除。

7. **[答案]** [B]

**[考点]** 句内语义理解与形容词词义辨析

**[解析]** 空格所在句为纸币支付“不会”消失的第一个原因，同时，空格中的形容词是对 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks(安装电脑、读卡器, 建立通讯网络)的说明。

[A]项 imaginative 意为“富有想象力的”，明显不符合句意；[B]项 expensive 意为“昂贵的”，符合句意；[C]项 sensitive 意为“敏感的, 灵感的”，不符合句意；[D]项 productive 意为“多产的”，不符合句意。

8. **[答案]** [D]

**[考点]** 上下文逻辑与形容词词义辨析

**[解析]** 本段探讨电子货币不能取代纸币的原因，空格所在句意为“使得电子货币成为(什么性质的)支付方式”，由此推断，空格中需要“主流, 主要, 流行”等类似词义。[A]项 similar 意为“相似的”；[B]项 original 意为“原始的, 独创的”；[C]项 temporary 意为“暂时的, 临时的”，与题意不符，排除。[D]项 dominant 意为“统治的, 处于支配地位的”，符合题意。

9. **[答案]** [B]

**[考点]** 上下文逻辑与名词词义辨析

**[解析]** 空格所在句是电子货币不会取代纸质货币的第二个原因，就是纸质支票的一个优点；能(什么) receipt(收据, 发票; 收入)，由此推测空格中需要“提供”等类似词义。[A]项 collect 意为“收集”，与句意不符，排除；[B]项 provide 意为“提供”，符合句意；[C]项 copy 意为“复印”；[D]项 print 意为“打印”，不符合句意，排除。

10. **[答案]** [A]

**[考点]** 句内语义理解与动词短语辨析

**[解析]** 空格中动词短语的宾语是 something, 指代上文的 advantage, 即：纸质支票支付具有能够提供收据这一优势，而这一优势人们自然是不会放弃的。由此推测空格中需要填入意为“放弃”之类的单词。[A]项 give up 意为“放弃”，符合题意；[B]项 take over 意为“接管”；[C]项 bring back 意为“拿回来; 回想起”；[D]项 pass down 意为“使流传, 一代传一代”，均不符合题意，可排除。

11. **[答案]** [A]

**[考点]** 句内语义理解与连接词辨析

**[解析]** 空格中是连接词，连接两个分句，前一分句大意为：需要花几天，后一分句大意为：纸质钞票兑现；同时本句最后 which 引导的定语从句也对空格所在部分发生的事情做了解释：这就意味着可以获得利息。由此推断空格所在部分大意为：支票开出几天后才会兑现，由此确定本题答案为[A]项 before。

**[注意]** ...time/times/number/amount/all...before... 可视为固定句式，表示“多长时间/多少次数/多少数量/所有的都……才……”之意。

12. **[答案]** [D]

**[考点]** 句内语义理解与动词词义辨析

**[解析]** 空格所在部分与 a check is cashed(支票兑现)通过 and 连接，为并列关系，语义相近；同时空格中被动态动词的主语为 funds(资金)。由此推断空格中需要“提取, 提款”等类似词义。[A]项 kept 意为“保持, 保存”；[B]项 borrowed 意为“借, 借款”；[C]项 released 意为“释放, 发布”，均不符合题意，可排除。[D]项 withdrawn 意为“取钱, 提款; 撤退”，符合题意。

13. **[答案]** [C]

[考点] 上下文逻辑与连接词辨析

[解析] 空格所在句子的上一句已经说明一个事实: the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”, 由此推断 electronic payments are immediate(电子支付是即时的)是 they eliminate the float for the consumer(排除了消费者的在途资金)的原因。[A]项 Unless 意为“除非”, 表条件关系; [B]项 Until 意为“直到”, 表示时间关系; [C]项 Because 意为“因为, 由于”, 表因果关系, 符合题意; [D]项 Though 意为“然而”, 表让步关系。

14. [答案] [C]

[考点] 句内语义理解与动词词义辨析

[解析] 空格中的动词为本句谓语动词, 其主语是 electronic means of payment(电子支付方式), 宾语是 security and privacy concerns(安全及隐私担忧)。由此推断空格中需要“引起”等类似词义。[A]项 hide 意为“躲藏; 隐瞒”; [B]项 express 意为“表达”; [C]项 raise 意为“引起; 抬高; 抚养”, 符合题意; [D]项 ease 意为“减轻, 缓解”。

15. [答案] [C]

[考点] 句内语义理解与动词词义辨析

[解析] 空格之前提到 hacker(黑客)能够进入电脑数据库, 那么下一个动作就是修改存储于数据库的信息。[A]项 analyzed 意为“分析”; [B]项 shared 意为“分享, 共有”; [C]项 stored 意为“储存”, 符合题意; [D]项 displayed 意为“陈列, 展示”。

16. [答案] [C]

[考点] 上下文逻辑与形容词词义辨析

[解析] 上一段最后一句提到我们常常听到黑客进入电脑数据库修改信息的事实, 空格所在句中的 this 指代这一事实; 同时, 本句表示肯定, 而前面又出现了否定词, 所以要用双重否定, 选填词汇意思应为不普遍的。[A]项 unsafe 意为“不安全的”; [B]项 unnatural 意为“不自然的”; [C]项 uncommon 意为“不是普遍的”, 符合题意。[D]项 unclear 意为“不清楚的”。

17. [答案] [A]

[考点] 句内语义理解与动词词义辨析

[解析] 空格中动词与 access bank accounts in electronic payments systems(进入电子支付系统的银行账户)是并列谓语, 其主语是 dishonest persons(不诚实的人们), 由此可以推断他们进入银行账户的下一个动作就是“偷窃”。[A]项 steal 意为“偷盗, 偷窃”, 符合题意; [B]项 choose 意为“挑选”; [C]项 benefit 意为“收益, 有利于”; [D]项 return 意为“归还, 返回”。

18. [答案] [B]

[考点] 上下文逻辑与名词词义辨析

[解析] 空格所在句中的 this type of fraud(这种诈骗)指代上文进入银行账户盗取他人资金的行为, 结合空格之后的 no easy task(并非易事)可以推断空格中需要“解决, 应对”或“预防”等类似词义。[A]项 consideration 意为“考虑”; [B]项 prevention 意为“阻止, 防止”, 符合题意; [C]项 manipulation 意为“操纵”; [D]项 justification 意为“正当理由”。

19. [答案] [A]

[考点] 句内语义理解与动词短语辨析

[解析] 空格所在句子用 and 与上句连接, 是并列关系, 上句提到预防此类诈骗并非易事, 本句大意为: 计算机科学的一个崭新领域正在发展, 由此推断其目的便是解决这个问题。[A]项 cope with 意为“妥善处理, 解决”, 符合题意; [B]项 fight against 意为“反对”; [C]项 adapt to 意为“适应”; [D]项 call for 意为“需要, 需求”。

20. [答案] [D]

[考点] 句内语义理解与名词词义辨析

[解析] 空格所在句子指出了人们对电子支付的另一个担忧: 电子支付会留下电子形式的痕迹, 其中包



括大量有关个人购物习惯的信息。[A]项 chunk 意为“厚块,大块”;[B]项 chip 意为“芯片;薯条”;[C]项 path 意为“小路,路”;[D]项 trail 意为“痕迹,踪迹”,符合题意。

### 【全文翻译】

想到电子货币的种种优势,你可能会认为我们会很快进入无现金社会,在这里,所有支付都以电子形式完成。然而,真正意义上的无现金社会不会很快到来。的确,早在二十年前就出现了无现金社会的预言,但是至今仍没有实现。例如,《商业周刊》于1975年就预言说电子支付形式将很快彻底改变金钱本身的概念,而结果却是几年后推翻了自己的预言。为什么进入无现金社会的过程这么缓慢呢?

尽管比起纸质货币支付系统,电子支付更便捷、更高效,然而几个因素使得纸币支付系统不会消失。首先,要使电子货币成为主流支付方式,就必须安装电脑和读卡器并建立通讯网络,这是非常昂贵的;第二,纸质支票的优势是它能提供凭证,而很多顾客不愿放弃凭证;第三,使用纸质支票,顾客就有几日的在途资金,也就是说:要过几天支票才兑现,账户中的资金才被提取,这就意味着写支票的人可以得到几日的利息。由于电子支付时是即时的,就排除了顾客的在途资金;第四,电子支付可能会引起人们对安全和隐私问题的担忧。我们经常听到这样的媒体报道:黑客未经授权就能够进入电脑数据库,篡改其中存储的信息。

此类事件的发生并非异常,这就意味着不诚实的人会进入电子支付系统的账户,从他人账户中盗走资金。预防此类诈骗行为并非易事,计算机科学的一个新领域正在发展,试图解决这一难题。人们对电子支付形式的另一种担忧是电子支付方式会留下一些痕迹,其中包含大量有关个人购物习惯的信息。人们担忧政府部门、雇主、销售人员可以获取这些信息,进而侵犯个人隐私。

### 阅读理解 Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### • Text 1

In an essay entitled “Making It in America,” the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won’t earn you what it used to. It can’t when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there’s been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, “In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U. S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared.”

There will always be changed—new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers





to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the impact of technological advances [B] the alleviation of job pressure  
[C] the shrinkage of textile mills [D] the decline of middle-class incomes

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] work on cheap software [B] ask for a moderate salary  
[C] adopt an average lifestyle [D] contribute something unique

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] gains of technology have been erased  
[B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed  
[C] factories are making much less money than before  
[D] new jobs and services have been offered

24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] to accelerate the I. T. revolution [B] to ensure more education for people  
[C] to advance economic globalization [D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

- [A] New Law Takes Effect [B] Technology Goes Cheap  
[C] Average Is Over [D] Recession Is Bad

### 【文章导读】

本文以一篇文章所述内容开头,引出技术进步使很多原来的普通人失去工作这一话题。若不想被技术进步淘汰,人们必须超越平常,为雇主做出特有贡献。

### 【文章超精读】

#### Paragraph one

① In an essay entitled “Making It in America”, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

【必考词详解】 注意:加粗且加下划线的释义为文中所考释义

**entitle** [ɪn'taɪtl] *vt.* 取名;使有权利

**automate** ['ɒtəmənt] *v.* 使自动化

**relate** [rɪ'leɪt] *vt.* 使相关,联系;讲述

**feed** [fi:d] *vt.* 喂食,喂养;提供

**textile** ['tekstaɪl] *n.* 纺织

【逐句超精讲】

① In an essay entitled “Making It in America”, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

【精讲】划线部分是主干,from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated 是 a joke 的后置定语,该定语中包含 how much 引导的宾语从句。冒号后面的内容表示解释说明。

【译文】Adam Davidson 在其题为“成功在美国”的文章中讲述了这样一个棉花生产国的笑话,是关于



现代棉织厂高度自动化的:如今一般工厂只有两名员工,“一个人和一条狗,人的职责是喂狗,狗的职责是不让人靠近机器。”

### Paragraph two

①Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

#### [必考词详解]

**stubborn** ['stʌbəən] *a.* 顽固的;难治愈的

**decline** [dɪ'klaɪn] *v./n.* 下降;衰落

**globalization** [gləʊbəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 全球化

**revolution** [ˌrevə'lʊ:ʃən] *n.* 革命,旋转

**replace** [rɪ'pleɪs] *vt.* 取代,代替

#### [逐句超精讲]

①Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

[精讲] 划线部分是主干,后面的 that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution 是 that 引导的定语从句修饰前面的 pieces(文章),making the point 表示“说明一个观点”,point 后面是 that 引导的一个同位语从句,在该同位语从句中,主语是 the reason, we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today 是 the reason 的定语,该句子最后是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句,修饰 the advances.

[译文] Adam Davidson 的文章只是众多类似文章的代表,这些文章都阐明了同一个观点:失业率一直居高不下、中产阶级收入下降的原因也是全球化以及信息技术革命的进步,而这一进步比以往更加迅速地用机器和外籍工人来代替劳动力。

### Paragraph three

①In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. ②But, today, average is officially over. ③Being average just won't earn you what it used to. ④It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. ⑤Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

#### [必考词详解]

**average** ['ævərɪdʒ] *a.* 平均的,一般的

**access** ['ækses] *v.* 接近,到达 *n.* 途径,方式

**genius** ['dʒi:niəs] *n.* 天才,天赋

**unique** [ju:'ni:k] *a.* 独特的,独一无二的

**officially** [ə'fɪʃəli] *ad.* 官方地,正式地

**stand out** 突出

#### [逐句超精讲]

①In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle.

[精讲] 该句是个简单句,划线部分是主干,doing an average job 是插入语。

[译文] 过去,掌握一般技术,从事一般性工作的人可以通过劳动过上普通的正常生活。

②But, today, average is officially over. ③Being average just won't earn you what it used to.

[精讲] 这两句都是简单句。

[译文] 但如今平庸时代正式结束了。平庸无法使你过上过去那样的生活。



④ It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius.

[精讲] 划线部分是主干,后面是 when 引导的时间状语从句。

[译文] 当更多的雇主有更多的途径招募到非凡的廉价外国劳动者和机器人,购买到廉价的软件,低成本地实现自动化,也可以挖掘到廉价的人才时,平庸无法使你过上过去那样的生活。

⑤ Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

[精讲] 划线部分是主干,破折号后面的内容是对 extra 的解释说明。that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment 为定语从句,修饰 contribution,从句中又含有 whatever 引导的宾语从句,是介词 in 的宾语。

[译文] 所以,每个人都不得不找到自己额外的价值,也就是能使其在任何职业领域都突出的特有的价值贡献。

#### Paragraph four

① Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. ② But there's been an acceleration. ③ As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared."

[必考词详解]

**acceleration** [æk'selə'reiʃən] *n.* 加速,加快

**shed** [ʃed] *vi.* 掉落,脱落

**erase** [i'reiz] *vt.* 擦掉,抹去

**previous** ['pri:vɪəs] *a.* 先前的,以前的

**roughly** ['rʌfli] *ad.* 大约地,粗略地

**manufacture** [mænjʊ'fæktʃə] *vt.* 制造,生产

[逐句超精讲]

① Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. ② But there's been an acceleration.

[精讲] 这两句都是简单句。

[译文] 的确,新技术一直并将继续吞噬工作岗位,但是近来有加速的趋势。

③ As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared."

[精讲] 引号中是 Davidson 说的话,其中划线部分是句子主干,两句话之间有分号连接,说明它们之间是并列关系,两个破折号之间的 about 6 million in total 是插入语。

[译文] 正如 Adam Davidson 所说,2000 到 2009 的十年间美国工厂裁员速度如此之快,以至于裁减人数超过了以前 70 年招工人数的总和;大约三分之一的制造业岗位消失不见,失业总数高达 600 万。

#### Paragraph five

① There will always be changed—new jobs, new products, new services. ② But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

[必考词详解]

**for sure** 确定,无疑

[逐句超精讲]

① There will always be changed—new jobs, new products, new services.

[精讲] 划线部分是句子主干,破折号后面的内容表示解释说明。

[译文] 将来也一直会有改变:新工作、新产品和新服务。

② But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution,



the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

[精讲] 划线部分是句子主干, the one thing 是主语, 后面的 we know for sure 是定语从句修饰其前面的 the thing, is 是系动词, that 后面引导的是表语从句。

[译文] 但我们可以肯定的是, 随着全球化和 IT 技术的进步, 将来最好的工作都会对从业者提出新的要求: 他们必须接受更多更好的教育使自己超越普通人。

### Paragraph six

① In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

[必考词详解]

ensure [ɪnˈʃʊə] vt. 确保, 保证

has access to 有途径得到

[逐句超精讲]

① In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

[精讲] 该句是 but 连接的两个表示转折关系的并列句, 在第一个分句中 where average is officially over 是 where 引导的定语从句修饰前面的 world, we need to do to support employment 是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句, 修饰 things。第二个分句中 that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education 是定语从句修饰前面的 some kind of G. I. Bill。

[译文] 在平庸时代正式结束的社会, 我们不得不采取多种措施保障就业, 但最重要的莫过于通过某种《退伍军人权利法案》之类的法案, 确保每个美国人在 21 世纪都有机会接受高中之后的教育。

### 【全文翻译】

Adam Davidson 在其题为“成功在美国”的文章中讲述了这样一个棉花生产国的笑话, 是关于现代棉织厂高度自动化的: 如今一般工厂只有两名员工, “一个人和一条狗, 人的职责是喂狗, 狗的职责是不让人靠近机器。”

Adam Davidson 的文章只是众多类似文章的代表, 这些文章都阐明了同一个观点: 失业率一直居高不下、中产阶级收入下降的原因也是全球化以及信息技术革命的进步, 而这一进步比以往更加迅速地用机器人和外籍工人来代替劳动力。

过去, 掌握一般技术、从事一般性工作的人可以通过劳动过上普通的生活。但如今平庸时代正式结束了。平庸无法使你过上过去那样的生活。当更多的雇主有更多的途径招募到非凡廉价的外国劳动者, 购买到廉价的机器人和软件, 低成本实现自动化, 也可以挖掘到廉价的人才时, 平庸无法使你过上过去那样的生活。所以, 每个人都不得不找到自己的额外价值, 也就是能使其在任何职业领域都突出的特有的价值贡献。

的确, 新技术一直并将继续吞噬工作岗位, 但是近来有加速的趋势。正如 Adam Davidson 所说, 2000 到 2009 的十年间美国工厂裁员速度如此之快, 以至于裁减人数几乎到了以前 70 年招工人数的总和; 大约三分之一的制造业岗位消失不见, 失业总数高达 600 万。

将来也一直会有改变: 新工作、新产品和新服务。但我们可以肯定的是, 随着全球化和 IT 技术的进步, 将来最好的工作都会对从业者提出新的要求: 他们必须接受更多更好的教育, 使自己超越普通人。

在平庸时代正式结束的社会, 我们不得不采取多种措施保障就业, 但最重要的莫过于通过某种《退伍军人权利法案》之类的法案, 确保每个美国人在 21 世纪都有机会接受高中之后的教育。