

中国MBA领域先行者·专注MBA教育15年

# 2014年MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考

# 英语 阅读理解 精选80篇

薛冰 编著

完全依据最新考试大纲编写

- 文章编排由易到难、循序渐进
- 文章分析详尽系统、透彻剖析
- 难句阐释条理明晰、简洁明了

本书同样可作为MEM、MTA、MLIS、MAud等  
管理类专业学位联考入学考试辅导教材



机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

(英语二)

MBA、MPA、MPAcc管理类联考同步辅导教材

中国MBA领域先行者·专注MBA教育15年

# 2014年MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考

# 英语 阅读理解 精选80篇

薛冰 编著

2014  
管理类联考



机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

(英语二)

## 图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

2014 年 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考英语阅读理解 80 篇 / 薛冰编著. —北京: 机械工业出版社, 2013.4  
(MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考同步辅导教材)

ISBN 978-7-111-42105-4

I. 2… II. 薛… III. 英语-阅读教学-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 072279 号

版权所有·侵权必究

封底无防伪标均为盗版

本书法律顾问 北京市展达律师事务所

本书为 2014 年 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考英语阅读理解专项练习题, 全书共分四个单元, 每个单元 20 篇文章, 文章的长度适中, 每篇文章的难度是由易到难, 循序渐进。本书对每一篇文章都进行了详尽的分析, 具体到每一篇文章, 可分为四个板块, 分别是: 参考译文、解题之路、词汇精解和难句解析。其中参考译文置于首位, 起到总体把握、提纲挈领的作用; 解题之路将文章后的每一道题目都进行了详细完整的剖析解释, 力图让读者最大限度地把握出题者的思路脉络; 在词汇精解部分, 将文章中的核心关键词列数其中, 有利于读者扩充单词量; 难句解析将文中出现的长难句一网打尽, 进行了完整透彻的解析。

本书适合 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 等管理类联考考生, 同时也可作为其他研究生入学考试复习用书。

机械工业出版社 (北京市西城区百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

责任编辑: 张娟娟 版式设计: 刘永青

三河市杨庄长鸣印刷装订厂

2013 年 5 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

185mm×260mm·27 印张

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-111-42105-4

定 价: 59.00 元

凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换

客服热线: (010) 88379210 88361066

投稿热线: (010) 88379007

购书热线: (010) 68326294 88379649 68995259

读者信箱: hzjg@hzbook.com

# 前言

英语学习的终极目标是掌握以书面或口语形式进行交际的能力。阅读是交际能力的一种形式，是接触吸收语言材料、获取感性认识和所需信息的重要途径，提高阅读能力对于提升整体英语水平至关重要。

常规意义而言，英语能力大致分为听、说、读、写四项基本技能。而依据现代语言学理论，这四项技能又分为生产性技能（productive skill）和接收性技能（receptive skill）。显然说和写是一种表露思想感情的创造性活动，属于生产性技能，而听和读只是吸收外来信息、体验外部感情，属于接收性技能。阅读技能又可分为解析词汇能力、理解句内关系能力、摘取要点能力、基本参阅能力等。如果掌握了这些微观技能，就会形成宏观的高级技能。

## 阅读之病状

综上所述，阅读之重要自不待言。然而，阅读能力普遍低下也是有目共睹。究其缘由，主要体现在以下几个方面。

（1）词汇量少，生词多。由于日常没有记忆单词的习惯，且缺乏一定的方法手段，对许多词只是“似曾相识朦胧影，不识庐山真面目”，于是望文生义，以偏概全。

（2）阅读量小，语感差。句子里没有一个生词，可是无法通彻其意。

（3）阅读技巧匮乏，阅读习惯差。有些读者捧起文章，埋头苦读，不问作者，不看标题，不抓主题句，不悟性阅读。一遇生词便手忙脚乱，翻阅词典，到头来满纸汉语注释，却云山雾罩，不甚明了。

（4）阅读目标不明确。阅读中只重细节，忽略整体，只重结构，忽略语义。



## 阅读之方略

阅读是一个主动而非被动的认识过程。心理学家认为,人类对客观事物的认知并不是机械被动的反应,而是一个积极能动的过程。即在此过程中,人类利用自身的内在机制与周围环境互相发生作用,将获取的信息进行加工、分类、处理。阅读是一个特殊的认知过程,也是一个信息加工过程。因此,培养正确的阅读习惯,磨炼纯熟的阅读技能是制胜法宝。

## 阅读习惯之培养

(1) 克服“逐字阅读”习惯。有些读者偏好逐字阅读,或手指点读,唯恐遗漏信息,这势必影响阅读效率。高效的读者并不逐字阅读,而是将句子分成较大的意义单位,即意群,并且扩大眼距,按照意群阅读,大大提升了速度与效率。

(2) 克服“回视”习惯。相当读者阅读时有“回视”(regression)现象,即看一行字的后半部分时,又返回前半部分,重读某个词或短语,严重影响了速度。其主要原因是大脑储存的信息太少,由视觉捕捉的信息无法在大脑中有效地加工处理,读了下文忘上文,不断重复无用功。攻克这一问题的方法是:选择难度适中的材料,进行大量的限时快速阅读,按照意群向前跳跃,捕捉核心词汇,抓住中心思想。

《孙子兵法》曰:“知己知彼,百战不殆。”对待 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 等管理类联考英语,我们应该首先明白其考试要求,做到“知彼”,然后分析自己的强项、弱项,做到“知己”。阅读理解是 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 英语的重头戏,所谓“得阅读者,得天下”,能否顺利通过此关影响全局,因此考生必须对阅读理解的题型特点、解题技巧等有个清楚的认识。学习几乎没有捷径,但是有方法。有了方法,做起事来,有如贵人相助,得心应手,无往不利,不仅节省了许多宝贵的时间,而且还可以及早达到预期的目标。相反,如果没有方法,做起事来,如同盲人瞎马,寸步难移,不但浪费了很多宝贵的时间,甚至在千辛万苦之后,仍达不到目标。本书不是空谈学习历程,而是手把手教给大家阅读的整体过程。希望这本书能扮演学习者的贵人,帮助学习者节省学习时间,加强学习效果,缩短学习过程,缔造学习佳绩,少为 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 等管理类联考英语奋斗几个月。

## 本书特色

### 1. 文章编排由易到难

全书共分四个单元,每个单元包括 20 篇文章,共 80 篇。每个单元之前都增加了小贴士(tips)部分,建议读者在学习各单元文章时遵循相应阅读步骤和要领。四个单元分别称为基础篇、提高篇、冲刺篇和实战篇,按照由易到难的原则,循序渐进,步步为营。其中第四单元的实战篇为 2009~2013 年 MBA 等管理类联考阅读真题,旨在使读者们能够把握最新考试的命题规律,增强实战阅读的应试技巧。

## 2. 文章分析详尽、系统

本书对于每一篇的处理均分为四个部分：**参考译文、解题之路、词汇精解、难句解析**。将**参考译文**置于首位，主要是起到总体把握、提纲挈领之作用；在**解题之路**部分，将文章后面的每道题目都进行详细完整的剖析解释，力图让读者最大限度地把握出题者的思路脉络；在**词汇精解**部分，将文章中的核心关键词全部列数其中，使读者背诵词汇时一目了然；**难句解析**则将文中出现的长难句一网打尽，进行了完整透彻的解析。

## 3. 难句阐释条理明晰

本书在每篇文章的最后均列出了该篇中出现的长难句，并且对每一句进行解剖分析，这也是本书的一大特色。长难句分析又分为三大部分：**参考译文、结构分析、知识链接**。**结构分析**中涵盖了英语复杂句型的各种类型，涉及一些基本而且重要的语法知识，如名词从句、定语从句、倒装结构、分裂结构等，通过切割划分，辅以对语法知识的简明表述，力求在有限的空间内给广大读者提供一幅展示长难句总体特点的全景图，使其能简洁明了地掌握长难句的脉络结构。**知识链接**部分对例句中出现的词汇、词组或常用句型结构逐一总结，令学习者在词汇扩展、运用句型等语言点方面有所受益。

本书作者从事英语教学数载，潜心钻研，既深谙基础理论，又熟稔考试之道，尤其在语法原理、句型解析、英汉对比研究等领域颇有建树，深得学员口碑相传。

古人云：“不积跬步，无以至千里，不积小流，无以成江海。”皆是日积月累使然。本书读者只要用心研习，融会贯通，必会日渐长进，终有受益。

学问之山无巅顶，知识之路无止境。作者谨以此为明训，必奋力前行，追索跋涉，为求知若渴的学员奉献更多上品佳作。

本书撰写成稿甚为艰辛。作者深感遣词之费力，表述之耗神，盖因心长力绌，纓短汲深。因此其中纰漏瑕疵，必是在所难免。敬希广大读者明鉴厘正，不吝赐教。

编者

2013年3月

# 基础篇

## 小贴士

TIPS

1. 该单元主要以夯实基础为主，要求每篇文章阅读两遍，建议总用时45分钟。
2. 第一遍先快速通读全文，然后做文后习题，建议用时15分钟，其中阅读7分钟，做题8分钟。
3. 第二遍边读边对照汉语译文，检查是否有理解偏差，再对照“解题之路”，验证做题效果，建议用时15分钟。
4. 最后再看文后的“词汇精解”和“难句解析”，对重点词汇和句型强化记忆，建议用时15分钟。

# Passage 1

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion (拥挤). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically.

Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer (蜂鸣器) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

1. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. its power source
- B. its driving system
- C. its monitoring system
- D. its seating capacity

2. What is the author's main concern?

- A. How to render automobiles pollution-free.
- B. How to make smaller and safer automobiles.
- C. How to solve the problem of traffic jams.
- D. How to develop an automated subway system.



3. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?

- A. A rail. B. An engine.  
C. A retractable arm. D. A computer controller.

4. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. keep in the right lane  
B. wait to arrive at his destination  
C. keep in constant touch with the computer center  
D. inform the system of his destination by phone

5. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?

- A. Enthusiastic. B. Pessimistic. C. Optimistic. D. Cautious.



## 参考译文

一些悲观的专家感到汽车注定要被废弃。他们预见,不久的将来所有的汽车都会被抛弃,任其生锈。然而,其他专家则认为汽车依然会存在。他们认为,在可预见的未来,汽车仍将是城市交通的主要手段。

今后 30 年,汽车毫无疑问将会经历重大变化。它应该变得更小、更安全和更经济,而且不应当由汽油发动机驱动。未来的汽车应当比现在的汽车更环保。

无论使用什么能源,未来的汽车都依然是城市交通拥挤的主要问题。对这个问题的一个解决办法就是自动公路系统。

当汽车进入公路系统,一支伸缩臂从车上落下与铁轨接触,这种铁轨同给地下列车供电的铁轨相似。

一旦与铁轨连接,汽车就由系统供电,汽车的操控将交给中心计算机。然后计算机将监控汽车的一切状况。

驾驶员将用电话将目的地的指令拨入监控系统。计算机将计算出最佳线路并且为汽车预留通道,使它一路畅通直达正确的公路出口。然后司机可以自由休息,只等蜂鸣器提醒他到了出口。估计自动公路每小时能够运送 10 000 辆车,而现在的公路每小时只能运送 1 500~2 000 辆。



## 解题之路

1. 选 A. 事实细节题。本题考查未来汽车的一项重大改进可能是什么。根据题干 improvement in the future 定位到第二段第二句话...and should not be powered by the gasoline engine 以及第三段开头...power source 可得知需要改进汽车的能量来源,故 A. its power source 正确。C. its monitoring system 汽车的监控系统,有一定的干扰性,文章第三段和第四段都谈到这一问题。但考生要明白该问题不是汽车本身需要改进的问题。B. its driving system 汽车的驾驶系统和 D. its seating capacity 汽车载客量都不符合文章内容,因此不能选。
2. 选 C. 文章主旨题。本题考查作者讨论的重点是什么。此类题要求纵观全文,把握文章脉络,提炼其重点所在。第一段讲述了汽车专家对未来汽车的两种态度;第二段描述了对未来汽车的展望;第三段提出汽车在将来仍是城市交通拥挤的主要问题,随后针对这个问题提出自动化公路系统解决方案,后面两段都是对自动化高速公路系统这一解决方案的详细描述;所以文章重点在于 C. How to solve the problem of traffic jams 如何解决交通拥挤的问题。A. How to render automobiles pollution-free 怎样使汽车没有污染和 B. How to make smaller and

safer automobiles 如何制造体积更小、更安全的汽车在第二段都有提到,但这几点都不是本文作者关注的重心;D. How to develop an automated subway system, 如何开发自动化的地铁系统,显然背离文章主题。

3. 选 A. 事实细节题。本题问通过什么手段为自动化公路系统中的汽车提供驱动电源。题干中 autos 相当于 the car; electric power 相当于 electrically powered, 定位到第四段第二句, Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system... 一旦与轨道连接, 汽车就会从高速公路系统中获得电力, 由此可知 A. A rail 铁轨是提供的驱动电源。B. An engine 一个引擎, 不符合题意; C. A retractable arm 可伸缩的手臂, 只是连通电源的方式; D. A computer controller 主控电脑, 起监控汽车行驶的功能而不是提供驱动电源, 故排除。
4. 选 D. 事实细节题。本题问在自动化公路系统中, 司机只需要做什么。该细节定位到第四段第三句话 The driver will use a telephone to dial instruction (=inform) about his destination into the system. 司机通过电话提供行车指令, 而系统将管理剩下的一切, 由此可知答案为 D. inform the system of his destination by phone, 通过电话告知系统将前往的目的地。A. keep in the right lane 保持在正确的车道上, 由 The computer will calculate the best route, 可知此任务是由系统来执行的; B. wait to arrive at his destination 等待到达目的地, 由文章内容可知, 其前提条件是司机首先要通过电话对系统发出指令, 然后如此; C. keep in constant touch with the computer center 与计算机中心保持联络, 根据文章内容可知, 无须保持联络, 系统会自动操作。
5. 选 C. 作者态度题。文章第一段叙述了对汽车的两种截然不同的看法, 根据提示词 however, 以及第二段的正面描写: smaller, safer, and more economical, far more pollution-free 等词可推断出作者对汽车的态度是乐观的, 只是提出有许多方面要改进。因此 C. Optimistic 乐观的, 为正确答案。A. Enthusiastic 热心的、热情的, 原文只是客观地介绍交通的未来, 没有太多的主观因素; B. Pessimistic 悲观的; D. Cautious 谨慎的、小心的, 都不合题意。

## ❶ 词汇精解

pessimistic *adj.* 悲观的, 消极的

automobile *n.* 汽车

bound *adj.* 注定的, 必定的

disuse *n.* 废弃, 不用

abandon *v.* 抛弃, 放弃, 遗弃

rust *v.* 生锈

authority *n.* 权威, 专家

urban *adj.* 城市的

foreseeable *adj.* 可预见的

motorcar *n.* 汽车

undoubtedly *adv.* 毫无疑问地, 无疑

significantly *adv.* 重要地, 明显地

economical *adj.* 经济的, 节俭的, 节约的

gasoline *n.* 汽油

pollution-free *adj.* 无污染的, 环保的

congestion *n.* 拥挤, 堵塞

automated *adj.* 自动的

retractable *adj.* 可伸缩的

attach *v.* 黏合, 连接

monitor *v.* 监控, 监督

dial *v.* 拨打 (电话)

instruction *n.* 指令, 命令

destination *n.* 目的地, 终点; 目标

calculate *v.* 计算

exit *n.* 出口

buzzer *n.* 蜂鸣器

estimate *v.* 估计, 估算

handle *v.* 处理, 应对

## ② 难句解析

1. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust.

【参考译文】他们预见，不久的将来所有的汽车都会被抛弃，任其生锈。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。They see a day 是主句，in the not-too-distant future 是时间状语，when 引导的从句作 future 的后置定语，该从句的主语是 all autos，谓语是 will be abandoned and allowed，不定式 to rust 作主语 all autos 的补足语。

【知识链接】not-too-distant 不太遥远的；in the future 在未来

2. Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion.

【参考译文】无论使用什么能源，未来的汽车都依然是城市交通拥挤的主要问题。

【结构分析】the auto...will be the main problem 是主干；句首的 Regardless of...source 是让步状语；介词短语 in the future 和 in urban traffic congestion 分别是 the auto 和 the main problem 的后置定语。

【知识链接】regardless of...无论，不管

3. One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

【参考译文】对这个问题一个解决办法就是自动公路系统。

【结构分析】这句话的主语是 solution，系动词 is 作谓语，the automated highway system 是表语；proposed 是过去分词，作 solution 的定语，为介词短语 to this problem 的后置定语。

【知识链接】highway system 高速公路系统

4. When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically.

【参考译文】当汽车进入公路系统，一支伸缩臂从车上落下与铁轨接触，这种铁轨同给地下列车供电的铁轨相似。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。主句是 a retractable arm ...with a rail，主语是 a retractable arm，谓语是并列结构 will drop and make contact；句首的 when 引导的是时间状语从句；末尾的 which 引导的是定语从句，修饰前面的 a rail。

【知识链接】make contact with...与……接触/沟通；is similar to...与……相似

5. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer.

【参考译文】一旦与铁轨连接，汽车就由系统供电，汽车的操控将交给中心计算机。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。主干由两个并列句构成：the car will become...and control of...computer，第一个分句的过去分词 powered 作系动词 become 的表语；句首的 Once 引导的是时间状语从句，其中出现了省略现象，补全后是 Once (the car is) attached to the rail。

【知识链接】be attached to...与……相连；附着在……；central computer 中心计算机

6. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer that will warn him of his coming exit.

【参考译文】然后司机可以自由休息，只等蜂鸣器提醒他到了出口。

【结构分析】该句的主语是 The driver，谓语由两部分组成：will be 和 wait for；buzzer 后面的

that 从句作其后置定语。

【知识链接】be free to do...自由做……; warn sb. of sth.警告/告诫某人……

7. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

【参考译文】估计自动公路每小时能够运送 10 000 辆车,而现在的公路每小时只能运送 1 500~2 000 辆。

【结构分析】句首的 It 是形式主语,指代其后的 that 从句;过去分词短语 compared with...引导的是方式状语,修饰前面的 handle;该状语结构中的 that 从句是 the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles 的后置定语。

【知识链接】It is estimated that...据估计……; compared with...相比于……; present-day 当前的,目前的



## Passage 2

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal (残酷的), has risen sharply. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation (冲突) between hunters and hunt saboteurs (阻拦者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labour Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

1. Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. for recreation
  - B. in the interests of the farmers
  - C. to limit the fox population
  - D. to show off their wealth
2. What is special about fox hunting in Britain?
  - A. It involves the use of a deadly poison.
  - B. It is a costly event which rarely occurs.
  - C. The hunters have set rules to follow.
  - D. The hunters have to go through strict training.

3. Fox hunting opponents often interfere in the game \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by resorting to violence B. by confusing the fox hunters  
 C. by taking legal action D. by demonstrating on the scene
4. A new law may be passed by the British Parliament to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. prohibit farmers from hunting foxes  
 B. forbid hunting foxes with dogs  
 C. stop hunting wild animals in the countryside  
 D. prevent large-scale fox hunting
5. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. killing foxes with poison is illegal  
 B. limiting the fox population is unnecessary  
 C. hunting foxes with dogs is considered cruel and violent  
 D. fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich



## 参考译文

狐狸和农场主从来不能和睦相处。这些像狗的小动物一直因为咬死农场动物而受到谴责。狐狸被正式划为有害动物，农场主通过枪杀和毒杀减少它们的数目。

农场主还可以要求当地人帮助追猎以控制狐狸的数目。追猎就是用一群经过专门训练的狗在乡村追杀狐狸，后面跟着骑马的男人和女人。当狗终于抓住狐狸的时候，就会咬死它或者由猎人枪杀它。

参加追猎的人把它看成一项运动，他们穿着红上衣白裤子的特别制服，严格遵守运动规则。但拥有一匹马和定期追猎很昂贵，所以大多数猎手都是有钱人。

据估计，高达 10 万人观看或参与追猎狐狸。但是最近几十年来，反对猎杀狐狸的人数急剧上升，因为他们认为这样做很残酷。现在几乎没有一次狩猎不因狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生冲突而告终。有时这些事件会导致暴力，但大多数阻拦者都是通过误导骑马人或扰乱猎犬跟踪的狐狸嗅迹来干预狩猎。

狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生的喧嚣冲突很寻常，几乎成为整个狩猎过程中与追捕狐狸本身同等重要的部分。但是今年猎狐支持者面临这项运动的更大威胁，议会工党成员迈克·福斯特力图让议会批准一项使用狗来猎取野生动物为非法的新法律。如果这项法律获得通过，像狐狸这样的野生动物将在英国的禁令下得到保护。



## 解题之路

1. 选 A。本题问英国富人猎狐是出于什么目的。由 rich 定位到第三段最后一句的 expensive 和 wealthy，其相关内容从第三段的第一句可知人们把猎狐当成一项运动 (think of it as a sport)，选项 for recreation 为了消遣，是该句的同义转述。B. in the interests of the farmers 为了农民的利益和 C. to limit the fox population 限制狐狸的数量都是站在农民的立场上的表述，不是猎人本身的看法；D. to show off their wealth 炫耀财富，偏离考点，文中无内容支持。
2. 选 C。本题问在英国猎狐有何特别之处。C. The hunters have set rules to follow 遵循一定的准则与第三段话中的 follow strict codes of behavior 内容一致。A. It involves the use of a deadly poison 猎狐中涉及使用致命毒药，是农场主的行为；而 B. It is a costly event which

- rarely occurs 猎狐花费大, 很少发生; 与 D. The hunters have to go through strict training 打猎者必须经过严格训练, 此两项都属偏离考点的无支持选项。
3. 选 B。本题问猎狐反对者们通常采用什么手段来干扰捕猎。由该题的题干定位到第四段第四行, 阻拦者误导猎手和混淆狐狸气味的踪迹。A. by resorting to violence 通过诉诸暴力, 而文章中描述冲突有时出现暴力, 与题干中的 often 相悖; C. by taking legal action 通过采取合法行动, 文章末段提到要求议会通过反猎狐的法律, 意即当时尚不存在相关法律, 人们无法可依, 自然不能采用法律手段, 故此项错误; D. by demonstrating on the scene 通过在猎狐现场示威游行, 此项原文未提到。
4. 选 B。题干中的 to 这个关键词表目的, 考查英国议会通过这项新法律的目的。通过关键词 a new law 定位到最后一段的最后两句, 新法律将使 the hunting of wild animals with dogs 成为非法行为 (illegal), 而 foxes 属于 wild animals, 由此可推断选 B 正确。A. prohibit farmers from hunting foxes 禁止农民猎狐, 禁止的对象是任何狩猎野生动物的人, 不单指农民, 故不准确; C. stop hunting wild animals in the countryside 禁止在乡间狩猎, 有关 a new law 文中并未提及 hunting wild animals 的地点为 countryside, 且此选项中省略了 a new law 中所提及的狩猎方式: with dogs, 故排除; D. prevent large-scale fox hunting 禁止大规模狩猎, 文中未提到。
5. 选 C。本题是推理判断题。此选项可对应到第四段第二句, 其中 brutal 相当于 cruel, 文中对猎狐的描写也反映出暴力、残忍的特点。A. killing foxes with poison is illegal 用毒药毒死狐狸是非法的, 文中未提及; B. limiting the fox population is unnecessary 没有必要限制狐狸数量, 文中第一段说农民受狐狸之害不浅, 表明控制狐狸数量是必需的, 所以此项错误; D. fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich 猎狐经常导致富人和穷人之间的冲突, 文章说到猎狐者多为富有者, 也提到猎狐和反对猎狐的人常常引发激烈冲突, 但从中无法推断出冲突双方就是富人和穷人, 所以不正确。

## ① 词汇精解

accuse v. 指责, 指控

classify v. 分类, 分级

poison v. 下毒, 毒死

eventually adv. 最终, 最后

uniform n. 制服

pursue v. 从事, 追赶, 追求

consist vi. (of) 由……组成, 包括

regularly adv. 有规律地, 经常地, 定期地

estimate v. 估计, 估量

incident n. 事件, 事变

interfere vi. (with, in) 干涉, 妨碍

mislead v. 误导, 带错路

disturb v. 打扰, 妨碍, 使不安

trail n. 小路, 痕迹, 足迹

confrontation n. 对抗, 冲突, 面对

Parliament n. (英) 议会

illegal adj. 不合法的, 非法的

approve v. 同意, 批准

ban n. 禁止, 禁令

## ② 难句解析

1. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses.

【参考译文】追猎就是用一群经专门训练的狗在乡村追杀狐狸, 后面跟着骑马的男人和女人。

【结构分析】这句话的主干是第一个逗号之前的内容，主语是 Hunting，谓语是 consists of，动名词短语 pursuing a fox 是 of 的宾语，介词短语 across the countryside 是地点状语；介词短语 with...riding horses 是 pursuing 的方式状语，其中的过去分词 followed 和现在分词 riding 分别是 trained dogs 和 men and women 的后置定语。

【知识链接】consist of...由……组成，包括；ride horses 骑马

2. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal, has risen sharply.

【参考译文】但是最近几十年来，反对猎杀狐狸的人数急剧上升，因为他们认为这样做很残酷。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，主句中出现了分裂现象，主语是 the number of people 和谓语 has risen 之间插入了一个过去分词短语 opposed to fox hunting 和原因状语从句，该分词短语做 people 的后置定语；原因状语从句中的 they 指代前面的 people，it 指代前面的 fox hunting；起首的 over the last couple of decades 是时间状语。

【知识链接】couple of 几个；oppose to sth. 反对……；rise sharply 急剧上升

3. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation between hunters and hunt saboteurs.

【参考译文】现在几乎没有一次狩猎不因狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生冲突而告终。

【结构分析】这个句子使用了双否结构，即 rare...without；句子主语 it 指代不定式 to pass off...saboteurs，介词短语 between hunters and hunt saboteurs 是 confrontation 的后置定语。

【知识链接】It is rare for sb. to do sth. 某人做某事很罕见；pass off 渐渐消失；停止

4. Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself.

【参考译文】狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生的喧嚣冲突很寻常，几乎成为整个狩猎过程中与追捕狐狸本身同等重要的部分。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，Noisy...so common 为主句，其主语是 Noisy confrontations，谓语是 have become，common 是表语，介词短语 between hunters and saboteurs 是 confrontations 的后置定语；that 引导的是结果状语从句，与前面的 so 形成呼应，该从句的主语 they 指代前面的 Noisy confrontations，as much...as...形成同级比较结构，意为“与……一样”。

【知识链接】so...that...如此……以致；as much...as...与……一样

5. A Labour Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal.

【参考译文】议会工党成员迈克·福斯特力图让议会批准一项使用狗来猎取野生动物为非法的新法律。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，A Labour...a new law 为主句，其主语是 A Labour Party Member, Mike Foster 是主语的同位语，谓语是 is trying to get，宾语是 Parliament，不定式 to approve a new law 是宾语补足语；which 引导的是 a new law 的定语从句，形容词 illegal 是宾语 the hunting 的补足语。

【知识链接】Labour Party (英) 工党；try to do 试图/努力……；get sb. to do 让某人……



## Passage 3

For an increasing number of students at American universities, Old is suddenly in. The reason is obvious: the graying of America means jobs. Coupled with the aging of the baby-boom (生育高峰) generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years. By 2050, 25 percent of all Americans will be older than 65, up from 14 percent in 1995. The change poses profound questions for government and society, of course. But it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions, and in law and business as well. "In addition to the doctors, we're going to need more sociologists, biologists, urban planners and specialized lawyers," says Professor Edward Schneider of the University of Southern California's (USC) School of Gerontology (老年学).

Lawyers can specialize in "elder law," which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination (歧视). Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history. "Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money," one professor says.

Margarite Santos is a 21-year-old senior at USC. She began college as a biology major but found she was "really bored with bacteria". So she took a class in gerontology and discovered that she liked it. She says, "I did volunteer work in retirement homes and it was very satisfying."

1. "... Old is suddenly in" (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. America has suddenly become a nation of old people
- B. gerontology has suddenly become popular
- C. more elderly professors are found on American campuses
- D. American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students

2. With the aging of America, lawyers can benefit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. from the adoption of the "elder law"
- B. from rendering special services to the elderly
- C. by enriching their professional knowledge
- D. by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests