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 **2014** 年

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阅读理解高分强化训练100篇

主编 / 白 洁

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2014^年

考研英语阅读理解 高分强化训练100篇

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前言

“考研成败在英语，英语成败在阅读，得阅读者得天下”，这是广大考研学子自己总结出来的复习经验，这足以说明阅读在整个英语考试中的分量。阅读之所以重要，一是它的权重大、分值高——占全卷内容的50%；二是与其他题型密切相关——完形填空考查在阅读理解基础上语法词汇的运用，翻译测试在阅读理解基础上的语言转换，写作水平更是依赖于阅读理解。阅读训练除了可以提高阅读能力本身外，还可以更高效地帮助考生记忆单词、培养语感、了解外国人的思维方式和写作模式，从整体上提高英语水平。

众所周知，英语是一门实践性很强的科目，阅读尤为如此。对广大考生而言，阅读成绩上不去的原因无非是：词汇认知能力差、句子结构框架把握不准、阅读速度慢、意思理解不到位、缺乏阅读技巧。而这几个层面能力提高的有效方法就是扩大阅读量，并且有针对性地做一定量的阅读练习，这是必由之路。

为了帮助考生突破阅读理解大关，我们编写了《2014年考研英语阅读理解高分强化训练100篇》一书，本书具有以下几个方面的特点。

1. 精选题源。本书中所使用的文章全部来自《经济学家》、《新闻周刊》、《时代周刊》、《纽约时报》、《泰晤士报》、《英国卫报》等历年考研英语真题来源刊物，与真题选材保持高度一致。文章内容涉及经济、文化、环境、人口、教育、科普、社会等多领域背景。

2. 单元设计。每一套题为一单元，包括4篇传统四选一题型和1篇新题型。文章长度和难度、题目数量、出题角度、问题设置、考查重点、干扰项设计等完全体现真题的命题思路。

3. 考查全面。在深度分析阅读真题出题角度的基础上，总结设计出17种常考问题，即词义推测题、细节分析题、段落大意题、段落理解题、全文主旨题、文章主题题、作者态度题、作者观点题、例证意图题、引语理解题、局部细节理解题、反向推断题（虽然现在已不多见）、例证作用题、信息正误判断题、推断引申题、难句理解题、标题确定题。

4. 解析详细。题解部分包括文章体裁结构分析、试题解析、核心词与超纲词、长难句分析、全文翻译等，每篇文章都从词、句、章进行全方位深度解析，新题型还增加了干扰选项分析，让考生明白干扰项的设计角度，以保证答题的正确率，提高答题速度。

参加本书的编写人员均是中国人民大学一线教师，他们不仅非常熟悉考研试题与大学英语教学在难度上的差异，而且又都多年从事考前辅导工作，积累了帮助考生复习过关的丰富经验，因此讲解更到位、更有针对性。

由于成书仓促，错误之处难免，敬请同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者

2013年3月

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Unit One

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

Text 1

Japan's quake, tsunami and nuclear crisis wiped out a quarter of the power-generation capacity in Tokyo and the Kanto region. As the government asks businesses and households to conserve electricity this summer, it is also considering incentives for energy-saving technologies. A green industrial policy, it hopes, would not only help a bit with the power shortage but also boost Japan's struggling renewables firms.

One idea is to promote solar power by paying businesses and homeowners to feed energy into the grid rather than just buying their excess power, as happens now. Most new homes come with solar panels fitted but there is still scope for increasing the use of these. This might give Japanese panel-makers the scale they need to regain the market lead they have lost to Chinese and American rivals.

Another proposal is to subsidize the cost of installing LED lighting in place of incandescent and fluorescent lamps, which would mean energy savings of 80% and 50% respectively. Yet changing light fittings is expensive, and so are the bulbs themselves; an incandescent bulb costs less than \$1, but an LED equivalent is \$60, though it is said to last 40 times as long. This too could boost Japanese firms, which helped commercialize LED technology but now struggle against low-cost makers in other countries.

A further suggestion is to subsidize big, rechargeable batteries for the home. These would draw energy from the grid overnight, then be used to reduce peak daytime demand for power. Toshiba is rushing out such a battery, which it had originally planned to start selling in two years' time, to meet the expected demand from owners of electric cars. Panasonic is also hurrying out a similar home battery.

For the moment, all these are nothing more than proposals. The first disaster-relief bill, this month, included just \$49m for publicity to urge Japanese to save energy and \$45 million for consultants to advise small businesses on conservation. These are trivial sums compared with those being floated in the Japanese press, such as \$12.25 billion for a switch to green appliances and LEDs.

Japanese renewables firms' foreign rivals know it would be hard to object to such subsidies without seeming cruel, given the scale of Japan's post-quake crisis. They also see potential benefits; some of the extra Japanese spending on green-energy devices might flow in their direction; and if Japan's government is subsidizing its renewables firms, that makes it easier for the foreign rivals to demand similar treatment

from their governments. One thing everyone agrees on is that in the short term, such energy-saving schemes will be insufficient to compensate for Japan's lost generating capacity. Only cutting the use of electrical appliances will do that.

1. According to the passage, Japan's eco-industrial policy aims mainly to _____.
A. promote the ability to produce electricity
B. decrease the damage of the earthquake, tsunami and nuclear crisis
C. help to develop the energy firms
D. assist to solve the problem of power shortage
2. We can infer from the second paragraph that Japanese panel-makers in the past _____.
A. ranked the third in the world solar panel market
B. paid the small businesses to save solar energy
C. rated the first over the whole solar panel market
D. played a dominant role in the world solar panel market
3. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. The three incentives for saving energy have not been carried out.
B. Japanese people can't buy extra solar power for home use.
C. LED bulbs are reasonably priced much higher than the other bulbs.
D. The rechargeable batteries are suitable for electric cars' not homes.
4. The word "grid" (Line 1, Paragraph 2 and Line 2, Paragraph 4) has the closest meaning to _____.
A. a network of squares on maps, numbered for reference
B. a system of overhead cables for distributing electric current
C. a fence designed to prevent cattle from wandering
D. a pipeline where the waste produces energy
5. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
A. Disaster-relief Spending May Boost Energy-saving Technologies
B. Promoting Solar Energy May Compensate for Nuclear Power
C. Energy-saving Policies Can Tackle Post-quake Crisis
D. Cutting the Use of Electrical Appliances Can Generate Power

Text 2

"The ban on outdoor advertising in São Paulo is illegal and we will prove this," says Paul Meyer, chief operating officer of America's Clear Channel Outdoor, the world's biggest outdoor-advertising company. The councilors of Brazil's biggest city passed a law banning billboards last September, and Clear Channel is suing to have it overturned. Mr. Meyer says his firm's lawyers are confident that it will be declared unconstitutional. "The destruction of a business would certainly be against the law in America," he adds.

Yet bans on billboards exist in other parts of the world—even America. Vermont, Maine, Hawaii and Alaska all prohibit them, as do some 1,500 towns. In Europe, the Norwegian city of Bergen does the same and many others are imposing severe restrictions on billboards; the mayor of Moscow, for example, is about to introduce regulation to reduce their number and size.

Even so, no big city had ever imposed a complete ban on billboards before São Paulo. The "Clean City" law also bans ads on taxis and buses and imposes strict limits on shop front signs. Previously, most of São Paulo's billboards had been erected without permission, although Clear Channel had spent some

\$2 m to comply with pre-ban rules on outdoor ads.

São Paulo is now ad-free. Many inhabitants of the metropolis of 11m think their city is prettier as a result. Inspired by its success, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília and Porto Alegre and even Buenos Aires, capital of Brazil's neighbour Argentina, are discussing measures to reduce or ban outdoor ads.

"This might only be the beginning," warns Jean-François Decaux, chairman of JCDcaux, the second-biggest outdoor advertising company. In his view local companies must work together to pull down illegal billboards. Otherwise many other cities, especially in emerging economies, will be tempted to follow the Brazilian example.

For Robert Weissman of Commercial Alert, a lobby group, São Paulo's move is excellent news. Public space must not be abused for private commercial purposes, he says. Yet Mr. Decaux argues that outdoor advertisers pay municipal authorities good money for the use of public space. They sometimes also provide cities with bus shelters, public loos and so forth in exchange for the right to place advertisements on them.

This trade gives outdoor advertisers and local authorities a strong incentive to work with one another. Decaux and Meyer say they are in favour of good regulation and strong enforcement. They point out that the proliferation of illegal billboards is bad for business because it distracts attention from legal ones. And the more legal advertising there is, the more reluctant city governments will be to part with the revenue and services it brings.

Regardless of the outcome of Clear Channel's lawsuit, São Paulo may well reintroduce advertising one day, for just those sorts of reasons. City governments, after all, are almost always short of cash—and it is no exception.

6. The passage is mainly talking about _____.

- A. the ban of outdoor ads in São Paulo
- B. the problem of outdoor ads in Brazil
- C. the ads ban in some developing countries
- D. the debate on outdoor ads ban in America

7. According to the author, the result of "Clean City law" is that _____.

- A. there are no advertisements in São Paulo now
- B. most people in São Paulo believe it is more beautiful now
- C. Argentina is inspired to take measures to ban outdoor ads
- D. many other cities are considering controlling outdoor ads

8. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Clear Channel Outdoor is the largest advertising company in the world.
- B. Mr. Weissman thinks public space must not be used for private business.
- C. Outdoor advertisers must pay municipal authorities to use public space.
- D. Outdoor advertising in São Paulo is likely to be made legal again.

9. We can infer from the 7th paragraph that _____.

- A. bus shelter business will benefit outdoor advertisers and local authorities
- B. Mr. Decaux and Mr. Meyer support the banning of outdoor ads
- C. illegal billboards will endanger the outdoor advertising business
- D. the growing legal advertising will reduce the revenue and services

10. What is the author's attitude toward outdoor advertising?

- A. Neutral.
- B. Objective.
- C. Negative.
- D. Positive.

Text 3

You go looking for a book to buy as a present for a child, and you will be spoiled for choice, even in a year such as this, when there is no new Harry Potter by Ms. J. K. Rowling. And her wizard is not alone; the past decade has been a productive one for good children's books, which has set off an enormous number of films and in turn led to increased sales of classics such as "The Lord of the Rings" and so forth.

Yet despite the abundance in excellent books, reading is increasingly unpopular among children in Britain. According to the National Foundation for Educational Research, in 1997, 23% said they didn't like reading at all. In 2003, 35% did. And around 6% of children leave primary school each year unable to read properly.

Maybe the declining popularity of reading is the fault of the increasing availability of computer games. Maybe the books boom has affected only the top of the educational pile. Either way, Gordon Brown, the chancellor, plans to change things for the bottom of the class. In his pre-budget report, he announced the national implementation of Reading Recovery, a scheme to help the children who are struggling most.

Reading Recovery is aimed at six-year-olds, who receive four months of individual daily half-hour sessions with a specially trained teacher. An evaluation published earlier this year reported that children on the scheme made 20 months' progress in just one year, whereas similarly weak readers who received no special help made just five months' progress, and so ended the year even further below the level expected for their age.

At more than £2,000 per pupil, Reading Recovery is not cheap. But it may be a sound investment. The KPMG Foundation, a charity that has been paying for Reading Recovery in some schools, reckons that each child who leaves primary school unable to read will go on to cost the taxpayer at least £50,000 in specialist teaching in secondary schools, dealing with truancy, paying benefits to adults who are more likely to be sick and jobless, and the consequences of increased crime.

International research tends to find that by the time British children leave primary school they are reading well by international standards, but read less often for fun than those elsewhere. The inspectors said that when they asked why it is good to be able to read, children were more likely to say that it would help them to do well in tests or get a good job than that reading was enjoyable.

This matters not only because children who are keen on reading can look forward to lifelong pleasure, but because loving books is an excellent predictor of future educational success. According to the OECD, being a regular and enthusiastic reader is more of an advantage than having well-educated parents in good jobs.

11. What does the author mean by "you will be spoiled for choice" in Paragraph 1?
 - A. The parent will be disappointed with the limited choices.
 - B. There are too many excellent books to choose from.
 - C. The parent will be confused with the books.
 - D. The parent is afraid the books will spoil children.
12. According to the author, one reason for declining popularity of reading may be .
 - A. books are no longer interesting as in the past
 - B. they have too many books to read
 - C. computer games take up all their spare time
 - D. the books boom has not influenced all children

13. We can infer from the passage that Reading Recovery _____.
- A. is initiated to help the top education pile B. may save taxpayers' money in the long run
C. includes all primary school students D. improved weak readers' progress by 400%
14. Which of the following statements is true of the text?
- A. In 2003, 35% children surveyed liked reading.
B. British primary school graduates read less well than those elsewhere.
C. British children read less for fun than for practical reasons.
D. Parents' education and career are not an advantage to children.
15. In Paragraph 5, the author mainly discusses _____.
- A. the payoffs of the Reading Recovery
B. the profitability of the investment in Reading Recovery
C. the consequences of children's reading problem
D. the social and financial cost of Reading Recovery

Text 4

The public holiday on the last Monday of August marks, in most British minds, the unofficial end of summer. A vast migration takes place, as millions take advantage of the long weekend to visit seaside resorts or fly to Europe in a final sun-seeking cheer. Once the festivities are over, gloom descends; workers face four months of uninterrupted labor until Christmas Eve, their next official day off.

This depression often provokes calls for more public holidays, and this year the clamor has been louder than usual. David Cameron's new Conservatives have been forced to deny rumors that they would recommend three new public holidays. Earlier in the summer, two ministers suggested a worthy sounding "Britain Day", intended to inspire civil pride. On August 27th the Institute for Public Policy Research, a worthy think-tank, called for a new day off to "celebrate community heroes".

To the idlers, the case for more time off looks persuasive. By European standards at least, Britain is a nation of workaholics, with only the Austrians labouring as many hours per week. Workers are entitled to 20 working days of leave a year, the European Union's required minimum. Other countries are more generous. France and Denmark give at least 25 days in leave, and many Finns get 30. Britons celebrate a miserably eight national holidays a year; in Europe only the Romanians, with five, have fewer. Even significant national events are celebrated grudgingly: the British were given two days off to celebrate the queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002, but had to forfeit an existing public holiday to make up for it.

National holidays are illogical as well as scarce. The queen's official birthday (a moveable holiday unrelated to her date of birth) is seen as a good excuse for a holiday in most of Britain's former colonies, but not in Her Majesty's homeland. Distribution is also badly distorted: seven of the eight holidays fall between December and May, leaving only August's to break up the rest of the year.

There are plenty of things that a new holiday might celebrate. Patriots suggest that England should honour St George (the patron saint of the place), just as Scotland takes time off for St Andrew. The historically minded argue for a Magna Carta (The charter of liberties) day, whereas the politically correct suggest holidays celebrating "communities" and "volunteering".

Sadly, not everyone is keen on increasing public holidays. The CBI, a business lobbying group, points out that legal leave is already planned to rise to 28 working days by 2009, and says that an extra public holiday would cost up to £6 billion (\$12.1 billion). In the face of such tough objections, concerns about leisure and the quality of life may seem vague and idealistic.

16. What is the passage mainly talking about?
- A. Different attitudes towards public holidays in Britain.
B. The increase of national holidays in Britain.
C. The problem of public holidays in Britain.
D. The call for more public holidays in Britain.
17. The calls for more public holidays in Britain could be the results of _____.
A. the economic depression
B. the 4-month work without a rest
C. the long wait for an official day off
D. recommendation of two ministers
18. What does the word “workaholics” (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably mean?
A. Compulsive workers.
B. Idle workers.
C. Lazy workers.
D. Irrational workers.
19. According to the passage, the increase of British working days of leave _____.
A. is supported by all British people
B. is planned by CBI to be carried out by 2009
C. is challenged by some opponents
D. is likely to result in economic recession
20. We can draw the following conclusions except _____.
A. British national holidays are neither reasonable nor enough
B. from June to December, there is only one British national holiday
C. the queen’s official birthday is celebrated in more than one country
D. people suggest new holidays from different perspectives

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 1–5, choose the most suitable one from the list A–G to fit into of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps.

Conventional wisdom has it that breakthrough ideas come only from the minds of geniuses. People like Edison—history’s biggest brains are responsible for its biggest innovations. Inventors, in history, are loner-savants, solving the world’s problems solo in musty labs and libraries. Many companies are organized with this idea in mind.

[1] _____.

Creativity, in other words, isn’t a solitary affair—and it’s not the exclusive domain of the brilliant and gifted. In fact, research shows that people working in groups are far more innovative than previously thought. [2] _____.

So what can businesses do to take advantage of their employees’ creativity? Generating new ideas isn’t as simple as pouring money into R&D. [3] _____. Microsoft, with its massive \$5 billion research budget, isn’t known for its innovations, while Toyota, only the third-biggest R&D spender in the auto industry came up with the most popular hybrid vehicle on the market.

[4] _____. For instance, Semco, a Brazilian manufacturer of devices from marine

pumps to commercial dishwashers, as an example of a managerial pattern shift. Until 1980, Semco was a traditional company, with a top-down management structure and a shelf full of binders with procedures for any situation. The only problem: It was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Then Ricardo Semler, the son of the company's founder, took over as CEO. He tossed the binders, fired most of his senior managers, and handed the reins to the company's employees. Small groups now run the company with near-total autonomy. After the company's reorganization, revenues climbed from \$4 million to \$212 million.

Some managers are also trying to inspire employee creativity the old-fashioned way. Gary Carini, a professor at Baylor University, found that companies that offer financial rewards for business ideas have seen worker "idea outputs" increase by up to 40 percent.

[5] _____. He believes employees will learn that gathering ideas is the fastest way to a quick buck. For purists who support collaboration for collaboration's sake, bottom-up innovation isn't something managers can do piecemeal. Employees in the future will either be empowered or they won't. Whether managers think they can compete without creative workers, of course, is up to them.

[A] Indeed, a 2005 Booz Allen Hamilton study found no relationship at all between the dollar amount companies spend on research and development and the growth of sales or profits.

[B] At Cisco Systems, the networking giant, senior managers have begun allowing non-salespeople to talk to customers, something that was frowned upon for years. When engineers hear complaints directly from customers, the thinking goes, they're likely to generate new ideas.

[C] But here's the thing: Thomas Edison didn't work alone. The invention of the light bulb was the work of an entire lab team; it was one of his assistants who came up with the idea of screwing the bulbs into sockets instead of just mounting them straight up. Charles Darwin's work on evolution wasn't dreamed up in a vacuum, either: While doing his research, he was corresponding with dozens of scientists across Europe.

[D] Tapping into employee creativity takes more than money: It requires a new way of thinking about management—one that is often hard for those at the top to accept. "Most managers aren't willing to give up enough autonomy," says Sawyer, author of *Group Genius: The Creative Power of Collaboration*.

[E] According to one recent study, 14 percent of the "substantial innovations" that come out of small groups account for 61 percent of all profits. "Whether you're a lawyer or a factory worker, companies are relying more and more on your ideas," says Richard Florida, author of *The Rise of the Creative Class*.

[F] But not everyone is convinced dangling bonuses in front of workers is the best way to inspire collaboration. "It won't work in the long run," Florida says.

[G] Employees are referred to as "associates" and hired into evolving work areas, not specific jobs. They are guided by "sponsors", not bosses. Workers, not managers, choose product areas that fit their skills.

第一单元

试题解析

Part A

◆ 第一篇 ◆

一 文章体裁结构分析

这是一篇说明文，作者主要介绍日本震后计划采取的各种资助鼓励节约能源的措施，以及这些措施及资助可能对日本企业发展节能技术带来的促进作用。文章采取先概括再具体分析解释的方式展开。第一段是提出主题部分，第二段、第三段、第四段提出了三种鼓励节约能源的建议，第五段和第六段对这些建议措施进行了总结和评判。

二 试题解析

1. [答案] D

[考点] 局部推断

[解析] 问题问日本施行生态产业政策的主要目的是什么。利用查阅式阅读我们可以在第一段中找到相关内容。这段的主要内容是介绍日本的发电能力受到地震、海啸和核危机的重创，因而政府打算采取措施，施行绿色产业政策来鼓励人们和各行各业节约利用能源，帮助解决能源短缺问题，可能还会促进节约能源的技术和公司的发展。所以，该政策的主要目的是为了解决能源短缺问题，因此，本题的正确答案应为 D。A 项意为提高日本的发电能力；B 项是降低地震、海啸和核危机的危害；C 项指出帮助能源公司的发展；这三个选项均不是日本施行绿色产业政策的主要目的，所以都是干扰项。

2. [答案] D

[考点] 引申推断

[解析] 问题问从第二段我们可以推断出过去日本太阳能电池板制造商过去怎样。本题的正确答案应该与文章第二段最后一句有关。这部分指出：采取资助日本家庭和企业多利用太阳能的措施，可以给日本太阳能电池板制造商提供一定的规模使其重获市场中的领先地位，这种领先地位已经被中国和美国的太阳能电池板制造商占据了。所以，本题的正确答案应该为 D，过去它在世界太阳能电池板市场上起主导作用。A 项意为它在世界太阳能电池板市场上排名第三，与原文内容不符；B 项的意思是给小企业付钱来节约太阳能，与原文内容不符；C 项意为在整个太阳能电池板市场中排名第一，原文中无法推断出这个内容。

3. [答案] A

[考点] 具体细节

[解析] 利用查阅式阅读我们可以发现本题的答案与第二、三、四、五段中的内容有关。正确答案是A, 意为三种奖励措施都还没有实施, 与第五段的第一句话“目前所有这些措施都还仅仅是提议”对应。B项说日本人不能为了家用来购买太阳能, 与第二段第一句话内容相反, 所以为错误项。C项与第三段的第二句对应, 但却是对原文的错误延伸, 为应排除的选项。D项说可充电电池只适合电动车, 不适合家用, 与第四段的第一句话内容明显不符, 为错误的干扰项。

4. **[答案]** B

[考点] 词语含义

[解析] 问题问第二段第一行和第四段第二行中的 grid 与下面哪个选项的词义最接近。利用查阅式阅读法, 根据文章上下文内容, 我们发现作者在介绍日本震后计划采取给电网输入太阳能的商家和住户付报酬的方式来鼓励推进太阳能的利用, 还可以资助大型家用充电电池的利用, 用户可以晚上从电网上给电池充电, 然后用于白天用电高峰期时对电力的需求, 以此来减少压力。所以, 本题的正确答案应该为B, 输电线路网。A项意为标有号码供参考的地图上的方格网; C项的意思是防止牛群走失的牛栅栏; D项意为真空管中的栅极; 这三个选项的内容都与原文毫无关系, 为干扰项。

5. **[答案]** A

[考点] 主题标题

[解析] 利用浏览式阅读法通读全文, 重点关注各个段落的首尾句, 我们可以概括出本文的主题要点是介绍日本震后计划采取的各种资助鼓励节约能源的措施以及这些措施及资助可能对日本企业发展节能技术带来的促进作用。所以, 本题的正确答案应该为A, 救灾资助可能会大大促进节能技术的发展。B项说发展太阳能可能会弥补核能, 为片面选项, 只对应文章第二段内容。C项意为节能政策可以应对震后危机, 为含义过泛的选项。D项与原文的最后一句话内容不符, 为干扰项。

三 核心词与超纲词

tsunami *n.* 海啸

grid *n.* 输电网

subsidize *vt.* 资助或补助, 给津贴或补贴

LED (light-emitting diode) 发光二极管

incandescent *a.* 白炽的, 白热的

fluorescent *a.* 荧光的, 发荧光的

equivalent *a.* 相等的, 相当的

commercialize *v.* 利用牟利, 使商业化

disaster-relief *a.* 救灾的

publicity *n.* 宣传, 宣扬

四 长难句分析

1. This might give Japanese panel-makers the scale they need to regain the market lead they have lost to Chinese and American rivals.

[解析] 这是一个简单主从复合句, 句子结构是 This might give Japanese panel-makers the scale...。句中出現两个省略了关联词 that 的定语从句。一个是 they need to regain the market lead, 用来修饰其先行词 scale; 另一个定语从句是 they have lost to Chinese and American rivals, 用来修饰其先行词 lead。句中 panel-makers 的意思是“太阳能电池板制造商”, scale 的意思是“规模, 程度”, lead 的意思是“领先地位”。

[译文] 这可以给日本太阳能电池板制造商提供必要的规模使其重获市场中的领先地位, 这种领先地位已经被中国和美国的竞争对手所占据了。

2. Another proposal is to subsidize the cost of installing LED lighting in place of incandescent and fluorescent lamps, which would mean energy savings of 80% and 50% respectively.

[解析] 这是一个简单主从复合句, 句子结构是 Another proposal is to subsidize the cost of...,

which...。句中 which 引导的是一个非限定性定语从句，用来修饰前面的整个句子的内容。而不定式 to subsidize 用作系动词 is 的表语。句中 subsidize 的意思是“给……津贴或补贴；资助或补助”，install 的意思是“安装，装配”。

译文 另一个建议是资助安装发光二极管灯来取代白炽灯和荧光灯的费用，这种做法意味着可以分别节约 80% 和 50% 的能源。

3. Yet changing light fittings is expensive, and so are the bulbs themselves; an incandescent bulb costs less than \$ 1, but an LED equivalent is \$ 60, though it is said to last 40 times as long.

解析 这是一个并列句，两个分句由并列连词 and 连接。句子结构是 Yet changing light fittings is expensive, and so are the bulbs themselves; ...。第一个分句中主语是动名词短语 changing light fittings，第二个分句中冒号后面的解释说明部分也是由一个并列主从复合句构成的，两个分句由并列连词 but 连接，而且还出现了一个由 though 引导的让步状语从句。句中 light fittings 的意思是“电灯配件”。

译文 然而，替换发光二极管电灯配件花销较大，而且电灯泡本身也比较昂贵：一个白炽灯泡的费用不足 1 美元，但是一个发光二极管灯泡的价格是 60 美元，虽然说发光二极管灯泡的使用寿命是白炽灯泡的 40 倍。

4. They also see potential benefits: some of the extra Japanese spending on green-energy devices might flow in their direction; and if Japan's government is subsidizing its renewables firms, that makes it easier for the foreign rivals to demand similar treatment from their governments.

解析 这是一个简单句，句子结构是 They also see potential benefits; ...。句中冒号后面解释说明的部分是由一个并列主从复合句构成的，其中的两个分句是由分号和并列连词 and 连接的。在第二个分句中出现了一个由 if 引导的条件状语从句，主句中的 that 并不是从句的关联词，而是一个指示代词，在这里用来指代前面提到的内容：如果日本政府正在给其正努力恢复的公司提供资助的话。it 是形式宾语，真正的宾语是不定式短语 to demand similar treatment。

译文 不过他们也看到了潜在的利益：日本人额外花在绿色能源设备上的一些费用会流向他们的公司；而且如果日本政府正在给其正努力恢复的公司提供资助的话，这也就使得那些外国的竞争对手们向自己的国家政府要求类似的待遇变得更容易了。

五 全文翻译

日本的地震、海啸和核危机削弱了东京和关东地区 1/4 的能源生产能力。日本政府一方面在今年夏天敦促企业和家庭节约能源，一方面也在考虑出台激励发展节约能源技术的措施。政府希望施行一种绿色产业政策来不仅能够帮助解决能源短缺问题，而且还会促进日本正在努力恢复的公司的

发展。
日本政府的一个想法是通过采取给电网输入太阳能的商家和住户付报酬的方式来鼓励推进太阳能的利用，而不是像现在所做的那样仅仅购买其多余的电能。大多数家庭都安装了太阳能电池板，但是仍然还有提高利用这些太阳能电池板的空间。这可以给日本太阳能电池板制造商提供必要的规模使其重获市场中的领先地位，这种领先地位已经被中国和美国的竞争对手占据了。

另一个建议是资助安装发光二极管灯来取代白炽灯和荧光灯的费用，这种做法意味着可以分别节约 80% 和 50% 的能源。然而，替换发光二极管电灯配件花销较大，而且电灯泡本身也比较昂贵：一个白炽灯泡的费用不足 1 美元，但是一个发光二极管灯泡的价格是 60 美元，虽然说发光二极管灯泡的使用寿命是白炽灯泡的 40 倍。这个建议措施也会促进日本企业的发展，它们帮助了将发光二极管技术商业化，但是现在这些日本企业却在为反对其他国家的低成本的制造商而斗争。

还有一项建议是资助家庭利用大型的可充电电池。这些充电电池可以晚上从电网上充电，然后用于白天用电高峰期时对电力的需求。日本东芝公司正在赶着生产出这样的一款电池，公司的初始计划是在两年内开始销售这种电池，来满足预期的电动汽车车主的需要。日本松下公司也在赶制一种类似的家用电池。

目前，所有这些只不过是提议。本月，第一项救灾款项包括仅 4 900 万美元用于敦促日本人民节约能源的宣传，4 500 万美元用于建议小型企业避免浪费的咨询。这些款项与在日本媒体上如用来宣传换用绿色家电和发光二极管灯的费用 122.5 亿美元相比是微乎其微了。

日本正在努力恢复的公司的外国竞争对手知道，考虑到日本震后危机的规模，要不遭受点明显的难处来反对这些资助议案是非常困难的。不过他们也看到了潜在的利益：日本人额外花在绿色能源设备上的一些费用会流向他们的公司；而且如果日本政府正在给其正努力恢复的公司提供资助的话，这也就使得那些外国的竞争对手们向自己的国家政府要求类似的待遇变得更容易了。大家达成共识的一件事情就是，在短期内，这种节能计划将不足以来弥补日本丧失的能源生产的能力。只有通过减少电器的使用才能达到节能的目的。

◆ 第二篇 ◆

一 文章体裁结构分析

这是一篇议论文。文章首段提到圣保罗对户外广告发布禁令，而美国户外广告公司称禁令是违法的。随后开始讨论世界其他地方与圣保罗做法的异同，讨论户外广告的利弊和禁令的得失。最后作者指出，出于经济利益考虑，圣保罗市政府会再次让户外广告合法化。

二 试题解析

6. [答案] A

[考点] 判断全文主旨

[解析] 此题考查全文的主旨大意。全文主要围绕圣保罗对户外广告禁令展开。提到的其他国家和城市都是围绕圣保罗的情况。选项 A（圣保罗的户外广告禁令）符合题意。选项 B：偷梁换柱。选项中 in Brazil 范围过大，而原文户外广告禁令是在圣保罗。选项 C：偷梁换柱。选项中 the ads ban 范围过大，而文章中心是户外广告（outdoor ads）。in some developing countries 是禁令实施范围的偏离。选项 D：in America 偏离了禁令实施的范围。

7. [答案] D

[考点] 单一细节

[解析] 此题考查细节理解。正确选项为 D。其意思是：很多其他城市正在考虑控制户外广告。原文相关信息在第四段第二句：Inspired by its success, Rio de Janeiro, ...are discussing measures to reduce or ban outdoor ads. 其意思是：一些城市在考虑减少或禁止户外广告，这与“控制”的说法一致。选项 A 是对原文第四段第一句的 São Paulo is now ad-free 断章取义的理解。原文这句话很显然是指没有户外广告牌，而不是没有广告。其他类型广告并没有禁止。选项 B 将原文提到的很多居民（many inhabitants），偷换成多数居民（most inhabitants）。选项 C 将原文提到的 Buenos Aires（阿根廷首府布宜诺斯艾利斯）替换成整个阿根廷。