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(适用于英语一、英语二)

考研英语

2014

# 听名师讲阅读基础

● 宫东风 杨挺扬 编著

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# 宫东风教授 2014 年考研英语(高辅版)序列导读

## ——循序渐进地进行考研英语的复习

Time and tide wait(s) for no man! 2014 年考研的倒计时早已开始。目前,距离明年 1 月份考试的日子仅剩几个月了。全国各地积极备战的近 200 万考生中有一半人是在校大学生,他们要在兼顾学校繁重的功课和社会实践或实习的情况下进行复习备考;另外一半人是在职的工作人员,他们要在完成繁忙的日常工作任务的情况下挤出时间备考。可见,每位考生的有效复习时间非常有限。另外,众所周知的一个现实是:2013 年的考研英语在难度上又稳中有升,更多的考生会由于英语成绩不过线而在初试中就被淘汰。基于上述主客观原因,我们精心编写了你手中由西安交通大学出版社出版的考研英语系列丛书,主要目的就是帮助 2014 年的每一位考生在了解大纲规定的考试范围和重点的同时,有计划、有系统、有步骤地进行高效且有的放矢的学习与备考,把有限的宝贵时间和精力用在应该掌握和提高的知识点和得分点上,从而让每一位考生越复习越精神振奋,而非在复习中越复习越沉重,最后丧失自信心。

本系列书由以下 6 本组成:

### 1.《听名师讲词汇》(高辅版)

本书特色:全面提升      出版时间:2013 年 5 月      使用时间:2013 年春夏秋季

**编写目的:**本书是《听名师讲词汇》(普辅版)的姊妹篇,旨在构建考研英语的强大基石。阅读与写作固然重要,但是语言的基础是词汇。没有强大的词汇基础,考研就失去了成功之本。考研英语作为一种高水平的淘汰制考试,大纲要求的 5500 个词汇均是重点。但是,考生在有限的时间内首先要抓住抓好大纲中的核心词汇,因为它们往往是夺取高分的障碍。本书重点总结归纳了真题核心考试词汇,就是要解决考生词汇方面的全面提升问题。

**主要内容:**1. 考研英语真题固定词语;2. 考研英语真题核心提升词汇。

### 2.《写作核心词汇》(高辅版)

本书特色:简明扼要      出版时间:2013 年 3 月      使用时间:2013 年春季

**编写目的:**本书是《写作核心词汇》(普辅版)的姊妹篇,旨在夺取写作的高分。写作占考研英语(一)总分的 30%,英语(二)总分的 25%,所以我们在开始复习词汇之日起就应该重视写作词汇。写作中有闪光词汇才会有得分的机会,才会在竞争中脱颖而出。本书针对考研的应用文和短文写作这两部分进行了归纳和总结,形成了自成体系的高分闪光词汇,考生在考前读懂背熟这些词汇,就意味着掌握了高分写作的秘笈。

**主要内容:**1. 短文写作词汇:核心名词;核心动词;核心形容词;核心副词;核心代词、连词和介词。2. 应用文写作核心词汇:书信类应用文核心词汇;告示类应用文核心词汇。3. 写作核心词汇分类测试。

### 3.《听名师讲长难句》(高辅版)

本书特色:全面提升      出版时间:2013 年 4 月      使用时间:2013 年春夏季

**编写目的:**本书是《听名师讲长难句》(普辅版)的姊妹篇,旨在破解考研考点。历年考研英语真题所显示出来的一个基本规律是:原文中的长难句就是考点的藏身之处。出题专家往往借助长难句出题。所以,我们专门对近年真题中的典型长难句进行了系统的归纳和总结,并且进行了学术性的分类和分析,使考生们对近年真题长难句的构成和重要性形成深入的了解和

领悟,从而在考试中快速且准确地抓住考点。另外,由于许多考生近来放松了对语法的深入复习,本书也同时起到梳理较难语法知识的功效。

**主要内容:**1. 近年真题长难句的核心语言点:主语部分;谓语部分;宾语部分;表语部分;定语部分;状语部分;补语部分。2. 近年真题长难句的核心考点。3. 综合练习题与答案。

#### 4.《听名师讲阅读基础》(高辅版)

本书特色:夯实基础      出版时间:2013年5月

使用时间:2013年春夏季

**编写目的:**本书是《听名师讲阅读基础》(普辅版)的姊妹篇,旨在开启考研英语阅读的高分之门。虽然考研阅读的难度在不断地增长,但是考研英语阅读的基本命题规律和考试重点却一直未曾改变。因此,对于考生而言,在复习备考之初就搞清考研英语的出题方法与考点是至关重要的。本书旨在深入剖析考研英语阅读的基本出题规律与方法,使考生不仅具备一种阅读所必备的能力,更重要的是具备一种良好的题感,能够心领神会地判断哪些选项是迷惑性的陷阱,哪些选项是正确答案,即具备一种透过现象看本质的阅读技能与感觉。

**主要内容:**1. 考研阅读基本功讲解 20 篇(精读版);2. 考研阅读基本功训练 20 篇(背诵版)。

#### 5.《综合辅导——大纲考点解析》(高辅版)

本书特色:全面详实      出版时间:2013年7月

使用时间:2013年夏秋冬季

**编写目的:**本书是《综合辅导——大纲考点解析》(普辅版)的姊妹篇,旨在对大纲常规考点进行详实认知和领会。教育部的大纲对完型(英语知识的运用)、阅读理解、阅读新题型、翻译以及写作分别提出了概括性的考试范围和要求。但是,大纲并没有明确指出详尽的高频考点,大多数考生会由此陷入复习的茫然。我们针对大纲的精神,结合历年考试真题的第一手信息和资料,编写此书,目的在于为考生们逐一揭示常规考点并且进行相关的解析,帮助考生迅速掌握考试复习的方向,并且知道“考什么?”、“怎么考?”、“怎么办?”

**主要内容:**1. 英语知识运用大纲要求与考试要点精编。2. 阅读理解大纲要求与考试要点精编。3. 阅读新题型大纲要求与考试要点精编。4. 翻译大纲要求与考试要点精编。5. 应用文写作大纲要求与考试要点精编。6. 短文写作大纲要求与考试要点精编。

#### 6.《最后四套卷》(高辅版)

本书特色:查漏补缺      出版时间:2013年9月

使用时间:2013年秋冬季

**编写目的:**本书是《模考四套卷》(普辅版)的姊妹篇,旨在考前查漏补缺并且消除焦虑心理。考试前夕,考生要专门找出4个完整的下午(从下午2点——下午5点),进行4次考前模拟测试。目的有以下三个方面:其一,使自己在体能上适应3个小时的马拉松式考试;其二,找出连续3个小时做题时所出现的心理、生理以及英语知识方面的问题,以便进行及时的调整;其三,发现复习的盲点并且进行补充加固。其实《最后四套卷》(高辅版)旨在为考生筑起考前的最后一道心理和知识的防线。

**主要内容:**1. 四套全真模拟试题。2. 四套全真模拟试题讲评。

**祝愿广大考生在考试中鹰击长空!**

**I believe I can fly and I can touch the sky!**

分析和朗读阅读原文 N 遍,阅读速度就不会有质的提高和飞跃。俗话说:“熟能生巧(Practice makes perfect.)。”做的练习不在于多,而在于精。

本书是备考 2014 年考研英语阅读高分的基础。如果考生能够在复习理解本书知识点的基础之上,在辅导老师的精讲下把近 10 年(2004—2013 年)的考研真题融会贯通,就可以满怀信心地迎接 2014 年的研究生英语入学考试。

此书是我们教学团队在全国考研辅导第一线的学术成果,希望此书能够为每一位考生扫清考研阅读的心理障碍,以饱满的激情和百倍的勇气去复习备考。由于我们时间和水平有限,希望读者朋友多多批评指正,我们将不胜感激。

最后让我们下定决心去共同拼搏。常言道:没有比人更高的山,没有比脚更长的路,山高人为峰,思想有多远,我们就能走多远。预祝所有勤奋的考生 2014 年考研英语成功,金榜题名!

本书作者

2013 年 4 月于北京

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# Unit 1

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## 从四级升级至考研水平的基本阅读题型

### Sample 1 主旨题

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is that mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individual are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of



productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

1. In Line 8, Para. 1, “the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes  
[B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes  
[C] Americans want to have their incomes increased  
[D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes
2. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production  
[B] consumers can express their demands through producers  
[C] producers decide the prices of products  
[D] supply and demand regulate prices
3. According to the text, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] private property and rights concerned  
[B] manpower and natural resources control  
[C] ownership of productive resources  
[D] free contracts and prices
- ☆4. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] how American goods are produced  
[B] how American consumers buy their goods  
[C] how American economic system works  
[D] how American businessmen make their profits

[答案、题干与选项释义、考点透析及常见错误与防范]

1. 【答案】[D]

【题干与选项释义】

In Line 8, Para. 1, “the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes” means \_\_\_\_\_. 在第1段第8行, “个人最大化其收入的愿望”的含义是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes  
美国人对他们的收入从来都不满意
- [B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes  
美国人倾向于夸大他们的收入
- [C] Americans want to have their incomes increased  
美国人想使他们的收入得到提高

[D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

美国人想增加他们收入的购买力

**【考点透析】**关键词理解。要把握好“the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes(个人使其收入最大化的强烈愿望)”这一短语的意思,关键在于“maximize(使……最大化)”这个词。“maximize incomes”表示“使收入最大化”,即“使自己的收入购买到尽可能多的东西”,也就是选项[D]的意思——“美国人希望增加他们收入的购买力。”故本题应该选[D]。

**【常见错误与防范】**本题的答案信息在第一段尾句的“individual consumers”。有的考生未能认识到题干中的“individuals”指代的是“individual consumers”,以致解题思路混乱。“individual consumers”的愿望当然是用同等额度的钱购买到尽可能多的物品,故选项[D]是正确选项。考生在解题时一定要认真审题,以免使解题思路陷入盲区。

2. **【答案】**[D]

**【题干与选项释义】**

The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

第二段的头两句话告诉我们\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production

生产者可以通过机械化生产满足消费者

[B] consumers can express their demands through producers

消费者可以通过生产者表达他们的需求

[C] producers decide the prices of products 生产者决定产品价格

[D] supply and demand regulate prices 供给和需求调节价格

**【考点透析】**局部理解。第二段前两句话的最后一部分“prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers.(对消费者相关的需求和出售者—生产者的供应做出反应,价格上升和下降。)”说明了选项[D]“供与求调节价格”。因此,选项[D]为正确答案。

**【常见错误与防范】**本题的答案信息在第二段第二句。有的考生未能认识到本题答案信息点实际上在第二段第二句;有的考生未能抓住第二句的中心主旨内容谈论的是“价格”(price)。具体地讲就是:供求与价格的关系,故选项[D]是正确的。考生在解题时一定要准确理解原文语句所表达的含义。

3. **【答案】**[A]

**【题干与选项释义】**

According to the text, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.

根据本文,私有企业经济以\_\_\_\_\_为特点。

[A] private property and rights concerned 私有财产和有关的权利

[B] manpower and natural resources control 人力和自然资源的控制

[C] ownership of productive resources 生产资源的所有权

[D] free contracts and prices 自由合同和价格

**【考点透析】**段落概括。应该在最后一段寻找这道题目的答案。此段,尤其是最后一句(In

the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights . . . )讲明了美国私企经济包含两个方面的特点:一个是生产资源的所有权,一个是某些权利。可见,答案[B]、[C]和[D]都不够全面,只有[A]是比较全面的答案。

**【常见错误与防范】**本题的答案信息在尾段。有的考生虽然理解了尾段的大概内容,但却未能抓住尾段所阐述的主旨信息和内容,以致对正确选项(A)缺乏应有的认识和理解。考生一定要加强归纳、总结和概括主旨信息和内容的能力,以免解题思路混乱。

4. **【答案】** [C]

**【题干与选项释义】**

The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_. 本文主要阐述 \_\_\_\_\_。

[A] how American goods are produced

美国的产品是怎样被生产的

[B] how American consumers buy their goods

美国消费者是如何购买他们的商品的

[C] how American economic system works

美国的经济体系如何运行

[D] how American businessmen make their profits

美国商人是如何赚取利润的

**【考点透析】**中心思想。这是问及主题内容的题目。纵观整篇文章,是说明文体,第一段一开头就讲到了构成美国经济体系的两个方面——市场调节与私有企业;第二段讲的是市场调节;第三段讲的是私有企业及其特点。第二段和第三段实际上是把美国经济体系构成的两方面加以展开,所以全篇主题应是选项[C],讲“美国经济体系如何运行”。

**【常见错误与防范】**本题的答案信息在第一、二、三段的首句。有的考生由于对本题题型(中心主旨题型)认识不够,故未能重视第一、二、三段主题句(第一句)所阐述的内容,以致对正确选项[C]缺乏足够的重视。考生在解题时首先要抓住每一道题的题型,不同的题型需要不同的思路和解题方法。

**【参考译文】**

美国的经济体制围绕私营为主企业和市场经济构建起来,市场通过消费者在市场花钱购买他们最需要的商品和服务来决定应该生产什么。私营业主在与同行的竞争中为追求利润而生产、提供这些产品和服务;运作于竞争压力下的利润驱动极大程度地决定着这些产品及服务的生产方式。因此,在美国经济体制下,个人消费者的需要,加之企业家对利润最大化的追求以及个人对收入最大化的渴望,共同决定着该生产什么以及资源该如何用来进行生产。

市场为主导的经济的一个重要因素是这样一个机制,通过该机制,消费者的需求能够被表达,并且通过生产商对此做出反应。在美国经济中,该机制通过价格体系得以实现。在这个过程中,价格随着消费者的相对需求和销售商—生产商的供给状况而升降。如果产品相对供不

应求,价格就会被抬高,一些消费者将被挤出市场。另一方面,如果商品的大量生产带来成本的降低,这将趋于提高销售商—生产商的供给,从而反过来导致价格下降,致使更多的消费者购买产品。因此,价格是美国经济体系中的调节机制。

私营企业经济的重要因素是个人允许拥有生产资料(私人财产),他们获准雇佣劳动力,控制自然资源,并且为获利销售而生产产品和提供服务。在美国经济中,私人财产的概念不仅包含对生产资料的所有权,还包含某些其他权利,包括对产品的定价权或与另一私营者签定自由合同的权利。

## Sample 2 词汇题

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon—it’s already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaigns. Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

1. According to the text, the credit card enables its owner to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes  
[B] obtain more convenient services than other people do  
[C] enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper  
[D] cash money wherever he wishes to
2. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] in the future all the Americans will use credit cards  
[B] credit cards are mainly used in the United States today  
[C] nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash  
[D] it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before
- ☆3. The phrase “ring up sales” (Line 2, Para. 2) most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- [A] make an order of goods
- [B] record sales on a cash register
- [C] call the sales manager
- [D] keep track of the goods in stock

4. What is this text mainly about?

- [A] Approaches to the commercial use of computers.
- [B] Conveniences brought about by computers in business.
- [C] Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.
- [D] Advantages of credit cards in business.

### [答案、题干与选项释义、考点透析及常见错误与防范]

1.【答案】[B]

#### 【题干与选项释义】

According to the text, the credit card enables its owner to \_\_\_\_\_ .

根据本文,信用卡能够使它的主人 \_\_\_\_\_ 。

[A] withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes

根据自己的意愿,想要多少钱就从银行取多少钱

[B] obtain more convenient services than other people do

比其他人获得更多的便利服务

[C] enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper 享受店主的更多信任

[D] cash money wherever he wishes to 随地兑换现金

**【考点透析】**段落概括。应从第一段去找出此题目的答案。第一段主要是关于“credit cards (信用卡)”的内容。主要讲到两点:“They give their owners automatic credit(信用卡给予所有者自动信贷)”、“... can be read automatically ... (信用卡可以自动地被识读)”。这两点都说明了信用卡在使用方面的便利。可见,强调“便利服务”的选项[B]是正确答案。首段没有涉及选项[A]、[C]和[D]里的内容。

**【常见错误与防范】**本题的答案信息在第一段的第二、三句。有的考生虽然依据题干中的“owner”一词将本题的答案信息点确定在第一段的第二、三句,却未能准确理解这两句话所传递的“convenient services”(便利服务)之主旨含义,以致错选。考生在解题时一定要善于捕捉句子的深层主旨含义。

2.【答案】[C]

#### 【题干与选项释义】

From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_ .

从第一段最后一句话,我们得知 \_\_\_\_\_ 。

[A] in the future all the Americans will use credit cards

将来,所有的美国人都会使用信用卡

[B] credit cards are mainly used in the United States today

如今,信用卡主要在美国使用

[C] nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash

近来,许多美国人不用现金付账

[D] it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before

现在用信用卡比以前方便多了

【考点透析】单句理解。第一段最后一句话的意思是:“对我们许多人来讲,‘无现金社会’不是即将到来,而是已经在这里。”因此,只有选项[C]“如今许多美国人不用现金支付”,为正确答案。

【常见错误与防范】本题的答案信息在第一段尾句中的“cashless society”。有的考生虽然能够理解第一段尾句的字面含义,但却未能抓住该句中“cashless society”(不用现金的社会)和“it”(= cashless society)所传递的主旨含义:“许多美国人目前不再使用现金,而使用信用卡”。考生在解题时要依据原文答案信息点所传递的信息,不能随意猜想。

### 3.【答案】B

#### 【题干与选项释义】

The phrase “ring up sales” (Line 2, Para. 2) most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

短语“ring up sales”(第2段,第2行)最可能的意思是“\_\_\_\_\_”。

[A] make an order of goods 订购商品

[B] record sales on a cash register 在收银机上记录销售情况

[C] call the sales manager 给销售经理打电话

[D] keep track of the goods in stock 跟踪记录存货

【考点透析】关键词理解。“ring up sales”所在句意为:“电子现金出纳机(指计算机控制的现金出纳机)可以做很多的事情,而不仅仅是记录销售额。”该句后面的一句话说明了现金出纳机是一种用于纪录的装置:“它们(电子现金出纳机)能记录更广泛的东西”。因此,“ring up sales”指“(一般的现金出纳机)记录销售额”。因此,强调“记录(record)”的选项[B]为正确答案。

【常见错误与防范】本题的答案信息在第二段第二句中的主语“registers”一词。有些考生在不懂“ring up sales”的情况下,未能借助本句话主语“registers”一词的基本含义巧妙解题。“register”的基本含义是“登记,注册,报到”,故选项[B]中的“record”(记录,登记)应该是正确答案。考生在解题时要有根据语境进行推导的能力。

### 4.【答案】[B]

#### 【题干与选项释义】

What is this text mainly about? 这篇文章主要叙述的是什么?

[A] Approaches to the commercial use of computers. 计算机商业用途的途径。

[B] Conveniences brought about by computers in business.

商业中计算机带来的便利。

[C] Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.



商业企业中自动化的重要性。

[D] Advantages of credit cards in business. 商业中信用卡的优点。

【考点透析】中心思想。文章第一段第一句(段落中心句)说:“美国现在至少有 13 000 万人使用信用卡”,信用卡的使用与电脑识别器密切相关。第二段第一句话讲到“计算机一方面带给消费者许多便利,一方面也给销售者带来许多好处”。第三段主要说:“无数的商业企业都正在通过使用电脑实现更多的服务。”所以本文的主要内容就是选项[B]的内容——“在商业中计算机带来的各种便利”。

【常见错误与防范】本题的答案信息在第二段第一句和尾段。有些考生未能通过第二段第一句抓住第一段和第二段的总体,论述主旨内容“电脑给消费者和商家所带来的便利”,故解题思路混乱,未抓住正确选项[B]。考生解题时对主题句要有深刻的理解。

### [参考译文]

1. 13 亿美国人每人至少拥有一张银行信用卡。它们为持卡人在商店、饭店、宾馆,无论是在本地、全国、还是国外,提供自动信用,同时,信用卡也使许多银行业务得以展开。越来越多的信用卡可被自动识读,不管当地的分支银行是否开门营业,人们都可以在分散的各处存钱取款。对我们很多人来说“无现钞的社会”不是即将来临,而是已经到来。

计算机向消费者提供这些便利的同时,也给商家带来了诸多好处。电子现金出纳机(收款机)可做之事远远超过将销售情况简单予以记录。它们可以记录更多方面的信息,包括谁售出了什么、售出时间以及售与对象。通过显示哪些商品正在销售以及其销售速度等信息,使得商家跟踪他们的商品目录。继续订货或将货品退还供应商的决定可由此作出。同时,这些计算机可记录哪个钟点最忙,哪些雇员最有效率,从而使人事和员工的调配得到相应的安排。它们还可以为促销宣传选出最受欢迎的顾客。基于相似的原因,制造商也很依赖计算机。经计算机分析的市场报告能帮助决定哪些产品该现在力推,哪些产品应将来开发,哪些需要放弃。计算机还记录掌握库存商品、现有的原材料,甚至生产过程本身。

数不清的其他商业机构,从剧院到杂志出版社,从天然气和电力公司到牛奶加工厂,都通过计算机的应用给消费者带来更佳更高效的服务。

### Sample 3 例证题

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary step to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

☆1. In Para. 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society
- [B] exceptional children are more influenced by their families than normal children are
- [C] exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society
- [D] the needs of the society weigh much heavier than the needs of the exceptional children