

2014 金榜图书・肖克考研英语系列

SERIE E

主编◎肖克

- →层层剖析阅读真题, 一网打尽所有考点
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目前,市面上的考研英语真题种类繁多、眩人眼目,但是很多真题只是机械地列出大量词汇、难句、译文,缺乏细腻化分析,特别是很多真题书仅仅列出词汇,没有给出词汇的联想记忆、构词法及生动化的例句,考生读完还是记不住、记不清、记不牢。鉴于此,真题阅读的方法应该是精确地解析核心词汇,让学生轻松、愉快地记忆,享受阅读的乐趣,体会词汇的奥秘;难句解释应为求生动、不枯燥。本书弥补了市面上这些书籍的缺陷,具有以下特色:

一、词汇注释极其细腻

突出词汇的联想记忆、构词法,从全新的角度演示词汇记忆法,打破真题词汇给人的枯燥印象,让考生身心愉悦地享受做真题背词汇的每个瞬间。精读完此书,可以让你终生难忘考研核心词汇,轻松在真题语境下把考研 3500 个最重要的核心词汇烂熟于胸、精确掌握,从此再无词汇困扰。

二、长难句剖析极其专业

从难句的主干到从句的划分,本书给出了最详尽的解析,深入浅出地剖析了 18 年真题的 600 多个精品句子,通过精读这些难句,助你一网打尽考研英语最重要的 48 个语法点和 65 种句型,真正树立起强大的英语思维模式,并把英文句法和思维习惯变成自己灵魂的一部分,做到轻轻松松进考场,顺顺利利解难句。

三、选项分析极其权威

本书的选项分析,从题干设置到正确答案的转化思路,再到错误答案的干扰设置,都极其用心,真正做到了还原命题真相,总结各种题型命题的共性。本书可以帮助你熟练掌握考研十大题型的命题思路、正确答案的十大特点、错误答案的十二大特点,从而把自己内化成命题大师,答题时能透彻把握命题思路。

四、译文翻译积极生动活泼

文章翻译部分由中国翻译家协会翻译而成,很权威,而且在翻译时力求避免直译。全书译文 生动,读起来不枯燥,可以让你轻轻松松地享受做真题的乐趣。

真题阅读亢遍分析方法

第一遍:严格按照考试时间,模拟考试环境来完成真题。

第二遍:摘抄生词,对长难句进行记忆分析,进一步熟悉文章,从正面分析正确选项,使自己的思路初步贴近出题人的思路。看答案的时候最好不要看相关分析,因为这样可能会让自己的思路跟着出书人走。另外,你需要对考查的题目有一个分类了解,例如细节题、作者态度题、例证题、文章主旨题等等,从而为以后总结应对策略打下基础。

第三遍:从反面分析错误选项(至关重要!)

主要应从四个方面着手:

- (1)对比正确选项和错误选项,找出其差异所在。在知道了参考答案为什么正确的基础之上 找出其他选项错误的原因,出题人为什么要用这个错误选项来迷惑我们——用的是偷换概念还是 以偏概全?同义互换的修饰成分是否遗漏?作者观点题给出的答案是不是有出题人的主观倾向? 这种倾向是不是可以作为规律来对待?
- (2)把错误选项带到原文中,看看出题人是怎么歪曲作者意图和事实的。关于这点,建议大家分析完 10 篇真题后再做一个总结,你会很惊奇地发现:原来每道题的错误选项的由来是这么地相似!以后再见到这种错误选项的时候,很可能依靠直觉你就能猜想到哪项应该是正确的,哪项是错误的了。(这就是你和出题人思路接近的过程)
- (3)把握绝对和相对的关系,找出错误选项中代表性的词汇。很多老师都会这么告诉你:包含 "some", "perhaps", "appromately", "about", "seems"等词汇的选择项一般都是正确的,而包含 "certainly", "extremely"等绝对性词汇的选项一般都是错误的。这个可以当成一个一般性的原则来应用,但本人建议大家不要看到此类词汇后就简单地断定其为正确或错误选项,因为现在正处于打基础阶段,必须对自己从严要求。我们应该这样做:找出代表性词汇后对其进行汇总,根据肯定和否定的语气轻重对它们进行排序,然后回到题目中看看出题人是怎么把作者不太肯定的语气给"硬化"的。(西方人很少说绝对,中国人经常说绝对)
- (4)把自己当成出题人,换位思考。你需要把自己放到出题人的角度来对待错误选项,因为错误选项都是很熟悉中国人思维的专家出的。如果你单纯地从自己(考生)的角度来思考错误选项,你很可能会百思不得其解,而在把握原文的基础之上将自己当作出题人时,情况就会很不同。这是提高你考试能力的一个很重要的方法,当你经过一系列的训练,能从出题人的思路把握选项的时候,你就真正做到了知彼知己,自然也就百战不殆了。

第四遍:回到原文中去,把自己的解题思路"代入"到原文中去,分析一下出题人是怎样把题目设计出来的,具体思考以下几个问题:

- (1)出题人为什么会选文章这个部分出题目而不在其他部分出题目?
- (2)文章其他部分是不是也可以出题目?
- (3)如果让你出题目,你会怎样来设计?
- (4)自己试着设计几道题目,比较一下和出题人的差距,进一步体会出题人的目的。

第五遍:再次像第一遍那样去做题目,总结解题技巧以及自己的应对策略。当然,答案你已经非常清楚了,这里只是让你再次体验一下真题的"魅力"所在。总结出题技巧并不是让你将来有可能去出题目,只是再次深化贴近出题人的思维方式,力争在看到问题之前就大致知道考点会出在什么地方(完全可以达到)。应试策略和前面几遍的分析是分不开的,前面的工作做好了,即使不进行应试策略的专门总结,问题也不大,例如例证题目,考生完全可以自己总结出来"90%向上,10%向下"找答案的思路,等等。

第六遍:这一遍是具体应用。首先,可以找一些市面上的模拟试题,应用一下自己总结出来的解题方法,检验一下自己的思路和出书人的是不是差不多。其次,适当选用一些自己认为比较好的模拟试题,可以在做完题目之后,应用自己的思维来"修正"它们,进一步深化自己的应试技巧和策略。

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1939年类研英语阅读选择真疑题煤品

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建四克尼森城街长前各英田美丰 [1]

观察局的支援员类企作员通过各种

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1996年 考研英语阅读理解真题超精解

Passage 1

Tight-lipped elders used to say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get."

"Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. If we intend to have friends to dinner, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, decide which food to cook first, and such planning is an essential for any type of meal to be served.

Likewise, If you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your services.

This account of yourself is actually a sketch of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to in filling out standard application blanks and is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your "wares" and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell. Then you are ready to hunt for a job. Get all the possible information about your could-be job. Make inquiries as to the details regarding the job and the firm. Keep your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgment. Spend a certain amount of time each day seeking the employment you wish for, and keep in mind: Securing a job is your job now.

51. What do the elders mean when they say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get,"?

[A] You'll certainly get what you want.

-	B]It's no use dreaming.		notisateut'
	C]You should be dissatisfied with what you have.	(随后注明证明 11 - 11	
[D]It's essential to set a goal for yourself.	The state of the s	
52. <i>A</i>	blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is u	ised in this passage as	co v v sittable
[A]an illustration of how to write an application for	a job	
da e	B]an indication of how to secure a good job		The publican
[C]a guideline for job description		
_ [D]a principle for job evaluation		

- 53. According to the passage, one must write an account of himself before starting to find a job because with a real content of the passage.
 - [A] that is the first step to please the employer
 - [B] that is the requirement of the employer
 - [C]it enables him to know when to sell his services
 - [D]it forces him to become clearly aware of himself
- 54. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have

营研英语 18年 阅读理解真题超精解

something .

A definite to offer

Copractical to supply

B imaginary to provide

D desirable to present

直点词》

tight-lipped now bully fud blanks side and transported by terly put a side was at hear arable by a. 沉默寡言的

blueprint new here they now tady word now it they now tally to the tradition to the volume valence n. 蓝图

Isia blue(蓝)+print(印成的图画)→蓝图

intelligently and a lovery world in adapt bloom up as a read a lovery land and 聪明地,明智地

ISIZ intel+("在……之间"=inter-,因后接1,故r变形为1)+lig(词根"选择"=lect)+ent(形容词后缀) +ly(副词后缀)→"具有从中挑选出所需之物的能力→聪明地

图面 Philosophy is a study that lets us be unhappy more intelligently. 哲学是让我们不快乐却更有智慧 的一门学问。 sand the sand the sand of the sand the sand the sand of th

The computer is not intelligent at all, but very stupid indeed, and that, in fact, is one of its great values — its blind stupidity. 计算机一点都不聪明,反而实在非常愚蠢,实际上,这才是它的非凡价 值之一一它的盲目的愚蠢。 who was a strain of the strain

tangible man gamilla at the torrespond to the man it and doubter at tangents as doubter as man as man as 确实的;有形的

KAB tang 拼音"糖"→方糖→方糖是方的→方糖是"有形的"

面到 tangible assets 有形资产; tangible results 确实的成就

Secure and the second of the

Itic se(前缀"离")+cure(=care)→不需要照料的→已经"获得""防卫"的→安全的

· 例面 Freedom of opinion can only exist when the government thinks itself secure. 言论自由只有在政府认

He that publishes a book runs a very great hazard, since nothing can be more impossible than to compose one that may secure the approbation of every reader. 出版一本书的人冒着极大的危险,因 为创作一部可能受到所有读者欢迎的作品是最不可能的事。

That government is not best which best secures more life and property — there is a more valuable thing — manhood, 最完善地保护更多的生命财产的政治不是最好的政治——还有更重要的东 西——人的地位。

illustration

n. 例证;图解

IGP ill(生病的)+ust(=est 形容词最高级)+rat(老鼠)+ion(名词后缀)→用病入膏肓的老鼠作 "图解"

例句 What is character but the determination of incident? What is incident but the illustration of character? 除了事件的规定,人物还是什么? 除了人物的说明,事件还是什么? in a partition A

imaginary

data and an an and an a. 想象的;虚构的

Trie: imagin(e)(想象)+ary(形容词后缀)→想象的

Me do not content ourselves with the life we have in ourselves and in our own being; we desire to live an imaginary life in the mind of others, and for this purpose we endeavour to shine. 我们不满足 于为我们自身、为自己的存在而拥有的人生,我们想过一种存在于别人心目中的虚构的生活,为了 这个目的而极力出人头地。

. 2 .

难句分析

Tight-lipped elders used to say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get."

【分析】此句的主要结构是 elders used to say+直接引语。直接引语中是主系表的结构,其中表语中用了 not... but 的结构。 not... but(不是……而是)结构是理解这个句子的重点。在 not... but 结构中,说话者所要强调的重点在 but 之后。注意在理解 tight-lipped 这一短语时要有一定的联想能力,从字面上理解,它的意思应该是"嘴唇紧绷的",而此处结合上下文应该理解为"出言谨慎的"。

【译文】沉默寡言的老人们曾经说:"重要的不是在这个世界上你想要什么,而是你得到了什么。"

② You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living.

【分析】这句话是 and 连接的两个并列句。在第一个分句中, as 是连词, 引导比较状语从句, 把 a mental blueprint of a desire 和 a blueprint of a house 相比较。第二个分句的主体结构是 each of us is... making blueprints...。第二个分句中的 is continually making 的用法: 一般进行时在这里用来表示经常发生的事情。这样的结构常用来表达经常发生的令人不快、令人讨厌的事情。副词 always, forever, constantly 和 continually 都经常用于这样的结构中。在此处,它表示一个经常重复的动作。

【译文】你可以在头脑里勾画出一幅欲望的蓝图,就像你可以设计房屋的蓝图一样。而我们每个人在日常生活中都在不停地画着这样的欲望蓝图。

While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your "wares" and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

【分析】这句话是由 and 连接的两个并列句组成的。第一个分句的主干结构是: employer is deciding whether...;第二句的主干结构是: your "wares" and abilities must be displayed...。第一个分句中 while 引导了一个伴随动作 talking,其实是一个简略了的时间状语从句: while (he is) talking to you; decide 后面接了一个 whether 引导的宾语从句: whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you。首先要分清两个分句的关系和各自的起始位置。另外要注意副词 orderly 和 reasonably 都是修饰形容词 connected 的。因为文章作者认为找工作是在推销自己,所以这里用了"wares"来表示应聘者的资格、能力。could be表示"有可能的,潜在的"。

【译文】在与你谈话时,你未来的雇主将根据你的教育、你的经验和你其他的资历来确定雇用你是否值得,因此你必须把你的"商品"和能力以有序而合理连贯的方式陈列出来。

(4) When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell.

【分析】when 引导时间状语从句,主句是 you have something tangible to sell。首先要注意形容词修饰不定代词 something, nothing, anything, somebody, anywhere 等的时候,形容词需后置。例如:Anything important? 另外, have + 名词 + 动词不定式,这一结构中的动词不定式相当于定语从句,这里是修饰 something 的。

【译文】你为自己的能力和欲望仔细地筹划了一幅蓝图后,你就有实在的东西可以兜售了。

试题解析

专1.[B]并主的基础方式。据关键一定的时间寻找你规则的工作。通记在二线工作就是教理者的主义

【解析】这句话应理解为: It's not what you want in this world that matters, but what you get (that matters), 译成汉语为: 重要的不是你在这个世界上需要什么, (重要的) 而是你得到什么。文章第二段进一步说明了这句话后半句的含义(同时, 这也是全文旨在说明的问题); 只要你知道自己所需要的是什

查研英语 18年 阅读理解真题超精解

么,并且只要要求合理,你就能得到它。可见,仅有梦想是不够的。只有明确自己的所需,你才能制定具体的计划去获得它,理想才能最终转化为现实。[A]意为:你肯定能得到自己想要的东西。[C]意为:你不应满足于自己已有的东西。[D]意为:为自己确立一个目标是极为必要的。确立目标固然重要,但是,如果不制定具体计划实现目标,目标也仅是空想而已。

52. [A]

【解析】意为:用以说明怎样写工作申请。illustration 意为:实例,说明。为了更充分地说明第四段所阐明的道理,文章在第三段举了几方面例子。正像盖房子要设计图纸一样,你也可以在头脑中为自己的愿望绘制一幅蓝图(blueprint)。实际上,在日常生活中,我们不断为自己的行动策划。例如:如果想请朋友吃饭,我们首先要开列一个菜单,决定买什么东西,还要决定先炒什么菜,等等。这种计划对请客成功与否至关重要。第四段指出,如果你想找份工作,应该取一张纸,简要地描述一下自己。因为,只有当你明确地知道自己的特长(what you have to offer 可直译为:你可以提供的东西)后,才能为自己的工作选择作出理智的决断。第四段与第二段相照应,陈述了全文的中心,从该段第一个词likewise来看,第二段中所举的例子仅用以说明第二、四段说明的道理。[B]意为:说明怎样获得一份好工作。原文强调的是如何为申请工作策划,根据自己的条件得到自己所需的工作。另外,本文并没有谈到工作的"好"与"坏"。[C]意为:工作介绍指导。[D]意为:工作评估原则。

【解析】意为:这使之明确地认识自己。文章最后一段第一句指出,在精心准备出一份自己的能力和愿望的"蓝图"以后(即:在仔细地描述了自己的能力和愿望之后),你就明确了自己能"出卖"的东西(tangible 意为:能触摸到的,具体的),只有在这个时候,你才做好了找工作的准备。另请参考第52题题解。[A]意为:这是取悦于雇主的第一步。[B]意为:这是雇主的要求。[C]意为:这使之明确何时去找工作。

54. [A]

【解析】definite 意为:明确的,具体的;区别于:不清楚的,不定的。参阅第 53 题题解。[B]不对, imaginary 意为:想像的,虚构的。[C]不对, practical 意为:(切合)实际的;区别于:不实际的,理想的。[D]不对,desirable 意为:令人满意的,称心的。可见,从本文的上下文来看,[A]最为确切。

全文翻译

沉默寡言的老人们曾经说: "重要的不是在这个世界上你想要什么,而是你得到了什么。"心理 学教导人们,如果你知道你想要什么,并且想要的又是合适的东西,你就能得到它。

你可以在头脑里勾画出一幅欲望的蓝图,就像你可以设计房屋的蓝图一样。 而我们每个人在日常生活中都在不停地画着这样的欲望蓝图。 比方我们想请朋友吃晚餐,我们就会筹划菜谱、写购物单、决定先煮什么菜等,这样的筹划对于举行任何形式的宴请都是必不可少的。

同样,如果你想找一份工作,那就拿一张纸,写一份简历吧。 为找工作做筹划,从你自己开始,因为只有当你确切知道你可以提供什么服务,你才可能明智地筹划到哪儿去兜售你的服务。

你的简历实际上是对你的职业生涯的简单描述,它包括教育、经验和证明人。 这个描述是很有价值的,在填写标准的申请表格时它可提供参考,在面试时更是起极大的作用。 在与你谈话时,你未来的雇主将根据你的教育、你的经验和你其他的资历来确定雇用你是否值得,因此你必须把你的"商品"和能力以有序而合理连贯的方式陈列出来。

当你为自己的能力和欲望仔细地筹划了一幅蓝图后,你就有实在的东西可以兜售了。 那时你就准备去找工作,先搜集有关你想找的工作的所有信息,对工作和公司的详情进行调查,留心看与听,使用你的判断能力。 每天花一定的时间寻找你想要的工作,请记住:找工作就是你现在的工作。

Passage 2

With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America can now

13:

watch the Corporation's news coverage, as well as listen to it.

And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune in to two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio station. They are brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programs and films for an annual license fee of 83 pounds per household.

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years—yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programs are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain.

The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC—including ordinary listeners and viewers—to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping. The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charter runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organization as it is, or to make changes.

Defenders of the Corporation—of whom there are many—are fond of quoting the American slogan "If it isn't broke, don't fix it." The BBC "ain't broke", they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word "broke", meaning having no money), so why bother to change it?

Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels—TV and Channel 4—were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels—funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions—which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

[A] the problem of new coverage [B] an uncertain prospect
[C]inquiries by the general public [D]shrinkage of audience
56. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is not mentioned as the key
[A]Extension of its TV service to Far East
[B]Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate
[C]Potentials for further international co-operations
[D]Its existence as a broadcasting organization
57. The BBC's "royal charter" (Line 3, Paragraph 4) stands for
[A]the financial support from the royal family
[B]the privileges granted by the Queen
[C]a contract with the Queen
[D]a unique relationship with the royal family
58. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than
[A]the emergence of commercial TV channels
[B] the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government



coverage

1. 復盖氾固;新用报号

Isi2 cover(覆盖)+age(名词后缀)→覆盖范围

[C] the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs
[D] the challenge of new satellite channels

55. The world famous BBC now faces

stretch

sketch v. 速写;略图;梗概

Babies do not want to hear about babies, they like to be told of giants and castles, and that which can stretch and stimulate their little minds. 幼童不愿听关于幼童的故事,他们喜欢给他们讲巨人和城堡,那可以扩张和刺激他们小小的心灵。

slogan

blodesund reg showing as to sal earner in. 标语,口号

看作 s+log+an,s形的圆木(log)上刻着一条(an)标语(slogan)

My slogan is "Four hours for work, four hours for study, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for play."我的口号是"四小时工作,四小时学习,八小时睡眠,八小时游戏"。

nts padru, pour e la regio vez hi l'este vere lina aginetad cambio mabolici

难句分析

① They are brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programmes and films for an annual license fee of £83 per household.

【分析】句子的主干结构是 They are brought... for an annual license fee...,其中谓语部分使用了被动语态。实际结构是 bring 后接双宾语: bring sb. sth.,在这句话中,直接宾语很长,是一系列名词的罗列,前面的名词用逗号连接,最后两个并列成分用 and 连接。重点要注意 they 指代前面提到的listeners and viewers,这里使用了 bring sb. sth.这一结构的被动式: sb. was brought sth.。介词 for 在这里相当于 at the price of。另外 news and current affairs 中的 and 是连接 news 和 current affairs 的,而这个词组作为一个整体与其他的名词 music, education等并列。

【译文】每户每年交83英镑的收视费便可收看体育、喜剧、戏剧、音乐、新闻时事、教育、宗教、议会报道、儿童节目及电影。

②The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programmes are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain. 【分析】句子的结构是 but 连接了两个转折关系的句子。其中 at least for the time being 前后用逗号与句子其他部分分开,是插入语。前一句子的主干结构是 The Corporation will survive as...,后一句子的主干结构是 its role, its size and its programs are now the subject...。 The Corporation 指代前面提到的 BBC=British Broadcast Corporation。注意 as 的用法,这里它用作介词,是"作为……"的意思。publicly-funded 指由公众提供资金的; nation-wide 指全国范围内的。

【译文】至少目前,它仍可以公办广播机构的身份生存下去,但它的作用、规模和节目却成了全英国争论的话题。

③The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC — including ordinary listeners and viewers — to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping.

【分析】这个句子的主干结构是: The debate was launched by the Government,使用了被动语态。后面 which 引导定语从句 which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC... 修饰 government,定语从句中不定式 to say 后面是两个并列的宾语从句,一个由 what 引导,一个由 whether 引导,两部分用 and 连接,副词 even 表示进一步强调。另外两个破折号之间的部分属于插入成分,是用来进一步定义 anyone 的。anyone 后面的 with 介词词组也是用来修饰 anyone 的。重点是要弄清楚后面定语从句,两个宾语从句,还有插入成分之间的层次关系。另外要注意 be worth doing 的用法,这一结构本身就可以表达被动含义,因而 the Corporation was worth keeping 就是"英国广播公司值得被保留"的意思。

【译文】英国政府发起了这场争论,它邀请每一位对 BBC 有看法的人——包括普通的听众和观众——对公司好坏进行评说,甚至可以评说他们是否认为公司值得办下去。

The BBC "ain't broke", they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word

"broke", meaning having no money), so why bother to change it?

【分析】这句话是 so 连接的两个因果关系的句子。they say 是插入语。which 引导定语从句修饰前 面引号中的部分"ain't broke"。注意 which 指代的是前面引号中的部分;而且注意区别 broke 和 broken 在这里的不同意思。why do sth. 这里是个反问句,是不太正式的用法。注意在此处,作者修 正了前面美国俚语"ain't broke"中 broke 一词的用法错误,指出其应该被写为 broken。

【译文】他们说英国广播公司"没有破产",他们的意思是说它没有垮掉(broken 和单词 broke 是有区 别的, broke 的意思是没有钱),那为什么还要自找麻烦去改变它呢?

But it is the arrival of new satellite channels — funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers? subscriptions — which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

【分析】首先这个句子使用了强调结构: it is... which, which 指代前面的 channels。破折号中间部分 的插入成分相当于定语,(which are) funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions 修饰 channels。其中 and 连接两个 partly by。注意 bring about 在句中的含义是"引起,导致,产生"。 【译文】但从长远来看会引起最大变化的是新的卫星频道的出现,它们的部分资金来自广告收入,部 分来自用户收视费。

55. [B]

【解析】意为:前景不定。第三段指出,英国广播公司(BBC)已有70多年的光辉历程,然而,目前其 前景不明(in doubt)。虽然(至少就目前而言)作为一个公办广播机构,广播公司将继续存在下去,但是, 其作用、规模、节目成为目前英国举国上下争论的话题。第四段指出,这场争论是由政府发起的。政府 要求普通听众和观众评论广播公司的优缺点——甚至值不值得把它办下去(was worth keeping)。最后 一段指出,广播公司也的确面临着新的挑战,它只有改变自己才能适应新的形势。本题在文章中没有 准确的对应处,但是从整个文章来看,BBC 公司面临着比较严重的危机,全文也是围绕着他的改革做文 章,而且由文章最后一段可以看出,BBC的前景并不明朗,有相当多的竞争对手在虎视眈眈,因此选择 [B]选项。[A]意为:新闻报道(的范围)问题。文章中只是说 BBC 公司的改革问题,而新闻报道只能顶 多算是其中的一个问题,更何况文章基本没有强调这个问题,因此该选项属于缩小范围类干扰项。[C] 意为:公众的质询。公众并未主动对广播公司的发展前景及状况评头论足,而是政府要求他们这样做 的。由第四段开头可以看出,是政府作出了邀请。[D]意为:观(听)众的减少。这个虽然也是直接原因 之一,但是也犯了以偏概全的毛病,不应该只是强调观众的减少,而是其他的主观上的问题,如契约的 到期之类的问题都是 BBC 要面临的问题。在选择这种问题时,一定要选择覆盖面最广的。 56. [C] 學、學科、學學學、學學學學學

【解析】意为:进一步进行国际合作的潜力。最后一段指出,由于广播领域(broadcasting world)正在 发生变化,英国广播公司也应改变自己,以适应新形势。撤切尔政府制定的广播法要求电视频道进一 步商业化、搞广告竞争并削减开支与劳务。新电视频道的开播将带来长远的巨变。可见,这里并未提 到国际合作问题。能够和这个选项联系得上的就是文章的最后一段了。但是由最后一段可以看出,文 章只是说了希望让 BBC 之类的电视台能够商业化,并未提到国际合作的问题。因此选择[C]项。[A] 意为:将电视广播扩展到远东地区。第一段指出,随着英国广播公司国际电视节目的开播,数百万亚洲 和美洲人不仅可以听到它的广播,还可以观看到它的电视新闻报道(news coverage)。文章最后一段还 提到了卫星频道将会给广播公司带来最大的变化。[B]意为:电视节目成为举国上下谈论的话题。此 选项定位到了原文第三段中的最后一句 but its role, its size and its programmes are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain. 意思是:但它的作用、规模和节目却成了全英国争论的话题。[D]意为:它 作为广播机构的存在。其在原文的位置同[B]选项,就是前一句,已经能表明 BBC 的性质了。另请参阅 第55 颞颞解。

57. [C]

喜研英语 18年 阅读理解真题超精解

【解析】可直译为:与女王签的契约。众所周知,英国是君主立宪国家,国王代表国家。因此,与女王签约就等于说该公司是国家办的广播公司(a publicly-funded broadcasting station),而不是私营的。charter 意为:契约,特许证。原句可译为:质询的原因是:广播公司的皇家契约 1996 年将要到期,因此必须决定广播公司是保持原样还是要改革。这道题有些考查考生对于英国背景的了解,如果你知道BBC 曾经拥有过皇室特权的话,这道题就好做了。而且这道题重在对 charter 的理解。[A]意为:皇族的财政支持。皇族指国王的家庭,与国家是两码事。此选项很有迷惑性,但是由 charter 这个单词不能看出财政方面的东西,如果选了这个选项,就犯了主观主义错误。确实,如果靠推理的话确实应该是有财政支持的,事实上,确实英国政府对 BBC 有大量的财政支持。但是,关键是,文章没有并提到,所以千万不能选。[B]意为:女王准予的一系列特权。这也是个很强的干扰项,如果把 charter 理解成特许之类的意思,那么选这个选项也是可以理解的。但是,请注意,charter 是个名词,且为单数,如果理解成一系列就不对了。所以应该找单数项。charter 只能表示单数。而且是特许证,并不是给予一系列的特权,两者之间是有区别的。[D]意为:与皇族的特殊关系。两者的确是有关系,但是不能体现出特殊这个修饰词出来。女王与BBC 有契约,并不说明女王与BBC 有特殊关系。更何况,原文只是说女王,并没有说皇族。

58. [D]

【解析】意为:新电视频道的挑战。该题提问部分意为:英国广播公司不得不自行调整的最主要原因恰恰是……。文章最后一句指出:从长远的观点来看,新电视频道的开播将无疑会带来最大的变化(注意:本句是强调句)。另请参阅第 56 题题解。[A]意为:商业性电视频道的出现。同样是在最后一段,就是中间那句,提到了商业频道的问题。但是同[D]选项的解释,可以看出这个用语:从长远角度看最大变化因此显然后者要更适合这个问题。[B]意为:政府广播法的实施。政府广播法的实施。也是在最后一段,有这么一句:were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial。但是原因同上面的[A]选项,这不是最佳选项。[C]意为:降低成本和劳务的紧迫性。这个说法也是在最后一段的 competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs 中提到的,但是这只是解决问题的一种方法,而不是真正的原因。[A]、[B]、[C]虽然都提到了,但都不是作为主要原因而提的。

全文翻译

随着 BBC (英国广播公司) 全世界电视节目的开播,亚洲和美洲的数以百万计的人不仅可以听到广播,也能看到它的电视新闻报道了。 当然,英国听众和观众可以收到两个 BBC 电视频道,五个 BBC 全国广播电台和几十个地方电台,每户每年交 83 英镑的收视费便可收看体育、喜剧、戏剧、音乐、新闻时事、教育、宗教、议会报道、儿童节目及电影。

延续七十多年,BBC 可谓历程辉煌,然而现在,BBC 的未来却令人疑虑。 至少目前,它仍可以公办广播机构的身份生存下去,但它的作用、规模和节目却成了全英国争论的话题。

英国政府发起了这场争论,它邀请每一位对 BBC 有看法的人——包括普通的听众和观众——对公司好坏进行评说,甚至可以评说他们是否认为公司值得办下去。 这样做的原因是 BBC 所持的皇家特许证于 1996 年到期,政府必须决定让公司维持原状还是进行变革。

公司的捍卫者——他们中有很多人——喜欢引用美国的广告口号: "如果没坏,就不要修。" 他们说英国广播公司 "没有破产",他们的意思是说它没有垮掉(broken 和单词 broke 是有区别的,broke 的意思是没有钱),那为什么还要自找麻烦去改变它呢?

然而 BBC 将不得不进行变革,因为周围的广播世界正发生变化。 商业电视频道——ITV 和第四频道——应撒切尔政府广播法案的要求进行商业化,彼此竞争广告业务,降低成本,裁减员工。 但从长远来看会引起最大变化的是新的卫星频道的出现,它们的部分资金来自广告收入,部分来自用户收视费。

Passage 3

In the last half of the nineteenth century "capital" and "labor" were enlarging and perfecting their rival organizations on modern lines. Many an old firm was replaced by a limited liability company with a bureaucracy of salaried managers. The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders. It was moreover a step away from individual initiative, towards collectivism and municipal and state-owned business. The railway companies, though still private business managed for the benefit of shareholders, were very unlike old family business. At the same time the great municipalities went into business to supply lighting, trams and other services to the taxpayers.

The growth of the limited liability company and municipal business had important consequences. Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business. All through the nineteenth century, America, Africa, India, Australia and parts of Europe were being developed by British capital, and British shareholders were thus enriched by the world 's movement towards industrialization. Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large "comfortable" classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders' meeting to dictate their orders to the management. On the other hand "shareholding" meant leisure and freedom which was used by many of the later Victorians for the highest purpose of a great civilization.

The "shareholders" as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts or needs of the workmen employed by the company in which he held shares, and his influence on the relations of capital and labor was not good. The paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business now passing away. Indeed the mere size of operations and the numbers of workmen involved rendered such personal relations impossible. Fortunately, however, the increasing power and organization of the trade unions, at least in all skilled trades, enabled the workmen to meet on equal terms the managers of the companies who employed them. The cruel discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other's strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.

59. It's true of the old family firms that _____.

- [A] they were spoiled by the younger generations
- [B] they failed for lack of individual initiative
 - [C] they lacked efficiency compared with modem companies
 - [D] they could supply adequate services to the taxpayers

60. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in

- [A] the separation of capital from management
- [B] the ownership of capital by managers
 - [C] the emergence of capital and labor as two classes
 - [D] the participation of shareholders in municipal business

61. According to the passage, all of the following are true except that

[A] the shareholders were unaware of the needs of the workers

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B the old firm owners had better understanding of their workers

C the limited liability companies were too large to run smoothly

[D] the trade unions seemed to play a positive role

62. The author is most critical of

Alfamily film owners Blandowners

[C]managers [D]shareholders

bureaucracy and and property of the bureaucracy and the bureaucra

Isia bureau+cracy, bureau(署,局,司,处)+cracy(词根"统治")→官僚,官僚主义 bureau+cracy, bureau+cracy, bureau(署,局,司,处)+cracy(词根"统治")→官僚,官僚主义 bureau+cracy, bureau+cracy, bureau(署,局,司,处)+cracy(词根"统治")→官僚,官僚主义 bureau+cracy, bureau+cracy, bureau(署,局,司,处)+cracy(词根"统治")→官僚,官僚主义 bureau+cracy

图画 Bureaucracy is a giant mechanism operated by pygmies. 官僚政治是一种由侏儒操纵的庞大机构。 spoil can has reduce all bearing climers established by high population because v. 损害;溺爱

TEMM 看作 sp+oil, sp 即缩写"专家", oil 石油, "专家溺爱石油"

图面 We drink one another's healths and spoil our own, 我们为彼此的健康干杯而损害自身的健康。

When you "spoil" a child you are practically saying, "I know you aren't capable of being civilized and considerate and contributing and I won't expect it of you. ""宠"孩子的时候, 你实际上是在说: "我知道要你有教养、为人着想和奉献都是做不到的,我也不指望你做到。"_____

collectivism 1 or notation and bad one bag reamont realt no bouter bad one sees o an. 集体主义

[15ic] collect(集合)+iv(e)+ism(后缀,表"主义")→集体主义

mxii municipal(市的;市立的)与 principal(首要的;负责人;本金)—起记; municipality(自治市;市政当 局)←municipal+ity名词后缀。 The second associated and the

圆面 Our principal writers have nearly all been fortunate in escaping regular education. 我们的大作家们 几乎都幸运地躲过了正规教育。(注意例句是 principal 而不是 municipal。)

taxpayer shirter notified by the many transfer of the same of the

ISIE tax(税收)+payer(支付者)→纳税人 and reliand talk another had ad a not talk as a same list

Taxpayer — someone who works for the federal government but doesn't have to take a civil service examination, 纳税人——为联邦政府工作,却不必参加文职雇员考试的人。

detach ... down ally however the merceany power and organization of the trade unions.

Isic de(前缀"离开")+tach(词根"连接")→离开不连接→分开 managed and and an angle of the last o

回相回 attach(v. 缚上;使依附)←at(=to)+tach 是 see and the add to the see and the add to the see and the add to the see and the see an

Every scene, even the commonest, is wonderful, if only one can detach oneself, casting off all memory of use and custom and beholding it as if for the first times. 生活中的每个情景,甚至最普通 的一幕,都是奇妙的——只要一个人能够离开自我,抛弃对习惯的全部记忆,就像第一次一样 观察。

dividend

n. 股息;红利;被除数

patriarchal

svetpus allus statues staupsha ylgons blum voa. 家长的

Isia patri(词根"父")+arch(词根"统治")+al(形容词后缀)→家长的

同間 patriot(爱国者)←patri+ot(后缀,表人)

render

· 使得:提供

图画 Nothing in the world renders a man indispensable save love, 世上唯有爱能够使一个人变得不可 缺少。

The service we render to others is really the rent we pay for our room on this earth. 我们向别人提 供的服务实在是为自己在这个世界上的住所付出的租金。

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