

# 考研英语阅读理解

# 2000篇

考研英语命题研究组 组编

## 200例 难句突破

100例真题难句分类点评 100例典型难句模拟演练  
200篇仿真文章荟萃 200句英汉翻译评析

2005  
最新版

新华出版社

# 考研英语阅读理解

## 2000篇

主 编 马德高 高四霞  
副主编 张 煜 徐 青

200例  
难句突破

100例真题难句分类点评 100例典型难句模拟演练

200篇仿真文章荟萃 200句英汉翻译评析

2005  
最新版

新 华 出 版 社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

考研英语阅读理解 200 篇/马德高,高四霞主编. —北京:新华出版社,2003.12

ISBN 7-5011-6513-0

I. 考... II. ①马... ②高... 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(2003)第 118833 号

**考研英语阅读理解 200 篇**

马德高 高四霞 主编

\*

新华出版社出版发行

(北京市石景山区京源路 8 号 邮编:100043)

新华书店经销

肥城新华印刷有限公司印刷

\*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 32.375 印张 750 千字

2004 年 2 月第 1 版 2004 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5011-6513-0/G·2368 定价:38.00 元

考研,英语难。2004年,考研英语科目全国及格率为30%左右,今后将基本保持这个水平。每年多少考生因英语单科受限而含泪折戟。

考研英语,阅读难。阅读理解50分,在一张试卷上独占半壁江山,任何考生都不敢等闲视之。

阅读难,难在以下三点——

※ 文章含有大量的长难句,这已成为考研英语阅读的一大特点。

考研英语阅读文章句子长度是有规定的,四、六级考试有的句子只有半行,而考研阅读最长的一句话有57个单词,4行半,每年平均超过40个单词的句子在4个以上。

※ 文后题目出的精深,必须完全理解文章才能选出正确答案。

考研英语阅读题目没有四、六级考试中那么直观,必须透彻理解文章、理清文章脉络才可以正确选择。

※ 英译汉部分要求结合上下文,对划线句子准确理解、准确翻译,不仅涉及对文章的理解、指代关系的掌握,以及词汇在具体语境中确切意义的领会,更有两种语言准确互译、顺畅表达的要求。

基于考研英语阅读这样的特点,在考研英语复习准备阶段,考生必须着眼于切实提高阅读技能上,踏踏实实从精读开始,透彻分解、领会长难句,清晰梳理篇章主旨、行文逻辑,一步一步有所提高,而不是单纯为做题而做题,一次次简单重复着“自己测试自己”、而不是提高自己,或者一心寻求解题技巧,置根本的阅读技能的提高于不顾,舍本逐末,事倍功半。

为了给考生提供这样的阅读材料,使考生通过训练,切实把握长难句理解、翻译要领,提高阅读解题技能,我们组织编写了这本《考研英语阅读理解200篇》。

本书特点——

※ 本书的200篇文章均由名校教师从平日积累的教学材料中精挑细选出来的,针对性强,涵盖面广,贴近近考研真题,利于考生熟悉试题模式,稳定应试状态。

※ 题目设计难易结合,使学生在做题过程中循序渐进提高自己的阅读能力和应试能力。

※ 本书对文中疑难词句加以点拨,授予学生攻克阅读难关的关键方法。

※ 阅读精点乃画龙点睛之笔帮助考生理清文章脉络,答案解析真正从考生角度出发,把握解题思路,培养正确的解题思维和反应状态。文章长难句含量合理,对长难句有详细的分析、讲解,对于英译汉部分的句子,还有更为详尽的中文翻译及语言点的点拨,对于考生突破长难句理解、英译汉准确表达有很大帮助。

※ 难句突破200例部分,从100余例真题难句分类讲解到100余例难句汇集点拨,真正引导学生突破难句关。

本书适合刚开始着手准备考研时购买,可以贯穿运用于整个考研复习过程中。不同的复习时期对本书的应用应有所区别。

### 如何利用本书——

※ 考研复习的前五个月,提高阅读基本功阶段:此阶段不要以做题为目的,选择本书中篇幅较长的文章阅读,阅读时应尽量不要看注解,坚持精读,在完全理解的基础上去做题,减少出错率,体会一下清晰理解、清晰解题的感觉,培养良好的阅读习惯和阅读状态。要把文章进行全面的消化。一般来说,每篇文章能够掌握四个层次的问题,这篇文章就可以读的非常清楚了。第一个是词汇,能不能保证这篇文章中的每个词汇都正确认知。第二是指代关系,能不能看出其中的每个代词,都是指代上下文中的什么成分,因为指代关系在上下文中是非常重要的。第三是拆长句、难句,很多考生看到这样的句子可能就晕了,不知道怎样读,能不能把这篇文章中的全部长难句摘出来,并结合文后的长难句解析、翻译进行分析。最后就是作者的逻辑论证过程,看完这篇文章之后,作者是怎样写这篇文章的,怎样展开自己的观点并论述证明的。如果把这四个方面的问题解决掉,这样的工作也不用做很多,如果能够保证自己做50篇文章,自己的阅读理解就能够有一个很大的飞跃了。如果本书文章全这样做下来,相信再做阅读,您会有一览众山小的感觉。

※ 考研复习的后两个月,强化应试能力阶段:此阶段应当提高阅读速度,学会略读法。首先您要解决自己在做题中的问题,哪个题做对了,哪个题做错了,结合答案解析、结合句子语言点,返回原文进行分析,自己这道题错了,为什么错了,当时是怎样想的,为什么没有选出正确的答案、没有译出要求的语言点。给自己在脑子里有一个强化信息,刚才的思路错了,现在要根据正确的思路把正确的答案选择出来。

欢迎广大读者提出宝贵的意见。来信必复,并表示衷心的感谢!

来信请寄:(250014)济南市历山路138号凯旋商务中心五楼F区星火记忆研究所

来电请拨:(0531)2947458

网 址:www.sparkenglish.com

电子信箱:service@sparkenglish.com



## 考研英语 200 篇

UNIT 1 .....	1	UNIT 21 .....	210
UNIT 2 .....	12	UNIT 22 .....	220
UNIT 3 .....	22	UNIT 23 .....	230
UNIT 4 .....	34	UNIT 24 .....	241
UNIT 5 .....	44	UNIT 25 .....	252
UNIT 6 .....	54	UNIT 26 .....	262
UNIT 7 .....	66	UNIT 27 .....	271
UNIT 8 .....	77	UNIT 28 .....	282
UNIT 9 .....	87	UNIT 29 .....	293
UNIT 10 .....	97	UNIT 30 .....	302
UNIT 11 .....	106	UNIT 31 .....	312
UNIT 12 .....	116	UNIT 32 .....	322
UNIT 13 .....	126	UNIT 33 .....	332
UNIT 14 .....	136	UNIT 34 .....	343
UNIT 15 .....	147	UNIT 35 .....	353
UNIT 16 .....	157	UNIT 36 .....	363
UNIT 17 .....	167	UNIT 37 .....	373
UNIT 18 .....	178	UNIT 38 .....	384
UNIT 19 .....	189	UNIT 39 .....	394
UNIT 20 .....	200	UNIT 40 .....	404

## 难句突破 200 例

概述 .....	415
----------	-----

### 真题难句 100

定语从句 .....	418
名词从句 .....	427
状语从句 .....	434
并列句 .....	440
分词做状语和定语 .....	453
分割结构 .....	457
其他句型 .....	462

难句汇集 100 .....	467
----------------	-----

## 考研英语阅读200篇 Unit 1

### Text 1

From the health point of view we are living in a marvellous age. We are immunized from birth against many of the most dangerous diseases. A large number of once fatal illnesses can now be cured by modern drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most stubborn remaining diseases. The expectation of life has increased enormously. But though the possibility of living a long and happy life is greater than ever before, every day we witness the incredible slaughter of men, women and children on the roads. Man versus the motor-car! It is a never-ending battle which man is losing. Thousands of people the world over are killed or horribly killed each year and we are quietly sitting back and letting it happen.

It has been rightly said that when a man is sitting behind a steering wheel, his car becomes the extension of his personality. There is no doubt that the motor-car often brings out a man's very worst qualities. People who are normally quiet and pleasant may become unrecognizable when they are behind a steering-wheel. They swear, they are ill-mannered and aggressive, wilful<sup>①</sup> as two-year-olds and utterly selfish. All their hidden frustrations, disappointments and jealousies seem to be brought to the surface by the act of driving.

The surprising thing is that society smiles so benignly<sup>②</sup> on the motorist and seems to condone<sup>③</sup> his behaviour. Everything is done for his convenience. Cities are allowed to become almost uninhabitable because of heavy traffic; towns are made ugly by huge car parks; the countryside is desecrated<sup>④</sup> by road networks; and the mass annual slaughter becomes nothing more than a statistic, to be conveniently forgotten.

It is high time a world code<sup>⑤</sup> were created to reduce this senseless waste of human life. With regard to driving, the laws of some countries are notoriously lax and even the strictest are not strict enough. A code which was universally accepted could only have a dramatically beneficial effect on the accident rate. Here are a few examples of some of the things that might be done. The driving test should be standardised and made far more difficult than it is; all the drivers should be made to take a test every three years or so; the age at which young people are allowed to drive any vehicle should be raised to at least 21; all vehicles should be put through stringent annual tests for safety. Even the

- ① wilful *adj.* 任性的, 固执的
- ② benignly *adv.* 善良地, 宽厚地
- ③ condone *v.* 宽恕, 宽容
- ④ desecrate *v.* 亵渎; 轻蔑地对待
- ⑤ code *n.* 法规; 准则, 规范



smallest amount of alcohol in the blood can impair a person's driving ability. Present drinking and driving laws (where they exist) should be made much stricter. Maximum and minimum speed limits should be imposed on all roads. Governments should lay down safety specifications for manufacturers, as has been done in the USA. All advertising stressing power and performance should be banned. These measures may sound inordinately<sup>①</sup> harsh. But surely nothing should be considered as too severe if it results in reducing the annual toll<sup>②</sup> of human life. After all, the world is for human beings, not motor-cars.

1. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] traffic accidents are mainly caused by motorists
- [B] thousands of people the world over are killed each year
- [C] the laws of some countries about driving are too lax
- [D] only stricter traffic laws can prevent accidents

2. What does the author think of society toward motorists?

- [A] Society smiles on the motorists.
- [B] Huge car parks are built in the cities and towns.
- [C] Victims of accidents are nothing.
- [D] Society condones their rude driving.

3. Why does the author say "his car becomes the extension of his personality"?

- [A] Driving can show his real self.
- [B] Driving can show the other part of his personality.
- [C] Driving can bring out his character.
- [D] His car embodies his temper.

4. Which of the followings is NOT mentioned as a way against traffic accidents?

- [A] Build more highways.
- [B] Stricter driving tests.
- [C] Test drivers every three years.
- [D] Raise age limit and lay down safety specifications.

5. The attitude of the author is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] ironical
- [B] critical
- [C] appealing
- [D] militant

## Text 2

Educators are seriously concerned about the high rate of dropouts among the doctor of philosophy candidates and the consequent loss of talent to a nation in need of Ph. D. s. Some have placed the dropouts loss as high as 50 percent. The extent of the loss was, however, largely a matter of expert guessing. Last week a well-rounded study was published. It was based on 22 000 questionnaires sent to former graduate students who were enrolled in 24 universities and it seemed to show many

① inordinately *adv.* 无节制地, 过度地

② toll *n.* (事故等的) 伤亡人数

# Reading Comprehension Unit 1

past fears to be groundless. ]<sup>①</sup>

(The dropouts rate was found to be 31 per cent, and in most cases the dropouts, while not completing the Ph. D. requirement, went on to productive work. They are not only doing well financially, but, according to the report, are not far below the income levels of those who went on to complete their doctorates.)

Discussing the study last week, Dr. Tucker said the project was initiated<sup>②</sup> “because of the concern frequently expressed by graduate faculties and administrators that some of the individuals who dropped out of Ph. D. programs were capable of completing the requirement for the degree. Attrition<sup>③</sup> at the Ph. D. level is also thought to be a waste of precious faculty time and a drain<sup>④</sup> on university resources already being used to capacity. Some people expressed the opinion that the shortage of highly trained specialists and college teachers could be reduced by persuading the dropouts to return to graduate schools to complete the Ph. D.”

“The results of our research,” Dr. Tucker concluded, “did not support these opinions.”

1. Lack of motivation was the principal reason for dropping out.
2. Most dropouts went as far in their doctoral program as was consistent with their levels of ability or their specialties.
3. Most dropouts are now engaged in work consistent with their education and motivation.

Nearly 75 per cent of the dropouts said there was no academic reason for their decision, but those who mentioned academic reason cited failure to pass the qualifying examination, uncompleted research and failure to pass language exams. Among the single most important personal reasons identified by dropouts for noncompletion of their Ph. D. program, lack of finances was marked by 19 per cent.

As an indication of how well the dropouts were doing, a chart showed 2% in humanities were receiving \$ 20 000 and more annually while none of the Ph. D. 's with that background reached this figure. The Ph. D. 's shone<sup>⑤</sup> in the \$ 7 500 to \$ 15 000 bracket<sup>⑥</sup> with 78% at that level against 50% for the dropouts. This may also be an indication of the fact that top salaries in the academic fields, where Ph. D. 's tend to rise to the highest salaries, are still lagging behind other fields.

As to the possibility of getting dropouts back on campus, the outlook was glum<sup>⑦</sup>. The main condition which would have to prevail<sup>⑧</sup> for at least 25% of the dropouts who might consider returning to graduate school would be to guarantee that they would retain their present level of income and in some cases their present jobs. }

6. The author states that many educators feel that A 13

① 句意：这项研究是在对 24 所大学招收的以前的博士研究生进行的调查问卷的基础上展开的，研究看起来表明人们过去的许多担忧是没有道理的。本句中 sent to 为过去分词短语作定语修饰 questionnaires, who 引导定语从句，其先行词为 graduate students。

② initiate v. 创始，发起，开始实施

③ attrition n. 人员缩减

④ drain n. 耗竭，消耗

⑤ shine v. 干得出色，表现出众

⑥ bracket n. (年龄、收入等的)阶段，档次

⑦ glum adj. 郁闷的，死气沉沉的

⑧ prevail v. 成功，奏效

- [A] steps should be taken to get the dropouts back to campus  
 [B] the dropouts should return to a lower quality school to continue their study  
 [C] the Ph. D. holder is generally a better adjusted person than the dropout  
 [D] the high dropout rate is largely attributable to the lack of stimulation on the part of faculty members
7. **Research has shown that** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] Dropouts are substantially below Ph. D. 's in financial attainment  
 [B] the incentive factor is a minor one in regard to pursuing Ph. D. studies B  
 [C] the Ph. D. candidate is likely to change his field of specialization if he drops out  
 [D] about one-third of those who start Ph. D. work do not complete the work to earn the degree
8. **Meeting foreign language requirements for the Ph. D.** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] is the most frequent reason for dropping out  
 [B] is more difficult for the science candidate than for the humanities candidate  
 [C] is an essential part of many Ph. D. programs  
 [D] does not vary in difficulty among universities
9. **After reading the article, one would refrain from concluding that** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] optimism reigns in regard to getting Ph. D. dropouts to return to their pursuit of the degree  
 [B] a Ph. D. dropout, by and large, does not have what it takes to learn the degree  
 [C] colleges and universities employ a substantial number of Ph. D. dropouts  
 [D] Ph. D. 's are not earning what they deserve in nonacademic positions
10. **It can be inferred that the high rate of dropouts lies in** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] salary for Ph. D too low  
 [B] academic requirement too high  
 [C] salary for dropouts too high  
 [D] 1 000 positions

## Text 3

What would happen if consumers decided to simplify their lives and spend less on material goods and services? [This question is taking on a certain urgency as rates of economic growth continue to decelerate throughout the industrialized world, and as millions of consumers appear to be option for more frugal lifestyles, the Stanford Research Institute, which has done some of the most extensive work on the *frugality phenomenon*, estimates that nearly five million American adults are pursuing lives of "voluntary simplicity", and double that number "adhere to and act on some but not all" of its basic tenets.]<sup>①</sup>

The frugality phenomenon first achieved prominence as a middle-class rejection of high-consumption lifestyle in the industrialized world during the '50s and '60s. In the Silent Revolution, Ronald Inglehart of the University of Michigan's Institute of Social Research examined this experience in

① 句意：当整个工业化世界的经济发展速度持续衰退的时候，这个问题的出现就有了一定的迫切性，而当数百万的消费者想要选择更节俭的生活之时，已对节俭现象进行过最广泛调查的斯坦福研究所估计几乎五百万美国成人自愿追求俭朴生活，一千万美国人坚持并依照俭朴生活的一些最基本准则行事。本句中的 decelerate 为 accelerate 的反义词，意为“使减速，降低…的速度。”

# Reading Comprehension Unit 1

the United States and 10 Western European nations. He concluded that a change has taken place “from an overwhelming emphasis on material well-being and physical security toward greater emphasis on the quality of life,” that is, “a shift from materialism to post-materialism.”

Inglehart calls the '60s the “fat years”. Among their more visible trappings<sup>①</sup> were the ragged blue jeans favored by the affluent young. Most of the retreat from materialism, however, was less visible. Comfortably fixed Americans were going without, making things last longer, sharing things with others, learning to do things for themselves and so on. But while economically significant, it was hardly discernible<sup>②</sup> in a US Gross National Product climbing vigorously toward the \$2 thousand billion mark.

Yet as the frugality phenomenon matured—growing out of the soaring '80s and into the somber '90s—it seemed to undergo a fundamental transformation. American consumers continued to lose faith in materialism and were being joined by new converts who were embracing frugality because of the darkening economic skies they saw ahead. Resource scarcities, soaring energy prices, persistent inflation, high-level unemployment, balance-of-trade<sup>③</sup> deficits<sup>④</sup>, the declining value of the US dollar on foreign exchange markets forced consumers to look to their own resources. The one device which seemed most promising, the one over which they had the most control, was frugality — learning to live with less in a world where a penny saved was still a penny earned.

11. It can be inferred that the “frugality phenomenon” is one in which \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ [A] consumers give up the pursuit for luxuries
- ☐ [B] the rates of economic growth begin to decline
- ☐ [C] people stick to some basic principles and act on them
- ☐ [D] young people develop a detestation for the Industrial Revolution

12. According to Inglehart the frugality phenomenon \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ [A] began to be noticed in the industrialized world during the '50s and '60s
- ☐ [B] was an old phenomenon in the disguise of a new cloak
- ☒ [C] indicated a turn of people's attention to the quality of life
- ☐ [D] was less visible because people didn't want to be accused of resisting the tradition

13. A fundamental change in the trend towards frugality in the '80s was mainly attributable to \_\_\_\_\_ factors.

- ☐ [A] cultural
- ☐ [B] medical
- ☐ [C] political
- ☒ [D] economic

14. According to the passage, going frugal is actually people's attempt to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ [A] find new value in the more primitive lifestyle
- ☒ [B] fight against economic recession
- ☐ [C] come to terms with the present world
- ☐ [D] take their destiny in their own hands

15. The author uses the word “convert” to mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ [A] a person who has been persuaded to accept a particular belief

① trappings *n.* 服饰; (外表的) 装饰品  
② discernible *adj.* 看得清的, 辨别得出的  
③ balance-of-trade *adj.* 贸易差额, 贸易状况  
④ deficit *n.* 赤字

- [B] a person who believed in a religion  
 [C] a person who changed his/her mind  
 [D] a person who accepted one kind of political principle

## Text 4

We are rapidly moving toward a distributed work force that uses electronic technology to link workers and functions at scattered sites. This change is rapidly altering the nature of work, from the sales representative whose company database allows her to give customers immediate information on new product features, to the shipping employee who can monitor goods in real time.

『The growth of the virtual organization will be fueled by three factors』<sup>①</sup>:

- The rapid evolution of electronic technologies, which are facilitating the digital, wireless transfer of video, audio, and text information.
- The rapid spread of computer networks, in which the United States now maintains a strong global advantage over many other countries, including Japan.
- The growth of telecommuting, which will enable companies to provide faster response to customers, reduce facility expenses, and help workers meet their child-and elder-care responsibilities.

One implication of this trend is that people will need to develop specialized communication and planning skills to succeed in the virtual-work environment. Traditionally, managers who lacked communication and planning skills often compensated for these skills through interactive face-to-face discussions, requiring team members to come back to them again and again to clarify performance goals or decision-making authority. To capitalize on<sup>②</sup> the flexibility and speed that are possible through distributed, networked teams, managers and team members will have to form clear, upfront agreements regarding: (a) performance expectations; (b) the team's priorities; (c) how communications are to be carried out among members; and (d) the degree of resource support for telecommuters (e. g., dedicated<sup>③</sup> business lines intalled in the home or home-based printers).

Another challenge will be information overload—the kind that occurs when a worker finds 60 e-mail messages waiting. Some people are already finding ways to counter this through the use of “bozo filters”<sup>④</sup>—software programs that automatically screen out the messages of certain e-mail-senders.

To prevent information overload, communication skills will need to be geared for the virtual organization. An example is the ability to communicate electronically without the subtle, nonverbal cues that we get in face-to-face communications. 『When these cues are suddenly absent, as they are in e-mail correspondence, the result can be a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of messages that seem extremely blunt or antagonistic.』<sup>⑤</sup>

① 句中 virtual 为“虚拟”之意, fuel 为“为…加燃料”。句意:这种虚拟机构的发展仰赖于三个因素。

② capitalize on: 利用

③ dedicated adj. (计算机)专用的

④ bozo filters: 一种微软程序, 可以自动拒收某些发送者的邮件

⑤ 句意: 当这些提示信息突然消失, 正如通过 e-mail 通讯联系一样, 其结果是表达之信息显得非常唐突, 甚至是对抗性的, 因此会造成误解。

# Reading Comprehension Unit 1

16. The author suggest \_\_\_\_\_ way(s) to prevent information overload.  
[A] none [B] one [C] ☒ two [D] three
17. Why does the work force called "distributed" in the 1st sentence? ☒  
[A] ☒ Because they use distributed networks.  
[B] Because they will have to do work of all kinds.  
[C] Because they can work at scattered places.  
[D] Because the nature of work has been changed.
18. The author implies that "bozo filters" will \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] ☒ require the user to edit a list of e-mail senders whose e-mail will be screened out  
[B] refuse to accept e-mail from anyone when it is on  
[C] help you improve your communication skills  
[D] delete e-mail letters from certain e-mail senders
19. Which one of the following is NOT true?  
[A] The new nature of work requires an employee to monitor goods all the time.  
[B] Due to the absence of the subtle, nonverbal cues, the result of e-mail correspondence can be misunderstanding.  
[C] ☒ The growth of virtual organization has made work much busier than ever, which makes workers have less time to take care of their children.  
[D] Virtual Organization still have shortcomings compared to traditional organization form of work.
20. What is this passage mainly about?  
[A] How to cooperate with other members of the company.  
[B] A new trend in the nature of work.  
[C] ☒ The use of electronic technology in company's operation and some countermeasures to its shortcomings.  
[D] How to prevent information overload on the computer.

## Translation

Aesthetics is broader in scope than the philosophy of art, which comprises one of its branches. It deals not only with the nature and value of the arts but also with those responses to natural objects that find expression in the language of the beautiful and the ugly. 21) A problem is encountered at the outset, however, for terms such as beautiful and ugly seem too vague in their application and too subjective in their meaning to divide the world successfully into those things that do, and those that do not, exemplify them. Almost anything might be seen as beautiful by someone or from some point of view; and different people apply the word to quite disparate objects for reasons that often seem to have little or nothing in common. It may be that there is some single underlying belief that motivates all of their judgments. 22) It may also be, however, that the term beautiful has no sense except as the expression of an attitude, which is in turn attached by different people to quite different states of affairs.

23) Moreover, in spite of the emphasis laid by philosophers on the terms beautiful and ugly, it



is far from evident that they are the most important or most useful either in the discussion and criticism of art or in the description of that which appeals to us in nature. To convey what is significant in a poem we might use such terms as ironical, moving, expressive, balanced, and harmonious. Likewise, in describing a favorite stretch of countryside, we may find more use for peaceful, soft, atmospheric, harsh, and evocative, than for beautiful. 24) The least that should be said is that beautiful belongs to a class of terms from which it has been chosen as much for convenience' sake as for any sense that it captures what is distinctive of the class.

At the same time, there seems to be no clear way of delimiting the class in question—not at least in advance of theory. 25) Aesthetics must therefore cast its net more widely than the study either of beauty or of other aesthetic concepts if it is to discover the principles whereby it is to be defined. We are at once returned, therefore, to the vexing question of our subject matter: What should a philosopher study in order to understand such ideas as beauty and taste?



## Text 1



本文为议论文。主要用对比、因果手法论述交通事故率上升的原因及其应采取的相应对策。第一段第六句(But...)点出本文要讨论的主旨:人的寿命大大提高,生活得更幸福,但是每天都会有许多成人及儿童死于交通事故。第二、三段分析了交通事故率上升的原因。第四段呼吁各国制定严格的交通法规及应采取的一些具体措施。作者

最后的结论是:世界是人类的,而不是汽车的。

1. [D] 主旨题。只有更严格的交通法规才能制止交通事故。这在最后一段的结论中体现得最清楚。前面几段只是讲造成事故的种种原因。其目的就是:“是制定世界交通法规以减少无谓的生命浪费的时候了。对于开车,有些国家的法律太松弛,甚至最严格的国家也不够严格。世界公认的法律只可能对交通事故率起大大降低的作用(有非常好的效果)。”这里列出几件要干的事:“驾驶测试应当标准化,比现在的要严格;所有司机每三年考核一次;年轻人驾车的允许年龄应提高到 21 岁;全部机动车每年都应经过严格的安全测试(测定其安全性)…”这些步骤可能听起来异常严厉,可是,如果其结果是减少每年死伤人数的话,就不存在什么太严格的事了。”[A] 主要是机动车司机造成的交通事故。[B] 全世界每年有几千人死亡。[C] 有些国家的交通法规太松弛。这三个答案都是文中谈到的某一点,不能作为主旨。
2. [D] 观点题。社会宽容这种野蛮开车行径。答案就在第三段:“令人惊讶的是社会对司机宽厚地笑笑,似乎宽容了他们的行为。一切都为他们的方便。人们允许城市由于交通拥挤而几乎不能居住,大型停车场把城镇‘弄得’丑陋不堪,公路网玷污了乡村,每年大量的杀伤仅仅成为统计数字,然后被轻易地忘记。”
3. [A] 推断题。“他的车就是他个性的外延”这句话体现了[D]的内容:“开车表现他真正的自我,真实的个性”。第二段讲得很清楚:“这么说完全正确:当一个人坐在方向盘后,他的车就成

为他个性的外延。毫无疑问,汽车常常表现了人之最坏的品质。平常很安详愉快的人一坐在方向盘后可能就变得难以认识。他们咒骂、行为差劲、好斗、固执、任性得就像两岁的孩子。他们所有隐藏的失落、失望和忌妒感,似乎都在开车中暴露出来”。

[B] 表现他个性的另一面。[C]表现了他的性格。[D]他的车体现了他的脾气秉性。只是表现自我中心的某个事实。

4. [A] 细节题。[B] 更难的测试。[C]每三年对司机进行一次考察。[D]提高年龄段和制定安全条例。都在第四段中提到。只有建更多的高速公路,没有提。
5. [B] 态度题。批评的态度。文章第二、三段指出了造成交通事故的原因,呼吁各国制定严格的交通法规,批评现有的交通法规松弛不严格,最后指出世界是人类的,不是汽车的等等,都说明作者对上述种种持批评的态度。

## Text 2



本文为议论文。文章开头指出近年来很高的博士生辍学率让教育工作者忧心忡忡,他们担心这将导致国家高级人才的缺乏。然而上周公布的一项研究表明人们过去的种种忧虑似乎是毫无理由的。第二段至第六段则对这一研究成果进行详细论述,指出:那些辍学生中的绝大多数从事创造性的工作,得到的收入也不比获得学位后可能拿到的少,研究结果与人们通常的看法并不一致等等。文章最后一段指出,要想使这些学生重新回到校园,其前景并不光明,除非能够保证他们当前的收入水平,甚至是保证他们当前的工作。

6. [A] 细节题。许多教育工作者感到应采取步骤让博士生辍学者回校学习。从第三段最后一句话得知,“有些人认为高级专家和大学教师短缺现象,可以通过劝说辍学者返回校园完成博士学业来减少。”故选[A]。其他三项文中没有提及。
7. [D] 细节题。第二段第一句“The dropouts rate was found to be 31 percent, and in most cases the dropouts, while not completing the Ph. D. requirement, went on to productive work.”[D]项与其最接近。[A]项“辍学者的经济收入比博士生低许多”与原文不符。[B]、[C]两项不是调查结果。
8. [C] 推断题。博士生应达到外语要求的水平是许多博士生课程的一个基本组成部分,这在第四段有所表示,“约75%的退学者说,他们决定退学并不是出于学术的原因,而由于学术原因退学的人则说其辍学原因是:难以通过资格考试,难以完成研究,通不过外语考试。”从这里看出外语是博士生课程的基本组成部分。其他几项与原文不符。
9. [A] 综合推断题。文章第三段末:“我们研究的结果并不支持这些意见(包括返回校园之意见):(1)缺乏动力是退学的主要原因。(2)大多数退学者在博士课程上已经达到和他们的能力、专业水平一致的水平。(3)大多数退学者现在从事的工作和他们所受的教育及动机相一致。”最后一段还指出:“至于返回校园的可能性,前景不乐观。至少有25%的退学学生可能考虑重返研究生院就读,条件是保证他们现有的收入水平,甚至还要保留他们目前的工作。”由此,读完这篇文章,人们不会得出[A]项结论。[B]、[C]两项文中没有提到,[D]项与原文不符。
10. [A] 推断题。文章倒数第二段指出了这一原因。[B]项“学术要求太高”,这只是某些因学术原因辍学者之强调点;[C]项“辍学者工资太高”,不是太高而是有一部分高于博士生;[D]“职位低”,文中没有提及。

## Text 3



本文为议论文。主要介绍了美国人所追求的节俭现象。文章第一段指出,有五百万美国人自愿追求俭朴的生活方式。作者在第二、三段回顾 50 和 60 年代人们的俭朴生活及其原因。第四段指出 80 年代和 90 年代的节俭现象及其原因。

11. [A] 推断题。文章第一段第三行说数百万的消费者选择了更节俭的生活,第五行又说有五百万的美国人自愿追求俭朴的生活方式,由此可见,节俭现象(frugality phenomenon)就是指消费者放弃追求奢侈的生活,[A]为正确答案。
12. [C] 细节题。见第二段末“He concluded that a change has taken place from... toward greater emphasis on the quality of life,...”选项中[C]意与此吻合。
13. [D] 细节题。文章第四段中说美国消费者信奉节俭的人群不断增多,是因为他们所看到的经济天空是黑暗的,比如资源缺乏,能源价格飞涨,持续的通货膨胀等等。由此可见,80 年代人们崇尚节俭是由经济因素所驱使,[D]为正确答案。
14. [D] 推断题。文章结尾说,在经济问题严重的情况下,对于普通人来说,自己最能控制的一个手段,就是厉行节俭。这说明他们选择节俭是想自己掌握自己的命运。
15. [A] 词汇题。Convert 是指 a person converted to a different religion or to different principles,选项[A]与此意相近,故为正确答案。

## Text 4



本文为议论文。文章首段先讲新型劳动分配方式:通过电子技术将分散在各地的工人和工作联系起来。接着讲它的运行需要电子技术、网络及电信发展的支持。最后三段讲它会对传统方式带来两大冲击:一是人们需要专业化的交流和计划技巧;二是信息的超载,而如何避免信息超载又能顺利交流给我们的电子技术又是一个挑战。

16. [C] 细节题。文章最后两段介绍两种方法:“bozo filters”和“communication skills”,“some people are already finding ways to counter this through the use of bozo filters”,“To prevent information overload, communication skills need to be geared for the virtual organization”故选[C]。
17. [C] 推断题。第一段第一句指出“distributed work force”的含义即使用电子技术来连接分散在各处的工人和工作职责,由此可知[C]正确。
18. [A] 推断题。仔细推敲原文中“software programs, that automatically screen out the message of certain e-mail-senders”可见这是种自动拒收某些发件人邮件的软件,但是用户首先要自己设定拒收邮件发送者的名单,不然该软件将失去意义。“screen out”含义是“过滤掉;拒收”而非“delete”删除。而文中 bozo filter 即指自动过滤,筛除某些邮件的“傻瓜过滤器”。
19. [C] 细节题。[C]项描述的与原文中推动其发展的第三个因素表达不符,正好相反,故选[C]。
20. [C] 主旨题。[A]“怎样与公司同事合作”是对文章的误解。[B]“工作性质的发展新方向”和[D]“怎样防止信息超载”都不能全面概括文章,只有[C]“在公司运行中使用电子技术及一些应付其弱点的措施”能代表本文主旨。