

新东方学校考研英语培训教材

考研英语

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周 雷 编著

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责任编辑: 敏 子 雷玉清

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前言

在研究生入学英语考试中,阅读这部分众多考生在复习时虽耗时耗力,备受折磨,但在考试中却常常成绩欠佳,败走麦城。据教育部考试中心的数据,2000年参加考试考生阅读部分的平均分仅 22.54 分,换言之,大多数考生只能答对一半甚至更少的阅读题目。如果考虑一下阅读在考试中占 40% 比重这一事实,那我们怎么强调阅读的重要性都不为过,因此,考研英语,成败在于阅读。

绝大多数奋战在考研征程上的莘莘学子显然也意识到了这一点。大量练习阅读理解,读各种晦涩难懂的文章,做各种刁钻古怪的模拟题,已经成为奋斗历程中的痛苦折磨,大多数同学已经或深或浅地陷入了题海之中。但问题是:题海战术真的会那么有效吗?

不可否认,加大阅读量,并适当地做一些模拟题是有必要的。但是,目前绝大多数同学的情况是泛读的太多,精读的太少;在规定时间内草草看过(scan)的太多,认认真真细读(close reading)的太少;抓大意,不求甚解的太多,透彻分析语言点和句子结构的太少。导致的结果是,即便有的语言点和结构已看过 N 次,在 $N+1$ 次看到它时还是看不懂。在阅读中不求甚解,不静下心来做一些精读,最终就使做模拟题变为一种自我安慰、自欺欺人的手段:“我的阅读还不错,瞧,今天又做了一套题,分数还可以嘛。”这样一种复习阅读的方式最终的结果就是从开始复习考研英语到最后应考,能做对的题目数量没有什么差别,即便有差别,也是模拟题本身难度差异导致的,而自己阅读水平没有任何实质性的提高。在这里,我希望每个同学每天都问自己这样一个问题:“今天我的阅读水平长进了吗?”

要真正长进阅读水平,一定要解决三个方面的问题:词汇量、句子结构、指代关系。有了一定的词汇量,我们才不会被句子中成堆的生词吓倒,而剖析句子结构与识别指代关系的能力会帮助我们各个单词、短语、子句组织成一个能传递意义的整体。而在这三方面,除了拿一本词汇书或考试大纲机械地背单词之外,能够重视其他两点的同学少之又少。

编著本书最主要的目的,就是把历年真题变成一个精读(close reading)的范本给大家。在浩如烟海的考研复习资料中,历年真题最具权威性,最能反映今后考试的出题思路,考生应当予以最大的关注。

本书最大的特点,就是围绕真题展开词汇和句法的学习,在这一过程中大幅提升考生在词汇量、句子结构和指代关系三方面的能力,最终能够达到举一反三、触类旁通的效果,从而全面提高阅读水平及应试能力。

本书每个单元分为两部分:

一、当年阅读真题。考生可以先在规定时间内将其完成,以训练自己的应试能力。

二、解释部分。这一部分包含有三项内容:

1. 文章内容的分类概括,其目的主要是让考生了解文章的基本思路,同时在以后的反复阅读中也能将内容题材类似的文章进行归类分析比较。
2. 文章中出现的语言点的详解。据编者粗略统计,其中已包括了考研大纲中超过30%的单词,如果剔除大纲中如 it, can, make 之类没有任何难度的词汇,已讲解了大纲中难词的大半。因为这些单词不仅给出了大纲中的意思,还有其他诸如构词方法、联想记忆、经典例句、扩充含义等手段来记忆,所以通过这一部分,考生将不仅对单词纲内之意烂熟于胸,更能提升将单词置于句中精确理解其含义的能力。
3. 难句详解。编者从文中摘出在句法结构和表达内容上都颇具难度的句子,剖析其结构,讲解其重点,最后再给出翻译。这一部分应该不仅能提高考生解决复杂难句的能力,对提高翻译水平也会有较大的帮助。

本书是编者长时间考研阅读研究与教学经验的结晶,相信能够为广大考生的复习应考提供较大的帮助。

漫漫考研路,惟有不断奋斗,挑战极限,才能迎接最终的辉煌。

本书从构思到出版都离不开北京新东方学校校长、著名英语教学与测试专家胡敏老师的督促、指导与帮助,在这里深表谢意。

编 者

2002年5月于新东方



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第一单元

1994 年阅读真题及语言点、难句详解

Passage 1

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 the 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 individuals 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 7, 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 passage, 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 passage 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

第一部分 文章背景

[内容分类] 社会科学——经济学

此文是一篇对美国经济结构的简介,从文章的风格来看,可能是从美国大学课本中节选而出。文章主要论述了美国的经济以私营企业为基础,以市场为导向,以及价格决定机制。

第二部分 语言点详解

1. **private-enterprise** 私人企业

[大纲词汇] enterprise *n.* 事业, 企(事)业单位; 事业心, 进取心

private *a.* 私人的, 个人的

[联想记忆] state-owned enterprise 国有企业

commercial enterprise 商业企业

2. **market-oriented** 以市场为导向的, 重市场的

[大纲词汇] orient *a.* 东方的; *n.* 东方; *v.* 为…定方向; 为…定位

oriental *a.* 东方的

orientation *n.* 方向; 适应

例: orientation talk 西方大学中新生报到会

[联想记忆]-oriented

test-oriented *a.* 以考试为目标的

profit-oriented *a.* 以获取利润为目标的

3. **striving to** 努力, 争取

[大纲词汇] strive *v.* 奋斗, 努力, 后面常接 to, for, against

[经典例句] He strives for (to) the recognition of a successful businessman.

4. **in competition with** 与…竞争

[大纲词汇] compete *v.* 比赛, 竞争

competition *n.* 比赛, 竞争

[经典例句] He was in competition with ten others and won the race.

5. **under pressure** 在…的压力之下

[大纲词汇] press *v.* 压, 按; 压榨, 压迫; 催促

pressure *n.* 压(力); 强制, 压迫, 压强

[经典例句] She changed her mind under pressure from others.

6. **motive** 动机, 目的

[大纲词汇] motive *n.* 动机, 目的; *a.* 发动的, 运动的

[经典例句] What is the motive of this murder?

7. **be coupled with** 与…结合在一起

[大纲词汇] couple *n.* 对, 双, 夫妇, 配偶; *v.* 连接, 结合

[经典例句] Our desire, coupled with our creativity, can give birth to inspiration.

8. **maximize** 使…最大, 把…增加到最大限度

[大纲词汇] maximum *n.* 最大值, 极限; *a.* 最大的, 最高的

[经典例句] They tried to maximize the use of waste materials.

9. **determine** 决定

[大纲词汇] determine *v.* 决心, 决定; 确定, 限定

[衍生词汇] determination *n.* 决心, 决定; 确定

determined *a.* 下定决心的

[经典例句] Doctors have determined that smoking is bad to health.

10. **factor** 因素

[大纲词汇] factor *n.* 因素, 要素

[经典例句] Endurance is an important factor of success in sports.

11. **mechanism** 机制

[大纲词汇] mechanism *n.* 机械装置, 机构; 机制

[词汇比较] mechanics *n.* 力学, 机械学

注意: 两词结构相似, 词义不同, 注意区分。

[经典例句] The government needs to set up a mechanism to control the finances.

12. **be responded to** 被响应; 得到…的回应

[大纲词汇] respond *v.* 回答

respond to 响应

responsibility *n.* 责任; 职责

responsible *adj.* 有责任的; 应负责任的; 负责任的, 可靠的, 责任重的

be responsible for (to) 对...负责

[词汇比较] in response to 响应, 回应

[重点例句] Producers should respond to consumer demands.

In response to the market, they produce a new product.

13. **in short supply** 供应不足

[大纲词汇] supply *v.* 供给, 供应, 满足(需要), 补足(通常与 with, to 搭配)

n. 供应, 供应量

[经典例句] Food was in extremely short supply after the flood.

14. **relative to** 与...相比

[大纲词汇] relative *a.* 相对的; 比较的; *n.* 亲戚; 家人

[重点例句] There is a shortage of labour relative to the demand for it.

15. **be bid up** (价钱)被抬高

[大纲词汇] bid *v.* 祝愿; 命令, 吩咐; 报价, 投标; *n.* 出价, 投标

bid up 哄抬(价钱)

[经典例句] The increasing demand for crude oil bid up its price.

16. **eliminate** 淘汰, 出局

[大纲词汇] eliminate *v.* 消除; 淘汰, 出局

[衍生词汇] elimination *n.* 消除; 淘汰

[经典例句] The losing team will be eliminated from the competition.

17. **commodity** 商品

[大纲词汇] commodity *n.* 商品, 物品

[经典例句] The commodity boom nearly departed as quickly as it had arrived.

18. **result in** 导致...的结果

[大纲词汇] result *v.* (in) 导致, 结果是; (from) 起因于, 因...而造成

as a result 结果, 因此

as a result of 由于...的结果

[经典例句] His laziness resulted in his failure.

19. **reduce its cost** 降低成本

[大纲词汇] reduce *v.* 减少, 缩小; 简化, 还原

cost *n.* 成本

reduce the cost of 降低...的成本

[经典例句] The company reduced the cost of its products to make more profit.

20. **in turn** 依次, 轮流

[大纲词汇] turn *n.* 轮流, 顺次

by turns 轮流, 交替地

[经典例句] The students handed in their papers in turn.

21. **regulating** 调节的

[大纲词汇] regulate *v.* 管制, 控制; 调节, 校准; 调整

regulation *n.* 规则, 规章; 调节, 校准; 调整

22. **private property** 私人产业
[大纲词汇] *property* *n.* 财产, 资产, 所有物; 性质, 特性
23. **gain control over** 获得对...的控制
[经典例句] Human beings have gained control over many natural resources.
24. **for sale** 出售
[大纲词汇] *sale* *n.* 出售, 上市; 贱卖, 廉价出售; 销售额
on sale 出售, 贱卖
[经典例句] The house is for sale.
25. **at a profit** 获得利润的
[大纲词汇] *profit* *n.* 利润, 收益, 益处; *v.* (by, from) 得利, 获益; 利用; 有利于
profitable *a.* 有利可图的, 有益的
[经典例句] He sold the machine at a big profit.
26. **embrace** 包含
[大纲词汇] *embrace* *v.* 拥抱, 包含
[衍生词汇] *embrace* *n.* 拥抱, 包含
embraceable *a.* 可包含的
[经典例句] That organization embraces persons of differing political stands.
27. **overstate** 夸大, 过分强调
[大纲词汇] *state* *v.* 陈述, 说明
[构词方法] over- 前缀, 此处表示“过分”
[联想记忆] *overheat* *v.* 过热
oversleep *v.* 睡眠过多
28. **purchasing power** 购买力
[大纲词汇] *purchase* *v.* 购买; *n.* 购买的物品
29. **be characterized by** 以...为特征
[大纲词汇] *characterize* *v.* 表示...的特征; 描述...的特征
character *n.* 性格, 品质, 特征, 特性; 人物, 角色; 字符
characteristic *a.* (of) 特有的, 独特的; *n.* 特征, 特性
[经典例句] A miser is characterized by greed.

第三部分 难句解析

1. 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.

[结构剖析] 这是一个有定语从句和宾语从句的复杂句。首先要抓住的核心句为 The American economic system is organized around a ... economy, economy 前面的定语在阅读时可以不看。在 economy 后面是一个以 in which 引导的定语从句 in which consumers largely determine, 而这个从句中又有一个宾语从句 what shall be produced。在定语从句中又有一个 by 引导的分词结构 spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and ser-

vices that they want most 作状语,说明消费者是如何决定应生产何种产品,而这个方式状语中又有一个定语从句 that they want most。

[阅读重点] 通过分析结构我们知道此句的所有意思都是围绕核心句的表语 economy 展开的,因此在阅读中应分层次,逐层理解对这一核心词的陈述,分清主次,全面理解。

[参考译文] 美国的经济是以基本的私有企业和市场导向经济为架构的,在这种经济中,消费者很大程度上通过在市场上为那些他们最想要的货品和服务付费来决定什么应该被制造出来。

2. 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.

[结构剖析] 首先要抓住句首的 thus,看到这个词,就应想到此句是前面叙述引出的结论。再看句子结构,跳过状语 in the American economic system,先抓住这是一个强调结构 It is ... that, 因此所强调的部分是理解的重点,而它由三个平行成分组成,分别为 the demand of individual consumers, the desire of businessmen to maximize profits 和 the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, 中间用 coupled with 和 and 连接。而在 that 后面的部分有两个并列宾语从句 what shall be produced 和 how resources are used to produce it 接在动词 determine 的后面。

[阅读重点] 首先要抓住强调句型,并重点理解所强调的内容,其次要理解句中最后一个 it 所指代的对象是 what shall be produced。

[参考译文] 因此,在美国的经济体系中,个体消费者的需求与商人试图最大化其利润的欲望和个人想最大化其收入效用的欲望相结合,一起决定了什么应该被制造,以及资源如何被用来制造它们。

3. An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers.

[结构剖析] 此句的结构与第一句类似,只是表语的定语从句更加复杂。

[阅读重点] 此句在理解中的难点是定语从句 by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers, 为了方便理解,我们可以将此句 and 后的部分由被动句改为主动句: by which consumer demands can be expressed and producers can respond to consumer demands, 这样就可以避免对 responded to by producers 的不理解。

[参考译文] 一个以市场为导向的经济中,一个非常重要的因素就是用来表达消费者要求并使制造商能做出反应的机制。

4. 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.

[结构剖析] 这是一个有条件状语从句的主从句,从句由 if 引导,主体结构为 ... producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost..., 其中 producing more of a commodity 是一个分词短语作主语,而主句以 this 为主语,里面包

含一个定语从句 which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product.

[阅读重点] 此句在理解中的难点是句中代词的指代关系,其中,第一个 its 所指的是 commodity,而主句的主语 this 所指的是整个条件状语从句。主句中的定语从句也并不是修饰某一个特定的词,而是指整个主句表达 to increase the supply offered by seller-producers。

[参考译文] 另一方面,如果大量制造某种商品导致其成本下降,那么这就有可能增加卖方和制造商能提供的供给,而这也就会反过来降低价格并允许更多的消费者购买产品。

5. 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.

[结构剖析] 此句的主句结构为 the concept embraces not only ... but also ...。主要的难点在其宾语部分,是一个 not only ... but also ... 连接的并列结构,而后面有一个长的补足语 including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual。

[阅读重点] 此句的难点为如何理解复杂宾语,注意在开始的时候先应抓主句,可以先不理睬逗号后面的补足语部分,然后再分析 including 后面的成分,同时要记住这一部分是修饰 certain rights 的。

[参考译文] 在美国经济中,私有财产的概念不仅包含对生产资源的所有权,也指其他一些特定的权利,如确定一个产品价格和与另一个私人个体(经济单位)自由签定合同的权利。

Passage 2

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.

5. According to the passage, 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
6. 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
7. 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
8. What is this passage 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.

第一部分 文章背景

【内容分类】社会科学——经济学

本文若是只读第一段的话极易被理解成关于银行或金融服务的文章,但是如果我们从整体上把握,就可以看出第一段对于银行或金融服务的论述只不过是论述计算机技术在经济领域的广泛应用的一个方面,因此要从这一点出发来把握全文的意思。

第二部分 语言点详解

1. bank-issued 银行发行的

【大纲词汇】issue *v.* 流出,放出;发行,发表,颁布

n. 发行(物),(报刊)期号;问题,争论点,争端

-issued *a.* 由…发行的

[经典例句] The British Government issued passports to its citizens.

2. **credit** 信用

[大纲词汇] credit *v./n.* 信用,信任

n. 信用贷款,赊欠;名誉,名望;光荣,功劳;学分

[联想记忆] credit card 信用卡

letter of credit 信用证

[经典例句] The bank refused to give credits to the company.

3. **automatic** 自动的

[大纲词汇] automatic *a.* 自动的,无意识的,机械的; *n.* 自动机械

automatically *ad.* 自动地

automation *n.* 自动(化)

automobile *n.* 汽车

[经典例句] The plane made an automatic landing in the experimental flight.

4. **available** 可以利用的

[大纲词汇] avail *n.* 效用,利益,帮助; *v.* 有用于,有助于

available *a.* 可得到的;可利用的;可见到的,随时可来的

[经典例句] All the available money has been used.

5. **make it possible to** 使…成为可能

[经典例句] The motorcycle made it possible for him to reach the destination.

6. **withdraw** 提取

[大纲词汇] withdraw *v.* 拒绝,撤消;缩回,退出;提取(钱)

withdrawal *n.* 收回,取回;提款;撤消,撤军

[经典例句] Mr. Smith withdrew all his savings from the bank.

7. **deposit** 存入

[大纲词汇] deposit *v.* 存放;储蓄;使沉淀,付(保证金)

n. 存款,保证金;沉淀物

[经典例句] He always deposits his money in several banks.

8. **scattered** 散落的

[大纲词汇] scatter *v.* 散开,驱散;散布,散播

[经典例句] The villages are scattered all over the mountain.

9. **cashless** 无现款的

[大纲词汇] cash *n.* 钱,现金; *v.* 把…兑现

cashier *n.* 出纳

[衍生词汇] cashless *a.* 无现款的,无钱的

10. **on the horizon** 即将到来的,已露端倪的

[大纲词汇] horizon *n.* 地平线;眼界,见识

horizontal *a.* 地平线的;水平的

[经典例句] Famine is on the horizon for this nation.

11. **convenience** 便利的设施

[大纲词汇] convenience *n.* 便利,方便; [*pl.*] 便利设备

convenient *a.* 方便的,便利的(后边通常跟 *to*)

[经典例句] A washing machine is one of the many modern conveniences.

12. **electronic cash register** 电子货币记录

[大纲词汇] register *v.* 登记,注册;(仪表等)指示,自动记下,把(邮件)挂号
n. 注册,登记

[经典例句] The class has a register of 30 students.

13. **ring up** 把...记入现金进出出纳机

[大纲词汇] ring *v.* 按(铃),敲(钟);(up)打电话
n. 戒指,圆圈,环;铃声;按铃;(打)电话
ring off 挂断电话

[扩充词汇] ring up 把...记入现金进出出纳机

[经典例句] He rang up 10 dollars and gave me the receipt.

14. **a wide range of** 范围广的

[大纲词汇] range *n.* 范围,距离,领域;排列;连续;(山)脉;炉灶
v. 排列成行

[经典例句] He surprised all of us with his wide range of knowledge.

15. **keep track of** 了解...的动向

[大纲词汇] track *n.* 跑道,小路;轨迹,轮迹; *v.* 跟踪,追踪
keep track of 通晓事态,注意动向
lose track of 失去联系

[经典例句] People read newspapers to keep track of the current events.

16. **reorder** 重新定货

[大纲词汇] order *v.* 订购
[构词方法] re- 前缀,表示“再”,“重新”
[联想记忆] re-enter *v.* 重新进入
re-educate *v.* 对...再教育
recount *v.* 重新计算

17. **record** 记录

[大纲词汇] record *n.* 记录,记载;最高记录;最佳成绩;履历,经历;唱片
v. 记录,登记;录音
recorder *n.* 录音机;记录员

[经典例句] He has a habit of recording events and keeping a diary.

18. **efficient** 效率高的

[大纲词汇] efficient *a.* 有效的,效率高的;有能力的,能胜任的
efficiency *n.* 效率;功效
[词汇比较] effective *a.* 有作用的,有效的
注意:efficient 主要强调效率高,effective 主要强调有效果。
例如:an efficient government 高效率的政府
an effective measure 有效的措施

19. **assignment** 任务分配

[大纲词汇] assignment *n.* 分配,委派;任务,(课外)作业
assign *v.* 分配,委派;指定(时间、地点等)

[经典例句] He was informed of his assignment as adviser to the President.