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硕士研究生入学英语考试

标准阅读 280 篇

王长喜 主编



学苑出版社

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主 编 王长喜 副主编 高传香 马玉学 王著定
编 者 袁 健 王著宇 李景峰
张 宝 马 钊 周政文

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硕士研究生入学考试“网上课堂”授课计划

- 一、主讲 王长喜
- 二、教材 《王长喜考研英语系列丛书》
- 三、时间 2004 年 3 月——2004 年 12 月
- 四、网站 中国考试网站 <http://www.sinoexam.cn>
- 五、内容:
 1. 新考试大纲要求
 2. 总体应试策略
 3. 复习与应试成功心理学
 4. 考点串讲
 5. 考试重点和难点
 6. 三轮复习法
 7. 常规答题技巧
 8. 特殊答题技巧
 9. 按部就班复习法
 10. 应急复习法
 11. 应试误区与对策
 12. 模拟与预测
- 六、答疑 课堂设“王老师信箱”(changxi@public.bta.net.cn)供大家提问。中国考试网站上的“在线答疑”栏目将在一周内全部解答。
- 七、交流 网站设置“天天 BBS”为学员提供交流场所,学员可以将自己学习的心得、体会、方法、经验或有争议的问题写在“BBS”上与同学们交流。
- 八、信息 网站将随时发布最新权威考研信息
- 九、测试 12 月的最后一周课进行网上模拟考试与考题预测

十、课程表：

内 容 周 月份	第 一 周	第 二 周	第 三 周	第 四 周
三月	考试成功心理学 ①早做准备,合理规划 ②破釜沉舟,志在必得 ③山穷水尽,不留遗憾 ④柳暗花明,困难不存	2003 年考研英语试卷评析 ①试题突出特点 ②考题重点、难点 ③今后考试命题走向	①考试大纲总体要求 a. 听力 b. 阅读 c. 英语知识应用 d. 翻译 e. 写作 ②三轮复习 a. 第一轮重知识和能力 b. 第二轮重练习和技巧 c. 第三轮重总结和提高	首轮复习重点 ①记单词 ②抓考点 ③全面熟悉题型 ④打好全面基础
四月	词汇(一) 黑白记忆法 词根、词缀记忆法 全息记忆法	听力(一) 考研听力概说	阅读理解 Part A(一) ①考研文章的长度, 内容与来源 ②阅读理解题的类型 和重点、难点 a. 主旨大意题 b. 作者论点和倾向题 c. 文中重要事实和细节题 d. 动词、名词和生词的理解题 e. 逻辑推理题	英语知识运用(一) 完形填空的 考查重点 ①词汇辨析 ②句法结构 ③固定搭配 ④逻辑衔接
五月	阅读理解 Part B(一) 英译汉试题的特点 ①句子长,结构复杂, 内容抽象 ②英语的思维习惯、 表达方式和语序 ③划线部分依赖上 下文 ④试题中一词多义现 象明显	写作(一) ①考研作文的命题范围 ②写作试题的类型 a. 提纲式作文 b. 规定情景式作文 c. 图表式作文 d. 应用文	词汇(二) 词汇记忆巩固的方法 ①把握遗忘规律贵在 复习 ②加强练习,深度强化 ③自始至终,相辅相成	听力(二) 考研听力 细节信息获取 ①听数字,人名,地名 ②做笔记

内 容 月 份	第 一 周	第 二 周	第 三 周	第 四 周
六月	阅读理解 Part A(二) 阅读理解能力 提高的途径 ①掌握英语文章的结构特点 ②学习英美文化知识,特别是了解美国的社会文化 ③大量阅读,扩大知识面 ④在规定的时间内阅读	写作(二) 写作基本功迅速提高 要领: ①从阅读中学写作 ②提高发现、分析和解决问题的思维能力 ③学习英文写作基本知识 ④经常练习	考研首轮复习 总结和水平自测 发现进步与不足 测出差距,找出路	最新考试大纲变化分析和应试对策 ①变化特点 ②新增或调整项目的复习 ③大纲变化对命题走向的影响
七月	第二轮复习的重点和特点 ①抓住重点,集中火力 ②专项练习,各个击破 ③研究技巧,举一反三	听力(三) 考研听力信息推断 抓住关键词,做逻辑判断	阅读理解 Part A(三) 阅读理解命题规律 ①段首尾常考 ②转折处常考 ③强对比处常考 ④列举处常考 ⑤举例处常考 ⑥引文常考	阅读理解 Part B(二) 翻译的一般答题步骤 ①结构分析 ②直接翻译 ③理顺汉语表达
八月	写作(三) 常用写作技巧 ①开门见山,确保不跑题 ②使用顺序词,确保层次分明 ③使用规范的英语句子 a. 句子要完整 b. 句子要连贯 c. 句子要简练 ④注意句际段际衔接	阅读理解 Part B(三) 英译汉技巧 ①词义选择与引申 ①转换词性 ③含蓄否定的汉译	英语知识应用(二) 完形填空答题技巧 ①通读全文,掌握大意 ②利用同现、复现 ③抓篇章衔接手段	听力(四) 信息归纳 选听主要信息,进行逻辑归纳

内 容 周 月 份	第 一 周	第 二 周	第 三 周	第 四 周
九 月	阅读理解 Part A(四) 阅读理解解题技巧 ①读问题和选项,推测文章内容 ②读文章和段落首尾 预测问题类型	写作(四) 写作技巧 ①熟悉和掌握常用句型 ②掌握四种类型文章的写作要领 a. 提纲式作文写作要领 b. 规定情景式写作要领 c. 图表式作文写作要领 d. 应用文	第三轮复习策略 ①查缺补漏,穷追不舍 ②大量练习,总结提高 ③有的放矢,一锤定音 ④综合练习,常抓不懈	阅读理解 Part A(五) 各种题型的相应答题技巧 ①主旨题,直来直去 ②细节题,按图索骥 ③观点态度题,察言观色 ④逻辑题,全面客观 ⑤词汇题,左顾右盼
十 月	听力(五) 听懂词组和短语 ①熟悉考研听力核心词汇 ②区分易混淆的同音/近音词	阅读理解 Part B(四) 英译汉答题技巧 ①分译法 ②调整语序 ③转词为句 ④调整整体结构	写作(五) 特殊写作模式技巧——十二句作文法 ①开门见山点出论题 ②一、二、三、四理出层次 ③起、承、转、合定理 ④模式熟记,百变不惊	阅读理解 Part A(六) 特殊答题技巧 ①文章和段落首尾隐藏着答案 ②长句选项是答案 ③和文章句子相同的选项不是答案 ④相对的表达是答案 ⑤绝对的选项不是答案 ⑥表达变化的选项是答案 ⑦常见的意思不是答案
十 一 月	听力(六) 听懂句子和段落	第三轮复习 总结与自测	冲刺阶段的词汇 学习与巩固	冲刺阶段听力练习
十 二 月	冲刺阶段 英语知识运用练习	冲刺阶段 阅读理解提高	冲刺阶段 写作的背与练	本周及考前 ①考前预测,临阵磨枪 ②网上考试,全真模拟 ③真情互动,网上答疑

爱拼才会赢

(代序)

寻梦，走，一路坚定在脚下。

考研！放，一颗恒心在手中。

随着考研热的不断升温，考研已成为莘莘学子的奋斗目标和必由之路，然而英语却成了阻挡前进道路的一座大山，其中占总成绩 50% 的阅读理解和翻译更是重中之重，难中之难。然而，一本好书可以使人做到事半功倍。集多年教学、辅导、命题经验于一体精心编撰的《考研英语标准阅读 280 篇》专为硕士研究生入学考试的考生量身打造。只要你坚持不懈，文章读过百二八十篇，并不断总结适合自己的解题经验，成功一定属于你。

阅读理解是语言学习中最重要的一项技能之一，阅读能力则是衡量语言综合能力的一项重要标准。在实际考试中，各种题材的文章都可能出现，考生在复习过程中，必须广泛涉猎各类文章的词汇用语、句式表达、风格特色与组织结构，才不至于面对考卷不知所云，一筹莫展。对那些自己平时不感兴趣或较难的文章，更是要狠下心来，钻研进去，这样才能有备无患。

从解决考生实际问题的目的出发，本书在编写上突出了以下几方面的特点：

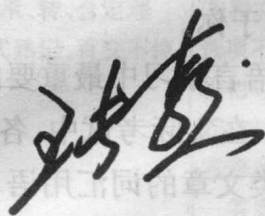
广摄优猎，荟萃精华。根据大纲要求和历年考研阅读的实际情况，本书在文章的选编上以议论文和说明文为主，题材涉及广泛，包括社会科学、自然科学知识的各个领域。所选文章内容新颖、有时代特色、有现实意义、有可读性，如安然事件、克隆、基因工程、美国校园杀人案件、9·11 事件、极限运动、网络犯罪、高清晰度电视、经济全球化、全球变暖、奥斯卡奖等等，为考生提供了很大的阅读空间。

清晰有序，难度适宜。本书在编排上独具特色。全书分“标准篇”和“提高篇”两部分，各含 140 篇文章，共 280 篇。“标准篇”的难度相当于研究生入学考试真题，可作为考生平时练习的材料；“提高篇”的难度略高于“标准篇”，以便考生在做题时能

居高临下,可作为模拟题进行训练。全书分为 56 个单元,每单元包括五篇文章:四篇阅读理解和一篇英汉翻译,与考研真题在文章题材和布局上完全相符。此外,书中每篇文章都标出了总字数和建议阅读时间。经过一段时间的训练之后,考生如能在建议时间内把握整篇文章,则定会在考场上游刃有余。

精要到位,力求实效。全书所有文章都配有“文章导读”,一则有助于考生正确理解文章本身,二可以帮助考生拓宽知识面。“词汇表”中除了超纲词和考生不熟悉的短语外,还收录了阅读文章中经常出现的考研大纲中规定的核心词汇(在书中以※标识),以便考生重点掌握。每个单元除了第五篇文章专门训练翻译外,阅读文章还配有“长难句分析”,不仅对句子的重点语法、句法和词法进行了分析,同时还有针对性地讲解一些实用翻译技巧。考生一定要在自己动过脑筋思考、动过手翻译之后,再对照参考译文,并参阅解析,这样训练一段时间,才能取得显著进步。

编撰此书,所虑多多,原则有二:“reader-oriented”(以读者为导向)和“reader-friendly”(方便读者);目的则只有一个:提高读者的阅读理解能力和翻译能力,帮助考生顺利翻过考研英语这座大山。“衣带渐宽终不悔,为伊消得人憔悴”,是考研过程的真实写照。衷心希望广大考生能顺利达到“蓦然回首,那人却在灯火阑珊处”的境界。



二〇〇四年二月于北京

★有奖意见调查★

《考研英语标准阅读 280 篇》

您的宝贵意见和建议将得到充分重视。请将下面的问卷填好后寄至
北京 8711 信箱 (100080) 王长喜收

1. 您的个人资料(姓名、通信地址、电子邮件地址、英语程度等)

2. 用本书之前,您希望从本书中得到什么?用本书之后,您的满意程度如何?

3. 您认为本书的特色是什么?(例如在内容的全面性,针对性,权威性,严密性方面及版面设计等方面。)

4. 您认为本书的不足之处有哪些?

5. 您还读过哪些市面上的同类书?有何特点?

6. 您还需要何种考研学习资料?

7. 除考试辅导书以外,您还需要何种英语学习资料?

(注:对第 3、4 项,您的 200 字以上中肯的评价将参加特别奖评选。)

英语教学活动

长喜考试书 + “长喜团队”培训 = 高分过关

北京北文学校与中国教育电视台合作,近期将隆重推出“关爱大学生四、六级及考研英语远程培训”活动。届时,全国各地的大学生及社会青年都能就近聆听王长喜团队的精彩讲课。执教老师包括王长喜、曹其军、宫东风等,全明星讲师团队。

● 精英讲师团队组合

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-----十年磨一剑,精心打造教学内容。

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超大屏幕,高清晰度,把国内名师请到身边。

● 超值服务,低廉费用,惊喜效果

王长喜

众所周知的应试辅导名星(详见本书封底)

曹其军

曹其军先生是全国著名的考研辅导专家,MBA、同等学力辅导首席主讲,享有考研“新生代领袖”、MBA、同等学力“掌门人”、四六级“王牌讲师”之美誉。曹其军先生讲课风趣、幽默,深入浅出,针对性极强,能使考生在轻松、愉快的气氛中迅速掌握应试技巧。由他主讲的考试辅导万人讲座轰动京城。作为全国著名的四六级考前辅导专家,曹先生成为大学英语二〇〇二年第四期封面人物。除了在北京主讲外,他还在武汉、济南、广州、大连、青岛等地主讲,受益考生遍布大江南北。

宫东风

15岁上大学,19岁开始大学执教生涯,其学生已遍及世界演讲;是搜狐网站英语顾问;曾主编中国大百科全书,在出版社编辑出版过考研、四六级、托福、GRE等多部重要专类英语考试专家。应邀担任英国剑桥英语考试考官、全国公共英语等级考试考官;常年在北京、上海、南京、西安、沈阳、天津、石家庄、济南、昆明、武汉等重要城市巡回讲课。

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诚征全国地级以上城市培训合作伙伴

业务联系电话:010-88572302

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UNIT THIRTY – ONE	(258)	UNIT FORTY – FIVE	(377)
Notes to Unit Thirty – one	(264)	Notes to Unit Forty – five	(383)
UNIT THIRTY – TWO	(266)	UNIT FORTY – SIX	(386)
Notes to Unit Thirty – two	(272)	Notes to Unit Forty – six	(391)
UNIT THIRTY – THREE	(275)	UNIT FORTY – SEVEN	(394)
Notes to Unit Thirty – three	(280)	Notes to Unit Forty – seven	(400)
UNIT THIRTY – FOUR	(283)	UNIT FORTY – EIGHT	(404)
Notes to Unit Thirty – four	(289)	Notes to Unit Forty – eight	(409)
UNIT THIRTY – FIVE	(292)	UNIT FORTY – NINE	(412)
Notes to Unit Thirty – five	(297)	Notes to Unit Forty – nine	(418)
UNIT THIRTY – SIX	(300)	UNIT FIFTY	(420)
Notes to Unit Thirty – six	(306)	Notes to Unit Fifty	(426)
UNIT THIRTY – SEVEN	(308)	UNIT FIFTY – ONE	(429)
Notes to Unit Thirty – seven	(314)	Notes to Unit Fifty – one	(435)
UNIT THIRTY – EIGHT	(317)	UNIT FIFTY – TWO	(437)
Notes to Unit Thirty – eight	(323)	Notes to Unit Fifty – two	(443)
UNIT THIRTY – NINE	(325)	UNIT FIFTY – THREE	(446)
Notes to Unit Thirty – nine	(331)	Notes to Unit Fifty – three	(452)
UNIT FORTY	(334)	UNIT FIFTY – FOUR	(454)
Notes to Unit Forty	(340)	Notes to Unit Fifty – four	(460)
UNIT FORTY – ONE	(343)	UNIT FIFTY – FIVE	(463)
Notes to Unit Forty – one	(349)	Notes to Unit Fifty – five	(469)
UNIT FORTY – TWO	(351)	UNIT FIFTY – SIX	(471)
Notes to Unit Forty – two	(357)	Notes to Unit Fifty – six	(477)

Unit One

Part A

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

Text 1

[385 words, recommended reading time: 4'49"]

A single status may have multiple roles attached to it, constituting a role set. Consider the status of a patient in a hospital. The status involves the sick role; another role as the peer of other patients; still another role as the "appreciative" receiver of the gifts and attention of friends and family members; one role as a consumer of newspapers, magazines, and other small items purchased from a hospital attendant; and a role as acquaintance of a number of friendly hospital personnel. Or consider your status as a family member. Your status includes a variety of roles, for example, parent and child, uncle, spouse, and cousin. Clearly, a role does not exist in a social vacuum; it is a bundle of activities that are connected with the activities of other people. For this reason, there can be no professors without students, no husbands without wives, no white without nonwhite, and no lawyers without clients.

Roles affect us as sets of norms that define our duties—the actions others can legitimately insist that we perform, and our rights—the actions we can legitimately insist that others perform. Every role has at least one reciprocal role attached to it; the rights of one role are the duties of the other role. As we have noted, we have a social niche for the sick. Sick people have rights—our society says they do not have to function in usual ways until they get well. But sick people also have the duty to get well and "not enjoy themselves too much". The sick role also entails an appeal to another party—the physician. The physician must perceive the patient as trying to get well—this is the physician's right and the patient's duty. And the patient must see the doctor as sincere—the patient's right and the physician's duty. *It should come as no surprise that the quality of medical care falters when patient and physician role expectations break down.* ⁽¹⁾

One way that people are linked in groups is through networks of reciprocal roles. Role relationships tie us to one another because the rights of one end of the relationship are the duties of the other. People experience these stable relationships as social structure—a hospital, a college, a family, a gang, an army, and so on.

1. According to the passage, a patient will undertake all the following roles EXCEPT the role as _____.

- [A] fellow patient [B] a staff member of the hospital
[C] the receiver of gifts and attention of friends [D] a buyer of small items from hospital attendants

2. Which of the following may be one of the physician's duties?

- [A] Ask the patient to be cooperative in the treatment.
[B] Ensure that the patient doesn't enjoy him/herself too much.
[C] Be sincere.
[D] Perceive the patient as trying to get well.

3. It can be inferred that a role is best defined in its relation to _____.

- [A] its obligations [B] its rights
[C] its importance [D] other roles

4. The example of the family member in paragraph one is used to convey the idea that _____.

- [A] a role involves both duties and rights
[B] a role is defined in a network of reciprocal roles
[C] family roles are more complex than they appear

[D] family members have more duties than patients

5. The word "constituting" in the first paragraph can best be replaced by _____.

[A] setting up

[B] amounting to

[C] making up

[D] consisting of

Vocabulary

peer /piə(r)/ *n.* 同辈, 同等的人

spouse /spauz/ *n.* 配偶

legitimately /li'gitimitli/ *adv.* 合理地, 正当地

※ reciprocal /ri'siprəkəl/ *adj.* 相互的, 往复的, 互利的

niche /nitʃ, ni:f/ *n.* 定位, 合适的位置或环境

entail /in'teɪl/ *v.* 伴随, 使承担

falter /'fɔ:lta(r)/ *v.* 蹒跚, 动摇

※ vacuum /'vækjuəm/ *n.* 真空

Text 2

[442 words; recommended reading time: 5' 32"]

People feel that they have to work, the ethics is deeply fixed. They identify with their jobs and if they lose them, both the identities and feelings of usefulness go. This is in addition to the financial penalty of being jobless. The market may theoretically distribute resources in a favorable manner, though in reality this is not true. What is true, however, is that it is a hard and at times cruel taskmaster.

If, by and large, we are to make the best use of microelectronics, planning at all levels is necessary so as to prevent the worst signs. Employers and unions must talk over Technology Agreement which will cover the speed, method operation, training and retraining needs associated with new processes and in which the maximum of advanced information is vital. Government as an employer is not freed from this procedure. Risk capital needs to be made available for new enterprises—the structure of capital markets in the United Kingdom provides (and can provide) very little. We have far too few qualified analysts or micro-electronic experts and are still training far too few.

The most important point, however, concerns works or the lack of it. As unemployment rises and as the chance of getting another job correspondingly diminishes, in present circumstances, the resistance to redundancy will rise, and quite understandably so. *If people made redundant today represent an investment for an uncertain future then they must not be penalized—we encourage normal investment through grants and tax allowances, why not for people too?* ⁽¹⁾ Unions will almost certainly bargain for productivity payments to be applied to those who have been sacrificed so as to get the increased productivity and to minimize those sacrifices.

In longer terms, however, it is clear that the old attitudes to work will have to change. Leisure must be viewed as being important to human development as work itself. This involves changes in our primary and secondary school systems and provision of life-long education schemes. It is also the ideal opportunity to improve the services which have a person-to-person contact like health, social services, for example, to the disabled. In short, the next decade could see a take-off into a more caring society in which opportunities exist but the penalties for failure are lessened. This involves a reevaluation of public expenditure and what it is for; a reevaluation of work itself and a reevaluation of our political decision-making processes. *While all this is possible, it is also possible to drift in the opposite direction, towards an inhuman totalitarian regime where profit is the only belief.* ⁽²⁾ The choice is ours. We must not fail our children.

1. According to the author, to take full advantage of microelectronics, we must try to

[A] reduce unemployment

[B] preclude the most serious negative potentialities

[C] increase our energy production

[D] control both the unions and employers

2. Resistance to redundancy is likely to increase

[A] as people understand the situation more clearly

[B] as people start to enjoy their leisure more

[C] as people's attitudes towards work change

[D] as people find increasing difficulty in obtaining alternative employment

3. What does the author think our attitudes to leisure should be in the age of new technology?

[A] We should work during our leisure hours.

[B] We should be paid for our leisure time.

[C] We should think of leisure as having the same importance in our lives as work.

[D] We should take our leisure in large blocks.

4. If we are to have a more human society to live in, the author thinks _____.

[A] we must penalize failure

[B] we must protect our children

[C] we must reduce unemployment

[D] we must reassess government spending

5. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with _____.

[A] advocacy of new attitudes towards job

[B] reassessment of political decision-making process

[C] how to reduce unemployment

[D] how to deal with redundancy

Vocabulary

risk capital 风险资本

totalitarian regime 极权制度或政体

※ diminish /di'miniʃ/ v. (使)减少, (使)变小

※ expenditure /ik'spenditʃə(r)/ n. 支出, 花费

taskmaster /'tɑːsk,mɑːstə(r)/ n. 工头

redundancy /ri'dʌndənsi/ n. 冗员

※ ethics /'eθiks/ n. 道德规范

※ reevaluation /'riːi,vælju'eɪʃən/ n. 重新估计

Text 3

[440 words; recommended reading time: 5'30"]

The British government's policy towards its few remaining nationalized industries gets ever more muddled. Take, for one, the Post Office. Since November, the plans of Michael Heseltine, President of the Board of Trade, have been in shreds. Mr. Heseltine's scheme was to sell 51% of Royal Mail, the corporation's letters business, and Parcel-force.

Despite his defeat, Mr. Heseltine's original plan was the right one. Privatization would have exposed the Royal Mail to private-sector disciplines and given it a chance to become what its bosses say it could be—an ambitious international communications business, rather than an increasingly outdated public utility. ⁽¹⁾ Under current Treasury rules, the Post Office is not free to raise capital to invest as it thinks fit. That, moans the Post Office's top officials, stops them from doing battle with foreign post offices, which (though publicly owned) are being given more freedom.

If a sale is out of the question, what next? Not much, it seems. At a Commons trade-and-industry committee hearing on January 25th, Post Office bosses called yet again for more freedom from the Treasury's shackles, even within the public sector. But Mr. Heseltine told the members of Parliament, he has not yet decided what to do with the Post Office. He is still reluctant to let it loose while it remains in state hands. And rightly: with its debt guaranteed by the government, it would have an unfair advantage over private firms, which lack Treasury backing. ⁽²⁾

The current position, though, is contradictory. A state-owned Royal Mail, says Mr. Heseltine, is still able to pursue joint ventures with private companies under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI). But this would be little more than a clever idea. PFI projects would still, through the Post Office, be state-backed—and so have an edge over private rivals. To confuse matters further, Mr. Heseltine wants the Post Office's shops to sell new services, such as travel insurance, in competition with private firms.

Worse, the government treats different nationalized industries in different ways. The government is now, rightly, refusing to give the Post Office commercial freedom and still keen on privatizing it while doing precisely the opposite with the BBC—refusing to privatize it and begging it to exercise commercial freedom.

One reason the government has got itself into such confusion is that too many people view both the BBC and the Post Office as national monuments, not nationalized industries. But monuments only commemorate the country's past; they do not show the way to its future. And neither firm can remain im-

immune to changes in its markets. The price of sentiment will be the collapse of the monuments themselves.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is in favor of _____.
 [A] having the Post Office privatized
 [B] treating BBC and the Post Office differently
 [C] cooperation between public and private sectors
 [D] more governmental aid to state-owned companies
2. The author analyzes the Post Office issue in order to prove that _____.
 [A] nationalized industries are out-dated
 [B] all the state-owned industries should be privatized
 [C] the British government's policy towards its state-owned industries lacks clarity
 [D] the Post Office, just like BBC, is a national monument
3. We know from the text that Mr. Heseltine _____.
 [A] advocated to privatize the Post Office
 [B] urged the government to give more freedom to the Post Office
 [C] denied the possibility of joint ventures between the Post Office and the private sector
 [D] discouraged the Post Office from doing business in competition with private companies
4. The underlined word "shackles" in the third paragraph means _____.
 [A] plans
 [B] limits
 [C] objectives
 [D] interests
5. From the last paragraph, we learn that _____.
 [A] many people are in favor of privatizing the nationalized industries
 [B] the BBC and the Post Office are in fact not nationalized industries
 [C] the BBC and the Post Office are competitive enough to resist change
 [D] public sentiment will lead to the bankruptcy of these two corporations

Vocabulary

muddled /'mʌdlɪd/ *adj.* 混乱的

privatization /ˌpraɪvətəɪˈzeɪʃən/ *n.* 私有化

※ hearing /'hiəriŋ/ *n.* 听证会

※ reluctant /rɪ'lʌktənt/ *adj.* 勉强的

※ immune /i'mju:n/ *adj.* 免疫的

shred /'fred/ *n.* 碎片

Treasury /'treʒəri/ *n.* (英国) 财政部

※ moan /məʊn/ *v.* 呻吟

shackle /'ʃækl/ *n.* 桎梏, 束缚物

Text 4

[417 words, recommended reading time: 5'13"]

The energy crisis, which is being felt around the world, has dramatized how the careless use of the earth's resources has brought the whole world to the brink of disaster. The over-development of motor transport, with its increase of more cars, more highways, more pollution, more suburbs, more commuting, has contributed to the near-destruction of our cities, the breakup of the family, and the pollution not only of local air, but also of the earth's atmosphere. The disaster has arrived in the form of the energy crisis.

Our present situation is unlike war, revolution or depression. It is also unlike the great natural disasters of the past. Worldwide resources exploitation and energy use have brought us to a state where long-range planning is essential. *What we need is not a continuation of our present serious state, which endangers the future of our country, our children and our earth, but a movement forward to a new norm in order to work rapidly and effectively on planetary problems.* ⁽¹⁾

This country has been falling back under the continuing exposures to loss of morality and the revelation that lawbreaking has reached into the highest places in the land. ⁽²⁾ There is a strong demand for moral revival and for some devotion that is vast enough and yet personal enough to enlist the devotion of all. In the past it has been only in a war in defense of their own country and their own ideals that any