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summer reports.

# 多研英语

印建坤。编著

# 泡荚理鄉 精读10篇

- 追本溯源解决阅读难点,明确标注习题所模仿的真题对象
- 平用"剥洋葱式"句子结构分析法、快速攻克阅读长难句
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新东方考研英语培训教材

# 考研英语

# 阅读理解 精读100篇

印建坤 ◎编著 ■

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# 考研英语阅读的复习方法

- ——考研英语阅读难吗? ——难!!!
- ——真的难吗? ——其实也不难。

有人会说,难者不会,会者不难。可我想说,考研阅读理解难或不难重要吗?试卷简单,你就一定能考上?简单是相对于全国考生都简单,不是针对个人而言。<u>试题的难度并不</u>会影响我们最终能否实现我们的愿望。

那么,什么才会影响我们考研的最终结果呢?很显然,是考试的成绩。很多考生认为自己的英语水平是恒定的,至少不会经过一年的复习而有什么实质性的变化。因为他们坚信:英语作为一种语言,和中文一样,需要时间的磨炼,否则无法取得高分。而事实并非如此。一个没过四级的人,考研英语有可能会考 70 分;而 GRE 考满分的人,却也可能考研英语只得 40 分。考研英语的成绩和你的实际英语能力的确有一定关系,但并不完全是正比关系。通过研究历年真题,我们发现,即使考生能把阅读文章和题目全部翻译成中文,仍然有可能做错一大半的题目。

于是,我们开始困惑了。过去我们总是把不会解题归咎于自己因没背单词而读不懂文章,现在看来,问题并不是如此的浅显了。我们开始思考问题的根源……终于,我们得出结论:读懂文章只是正确解题的前提条件;要想正确解答考研英语阅读题,还需具备专门针对考研阅读的解题技能。那么,"专门针对考研阅读的解题技能"又从何而来呢?有没有一种解题技能既可以用于四六级,又可以用于考研呢?

事实证明每一个阶段的解题技能都不是通用的。每张试卷背后隐藏的是英语命题的本质。不同的人必然会有不同的逻辑思维,不同的逻辑思维必然导致不同的出题思路,不同的出题思路必然产生不同的解题方法。举个例子,好多同学喜欢读金庸的武侠小说,那我就问一个关于武林中的问题:这个世界上什么武功天下第一?如来神掌?降龙十八掌?或是打狗棒法?还是九阴真经?到底哪个才是战无不殆、天下无敌呢?相信这个问题没有人能回答。或许问题本身也已经让真正的"武林高手"耻笑了。因为每一种武功本身都有与自己相克的武功存在,开创这种武功的人是根据自己的逻辑思维来编创的。而有谁的逻辑可能完美无缺呢?同样的道理,四六级和考研等各种考试一直是由不同的老师命题,且多年来早已形成了专属于这种考试的逻辑思维方式。我们想在考研英语阅读中取得高分就必须分析命题者的思



维漏洞,从而找到各种题型的解题思路。

那么,如何来分析其思维漏洞呢?显然,我们无法通过在生活中接近命题者,观察其日常生 活中的一言一行来寻找其逻辑漏洞:我们最有可能接近命题者的方式只能是也一定是真题!真题 是命题者思维的最典型的反映。因此,我们可以通过研究真题来剖析他们的思维,找到我们想要 的各种题型的解题方法。

因此、准备考研英语主要要做两件事情:一是读懂文章,这需要以单词和语法为基础;二是 分析命题者的命题思路,从而掌握正确的解题思路。

# 考研英语单词

考研英语需要背哪些单词呢?

这个问题有很多种不同的答案:有人说背考试大纲,有人说背考研词汇手册,还有人说背老 师发的讲义。但大多数考生都会忽视真题。实际上,背历年真题阅读中的生词将对你大有裨益。 笔者曾做过统计,过去 10 年的阅读真颢几乎涵盖了近年考试真颢中出现的所有单词(除极个别专 业词汇外),且重点词汇重考频率极高,考查的也总是同样的意思。

那么,考研复习中应如何记忆单词呢?

笔者建议考研复习时,可采取"化整为零"的方法记忆英语单词;而不建议一天背一百甚至 几百个单词,这样不仅浪费宝贵的时间,效果也不会很明显——遗忘率极高。如果你计划一天背 20个单词,那你可以把这20个单词分散在一天不同的3个时间段来记忆。早晨起床记6个,午饭 后记6个,晚上睡觉前记8个。这样还不占用复习其他功课的时间。第二天再依此往复。其实考 研英语所要求的词汇绝大多数是高中词汇,再加上不到800个四六级词汇,因此很快便可以轻松 背完。但是在记忆过程中,必须注意及时的复习,即在第二天背单词前一定要复习前一天所记单 词,在第三天背单词前一定要复习前两天所记单词,如此往复,到第三十天时你就把第一天的单 词背了1次,复习了29次,到时你想忘都挺难。这样的单词记忆方法不仅不会影响你日常的工作 学习,记忆效果也会更持久。

# 考研英语词组

考研复习中需要复习哪些词组呢?我们应主要复习的词组来源两大部分:一是真题阅读理解 中考过的词组; 二是每年考试大纲解析的完型填空解析部分所归纳的词组。

记忆方法同以上提到的单词记忆的方法。每天记忆 8~10 个词组为佳。

# 阅读文章长难句的方法:"剥洋葱式"句子结构分析法

在考研英语中,长难句是我们读懂文章和做好翻译的主要障碍。要想读懂此类长难句就不能



按照普通的阅读方法从第一个词开始读,而应采用英、美人士常在潜意识中使用的"剥洋葱"句子结构分析法。具体分为如下四步:

第一步,确定句子有几个洋葱(一个完整的句子为一个"洋葱",有时只有一个句号却会有好几个完整的句子)。确定的方法是:

- 1. 看句中有没有 and, but 或 yet 等连词,如果有,说明它们前后的句子是独立的,有两个或 多个"洋葱",应该给每个"洋葱"单独剥皮;
- 2. 看句子里有没有特殊的标点符号,包括分号、冒号和破折号,如果有,说明它们前后的句子是独立的"洋葱";

第二步,给每个"洋葱"剥皮(每一个独立的语法结构就是"洋葱"的一层皮);

第三步,把"洋葱"的每层皮(句子的每个独立部分)翻译成中文;

第四步, 把众多简单的中文句子组合成中文长句。

例如: She, who is her mother's daughter, is a girl of beauty which is envied by Lily whose ugliness is so famous in New York where there are so many poors who have a lot of children forbidden to go to school in which they can study how to live in the tedious world, which we all know.

这个句子看起来很简单,但其实很多学生心中有千言万语却不知道从何说起。现在我们用"剥洋葱法"来分析句子结构:

第一步,因为这个句子没有 and/but/yet, 也没有特殊的标点符号,所以这个句子只有一个洋葱;

第二步, 句子按照语法剥皮, 划分如下: ① she is a girl ② of beauty ③ which is envied by Lily ④ whose ugliness is so famous in New York ⑤ where there are so many poors ⑥ who have a lot of children ⑦ forbidden to go to school ⑧ in which they can study ⑨ how to live in the tedious world ⑩ which we all know ⑪ who is her mother 's daughter (插入语总是放到最后解决,翻译时可用括号扩起来);

第三步, 把每层皮分别翻译为中文;

- ① 她是个女孩
- ②很美丽
- ③ 这种美丽被 Lily 妒忌
- ④ Lily 的丑陋在纽约很著名
- ⑤那里有很多穷人
- ⑥那些穷人有许多孩子
- ⑦这些孩子被禁止去学校上学
- ⑧ 在学校里他们可以学习
- ⑨ 如何在这样枯燥的世界生存
- ⑩前面所说的事情我们大家都知道
- ⑪ 她是她妈妈的女儿



第四步,把这些简单的中文组合成长句,这个时候就变成简单的中文文字游戏了。

译文: 我们都知道: 她(她妈妈的女儿)是个美丽的女孩,她的美丽被在纽约以丑出名的 Lily 所妒忌;纽约那个地方有很多的穷人,他们有许多孩子,这些孩子没有上学的权利——他们 本可以在学校学到如何在这样枯燥乏味的世界生存。

# 本书框架

体裁 分类	经济类	社会文化类	信息技术类	科学研究类	法律类	教育类	医药类	学科类	模拟 自测题 一套
单元数	14	16	15	16	9,	13	11	2	4

# 本书特色

每篇文章后均明确标注出习题所模仿的真题对象。

# 文章来源

- 1. Economist
- 2. Newsweek
- 3. U.S. News & World Report
- 4. TIME & New York Times

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印建坤

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# 第一章 经济类

# Unit 1

Some of the concerns surrounding Turkey's application to join the European Union, to be voted on by the EU's Council of Ministers on December 17th, are economic—in particular, the country's relative poverty Its *GDP* per head is less than a third of the average for the 15 pre-2004 members of the EU. But it is not far off that of one of the ten new members which joined on May 1st 2004 (Latvia), and it is much the same as those of two countries, Bulgaria and Romania, which this week concluded *accession* talks with the EU that could make them full members on January 1st 2007.

Furthermore, the country's recent economic progress has been, according to Donald Johnston, the secretary-general of the *OECD*, "stunning". GDP in the second quarter of the year was 13.4% higher than a year earlier, a rate of growth that no EU country comes close to matching. Turkey's inflation rate has just fallen into single figures for the first time since 1972, and this week the country reached an agreement with the IMF on a new three-year, \$10 billion economic programme that will, according to the IMF's managing director, Rodrigo Rato, "help Turkey... reduce inflation toward European levels, and enhance the economy's resilience".

Resilience has not historically been the country's economic strong point. As recently as 2001, GDP fell by over 7%. It fell by more than 5% in 1994, and by just under 5% in 1999. Indeed, throughout the 1990s growth oscillated like an electrocardiogram recording a violent heart attack. This regularity has been one of the main reasons (along with red tape and corruption) why the country has failed dismally to attract much-needed foreign direct investment. Its stock of such investment (as a percentage of GDP) is lower now than it was in the 1980s, and annual inflows have scarcely ever reached \$1 billion (whereas Ireland attracted over \$25 billion in 2003, as did Brazil in every year from 1998 to 2000).

One *deterrent* to foreign investors is due to disappear on January 1st 2005. On that day, Turkey will take away the right of virtually every one of its citizens to call themselves a millionaire. Six *noughts* will be removed from the face value of the *lira*; one unit of the local currency will henceforth be worth what 1m is now—ie, about € 0.53 (\$0.70). Goods will have to be priced in both the new and old lira for the whole of the year, but foreign bankers and investors can begin to look forward to a time in Turkey when they will no longer have to *juggle* mentally with *indeterminate* strings of zeros.

注(1): 本文选自 Economist;

注(2): 本文习题命题模仿对象:第1、3题分别模仿2004年真题Text 1第1、3题,第2题模仿2001年真题Text 1 第2题,第4题模仿1999年真题Text 2第2题,第5题模仿2002年真题Text 3第4题。

1. What is Turkey's economic situation now?

[X] Its GDP per head is far lagging behind that of

the EU members.

[B] Its inflation rate is still rising.



		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	([c] 1	Its economy grows faster than any EU memb	er.
	_	Its economic resilience is very strong.	
	2. We ca	an infer from the second paragraph that	
	[A]	Turkey will soon catch the average GDP le	evel
	, 0	of the 15 pre-2004 EU members	
	√B] i	inflation rate in Turkey used to be very high	
	[C]	Turkey's economy will keep growing at pre-	sent
	r	rate ,	
	[D] I	IMF's economic program will help Turkey	join
	t	the EU	
9	3. The w	word "oscillated" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) n	nost
	probal	bly means	
	[A] f	fell	
	[B] d	climbed	
	[C] (	developed	
	[40.]	awan a	

- Speaking of Turkey's foreign direct investment, the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] its stock is far less than that of other countries
  - [R] it does not have much influence on Turkey's economic progress
  - JC] steady GDP growth will help Turkey attract more foreign direct investment
  - [19] Turkey's economic resilience relies on foreign direct investment
- 5. We can draw a conclusion from the text that \_\_\_\_\_
  - [A] foreign investment environment in Turkey will become better
  - [B] Turkey's citizens will suffer heavy loss due to the change of the face value of the lira
  - [C] the local currency will depreciate with the removal of six noughts from the face value
  - [D] prices of goods will go up

# 篇章剖析

本文介绍了土耳其的经济状况。第一段将土耳其的经济状况和其他几个欧盟新成员国的经济状况进行了 对比,说明土耳其的经济状况并非如人们担心的那样糟糕;第二段对土耳其这几年的经济增长情况进行了简 要介绍;第三段说明土耳其的经济缺乏弹性以及由此带来的影响;最后一段说明妨碍投资者的一个因素即将 消失。

### 词汇注释

GDP 国内生产总值(gross domestic product)
accession [æk'seʃən] n. 添加, 增加
OECD 经济合作与发展组织 (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)
resilience [rɪ'zɪlɪəns] n. 弹回; 有弹力, 恢复力
oscillate ['psɪleɪt] vi. 振荡
electrocardiogram [ɪlektrəʊ'kɑːdɪəʊgræm] n. 【医】
心电图, 心动电流图(略作 ECG)

inflow ['Inflou] n. 流人,流人物
deterrent [dɪ'tɜɪrənt] n. 阻碍物
nought [nɔɪt] n. 无,零
lira ['lɪərə] n. 里拉
juggle ['dʒʌgl] v. (常与 with 连用)玩杂耍
indeterminate [ˌɪndɪ'tɜɪmɪnɪt] adj. (在程度、体积、
性质或数量上)不确定的

### 难句突破

But it is not far off that of one of the ten new members which joined on May 1st 2004 (Latvia), and it is much the same as those of two countries, Bulgaria and Romania, which this week concluded accession talks with the EU that could make them full members on January 1st 2007.

主体句式 It is not far off that and it is much the same as those.

**结构分析** 这是一个并列句,在第一个并列分句里有一个 which 引导的定语从句修饰 new members,在第二个并列分句里有一个 which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 Bulgaria and Romania,还有一个 that 引导的定语从句,修饰 accession talks。



**句子译文** 但是和 2004 年 5 月 1 日加入欧盟的十个新成员国之——拉脱维亚相比, 土耳其差得并不算太远, 与保加利亚和罗马尼亚相比则相差无几。这两个国家本周刚刚完成加入欧盟的谈判, 并将在 2007 年 1 月获得完全成员的地位。

# 题目分析

- 1. C 细节题。根据文章第二段, 土耳其的经济发展"十分惊人"。接着在第二行, 作者以数据说明土耳其本年度 第二季度的 GDP 增长"no EU country comes close to matching", 可见其经济发展速度超过任何欧盟成员。
- 2. B 推理题。根据文章第二段"土耳其的通货膨胀率自 1972 年以来首次跌进个位数"可知,以前的通货膨胀率 都在两位数甚至更多,是非常高的数字。
- 3. D 语义题。这个词的意思可以根据文中第三段所用的明喻判断出来。文中说,整个 20 世纪 90 年代, 土耳其的 GDP 增长就好像"急性心脏病突然发作时的心电图一样",可见 GDP 增长时高时低,峰谷之间的差异较大,所以 oscillated 最有可能的意思就是"摆动,震荡",只有 swang 意思与之相符。
- 4. C 推理题。根据文章第三段, GDP 的不规律性是导致土耳其难以吸引外国直接投资的主要原因, 可见稳定的 GDP 增长有助于土耳其吸引更多的外国直接投资。
- 5. A 推理题。文章第二段介绍了土耳其快速的经济增长。第三段分析了无法吸引急需的外国直接投资的主要原因之一:经济发展不规律性。文章最后一段介绍了一个新情况:抑制国外投资的一个因素有望消除。并在文章末尾提到:外国银行家和投资人现在可以期待今后在土耳其再不用快速心算一串串数不清的零了。由此可见,土耳其的外国投资环境将得到改善。

# 参考译文

土耳其加入欧盟的申请将于 12 月 17 日在欧盟部长会议上进行表决,围绕该申请进行的一些讨论集中在该国的经济问题,尤其是该国的相对贫困问题。其人均 GDP 还不足 2004 年之前欧盟 15 国人均 GDP 的三分之一。但是和 2004 年 5 月 1 日加入欧盟的十个新成员国之——拉脱维亚相比,土耳其差得并不算太远,与保加利亚和罗马尼亚相比则相差无几。这两个国家本周刚刚完成加入欧盟的谈判,并将在 2007 年 1 月获得完全成员的地位。

不但如此,用经合组织(经济合作和发展组织)秘书长唐纳德·约翰斯顿的话来说,该国最近的经济发展"十分惊人"。本年度第二季度的 GDP 比去年增长了 13.4%,这样的增长速度是任何欧盟成员国都无法匹敌的。土耳其最近的通货膨胀率自 1972 年以来首次降至个位数。本周,该国刚刚同国际货币基金组织新达成一项经济项目协议,为期 3 年,总额 100 亿美元。按照国际货币基金执行总裁罗德里戈·莱托的说法,这一项目将会"帮助土耳其……把通货膨胀率降到欧盟水平,并且增加其经济弹性。"

历史上该国经济并没有很强的韧性。仅在 2001 年,它的 GDP 下降幅度超过 7%。而 1994 年下降幅度超过 5%,1999 年的下滑幅度仅比 5%略低。的确,整个 20 世纪 90 年代,该国的经济走势就好像急性心脏病发作时的心电图一样上下波动。这种发展的不规律性是阻碍该国引进急需的外国直接投资的主要障碍之一(另外还有官僚作风和腐败问题)。目前这类投资总额(占 GDP 的百分之一)比 20 世纪 80 年代的时候还要少,每年的外资流入量很少能够达到 10 亿美元(爱尔兰仅 2003 年一年就吸引外资超过 250 亿美元,而巴西从 1998 年到 2000 年每年的外资流入量都达到了这个数字)。

从 2005 年 1 月 1 日起, 曾经影响外国投资者的负面因素之一有望消除。届时, 几乎所有土耳其公民都无权自称为百万富翁。里拉的面值将减少 6 个 0; 这样, 当地货币的 1 个货币单位将和现在的 100 万里拉等值——也就是 0.53 欧元(0.70 美元)左右。商品将在一整年内用新旧里拉同时定价, 但外国银行家和投资人现在可以期待今后在土耳其再不用快速心算一串串数不清的零了。



# Unit 2

The American economy has been shedding jobs for nearly two years, but now comes a sign that the *gloom* could eventually lift. The Bureau of Labour Statistics released new data on *payroll* employment on Friday December 4th, and across the board the numbers came in better than had been expected.

Some 11,000 jobs were lost in November, the smallest total since the *recession* began late in 2007. And despite the continued job losses, the overall unemployment rate <u>fell from 10.2% to 10.0%</u>. <u>So, too, did</u> broader measures of unemployment which include *marginally* attached workers and those who work only part time (for economic reasons).

The payroll report will leave markets and policymakers happy, for a day at least. Most forecasters had expected that 100,000 jobs, or more, would have been lost, and most thought that the unemployment rate would hold steady or rise. A private employment report for November, which is published just before the official payroll report, showed that nearly 170,000 workers lost their jobs.

None of this means that the troubles are all over, however. The unemployment rate had once before declined in 2009, from June to July, before proceeding to rise for the next three months. A steady decline now will be hard to achieve: one estimate suggests that the American economy needs to add around 150,000 jobs each month just to keep up with population growth.

Employment growth in the economy remains concentrated in just a few sectors. There are encouraging signs in professional and business services; a 52,000 job increase in temporary help services in this category indicates that employers may soon begin creating more permanent positions. (Although by one measure non-manufacturing businesses are losing confidence, according to an index produced by the Institute for Supply Management this week.) Education, health services, and government are the only other sources of employment growth; the manufacturing, construction, and retail sectors continued to cut jobs in November.

That is particularly disappointing given that manufacturing activity has expanded for four *consecutive* months. More troubling still, the rate of manufacturing expansion declined in November. Increasing activity to date had largely been because of the *replenishment* of depleted *inventories*. If this brief *spurt* of expansion has *exhausted* itself without creating new jobs, then that bodes ill for recovery in other sources of demand, including consumer spending.

And then there are the ugliest statistics of all. Just over 15m Americans are unemployed, an increase of 8m from the start of the recession. Nearly 6m of those are considered long-term unemployed. Almost 40% of jobless workers have been out of work for 27 weeks or more. Bringing most of these workers back into the labour force will require strong economic growth, of the sort that is unlikely to *prevail* for at least the next year or so. This unexpectedly sharp decline in lost jobs is a silver *lining* on an extremely dark cloud.

注(1): 本文选自 Economist;

注(2): 本文习题命题模仿对象: 第 1、3 题分别模仿 2004 年真题 Text 1 第 1、3 题, 第 2 题模仿 2001 年 真题 Text 1 第 2 题, 第 4 题模仿 1999 年真题 Text 2 第 2 题, 第 5 题模仿 2002 年真题 Text 3 第 4 题。

- 1. What is America's current unemployment situation?
  - [A] The unemployment rate remains in a mild decline.
  - [B] The number of job offers has exceeded that of job losses.
- There still will be many people who are going to lose their jobs.
- [D] It has met the expectations of the majority of people.





2.	We can infer from the second and third paragraphs
	that
	[A] the private employment report lacks credibility
	[P] unemployment rate does not include all citizens
	[C] unemployment rate forecast is in accurate
	[D] policy-making depends on unemployment rate
3.	The word "bodes" (Line 4, Paragraph 6) most
	probably means
,	[A] brings
	[B] falls
	[C] develops
	[D] foretells
4.	Speaking of employment growth, the author implies
	that
1	[A] economic sectors of employment growth are

- still limited yet expanding
- [B] inventory replenishment is a good chance of providing more jobs
- the prospect of an overall employment growth remains gloomy
- [D] the difficulty of <u>demand recovery impedes</u> the creation of new jobs
- 5. We can draw a conclusion from the text that .
  - [A] the unexpectedly sharp decline in lost jobs paves way to general optimism
  - [B] the unemployment rate fluctuates dramatically in economic recession
- [C] it is still uncertain whether the November unemployment rate was a good sign
  - [D] unemployment rate is expected to continually drop in the following months

# 篇章剖析

本文介绍了美国的失业情况。前三段根据就业报告说明了美国当前的失业率状况并非如人们担心的那样糟糕;第四至六段笔锋一转,进行了深度的分析,说明报告并不预示着美国经济已经完全回升向好,依然有很多部门的情况不容乐观;最后一段更进一步说明了美国经济存在的潜在困难,并由此得出了较为悲观的结论:失业情况仍然非常严峻、不容乐观。

### 词汇注释

gloom [gluːm] n.萧条(或消沉)的状况,无望 payroll ['peɪˌrəul] n. 薪水册,工资表 recession [rɪˈseʃən] n. (经济的)衰退,衰退期 marginally ['mɑːrdʒɪnəli] adv. 少量地,最低限度地 consecutive [kənˈsekjutɪv] adj. 连续不断的;接连 而来的

replenishment [rɪ'plenɪʃmənt] n. 再装满,补充,

充满

inventory ['ɪnvənˌtɒrɪ] n. 清单上开列的货品, <u>存货</u> spurt [spɜːt] n. 突然爆发, 突然激增 exhaust [ɪg'zɒst] v. 用完, 耗尽 prevail [prɪ'veɪl] v. 流行, 盛行; 普遍发生 lining ['laɪnɪŋ] n. 衬边, 衬料

### 难句突破

So, too, did broader measures of unemployment which include marginally attached workers and those who work only part time (for economic reasons).

生体句式 So did broader measures of unemployment.

**结构分析** 本句使用了"So did + 主语"的倒装结构,用来说明前面所说的情况也同样适用于后面的事物,too 为插入语。主语 broader measures of unemployment 由 which 引导的定语从句修饰,定语从句中的宾语之一 those 又由 who 引导的定语从句修饰。

**旬子译文** 从广义失业率来看也是如此,广义失业率中包括了近期未就业的人数和由于经济原因而只能做兼职的人员的数量等。



# 题目分析

- 1. C 细节题。根据文章前两段,失业率的增长速度有所减缓,这好于先前的预期,因此 A 和 D 不正确。根据文章第四段以及最后一段的内容,尽管情况有所好转,但这并不能说明麻烦已经全然消失,目前依然很难实现失业率的持续下降,而且明年经济不可能迅速复苏,这意味着失业率仍然会维持在较高水平,仍然将有很多人会失去工作,因此 排除 B,C 正确。
- 2. B 推理题。根据文章第二段,从广义上衡量,失业率包括了近期未就业的人和兼职员工,因此可以推出失业率的统计并非包括了全体公民,因此 B 正确。文章第三段提到此前预期和民间报告与官方数据的不同,但并不能据此说明民间报告可信度低,也无法得出预期不准确的结论,因此 A 与 C 皆不正确。第三段提到政策制定者看到这个失业率增长速度的数据会很高兴,并没有提到政策制定和失业率之间的关系,因此 D 不正确。
- 3. D 语义题。整个第六段都在讲目前各领域存在的糟糕情况,因此可以推出这些都预示着经济很可能不会迅速复苏。"bode"作为动词是"预示"的含义,通常都是指预示不好的结果。
- 4. C 推理题。尽管文章第五段指出一些部门的就业率在增加,但是从文章总体看来,失业率仍然居高,就业率的总体增长态势并不乐观,因此 C 正确。第五段中表明就业率增长仅限于几个领域,并没有提到扩张的趋势,所以 A 错误。第六段中 manufacturing activity 指的并不是就业,因此 B 不正确。第六段还提到如果无法创造新的工作机会,那么其他需求很难得以恢复,D 颠倒了因果关系,因此错误。
- 5. C 推理题。文章中虽然提到 11 月份的失业率数据让市场和政府都感到十分振奋,但是通过全文的分析,整体就业情况依然比较悲观,因此很难说这个数据意味着失业率增长的速度会持续下降,因此 C 正确, A 和 D 不正确。文章中并没有提到失业率数据是否有很大的起伏变化,故 B 也不正确。

# 参考译文

近两年里,美国经济使工作机会一直在不断流失,但现在却有迹象显示这种低迷的状态有可能最终扭转。 据劳工统计局于 12 月 4 日,也就是周五公布的最新就业人数数据显示,总体数字好于预期。

11 月份约减少了 1.1 万个工作岗位,这是自 2007 年年末的经济危机开始以来的最小数字。尽管现在仍然不断有人失去工作,但总体失业率已经从 10.2% 降至 10.0%。从广义失业率来看也是如此,广义失业率中包括了近期未就业的人数和由于经济原因只能做兼职的人员的数量等。

这份就业报告将会使市场和政策制定者们满意,至少在目前如此。之前大部分市场预期都认为至少还会减少 10 万个工作机会,甚至还会更多,大多数人认为失业率会保持在原有水平,甚至可能会进一步增长。在官方的就业报告发布之前,一份民间就业报告指出,11 月份的失业人数有近 17 万。

但这一结果并不意味着我们的麻烦已经全然消失。2009年6月至7月失业率曾有所下降,但是随后的三个月又连续增长。目前我们很难实现失业率的持续下降:一份预测报告指出,美国经济每个月需要增加15万个工作岗位才能赶上人口增长的速度。

就业率增长也仅限于几个经济领域。其中,职业和商业服务领域就显示出了鼓舞人心的迹象,该领域已经提供了 5.2 万份临时性援助服务的工作,雇主们可能很快就会提供更多的永久性职位。(尽管根据本周美国供应管理协会公布的指数,其中一项指标显示,非制造业界正在失去信心。)教育、健康服务和政府是仅有的几个就业率增长部门,而制造业、建筑业和零售业 11 月份都在继续裁员。

这一结果令人失望,尤其是制造业已实现了连续四个月的扩张。更糟糕的是,制造业扩张的速度从11月份开始有所下降。其增加的数据大部分来自对于库存的补充。如果我们耗尽了这种短暂的扩张所迸发的动能却没有创造出更多的新工作,那么这预示着其他方面的需求很难得以恢复,包括消费支出。

这还不是最坏的数据。目前,已有超过1500万美国人处于失业状态,比经济危机刚开始时增加了800万人。其中,约有600万人被认为是长期失业。大约40%的失业工人已有27周甚至更长时间没有工作了。要想让这些人中的大部分回到劳动力大军中,那么经济的强劲增长是必不可少的,然而,至少在明年经济不可能迅速回升向好。尽管在官方报告中,失业率出人意料地有所下降,但这就好比是黑压压的乌云的几条银边。



# Unit 3

Since the start of the year the price of sugar *futures* has almost doubled. This is welcome news for Brazil, the world's largest producer of the stuff. The price *spike* is mainly explained by unfavourable weather—too little rain in India and too much in Brazil. India's sugar production fell by almost half last year, turning the country from the second-biggest producer to the biggest importer. For <u>Brazil's</u> big sugar companies the timing is perfect: the credit *crunch* set off a wave of consolidation in an industry that had been resistant to it. The firms that have survived now have more scale and lots of cash.

Louis Dreyfus, a French commodities giant, bought Santelisa Vale, a large processor of sugar cane, in April. Santelisa had expanded fast and taken on too much debt, a common mistake in an industry that had the highest levels of investment of any industry in Brazil before the crunch. Dreyfus, which already trades sugar, soyabeans and other Brazilian agricultural goods, wanted to **bolster** its position. At the other end of the **spectrum** is Copersucar, a giant cooperative that unites lots of small growers in São Paulo state.

The biggest of the lot is Cosan, which alone produces 2.5% of the world's sugar. Last year it bought Exon Mobil's distribution and retailing business in Brazil to help it sell its *ethanol*. This year it bought Nova America, a smaller sugar company. Like many of Brazil's big companies Cosan mixes family ownership with capital from BNDES, Brazil's government-owned development bank. And like many other Brazilian giants, it has suffered a vicious feud within the founding family over who should run the business.

Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello fought the other members of his family for ten years in Brazil's courts before winning control of Cosan. In 2007 he strengthened his grip by setting up Cosan Limited, a company with a dual share structure that accords some of Mr Mello's shares ten times the voting weight of ordinary ones. To do this, he listed Cosan Limited on the New York Stock Exchange, since Brazil's Novo Mercado, where Cosan was listed at the time, does not allow such arrangements.

Mr Mello, who is splendidly *forthright*, did not let the subsequent controversy bother him overly. "You're qissing on sludge and you don't know what's under your feet," he once told Dilma Rousseff, one of the front-runners for next year's presidential election, during a discussion of the government's energy policy. Marcos Lutz, an executive at Cosan, argues that the *fuss* about corporate governance is a distraction. The firm is professionally managed, he insists, and it was no surprise to shareholders that Mr Mello wanted to preserve an *outsize* say in the firm's strategy.

The market for ethanol has been growing at 17% a year, much faster than that for sugar, points out Luiz Pereira de Araújo of ETH Bioenergia, another fast-growing sugar firm. Such growth is likely to persist, thanks to increased sales of flex-fuel cars, which can run on petrol or ethanol. What is more, the Brazilian sugar-cane growers' association is optimistic that Europe and America will eventually reduce tariffs on Brazilian ethanol. If that happens, Brazil's growers, crushers and distillers will be even happier than they are already.

注(1): 本文选自 Economist;

注(2): 本文习题命题模仿对象: 第1题模仿 2000 年真题 Text 1 第1题, 第2题模仿 1995 年真题 Text 1 第2题, 第3题模仿 2002 年真题 Text 2 第2题, 第4题模仿 1998 年真题 Text 2 第2题, 第5题模仿 1999 年真题 Text 1 第4题。