

本套丛书之所以受到为考研英语发愁  
的考生欢迎，是因为首次提出和入木  
三分地诠释了考研英语的三大“牛顿定律”

# 2014

# 考研英语 80分之路

阅读篇（段落、配伍和翻译） 魏保生 主编

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出题只有20%的规律，答题却有80%的规律

有的放矢的训练是本套丛书的根本



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# 2014 考研英语 80 分之路

## · 阅读篇(段落、配伍和翻译) ·

主 编	魏保生
编 写	傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组
编委名单	常宇鹏 魏晨迪 牛焕香
	齐 欢 魏保生 白秀萍
	杨 伟 阎丽娟 蒋 锋
	魏立强 贾竹清
编写人员	尤 蔚 洪 惠 魏 云
	周 翠 吴佚革



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举报电话:010-64030229;010-64034315;13501151303(打假办)。

### 内 容 简 介

《2014 考研英语 80 分之路》丛书是傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组针对 2014 考研英语的最新辅导书,首次提出和入木三分地诠释了考研英语的三大“牛顿定律”:第一,90% 的考生只是有意识地注重总分,却无意忽略了最小得分单位是 0.5 分,因此,引领考生从 0.5 分做起达到 80 分是本套丛书的最高宗旨;第二,出题只有 20% 的规律,答题却有 80% 的规律,所以,58 种题型及其独特的解题方法为本套丛书的核心,也是傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组的贡献和独创;第三,考试内容的 70% 考查的是语言,30% 考查的是综合能力,故而,有的放矢的训练是本套丛书的根本。

本书是《2014 考研英语 80 分之路》丛书的一本,包含了 58 种题型中的 32 种(每一章节的标题就是一种题型),分三篇进行:上篇勇夺段落理解型题的 32 分;中篇勇夺填空式阅读、排序、配伍与概括大意型题的 8 分;下篇勇夺翻译型题的 8 分。

每一章或节分五个部分进行:①规律透视:对该类型的题进行鞭辟入里的分析;②得分诀窍:提出解决该类型题目独特的解题方法;③真题验证:从历年真题中感受、巩固并记忆该规律;④实战演练:提供有的放矢的练习题和答案以备实战;⑤扫荡词汇:把全部的大纲词汇分到各个章,便于各个击破,尤其是傲视鼎独特的记忆词汇的方法更使学习变得有趣而简单。

本书适合 2014 年非英语专业考研者英语备战之用,也可以作为其他英语考试的参考资料。

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# 送你 58 双披荆斩棘的风火轮

——感悟考研英语的 58 种题型,享受考研英语中的“牛顿定律”

上属于天

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中间属于顽强但不失聪明的你

58 种题型像 58 双披荆斩棘的风火轮

任你纵横驰骋考研战场

无往而不胜

考研竞争愈演愈烈(2013 年人数已达 180 万之多),竞争的核心就是英语,如果你想在考研英语中取胜,有一个成功公式非常适用:毅力+方法=无坚不摧。鉴于此,我们提出考研英语中的三大“牛顿定律”作为大家参考的方法或者指导思想:

第一,90% 的考生仅有意识地注重总分,却无意忽略了最小得分单位是 0.5 分,因此,引领考生从 0.5 分做起达到 80 分是本套丛书的最高宗旨。

第二,出题只有 20% 的规律,答题却有 80% 的规律,所以,58 种题型及其独特的解题方法为本套丛书的核心,也是傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组的贡献和独创。

第三,考试内容的 70% 考查的是语言,30% 考查的是综合能力,故而,有的放矢地训练是本套丛书的根本。

先来举一个简单的例子,一副重 100kg 的担子,一般是挑不起来的,但是如果把它分成 10 份来挑,人人都能挑得起来。对于考研英语也是这样,谁能不对浩如烟海的词汇、漫无边际的语言领域而或多或少地发愁呢?其实,我们发愁的是英语这门课程,就像这 100kg 的担子,但是对于考试,我们应该换个角度来思考它:首先想到的应该是最小得分单位,即 0.5 分,而不是满分 100 分。有谁能对这 0.5 分望而却步呢?这不是自欺欺人,而是一种轻松上阵、积累自信的学习和思考方法,其实这也适用于其他学科的学习。隐藏在背词典和背语法手册的极端学法的背后就是典型的“硬对硬”地要满分的例子,这种“气吞山河”的学习方法实在不是我们大多数人应该效仿的。本套丛书的第一或者最高宗旨就是教你从 0.5 分做起,目录的编排就充分体现了这一点:每一章节就是你应该得分的量值。

其次,这 100 分真的能分成 200 个 0.5 分吗?坦白地讲,不能,但是我们可以找出规律,按照规律“各个击破”。经过归纳总结,傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组把这 58 种题型贡献给大家。

## (一) 段落理解题型

1. 词汇题型

3. 推理题型

5. 细节——比较题型

7. 细节——方式题型

9. 细节——根据题型

11. 细节——结论题型

13. 细节——例外题型

15. 细节——目的题型

17. 细节——特征题型

19. 细节——因果题型

2. 态度题型

4. 主题题型

6. 细节——段意题型

8. 细节——概念题型

10. 细节——假设题型

12. 细节——举例题型

14. 细节——列举题型

16. 细节——排除题型

18. 细节——问题题型

20. 细节——指导题型

## (二) 配伍题型

21. 文章首段(句)

22. 文章尾段(句)



23. 文章间段

(三) 翻译题

25. 译对主语

27. 译对宾语

29. 译对从句(同位语、定语、宾语、主语、表语从句)

31. 译对长难句

(四) 英语知识应用题

33. “比较”型题

35. “搭配”型题

37. “递进”型题

39. “举例”型题

41. “连词”型题

43. “省略”型题

45. “态度”型题

47. “虚拟”型题

(五) 应用文写作

49. 题材

51. 内容组织

53. 语言准确性

(六) 短文写作

54. 复述所给图表

56. 单个句子

58. 语法

24. 文章段落内句

26. 译对谓语

28. 译对状语

30. 译对语法(被动、虚拟、非谓语动词及固定结构)

32. 译对句子间结构

34. “并列”型题

36. “代词”型题

38. “方式”型题

40. “句意”型题

42. “目的”型题

44. “顺序”型题

46. “同义词”型题

48. “转折”型题

50. 格式

52. 信息点覆盖

55. 文章结构

57. 句子间连接

如此详细系统地提出这 58 种题型,就是要把 100kg 的负担分成 58 份,便于大家围绕这些规律进行复习。综观考研英语辅导资料的市场,80% 以上的都是赝品,我们深信我们的这 58 种题型属于 20% 之中的精品。

发现问题(规律)只是第一步,解决问题才是根本的,我们提出的 58 种题型的解题方法也是独具创新性的,等你读完本套丛书你会惊叹地说:原来还有这么绝妙的解题和答题方法!

下面仅举几个例子:

1. 阅读推理型题目的得分诀窍:把文章所有段落首句和尾句的关键名词与动词谓语加起来,然后与选项对照,答案就出来了。

2. 阅读主题型题目的得分诀窍:把文章所有段落首句和尾句的名称加起来,就是主题或者中心思想。

3. 阅读细节——比较型题目的得分诀窍:重新组织句子,把两者作为主语,然后分别找出它们的谓语和宾语就可以找出两者的区别或相同点或者互补点。

4. 阅读细节——概念型题目的得分诀窍:概念常常是一个名词,所以寻找主语的同义词就是答案。

5. 阅读细节——例外型题目的得分诀窍:我们称之为“细节之细节”题,是非常耗费时间的题目,没有时间建议放弃,失分是为了得分。

6. 阅读细节——目的型题目的得分诀窍:找出结论是解题的关键,因为“目的”必然是论据的最后归宿。

7. 配伍型阅读填对段落间句的得分诀窍:第一步,配伍型题目应该先从选项着手,把所有选项的主语、谓语和宾语找出来;第二步,把文章中所有的主语、谓语和宾语找出来;第三步,按照文章的行文顺序进行比对;第四步,段落间句必然是并列、转折或者递进,所以注意引导词的选项。

8. 翻译主语的得分诀窍:主语的位置不定(可以在句子的开始、中间或者结尾),找出主语是翻译的关键。

9. 英语知识应用“比较”型题的得分诀窍:碰到比较型的题目,首先想到 against,其他的方位用词一般都是干扰项。

10. 英语知识应用“代词”型题的得分诀窍:代词要从文章的“上游”寻找,忽略“下游”。

11. 英语知识应用“方式”型题的得分诀窍:出现方式的时候先看选项是否有 with 和 by。如果是动名词,一

般用 by;如果是名词,一般用 with。

12. 短文写作复述所给图表的得分诀窍:首先应该把题干所给的词汇(中文、英文)准确地写出来,然后找出它们的同义词和反义词,以便成文的时候能够运用。其次是提炼出文章的两项内容:①总的主题=文章的题目;②三个分主题=三个论点。

整套丛书的每一章(或节)分五个部分进行:

1. 【规律透视】 对 58 种题型进行鞭辟入里的分析。
2. 【得分诀窍】 提出解决该类型题目独特的解题方法。
3. 【真题验证】 从历年真题中感受、巩固并记忆该规律。
4. 【实战演练】 提供有的放矢的练习题和答案以备实战。
5. 【扫荡词汇】 把全部的大纲词汇分到各个章,便于各个击破,尤其是傲视鼎独特的记忆词汇方法更使学习变得有趣而简单。

综上所述,本套丛书的特点:

1. 对看似没有规律的考点进行细化和分析,一切都是以“分”为中心,符合考研英语的规律。
2. 围绕一个考点进行系统的分析,找出规律和应付的方法。
3. 根据考点设计大量的练习题,在巩固中提高应考能力。
4. 中间穿插大纲词汇的记忆方法,增强考生的“根基”,两本书能够覆盖全部大纲所要求的词汇。
5. 全部覆盖历年考研英语真题,并巧妙地利用。

因此,《2014 考研英语 80 分之路·英语知识应用和写作》和《2014 考研英语 80 分之路·阅读篇(段落、配伍和翻译)》,以其全新的辅导形式,调动一切资源,围绕答对、答好每一道题,必将像傲视鼎的其他考试系列一样一枝独秀,受到广大考生的欢迎。

如有问题和建议请访问我的博客 <http://blog.sina.com.cn/mekangbbs>,或发信件至 E-mail:guru11071@sina.com。

魏保生  
2013 年 3 月

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## 勇夺段落理解型题的 32 分





## 第1章 夺取词汇型题的6分

### 【规律透视】

历年考研英语真题所有出现过的有关词汇或者词组的问题:

1. In line 8, paragraph 1, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means \_\_\_\_\_. (51/1994 Passage 1)
2. The phrase "ring up sales" (Line 2, Paragraph 2) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_". (57/1994 Passage 2)
3. The word "dormant" in the third paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (66/1994 Passage 4)
4. The phrase "march to a different drummer" (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are \_\_\_\_\_. (70/1994 Passage 5)
5. When the author says "a new way of being" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) he is referring to \_\_\_\_\_. (57/1995 Passage 2)
6. The word "it" (Line 3, Paragraph 2) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_. (59/1995 Passage 3)
7. What do the elders mean when they say "it's not what you want in this world, but what you get"? (51/1996 Passage 1)
8. The BBC's "royal charter" (Line 4, Paragraph 4) stands for \_\_\_\_\_. (57/1996 Passage 2)
9. "Creationism" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_. (67/1996 Passage 5)
10. The word "pervasive" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) might mean \_\_\_\_\_. (60/1997 Passage 3)
11. "Substances abuse" (Line 5, Paragraph 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that \_\_\_\_\_. (59/1997 Passage 3)
12. The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (Line 5, Paragraph 3) means that \_\_\_\_\_. (69/1997 Passage 5)
13. In paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_. (52/1998 Passage 1)
14. The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because \_\_\_\_\_. (57/1998 Passage 2)
15. The word "schism" (Line 3, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (59/1998 Passage 3)
16. The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 7) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (66/1998 Passage 4)
17. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by \_\_\_\_\_. (69/2001 Passage 5)
18. The word "gizmos" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (47/2002 Text 2)
19. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (Line 4, Paragraph 7)? (59/2002 Text 4)
20. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (43/2003 Text 1)
21. The word "arbiters" (Line 7, Paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_. (54/2003 Text 3)
22. The expression "tip service" (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (43/2004 Passage 1)
23. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 5)? (49/2004 Passage 2)
24. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown? (54/2004 Passage 3)
25. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_. (51/2004 Passage 3)
26. When mentioning "the \$ 4 million to \$ 10 million range" (Lines 3-4, Paragraph 3), the author is talking about \_\_\_\_\_. (53/2004 Passage 3)

27. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis”? (28/2005 Passage 2)
28. The word “talking” means \_\_\_\_\_. (37/2005 Passage 4)
29. “Paper plates” is to “china” means \_\_\_\_\_. (40/2005 Passage 4)
30. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (21/2006 Text 1)
31. The word “bummer” (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something \_\_\_\_\_. (37/2006 Text 4)
32. The word “mania” (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (22/2007 Text 1)
33. The statement: “It never rains but it pours” is used to introduce \_\_\_\_\_. (36/2007 Text 4)
34. “ruts” (in Line 1, Paragraph 3) has closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_. (23/2009 Text1)
35. about-face (28/2010 Text 2)
36. on the wrong planet (39/2010 Text 4)
37. The word “poached” (Line3, Paragraph4) most probably means (28/2011 Text2)

### 【得分诀窍】

从文章中找出题目所问的单词或者句子,然后从上下句子推断意思,一定不要根据大纲或者常识来答题而正中出题者的圈套。

原文(27/2013 Text 2) An old saw has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioural” ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks three deals and a quarrel have illustrated the value to advertisers (and their suppliers of software) of such fine-grained information. Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America’s Federal Trade Commission proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft’s Internet Explorer and Apple’s Safari both offer DNT; Google’s Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, a new incarnation of the software firm’s operating system, would have DNT as a default.

Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, one of the groups in the DAA, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says. “They’ll get less meaningful, less targeted ads.”

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies (including Twitter) have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft’s default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to rile Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: there is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google’s on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft’s chief privacy officer, blogged: “We believe consumers should have more control.” Could it really be that simple?

问题 27. “The industry” (Line 6, Para. 3) refers to

- (A) online advertisers
- (B) e-commerce conductors
- (C) digital information analysis
- (D) internet browser developers

**解析** 27. 答案:(D)。词义句意题。the industry 在语篇中是指代前面出现的内容,而前面出现的 Microsoft Internet Explorer, Apple's Safari 和 Google's Chrome 都是 D 选项中的“internet browser developers”。B 和 C 选项文中并未提及,属于无中生有。A 选项并非本段中谈论的核心。

### 【真题验证】

**原文** (26/2012 Text 2) A deal is a deal-except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was renegeing on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management-especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure; whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

**问题** 26. The phrase “renegeing on” (Line 3, para. 1) is closest in meaning to

- (A) condemning (B) reaffirming  
(C) dishonoring (D) securing

**解析** 26. 答案:(C)。Reneging on 出现在文章中的第一段。先从选项入手。A. condemning 谴责; B. reaffirming 重申,再肯定; C. dishonoring 拒付,丢脸,不光彩; D. securing 保卫,保护。从文中我们可以看到,公司的这种行为激起了公愤,是在当它……一个长期以来坚持遵守的承诺,有关遵守严格的核能源惯例。根据常识可以判断:此处一定是一个贬义词,所以才导致引起了群众的愤怒,并且需要和 commitment 构成动宾关系,综合考虑,可以先排除 A 和 D 选项。而 B 选项“重申”,是一个中性词。所以本句话的意思是:这个公司违反了惯例。正确选项为:C。

**原文** (28/2011 Text 2) When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.



McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

**问题** 28. The word "poached" (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means

- (A) approved of (B) attended to  
(C) hunted for (D) guarded against

**解析** 28. 答案:(A)。poach 原意是偷猎的意思,通过“look at sitting CEOs first”就可以确定要先确定 CEO,所以是 approve of。

**原文** (28/2010 Text 2) Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz the U.S. court of Appeals for the federal circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In the Bilski, as the case is known, is "a very big deal", says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the federal circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called state Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, move established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might bent them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its state street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the supreme Court that has nar-

rowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” that are obvious. The judges on the Federal circuit are “reacting to the anti-patient trend at the supreme court”, says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

**问题** 28. The word “about-face” (Line 1, Para 3) most probably means

- (A) loss of good will (B) increase of hostility  
(C) change of attitude (D) enhancement of destiny

**解析** 28. 答案:(C)。词汇短语题。含有该词的句子起到承前启后作用,解答本题应结合第二段主旨及第三段 because 后的句意来解题,第二段提及“国家最高专利法庭准备对商业方法专利进行缩减”,而第三段提及 introduced such patents..., approving a patent..., 由此可知,宣称对商业方法的控制将会有巨大的态度转变,故 C 正确。此题容易,不管从词语的意思,还是从文章的上下文,都容易锁定正确答案 C,彻底改变之意,态度 180 度转弯。

**原文** (39/2010 Text 4) Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statement. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who “question our motives.” Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobby group politely calls “the use of judgment by management.”

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did “not live in a political vacuum” but “in the real world” and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But bank's shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

**问题** 39. The author thinks the banks were “on the wrong planet” in that they \_\_\_\_

- (A) misinterpreted market price indicators.  
(B) exaggerated the real value of their assets.  
(C) neglected the likely existence of bad debts.  
(D) denied booking losses in their sale of assets.

**解析** 39. 答案:(B)。句意题。on the wrong planet 相当于中文的“吃错药”。作者为什么认为是银行吃错药了呢? 解题的钥匙就在这一段,也就是第 4 段。我们来把这一段好好理解一下:银行吃错药了,其账上存在极大高估的资产。今天,他们认为,市场价格夸大了损失,因为它们(各种市场价格)很大程度上反映了暂时的市

场流动性问题,而不是可能的坏账损失程度。真实情况几年内将并不可知。但银行股份低于其账面价值交易,表明投资者是持怀疑态度的(也即不认同银行的判断)。沉寂的市场(交易不活跃,就是没有什么金融买卖)部分反映了银行的困境,其担心账面损失不愿变卖资产(所指的是不良资产),然而又不愿意购买这些假定的便宜货。意思是,银行对自己的不良资产,一方面,怕出现账面损失,不愿出售,因为如果要出售的话,那得打折低价出售,而对这个折扣价,银行从心里是不愿意接受的,他们认为其不良资产价值不至于这么低,而是被现在的市场行情严重低估了;同时,既然这些不良资产价值被严重低估,那你趁低吸纳呀,买别人的不挺好?可又没银行愿意买。这样的话,这类不良资产的交易就很清淡了啊,而这种市场交易的清淡就能部分地反映银行目前的困局。所以正确答案明显是 B,高估了、夸大了其资产价值。A 不对,误读市场价格指标?银行确实认为其资产价值被市场低估,但若把这个说成是银行误解市场价格,还是有些牵强,因为作者可能也认为目前资产价格偏低,只不过作者坚持要按市场价格来计价而已。C 错,忽略了可能存在的坏账?这个银行肯定没有忽略,银行只是对坏账的程度判断有误:the likely extent of bad debts,是程度,不是坏账本身,金融危机之下,银行对自身的坏账的存在那肯定不可能忽视的。D 错。在出售资产的时候否认账面损失?银行出售不良资产了吗?否认损失了吗?这些都没有明确文字来支持。至于某些机构选择的选项 C neglected the likely existence of bad debts,来源是 they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts,不过 neglect 与原文中的 reflect, existence 与原文中的 extent 偷换概念,是大不一样的,绝对不能入选。Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. 句子大意为:如今,银行认为市场价格夸大了损失,这是因为市场价格在很大程度上反映了市场暂时的流动性不足,而不是可能的坏账幅度。并没有说明银行忽视了可能存在坏账。

**原文** (21—25/2009 Text 1) Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. “Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative connotation.

So it seems antithetical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel synaptic paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

But don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the hippocampus, they're there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately ingrain into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

“The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder,” says Dawna Markova, author of “The Open Mind” and an executive change consultant for Professional Thinking Partners. “But we are taught instead to ‘decide,’ just as our president calls himself ‘the Decider.’” She adds, however, that “to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities.”

All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says. Researchers in the late 1960s covered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At puberty, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought. “This breaks the major rule in the American belief system—that anyone can do anything,” explains M. J. Ryan, author of the 2006 book “This Year I Will...” and Ms. Markova's business partner. “That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence.” This is where developing new habits comes in.

**问题** 21. The view of Wordsworth habit is claimed by being \_\_\_\_.

(A) casual (B) familiar (C) mechanical (D) changeable

22. The researchers have discovered that the formation of habit can be \_\_\_\_.

(A) predicted (B) regulated (C) traced (D) guided

23. “ruts”(in line one, Paragraph 3) has closest meaning to \_\_\_\_.

(A) tracks (B) series (C) characteristics (D) connections

24. Ms. Markova's comments suggest that the practice of standard testing ?

(A) prevents new habits from being formed.

(B) no longer emphasizes commonness.

(C) maintains the inherent American thinking model.

(D) complies with the American belief system.

25. Ryan most probably agree that \_\_\_\_.

(A) ideas are born of a relaxing mind.

(B) innovativeness could be taught.

(C) decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas.

(D) curiosity activates creative minds.

**解析** 21. 答案:(C)。事实细节题。意为: Wordsworth 认为以何种方式便能获得。文章第二句中提到 We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto—pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. 我们在无意识的状态下就能行成,使人们的头脑处于自动导航,放松地进入一种无意识的惯性当中。从这个表述中可以看出习惯的形成过程完全是一种无意状态下的机械活动。

22. 答案:(D)。事实细节题。意为:研究者发现习惯的形成可以被。第二段第二句中当指出当人们有意识的培养新的习惯时,我们就创造出一种相关的轨迹,甚至是全新的脑细胞,这可以使我们的思想进入一个创新的轨道上。由此可见研究人员认为习惯的形成是可以被引导的。

23. 答案:(A)。词义句义题。意为:“ruts”的意思最贴近于:(A) 痕迹、(B) 系列、(C) 特点、(D) 联系。原文提到:不要试图摆脱你的旧习惯;一旦这个过程进入大脑,它们就会留在脑中。根据上下文逻辑最合上下文语境的为(A) 选项。

24. 答案:(A)。事实细节题。

25. 答案:(A)。事实细节题。

**原文** (51/1994 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 other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely in competition with 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 products 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.

**问题** 51. In Line 8, Paragraph 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

**解析** 51. 答案:(D)。该选择项意为:美国人想增加其收入的购买力。文章第1段最后一句是从生产者与消费者两方的愿望对照来说的,而且,该段第一句也首先陈述了该文所要谈的内容。(A),(C)的意思是:美国人想增加其收入。这与本文的主旨不相符合,因为,工资关系反映的是劳资双方的关系,而不是反映生产者与消费者的关系。(B)中 overstate 意为“夸大、夸张”,这个选择项的语义与文章的内容不相干。在做这一题时,将 maximize 一词的意思置入文章的上下文中考查极其重要。

**原文** (57/1994 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.

**问题** 57. The phrase “ring up sales” (Line 2, Paragraph 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

**解析** 57. 答案:(B)。register(计数器,记录器)。原句中 ring up 意为:将……记录在计数器内,sales(销售额)。同一段后文指出:除了记录销售额以外,计算机在商业上还有更广泛的用途,而记录销售额是电子收款机最基本的功能。(A),(C)都不正确。(D)意为:跟踪记录现存货物。

**原文** (66/1994 Passage 4) “I have great confidence that by the end of the decade we’ll know in vast detail how cancer cells arise,” says microbiologist Robert Weinberg, an expert on cancer. “But,” he cautions, “some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow. Consider Pasteur. He discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available.”

This year, 50 percent of the 910 000 people who suffer from cancer will survive at least five years. In the year 2000, the National Cancer Institute estimates, that figure will be 75 percent. For some skin cancers, the five-year survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But other survival statistics are still discouraging—13 percent for lung cancer, and 2 percent for cancer of the pancreas.

With as many as 120 varieties in existence, discovering how cancer works is not easy. The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which are cancer-causing genes, are inactive in normal cells. Anything from cosmic rays to radiation to diet may activate a dormant oncogene, but how remains unknown. If several oncogenes are driven into action, the cell, unable to turn them off, becomes cancerous.

The exact mechanisms involved are still mysterious, but the likelihood that many cancers are initiated at the level of genes suggests that we will never prevent all cancers. “Changes are a normal part of the evolutionary process,” says oncologist William Hayward. Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out, “We can’t prepare a medicine against cosmic rays.”

The prospects for cure, though still distant, are brighter.

“First, we need to understand how the normal cell controls itself. Second, we have to determine whether there are