

考研

英语阅读理解

2000篇

主 编 马德高 马茂祥

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考研

英语阅读理解

2000篇

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藏书章

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## Unit 11

## Part A

## Text 1

字数: 423

建议做题时间: 14 分钟

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on workforce skills, American firms have a problem. Human resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labor is simply another factor of production to be hired/rented at the lowest possible cost — much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human resource management can be seen in the corporate pecking order. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive (who holds it) is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO).<sup>①</sup> By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human resource management is central — usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their workforces, in fact, they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.<sup>②</sup>

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the bottom half of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

- B 1. Which of the following applies to the human resource management of American companies?
  - [A] They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
  - [B] They see skill gaining as their employees's own business.
  - [C] They prefer to hire self-trained workers.
  - [D] They only hire skilled workers because of keen employment competition.
- C 2. What is the position of the executive of human resource management in an American firm?
  - [A] He is one of the most important executives of the firm.
  - [B] His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
  - [C] He has no say in making important decisions of the firm.
  - [D] He is directly under the chief financial executive in the firm.
- A 3. The money most American firms put in work force training mainly goes on
  - [A] technological and managerial staff.
  - [B] workers who will run new equipment.
  - [C] workers who lack basic background skills.
  - [D] top executives.
- B 4. Why is there a slow pace of technological change in American firms?

- [A] New equipment in America is more expensive.
- [B] American firms don't pay enough attention to on-the-job training of their work.
- [C] The decision-making process in American firms makes them less responsive to technological changes.
- [D] The professional staff of American firms are less paid and so less creative.

**A 5. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- [A] American firms human resource management strategies affect their competitive capacity.
- [B] Human resource management is a key factor in a firm's survival.
- [C] The cost of work training in America is higher than that in Japan and Germany.
- [D] American firms are different from Japanese and German firms in human resource management.

**Text 2**

字数: 421

建议做题时间: 14 分钟

As we have seen in earlier chapters, the American definition of success is largely one of acquiring wealth and a higher material standard of living. It is not surprising, therefore, that Americans have valued education for its monetary value. The belief is wide-spread in the United States that the more schooling people have, the more money they will earn when they leave school. ① The belief is strongest regarding the desirability of an undergraduate university degree, or a professional degree such as medicine or law following the undergraduate degree. The money value of graduate degrees in "nonprofessional" fields such as art, history, or philosophy is not as great.

This belief in the monetary value of education is supported by statistics on income. Ben Wattenberg, a social scientist, estimated that in the course of a lifetime a man with a college degree in 1972 would earn about ¥380,000 more than a man with just a high school diploma. Perhaps this helps to explain survey findings (which showed that Americans (who wished they had led their lives differently in some way) regretted most of all that they did not get more education. ②)

The regret is shared by those who have made it to the top and by those who have not. Journalist Richard Reeves quotes a black worker in a Ford automobile factory. When I was in the ninth grade, I was getting bad grades and messing around. My father came home in the kitchen one night with a pair of Ford work pants and he threw them in my face. "Put these on," he said, "because you're going to be wearing them the rest of your life if you don't get an education." Douglas Fraser, the president of the United Auto Workers Union, regretted not finishing high school so much that he occasionally lied about it. He told Richard Reeves about his pride in graduating from high school, but then a few minutes later he said: I wasn't telling the truth about high school. I never finished. I quit in the twelfth grade to take a job. It's funny after all these years, I still lie about it. Because the fact is, I still think it was a stupid thing to do. I should have finished my education. Even a man like Fraser, a nationally known and successful leader, was troubled by regrets that he did not climb higher on the educational ladder.

**A 6. What is the main idea of this passage?**

- [A] Americans place a high value on education.
- [B] Americans believe it is possible, though difficult, to be successful without an advanced degree.
- [C] Americans believe that the more the education, the higher the salary.
- [D] A basic American value is acquiring material wealth.

**B 7. Which of the following degrees would probably be most valued by Americans?**

- [A] A master's degree in literature.
- [B] A master's degree in specialized fields.
- [C] A master's degree in pure maths.
- [D] A master's degree in anthropology.

**B 8. The survey conducted by Ben suggested that people regretted most having not got more education**

- [A] who hoped to teach.
- [B] who were not content with their own way of living.
- [C] who were proud of their social positions.
- [D] who had quit high schools too early.

**B 9. When the factory worker in the third paragraph was a teenager, his father**

- [A] wanted him to start earning a living.
- [B] wanted him to study harder.
- [C] wanted him to work with him at the Ford plant.
- [D] wanted him to stop wearing such messy clothes.

**C 10. Which of the following is TRUE about Douglas Fraser?**

- [A] He was proud to have finished high school. [B] He became a successful leader thanks to his education.  
[C] He wished he hadn't dropped out of school. [D] He was a liar.

**Text 3**

字数: 455

建议做题时间: 15 分钟

The story of an anguished love affair between Albert Einstein and the woman (who would later become his first wife) has emerged in newly disclosed correspondence between them. <sup>①</sup>

Many of the letters describe the love between the young scientist and his future wife, Mileva Maric; the pain associated with his mother's vehement disapproval of the relationship; and their excitement over the impending birth of a child.

The fate of the child, a girl, however, remains a mystery. She was born before the couple married in 1903 and there apparently is no record of what became of her.

Intertwined with the disclosures of a difficult romance are fragments of Einstein's thought as he struggled toward confidence in his concept of relativity. <sup>②</sup>

Einstein and Maric, a Serb born in a region of Hungary that is now part of Yugoslavia, became friends in 1896 while studying together at the Federal Technical Institute in Zurich. In subsequent years they wrote frequently as Einstein's efforts to find work and Maric's visits home caused many separations.

In his letters, Einstein confided in her his efforts to participate in the revolution taking place in many fields of physics, including the nature of light, relative movement and molecular phenomenon.

Einstein's letters also reveal his family's disdain for Maric. In July 1900 he had been warned by his sister that his parents were bitterly opposed to him marrying Maric.

He also was pondering "the definition of absolute rest," a paradox that led him to his initial theory on relativity. The theory ruled out the possibility of absolute rest, since all objects are considered to be in motion relative to other objects. He also was contemplating the electrodynamics of moving bodies which, he said, "promises to be a capital paper."

Mr. Stachel, writing in the May issue of Physics Today, says this passage "suggests that Einstein had already adopted some version of the relativity principle," although not in its final form.

Although Maric has been depicted by historians as a dull woman, the letters show her interest in the nature of infinity.

Science historians, such as Gerald Holton of Harvard University, regard Einstein's ability to "walk out into the universe" and think in pure abstractions as essential to his revolutionary discoveries. Particularly remarkable, Mr. Holton said in an interview, is the extent to which their interest in physics dominates the correspondence despite their personal difficulties.

"Most important for historians of science," he added, is the evidence that so early in his life Einstein "was already deeply thinking about the nature of light, relativity and molecular motion." This "all fell into place in a spectacular set of papers" published in 1905 and thereafter, he said.

**A 11. How was the love affair between Einstein and Mileva Maric revealed?**

- [A] By the letters they wrote to each other. [B] By a book written by a renowned science historian.  
[C] By an article published in Physics Today. [D] By a letter written by Einstein's sister.

**C 12. Which statement correctly described the Einstein's first child?**

- [A] The first child made Einstein and his wife Maric extremely happy.  
[B] There are many records related to the life story of Einstein's first child.  
[C] The first daughter was born before 1903.  
[D] The birth of the first child helped Maric be accepted by Einstein's mother.

**13. Which of the following statements is true?**

- [A] Einstein and Mileva Maric was occupied with their pains at the opposition of Einstein's mother.

- [B] In his letters Einstein did not reveal to his lover his family's contempt for her.  
[C] Einstein didn't fully commit himself to the study of physics until he got married.  
[D] Einstein and his wife lost their daughter shortly after she was born.

14. What does the phrase "fall into place" in the last paragraph most probably mean?

- [A] To appear in order. [B] To fall into pieces.  
[C] To be proved or confirmed. [D] To fall into dispute.

15. Which of the following description about Maric is true according to the passage?

- [A] She is a dull woman. [B] She is a lovely woman.  
[C] She did not like Einstein's mother. [D] She helped Einstein to create the theory of relativity.

## Text 4

字数: 430

建议做题时间: 14 分钟

The entrepreneur, according to French economist J. B. Say, "is a person who shifts economic resources out of an area of lower and into an area of higher productivity and yield." But Say's definition does not tell us who this entrepreneur is. Some define the entrepreneur simply as one who starts his or her own new and small business. For our purposes, we will define the entrepreneur as a person who takes the necessary risks to organize and manage a business and receives the financial profits and non-monetary rewards. ①

The man who opens a small pizza restaurant is in business, but is he an entrepreneur? He took a risk and did something, but did he shift resources or start the business? If the answer is yes, then he is considered an entrepreneur. Ray Kroc is an example of an entrepreneur because he founded and established McDonalds. His hamburgers were not a new idea, but he applied new techniques, resource allocations, and organizational methods in his venture. ② Ray Kroc upgraded the productivity and yield from the resources applied to create his fast-food chain. This is what entrepreneurs do; this is what entrepreneurship means.

Many of the sharp, black and white contrasts between the entrepreneur and the professional have faced to a gray color. Formerly, professionals such as doctors, lawyers, dentists, and accountants were not supposed to be entrepreneurial, aggressive, or market oriented. They were "above" the market-driven world. Entrepreneurs, on the other hand, were the mavericks of society. They were risk-takers who aggressively sought to make something happen. Long hours were about all the two worlds had in common. However, increased competition, saturated markets, and a more price-conscious public have changed the world of the professionals. Today they need to market their skills, talents, and competencies; lawyers advertise their services. Doctors specialize in one form of surgery. Accounting firms join with other businesses (e. g., consulting and law) to serve clients.

Entrepreneurs exhibit many different behaviors; searching for a specific personality pattern is very difficult. Some entrepreneurs are quiet, introverted, and analytical. On the other hand, some are brash, extroverted, and very emotional. Many of them share some qualities. Viewing change as the norm, entrepreneurs usually search for it, respond to it, and treat it as an opportunity. An entrepreneur such as Ray Kroc of McDonald's is able to take resources and shift them to meet a need. Making the decision to shift resources works better if a person is creative, experienced and confident.

16. According to the first paragraph, who can be regarded as an entrepreneur?

- [A] The CEO of a big company who was dismissed for some financial problems.  
[B] The owner of a profitable restaurant who inherited from his father.  
[C] A man who started a new kind of business but failed after 5 years for some financial problems.  
[D] A successful salesman.

17. According to the passage, which statement is correct?

- [A] It is necessary for an entrepreneur to remain what he has achieved.  
[B] For an entrepreneur, he should not tend to take risks.  
[C] Entrepreneurs should maintain the current financial situation in order not to fail in the competition.  
[D] A good entrepreneur is a resource shifter.

18. From the text, we learn that

[A] an entrepreneur should be open-minded.

[B] an entrepreneur should be quick to seize opportunities.

[C] change is not norm in an entrepreneur's eyes.

[D] the French economist J. B. Say is the first person who gave the definition of "entrepreneur"

**19. The purpose of the author in writing the passage is to**

[A] complete the definition of entrepreneur.

[B] tell the readers what is entrepreneur and the main characteristics of entrepreneurs.

[C] show what kind of people can become entrepreneurs.

[D] illustrate why Ray Kroc can become an entrepreneur.

**20. What will most possibly follow the text?**

[A] An example of how an entrepreneur operates. [B] Another theory about entrepreneurship.

[C] The bad effects of entrepreneurs. [D] The good effects of entrepreneurs.

## Part B

### 选择搭配题

字数: 530

建议做题时间: 18 分钟

The list of diseases linked to smoking grew longer-released Thursday. Add acute myeloid leukemia, cancers of the cervix, kidney, pancreas and stomach, abdominal aortic aneurysms, cataracts, periodontitis and pneumonia. 21)

The report said current evidence is not conclusive enough to say smoking causes colorectal cancer, liver cancer, prostate cancer or erectile disfunction. Some research has associated those diseases with smoking, but Carmona said more proof is needed. The evidence suggests smoking may not cause breast cancer in women but that some women, depending on genetics, may increase their risk of getting it by smoking, the report said.

22) \_\_\_\_\_. Also tied to smoking was chronic lung disease, chronic heart and cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, peptic ulcers and reproductive problems.

About 440,000 Americans die of smoking-related diseases each year. The report said more than 12 million people have died from smoking-related diseases in the 40 years since the first surgeon general's report on smoking and health was released in 1964. 23) \_\_\_\_\_

Carmona's report said treating smoking-related diseases costs the nation US \$ 75 billion annually. The loss of productivity from smoking is estimated to be US \$ 82 billion annually. On average, the surgeon general said, smokers die 13 years to 14 years before nonsmokers. The number of adults who smoke has dropped from about 42 percent in 1965 to about 22 percent in 2002, the last year for which such data is available, according to the surgeon general. 24) \_\_\_\_\_

Chery Heaton, president of the anti-smoking American Legacy Foundation, said officials have failed to act on recommendations made by a government-appointed scientific panel last year. Among its proposals was raising the federal tax on cigarettes from 39 cents per pack to US \$ 2.39.

The Bush administration did agree with the proposal to establish a national hot line to counsel smokers. That should be set up next year. Matthew Myers, president of the Campaign for Tobacco-free Kids, said the surgeon general's report demonstrates the need for the Food and Drug Administration to regulate cigarettes. That has been proposed in Congress.

25) \_\_\_\_\_. Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson has said he thinks tobacco ought to be regulated. When U. S. President Bush is asked recently if he thinks more regulation of the industry is needed, he reaffirmed his position that the emphasis ought to be on preventing teenagers from smoking. The administration recently signed a treaty that would put new restrictions on cigarette manufactures worldwide. Public health officials complain that the administration has not yet submitted the treaty to the Senate for ratification.

- [A] The government has set a goal of 12 percent by 2010, but is having trouble getting the rate to come down as quickly as sought. The smoking rate is declining by less than one-half of a percentage point annually.
- [B] “We’ve known for decades that smoking is bad for your health, but this report shows that it’s even worse,” said Surgeon General Richard Carmona, announcing his first official assessment of the effects of tobacco.
- [C] Carmona said he was briefed on the legislation, which would set strict rules for marketing and manufacturing cigarettes. While he stopped short of endorsing the bill, he said it was “wonderful” that lawmakers were considering it.
- [D] Public health experts say the decline has been driven by tough anti-smoking measures adopted in recent years. A country imposed tough anti-smoking legislation in March, banning smoking in pubs, restaurants and other enclosed workplaces.
- [E] That report linked smoking to lung and larynx cancer and chronic bronchitis. Subsequent reports, such as the one released Thursday, have expanded the list of diseases linked to smoking.
- [F] Diseases previously linked to smoking include cancer of the bladder, esophagus, larynx, lung and mouth.
- [G] The American Cancer Society has said that while Virginia is collecting its \$1.2 billion in tobacco revenue this year, 2,900 of its citizens will be victims of lung cancer. Thousands more, the society could add, will be victims of other diseases strongly associated with smoking.

## Part C

英译汉

字数: 450

建议做题时间: 17 分钟

26) El Nino is the term used for the period when sea surface temperatures are above normal off the South American coast along the equatorial Pacific, sometimes called the Earth’s heartbeat, and is a dramatic but mysterious climate system that periodically rages across the Pacific.

El Nino means “the little boy” or “the Christ child” in Spanish, and is so called because its warm current is felt along coastal Peru and Ecuador around Christmas. 27) But the local warming is just part of an intricate set of changes in the ocean and atmosphere across the tropical Pacific, which covers a third of the Earth’s circumference. Its intensity is such that it affects temperatures, storm tracks and rainfall around the world.

Droughts in Africa and Australia, tropical storms in the Pacific, torrential rains along the Californian coast and lush greening of Peruvian deserts have all been ascribed to the whim of El Nino. Until recently it has been returning about every three to five years. 28) But recently it has become more frequent — for the first time on record it has returned for a fourth consecutive year — and at the same time a giant pool of unusually warm water has settled down in the middle of the Pacific and is showing no signs of moving.

Climatologists don’t yet know why, though some are saying these aberrations may signal a worldwide change in climate. The problem is that nobody really seems sure what causes the El Nino to start up, and what makes some stronger than others. And this makes it particularly hard to explain why it has suddenly started behaving so differently.

29) In the absence of El Nino and its cold counterpart, La Nina, conditions in the tropical eastern Pacific are the opposite of those in the west: the east is cool and dry, while the west is hot and wet. In the east, it’s the winds and currents that keep things cool. It works like this. Strong, steady winds, called trade winds, blowing west across the Pacific drag the surface water along with them. The varying influence of the Earth’s rotation at different latitudes, known as the Coriolis effect, causes these surface winds and water to veer towards the poles, north in the northern hemisphere and south in the southern hemisphere. 30) The surface water is replaced by colder water from deeper in the ocean in a process known as upwelling.

The cold surface water in turn chills the air above it. This cold dense air cannot rise high enough for water vapor to condense into clouds. The dense air creates an area of high pressure so that the atmosphere over the equatorial eastern

Pacific is essentially devoid of rainfall.

## 分析与详解

### Part A

#### Text ①

##### 典型试题 连线解读

(详见第 161 页)



本文主要介绍了由于美国公司人才管理不善,公司业务经营出现的一些问题。文章共分四段。前三段介绍了美国人才管理情况;第四段讲述了忽视人力资源对公司造成的负面影响。



#### 【难句解析】

- ① The executive (who holds it) is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance (to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO)).
- 主语      定语从句      动词被动语态      介词宾语      并列谓语      宾语      宾语补足语

【译文】从来没有人就主要战略性决策咨询过人力资源主管,因此人力资源主管根本没有机会晋升为首席执行官。

- ② And the limited investments (that are made in training workers) are [also much more narrowly] focused on the specific skills (necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that made it possible to absorb new technologies).
- 主语      定语从句      谓语      状语      动词被动形式  
宾语      后置定语

【译文】用于员工培训的有限投资范围非常狭窄,只关注与从事下一项工作必备的特殊技能,而不是尽可能吸收新科技知识的基本技能。



#### 【答案详解】

- [B] 参看第一段第三句“掌握劳动技能被认为是个人自己的责任”。这和选项[B]意思相同。选项[A]干扰性较强。前半句“以低工资雇佣工人”是正确的,但后半句“不考虑他们的技能”与文章不符。本文虽提到获得劳动技能被认为是个人自己的责任,并不能由此得出公司愿意雇佣 self-trained 的工人,故[C]错;[D]项中的 only 一词过于绝对,一般而言,含义过于绝对的选项不会成为正确答案。
- [C] 根据信息词 executive 可以确定答案在第二段。文章第二段第四句内容是“从来没有人就主要战略性决策咨询过人力资源主管。”这和选项[C]内容完全相符,[C]中的 say 是名词,意思是“发言权”。[A]项与本文首段第二句所传达的文意不符,文意是说 Human resource management 不再被视为美国企业的核心(is not traditionally seen as the centre... of the firm...);文中只就 head of human resource 的职责进行了阐述,并未就其直接受谁领导作详细地说明,故[D]错。
- [A] 文章第三段第二句内容是“美国公司的投资更多地集中在专业人员和管理人员身上”。这和[A]项内容完全相同。选项[D]中“高级人员”属于选项[A]中的 managerial staff,故不能入选;选项[B]和[C]中的 workers 显然不是专业人员和管理人员,故错。
- [B] 信息词 a slow pace of technological change 在第四段倒数第三句,但是论述的原因在第二、三段。二、三段提到几个原因,其中包括对人才管理部门不重视,对工人培训投资较少,投资面过窄(只关注与从事下一项工作必备的特殊技能,而不是尽可能吸收新科技知识的基本技能)。故选[B]。
- [A] 全文共四段,其中前三段讲述了美国人才管理情况,第四段讲述了对人才管理不重视对公司造成的影响。

选项[A]“美国人才管理策略影响了其竞争能力”概括了全文的内容。选项[C]只涉及到员工的培训,未涉及其影响,故内容太窄;选项[D]是文章的一项内容,但没有展开。



## 核心词汇



## 功能词汇

competitive /kəm'petitiv/ *a.* 竞争的  
acquisition /ækwi'ziʃən/ *n.* 获得, 获得物  
vast /vɑ:t/ *a.* 巨大的, 辽阔的, 巨额的  
absorb /əb'sɔ:b, -'zɔ:b/ *vt.* 吸收, 吸引  
retrain /ri:'trein/ *vt.* 重新教育, 再教育  
managerial /mæni'dʒiəriəl/ *a.* 管理的  
rent /rent/ *v.* 租用  
hierarchy /'haɪərɑ:kɪ/ *n.* 层级

individual /ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl, -dʒʊəl/ *a.* 个人的  
responsibility /rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪlɪti/ *n.* 责任  
Chief Executive Officer 首席执行官  
attach to 使依恋, 把...放在  
be concentrated on 集中, 全神贯注于  
focus on 集中  
go with 伴随, 与...相配  
sustainable /sə'steɪnəbl/ *a.* 可以忍受的, 可持续的



## 超纲词汇

bottleneck /'bɒtlnek/ *n.* 瓶颈

pecking order 团体中的长幼强弱次序

## Text 2



本文主要讨论了教育在美国的重要性。第一段指出了美国人对成功的定义是财富的多少以及物质生活的高低, 因此出于物质追求, 美国人重视教育; 第二段指出介绍了美国人十分重视教育的金钱价值, 这一价值已被收入的统计数字所证实; 第三段举例说明处于高位的人和普通人都对没有完成接受理想的教育而后悔。



## 【难句解析】

- ① The belief is wide-spread [in the United States] (that the more schooling people have, the more money they will earn when they leave school.)  
主语 系动词表语 状语 同位语从句

【译文】在美国, 有一种信念广为流传, 那就是受教育越多的人, 离开学校后, 他们钱赚得就越多。

- ② [Perhaps] this helps to explain survey findings (which showed that Americans (who wished they had led their lives differently in some way) regretted most of all that they did not get more education).  
状语 主语 谓语 宾语 定语从句修饰 findings 定语从句修饰 Americans

【译文】也许, 这有助于揭示调查结果, 调查结果表明那些希望自己生活方式有所不同的美国人多少感到遗憾没有接受更多的教育。



## 【答案详解】

6. [A] 参见首段前三句内容: 美国人关于成功的定义就是能获得财富以及较高的物质生活水平。毫不奇怪, 美国人重视教育在于它的金钱价值。在美国广为流传的一个观念是人们所受教育愈高, 那么他毕业后所挣的薪水就高。第二段首句又讲, 教育的金钱价值的观念被收入的统计数字所证实, 而从第三段开始举出了处于高位的人和普通的人都对没有完成接受理想教育而抱憾。这就是本文的基本思想。[C] 项一个具体问题, 无法概括全文, 故不是答案。
7. [B] 参见首段最后两句: 人们坚信, 获得大学学位或者获得医学和法学这类专业的硕士学位是最为理想的事。而那些“非专业”领域, 例如艺术、历史、哲学毕业的研究生学位就没有那么高的金钱价值了。由此证明

[B]是答案。

8. [B] 由 Ben 进行的调查表明,那些对自己生活不满意的人,对没有能接受更高的教育而后悔,这可参见第二段末句:也许,这有助于揭示调查结果,调查结果显示,那些希望他们过去在某方面生活不同的美国人感到最为后悔的事,就是他们没能受到更高的教育。这与[B]意完全相吻合。[A]项中的教学在文中没有涉及到;[C]、[D]两项是文章最后两段涉及到的内容,与题干中的限定词 by Ben 不符,不应入选。
9. [B] 参见第三段一个黑人工人的自述,尤其是第三句(引导):“穿上这个工作裤,如果你不受教育,你就一辈子穿下去。”这说明父亲要他好好学习。[A]、[C]两项显然与本文“美国人重视教育”的主行文基调不符;[D]项是对这段话中 messing 一词的曲解,文中的 messing 是与 around 构成一个词组 messing around 意为“混日子”,不是形容衣服的。
10. [C] 参见本文倒数第二段 Douglas Fraser 所说的话:至于高中我没有说实情,我根本没毕业,我在 12 年级就辍学工作了…让人好笑的是,这么多年过去了,我仍在说谎。原因是我仍然认为,那是件愚蠢的事,我应当完成我的学习。[C]与文意一致,为答案。



## 核心词汇



## 功能词汇

value /'vælju:/ *vt.* 估价,评价,重视

monetary /'mʌnɪtəri/ *a.* 货币的,金钱的

quit /kwɪt/ *v.* 离开,辞职,停止;放弃,解除

desirability /dɪ'zʌərə'bɪlɪti/ *n.* 愿望,希望

definition /,defɪ'nɪʃən/ *n.* 定义,解说明

undergraduate /,ʌndə'grædʒuət/ *n.* 大学生

diploma /dɪ'pləʊmə/ *n.* 文凭

statistics /stə'tɪstɪks/ *n.* 统计学

finding /'faɪndɪŋ/ *n.* 发现,发现物

occasionally /ə'keɪʒənəli/ *ad.* 偶然地

in the course of 在…期间



## 提纲词汇

mess around [美俚]浪费时间,混日子

monetary value 货币价值

## Text 3



本文讲述了一批有关爱因斯坦信件的内容。文章的结构比较松散,前四段提到了爱因斯坦与第一任妻子 Marie 间的浪漫故事及后者家人对他们关系的反对,还有爱因斯坦在相对论方面的研究也有提及;第五、六、七段介绍了 Marie 及他们之间的情况;其余几段主要从爱因斯坦在相对论方面的工作来论述的。



## 【难句解析】

- ① The story (of an anguished love affair) [between Albert Einstein and the woman] (who would later become his first wife) has emerged [in newly disclosed correspondence between them].

主语

后置定语

状语

定语从句

谓语动词

状语

【译文】爱因斯坦及其第一任妻子的痛苦辛酸的爱情故事,最近随着二人之间的一批信函,而公布于众。

- ② Interwined [with the disclosures of a difficult romance] are fragments (of Einstein's thought) [as he struggled toward confidence in his concept of relativity].

谓语动词

状语

主语

定语

状语从句

【译文】当爱因斯坦刻苦钻研相对论时,他还要因自己爱情的暴露而遇到的麻烦而分心。



## 【答案详解】

11. [A] 文章的第一段就指出, The story of an anguished love affair between Albert Einstein and the woman who would later become his first wife has emerged in newly disclosed correspondence between them. 在最近被披露出来的一批信件中, 爱因斯坦和后来成为他妻子的 Mileva Maric 的一段痛苦的恋情被透露给公众。
12. [C] 从文中可知, 爱因斯坦和 Mileva Maric 的第一个孩子至今仍是一个谜, 没有太多的资料记载她的经历。他们的第一个孩子是一个女儿, 是爱因斯坦和 Mileva Maric 婚前的爱情结晶。由于爱因斯坦和 Mileva Maric 于 1903 年结婚, 因此可推断他们的第一个孩子生于 1903 年。因此, 选项[A]中说, 第一个孩子的诞生使爱因斯坦和其妻子 Mileva Maric 很高兴, 表述不够准确, 因为当时此二人并没有成婚。因而, 综合四个选项, 只有[C]选项是正确的。
13. [A] 在第二段中提到, Many of the letters describe ... the pain associated with his mother's vehement disapproval of the relationship ... 由此可见[A]正确。
14. [A] 短语出现在本文最后一段, 本段中的 so early in his life Einstein ... thinking about the nature of light, relatively and molecular motion 表明爱因斯坦很早就开始思考光的本质, 相对论和分子运动理论, 由此可知, 他的物理成就应该是长期逐步积累的, fall into place 的意思是“依次出现”, 与文意最为接近, 故入选。[B]、[D]项与所考查短语形近意远, fall into pieces 意为“碎成碎片”, fall into dispute 意为“陷入争论中”。
15. [A] 文中只有一处(第十段)描述了爱因斯坦结发妻子 Maric, 是借历史学家之口, 称她是一个“无趣味的”女人。答案应选[A]。[B]与第十段中的 dull woman 所传达的文意不符; 文中第七段只说爱因斯坦的家人看不起 Maric (disdain of Maric), 并没有提及 Maric 对其家人的态度, 故[C]错。



## 核心词汇



## 功能词汇

anguished /'æŋɡwɪʃt/ *a.* 痛苦的, 苦恼的  
correspondence /ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndəns/ *n.* 信件, 通信  
associate /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ *v.* 连接, 联合  
bitterly /'bɪtəli/ *ad.* 苦苦地, 厉害的  
contemplate /'kɒntempleɪt/ *v.* 凝视, 沉思  
adopt /ə'dɒpt/ *vt.* 采用, 收养  
depict /dɪ'pɪkt/ *vt.* 描述, 描写

remarkable /rɪ'mɑ:kəbl/ *a.* 值得注意的, 显著的  
spectacular /spek'tækjələ(r)/ *a.* 引人入胜的, 壮观的  
infinity /ɪn'fɪnəti/ *n.* 无限, 无穷大  
fall into place 依次出现  
become of 降临, 遭遇  
rule out 划去, 排除, 取消



## 超纲词汇

vehement /'vi:ɪmənt/ *a.* 激烈的, 猛烈的, 热烈的  
impend /ɪm'pend/ *v.* 即将发生, 进行威胁  
interwine /ɪn'tə:waɪn/ *v.* 纠缠, 缠绕

disdain /dɪs'deɪn/ *n.* 轻蔑, 以高傲的态度对待  
confide /kən'faɪd/ *v.* 情愫, 委托, 信赖  
molecular /mə(ʊ)'lekjələ(r)/ *a.* 分子的

## Text 4



本文是一篇科普文章, 主要介绍了“企业家”(entrepreneur)的相关信息。第一段主要介绍了法国经济学家 J. B. Say 以及其他人对“企业家”做出的定义; 第二段作者以 Ray Kroc 为例进一步说明什么是“企业家”; 第三段作者区别了“企业家”和“专业人士”的区别; 最后一段介绍企业家的主要特征。



## 【难句解析】

- ① [For our purposes], we will define the entrepreneur [as a person (who takes the necessary risks to organize and manage a business and receives the financial profits and non-monetary rewards.)]

状语                      主语    谓语                      宾语                      状语                      定语从句

and manage a business and receives the financial profits and non-monetary rewards. )]

【译文】为了我们的目的,我们将“企业家”定义为一个为组织经营公司而冒一定风险,从而获得经济利润的人。

- ② Ray Kroc upgraded the productivity and yield [from the resources applied to create his fast-food chain.]

主语                      谓语                      宾语                      状语

【译文】Ray Kroc 升级了用于开拓快餐连锁资源的生产力和产出。



## 【答案详解】

16. [C] 要想成为一个 entrepreneur,必须具备三个条件:①他必须能有利于资源的有效配置并使自己有所得;②他必须是一位创业者;③他必须冒风险。四个选项中只有[C]兼具上述三个特征,为答案。
17. [D] 本题的四个选项,其实是围绕上题谈到的 entrepreneur 必备条件进行提问的。[D]项符合其中的第一条标准,为答案。作为一位企业家,他应该是一位创业者,而不是维持现状的人,因此[A]、[C]是错误的;作为一位企业家应该敢于冒险,因此[B]是错误的。
18. [B] 文中第四段提到 entrepreneurs exhibit many different behaviors, many of them share some qualities. Viewing change as the norm,所以一个 entrepreneur,并不一定要是 extroverted,也不能认为 change is not norm,而是要抓住机遇。所以,[A]、[C]错,[B]对。至于[D],文中并没有说 J. B. Say 是给 entrepreneur 定义的第一人,因此[D]也错误。
19. [B] 本文从文体来看,是一篇介绍什么是 entrepreneur 的科普性文章。开始说 J. B. Say 的定义只是文章的一个引子,并不是作者的写作意图;谈到 Ray Kroc 只是举了一个成功的例子;而怎样才能成为一个创业者,更是需要有心的读者自己去学习了。最能表达作者写作意图的还是[B]。
20. [A] 文章最后说:Making the decision to shift resources works better if a person is creative, experienced, and confident. 但并没有例子证明怎样使用其创造力、经验和信心,所以[A]最合适。



## 核心词汇



## 功能词汇

shift /ʃɪft/ vt. 移动,转移

aggressive /ə'ɡresɪv/ a. 好斗的,敢做敢为的

allocation /ə'ləʊ'keɪʃən/ n. 分配,安置

venture /'ventʃə(r)/ n. 冒险,投机,风险

upgrade /'ʌpgreɪd/ vt. 使升级,提升,改良品种

contrast /kən'trɑ:st/ n. 对比,对照,差异

exhibit /ɪɡ'zɪbɪt/ v. 表现,展现

analytical /ænə'lɪtɪkl/ a. 分析的,解析的

saturate /'sætʃəreɪt/ v. 使饱和;浸透,渗透

competency /'kɒmpɪtənsɪ/ n. 能力,胜任

entrepreneur /ˌɒntrəprəʊ'nɜ:(r)/ n. 企业家



## 超纲词汇

maverick /'mævərɪk/ v. 闹独立的人 n. 没打烙印的动物

introverted /'ɪntrəvɜ:tɪd/ a. 内向的

extroverted /'ekstrəvɜ:tɪd/ a. 外向的

brash /bræʃ/ a. 无礼的,性急的,傲慢的

## Part B



这篇文章讲述的是美国的科学家研究表明,吸烟对人的身体健康和社会造成了严重的危害以及政府要采取相应的立法措施来规范、解决吸烟问题。从篇章结构上看,它很显然是属于“问题——分析造成的影响或后果——提出解决办法或建议”这一类型结构。

21. [B] 第一段前半部分讲到新的研究表明更多的疾病是与吸烟有关系的,并列举了新增加的疾病;第二段一开始就提到了 the report,指示指称词 the 会与第一段中缺失的那部分形成指示指称关系,这样我们就可以初步判定缺失的那部分中会有 report 一词。选项中[B]、[E]两项中都提到了 report 一词。但从[B]中的 but this report shows that it's even worse 中我们可以得知 this report 就是上文提到的周四发表的那项研究报告,即 released Thursday,因为 even worse 与上文中的 grew longer 构成词汇衔接中的重复关系;此外,The list 与 this report 也构成了词汇衔接的上下义关系。因此,答案是[B]。阅读[E]项我们会得知[E]中的 that report 并非是周四发表的研究报告,依据为后面的 Subsequent reports, such as the one released Thursday。
22. [F] 根据下文中的 also 可以判定上下文是属于增补型的连接关系,根据此段给出的句子我们得知这段是在叙述与吸烟有关的疾病,那么我们就可以知道上半部分应该也在说与吸烟有关的疾病。选项[F]提到了与吸烟有关的疾病,且 previously 与 also 属于语义相关联的词语。
23. [E] 此段中 the first surgeon general's report... was released in 1964 与[E]选项中的 that report 是指示指称关系,that 是远指代词,指过去发表的研究报告。
24. [A] 此段表明吸烟的人数从 1965 年的 42% 减少到了 2002 年的 22% (from about 42 percent in 1965 to about 22 percent in 2002)。选项[A]说政府设定目标,在 2010 年要使吸烟的人数只占 12%。从内容上我们可以选出答案为[A]。
25. [C] 此段的前一段提到政府要采取一些措施来减少吸烟的人数,此段没有缺省的部分表明各方对政府这种行为的态度,选项[C]表明了卫生局局长 (Surgeon General) Carmona 对政府开始考虑这个问题而感到高兴。而且此选项中的 the legislation 与上文中的 regulate cigarettes 是近义词,与 proposed in Congress 是语义相关联的词语。



### 核心词汇



### 功能词汇

- acute /ə'kju:t/ *a.* 敏锐的, [医]急性的, 剧烈
- ✓ counsel /'kaʊnsəl/ *vt.* 劝告, 忠告
- demonstrate /'demənstreɪt/ *vt.* 示范, 证明, 论证
- regulate /'regjuleɪt/ *vt.* 管制, 控制
- ✓ submit /səb'mɪt/ *vt.* 提交, 递交

- brief /bri:f/ *vt.* 摘要, (军事)下达简令
- impose /ɪm'pəʊz/ *v.* 强制实行
- die of 死于...
- link to 与...联系



### 超纲词汇

- myeloid /'maɪələɪd/ *a.* 骨髓的
- leukemia /l(j)u:'ki:mɪə/ *n.* 白血病
- cervix /'sɜ:vɪks/ *n.* 颈部, 子宫颈
- pancreas /'pæŋkreɪs, 'pæn-/ *n.* 胰腺
- abdominal /æb'dɒmɪnəl/ *a.* 腹部的

- aortic /'ɔ:tɪk/ *a.* 大动脉的
- aneurysm /'ænjʊərɪzəm/ *n.* 动脉瘤
- endorse /ɪn'dɔ:s/ *v.* 签注(文件), 认可, 签署
- cataract /'kætərækt/ *n.* 白内障

## Part C

26. 【译文】厄尔尼诺是一个术语,指沿赤道太平洋南美洲海岸周期性出现的海水表层异常高温的现象,有时又被称为地球的心跳。这是一种奇特而又神秘的气候现象,周期性肆虐于太平洋。

【分析】本句修饰语结构较为复杂。首先,本句是一个由 and 连接的并列句,主干为 El Nino is the term... and is a dramatic but mysterious climate. used for the period 为过去分词作后置定语修饰 term, when 又引导一个定语从句修饰 the period。off the South American coast along the equatorial Pacific 作 temperatures 的定语,因其过长所以放在后面。后面的 sometimes called the Earth's heartbeat 是一个插入语修饰 El Nino。heartbeat “心跳”, periodically “周期性地,定时性地”, rage “大怒,狂吹”,在翻译时应注意符合中文的表达习惯。

27. 【译文】但是发生在当地的变暖现象只是热带太平洋复杂的海气交换变化的一部分,这种海气交换变化几乎横跨了地球周长的三分之一。

【分析】本句的主干是 the local warming is just part of an intricate set of changes...。But the local warming 要增词翻译,译成“但是发生在当地的变暖现象”。后面 in the ocean and atmosphere across the tropical Pacific 作地点状语。which 引导一个非限制性定语从句,修饰 the tropical Pacific,但翻译时可转换为“海气交换变化几乎横跨了...”。intricate “错综复杂的”, circumference “周长”。

28. 【译文】但近几年厄尔尼诺现象变得更为频繁,首次出现了连续四年发生厄尔尼诺现象的记录,同时一个巨大的异常高温的暖水团积蓄在太平洋中部,没有明显的移动迹象。

【分析】本句为三个并列句,第一个并列句的主语是 it,在这里指代 El Nino,翻译时要注意补出。第二、第三句的主语都是 a giant pool of unusually warm water。破折号中的部分是插入语。consecutive “连续的”, a fourth consecutive year 中的 a 表示“再一次,又一次”的意思。settle down “安居,使安坐;定居”,在这里注意意译。

29. 【译文】当厄尔尼诺和它的冷伙伴拉尼娜没有出现时,热带东太平洋与西太平洋的气候情况相反:东部凉爽干燥,而西部湿润闷热。东部的凉爽是风和气流作用的结果。

【分析】本句主干是 conditions... are the opposite of those in the west, 其中的 those 指代 conditions。第二个句子中的 in the east 指代的是前面的 in the tropical eastern Pacific。in the absence 在这里应转译为“没有出现”, counterpart “极相似的人或物;配对物”。

30. 【译文】因此表层水被较深层的较冷海水上升而替代,这一过程称为上涌。

【分析】本句为一简单句。from deeper in the ocean 做 water 的定语, in a process 作整句的方式状语, known as upwelling 作 process 的后置定语。from 在本句中可转译为动词“上升”。upwelling 意思是“上涌,上升流(指海水由较深层上升到较浅层的过程)”。

## 全文精译

厄尔尼诺是一个术语,指的是沿赤道太平洋南美洲海岸周期性出现的海水表层异常高温的现象,有时又被称为地球的心跳。这是一种奇特而又神秘的气候现象,周期性地肆虐于太平洋。

厄尔尼诺的意思是小男孩,在西班牙语中是“圣婴”的意思。人们之所以这样称它,是因为圣诞节到来时在秘鲁和厄瓜多尔的海岸能够感受到它带来的暖流。但是发生在当地的变暖现象只是热带太平洋复杂的海气交换变化的一部分,这种海气交换变化几乎横跨了地球周长的三分之一。它的强度如此之大以致地球上的气温、暴风雨路径以及降雨都会受其影响。

非洲和澳洲的干旱,太平洋的热带风暴,加利福尼亚海岸的暴雨以及秘鲁沙漠的绿树成荫都是厄尔尼诺的灵感之作。直到最近,厄尔尼诺每隔三到五年左右就会光顾一次。但近几年厄尔尼诺现象变得更加频繁,首次出现了连续四年发生厄尔尼诺现象的记录,同时一个巨大的异常高温的暖水团积蓄在太平洋的中部,没有明显的移动迹象。