

新东方考研英语培训教材

# 考研英语

## 阅读真题

### 语言注释与难句突破

○ 周雷 范猛 金威 编著

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考研第一时间

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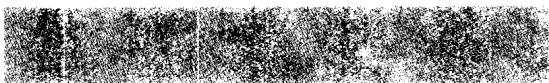
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# 最新版 前言



《考研英语阅读真题语言注释与难句突破》一书自2002年出版以来，广受众多考研学子的青睐，而书中提倡的“细读”复习方法和解题思路，不仅成为全国各新东方学校考研英语教学体系的基石，也越来越被其他众多授课教师和学校所认可。

在一片赞誉声中，我们的头脑是清醒的。读者的厚爱对作者来说，既是动力，更是压力。虽然每次我们都尽量将校勘不力和理解有误的地方进行修订，但错误之处仍然存在。在新东方的课堂上，在大学的讲座现场，在书店的咨询会上，每当有学生手捧本书找我们签名的时候，内心的喜悦与惶恐并存。毕竟，在面对广大学生和读者的时候，“如坐针毡，如履薄冰”是一名教师兼作者的起码心态。

随着考研热的不断升温，考研大军的不断扩大，考研英语的复习也有“低年级化，低起点化”的趋势。现在的同学更愿意用更多的时间，从大三甚至大一就开始考研准备，随之带来的就是英语学习起点的降低。以前，准备考研的考生大多通过了大学英语六级考试，而现在，许多还没有参加过四级考试的同学就开始准备考研英语。面对新的变化，我们更要强调真题细读的重要性。因为惟有如此，基础薄弱的同学才能真正提高英语的基础能力，而这正是参加任何一个英语考试能够取得满意成绩的关键。当然，同时辅以一定量的泛读也是必要的，但必须牢记的是：在提高英语基础能力方面，泛读与精读相比是第二位的，居从属性地位。

这次最新改版，我们在版式和编排上作了调整，并增加了所有文章的全文中文翻译，以方便考生自学。但是阅读毕竟不同于翻译，通过英文直接理解原文应该是大家追求的方向。

本书的具体编写分工如下：

第一单元~第八单元	周 雷
第九单元~第十单元	范 猛
第十一单元~第十二单元	金 威
阅读真题译文	范 猛

新东方大愚文化的诸位同仁为本书的出版修订作了大量的工作，在此表示衷心的感谢！

编 者

2005年3月于北京新东方学校

考研第一时间







# 前言



## PREFACE

在准备研究生入学英语考试的过程中，众多考生在复习阅读时虽耗时耗力，备受折磨，但在考试中却常常成绩欠佳，败走麦城。教育部考试中心的统计数据表明，参加2000年考试的考生阅读部分的平均分仅为22.54分。换言之，大多数考生只能答对一半甚至更少的阅读题目。鉴于阅读占整个英语考试40%比重这一事实，我们怎么强调阅读的重要性都不为过。因此可以这样说，考研英语的成败在于阅读。

绝大多数奋战在考研征程上的莘莘学子显然也意识到了阅读的重要性。大量练习阅读理解，读各种晦涩难懂的文章，做各种刁钻古怪的模拟题，已经成为陪伴在考研奋斗历程中的一种痛苦和折磨，大多数同学已经或深或浅地陷入了题海之中。但问题是题海战术真的会那么有效吗？

不可否认，增大阅读量，并适当地做一些模拟题是有必要的。但是，目前绝大多数考生的问题是泛读太多，精读太少；在规定时间内草草看过(scan)的太多，认认真真细读(close reading)的太少；抓大意，不求甚解的太多，透彻分析语言点和句子结构的太少。如此导致的结果是：即便有的语言点和结构已看过N次，在N+1次看到它时还是看不懂。一直在阅读中不求甚解，不静下心来做一些精读，最终就使做模拟题变为一种自我安慰、自欺欺人的手段。有的考生会想：我的阅读还不错，瞧，今天又做了一套题，分数还可以嘛。这样一种复习阅读方式的最终结果就是：考生从开始复习考研英语到最后应考，能做对的题目的数量没有什么差别，即便有差别，也是模拟题本身的难度差异导致，而自己的阅读理解水平没有任何实质性的提高。在这里，笔者希望每个同学每天都问自己这样一个问题：“今天我的阅读理解水平长进了吗？”

要真正提高阅读理解水平，一定要解决三方面的问题：词汇量、句子结构、指代关系。有了一定的词汇量，考生才不会被句子中成堆的生词吓倒，而剖析句子结构与识别指代关系的能力会帮助考生把各个单词、短语、子句组织成一个能传递意义的整体。而在这三方面中，除了拿一本词汇书或考试大纲机械地背单词之外，能够重视其他两点的考生少之又少。

我们编著本书最主要的目的就是：把历年真题变成一个细读范本给广大考生。在浩如烟海的考研复习资料中，历年真题最具权威性，最能反映今后考试的命题思路，考生应当予以最大的关注。





本书最大的特点是引导考生围绕真题展开词汇和句法的学习。在这一过程中,考生在词汇量、句子结构和指代关系三方面的能力将得到大幅提升,最终达到举一反三、触类旁通的效果,从而全面提高阅读理解水平及应试能力。

本书每个单元包含两部分:

一、阅读真题部分。考生可以先在考试规定的时间内将其完成,以训练其应试能力。

二、解析部分。该部分又含有三项内容:

1. 文章内容的分类概括。其目的主要是让考生了解文章的基本思路,同时在以后的阅读中也能将内容、题材类似的文章进行归类、分析和比较。
2. 文章中出现的语言点的详解。据编者粗略统计,该部分囊括了考研大纲中超过30%的词汇。如果剔除大纲中诸如 it, can, make 之类没有难度的词汇,该部分已讲解了大纲中大半的难词。因为该部分不仅给出了大纲词汇的意思,还有其他诸如构词方法、联想记忆、经典例句、扩充含义等手段来辅助学习词汇。通过这一部分的学习,考生不仅能将大纲词汇的意思全面掌握,还能准确理解同一词汇在不同上下文中的精确含义。
3. 难句详解。编者从文中精选出在句法结构和内容表达上都颇具难度的句子,剖析其结构,讲解其重点,最后再给出译文。该部分不仅能提高考生理解复杂难句的能力,对提高考生的翻译水平也会有较大的帮助。

本书是编者长期考研阅读研究与教学经验的结晶,相信它能够为广大考生的复习应考提供应有的帮助。

漫漫考研路,惟有不断奋斗,挑战极限,才能迎接最终的辉煌!

编者

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## 第一单元

# 1994 年阅读真题及语言点、难句详解

## Text 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.<sup>①</sup> Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.<sup>②</sup>

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers.<sup>③</sup> In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product.<sup>④</sup> 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.<sup>⑤</sup>

1. In Line 7, Para. 1, “the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes” means\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
- [B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes
- [C] Americans want to have their incomes increased
- [D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes





2. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production  
 [B] consumers can express their demands through producers  
 [C] producers decide the prices of products  
 [D] supply and demand regulate prices
3. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] private property and rights concerned  
 [B] manpower and natural resources control  
 [C] ownership of productive resources  
 [D] free contracts and prices
4. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] how American goods are produced  
 [B] how American consumers buy their goods  
 [C] how American economic system works  
 [D] how American businessmen make their profits

### 文章背景



#### 【内容分类】社会科学——经济学

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

### 语言点详解



#### private-enterprise 私人企业

【大纲词汇】enterprise *n.* 事业, 企(事)业单位; 事业心, 进取心 private *a.* 私人的

【联想记忆】state-owned enterprise 国有企业  
commercial enterprise 商业企业

#### market-oriented 以市场为导向的, 重市场的

【大纲词汇】orient *a.* 东方的 *n.* 东方 *v.* 为...定位 oriental *a.* 东方的 orientation *n.* 方向; 适应 orientation talk 西方大学中新生报到会

【联想记忆】-oriented 以...为目标的 test-oriented *a.* 以考试为目标的 profit-oriented *a.* 以获取利润为目标的

#### striving to 努力, 争取

【大纲词汇】strive *v.* (to/for/against) 奋斗,

努力

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

#### in competition with 与...竞争

【大纲词汇】compete *v.* 比赛, 竞争 competition *n.* 比赛, 竞争

【经典例句】He was in competition with ten other athletes and won the race.

#### under pressure 在...的压力之下

【大纲词汇】press *v.* 压, 按; 压榨, 压迫; 催促 pressure *n.* 压(力); 强制; 压强

【经典例句】She changed her mind under pressure of her boss.

#### motive 动机, 目的

【大纲词汇】motive *n.* 动机, 目的 *a.* 发动





的, 运动的

【经典例句】What is the motive of this murder?

**be coupled with** 与...结合在一起

【大纲词汇】couple *n.* 对, 夫妇 *v.* 连接, 结合

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

**maximize** 使...最大, 把...增加到最大限度

【大纲词汇】maximum *n.* 最大值, 极限

*a.* 最大的, 最高的

【联想记忆】minimum *n.* 最小

【经典例句】They tried to maximize the usage of waste materials.

**determine** 决定

【大纲词汇】determine *v.* 决定; 确定, 限定

【衍生词汇】determination *n.* 决定; 确定 *determined a.* 下定决心的

【经典例句】Doctors have determined that smoking is bad to health.

**factor** 因素

【大纲词汇】factor *n.* 因素, 要素

【经典例句】Endurance is an important factor of success in sports.

**mechanism** 机制

【大纲词汇】mechanism *n.* 机械装置, 机构; 机制

【词汇比较】mechanics *n.* 力学, 机械学

注意: 两词结构相似, 词义不同, 注意区分。

【经典例句】The government needs to set up a mechanism to control the unemployment.

**be responded to** 被响应; 得到...的回应

【大纲词汇】respond *v.* 回答 respond to 响应 responsibility *n.* 责任; 职责 responsible *a.* 有责任的, 负责的, 可靠的 be responsible for (to) 对...负责

【词汇比较】in response to 响应, 回应

【经典例句】Producers should respond to consumer demands. In response to the market, they produce a new model.

**in short supply** 供应不足

【大纲词汇】supply *v.* (with /to) 供给, 满足 (需要), 补足 *n.* 供应, 供应量

【经典例句】Food was in extremely short supply after the flood.

**relative to** 与...相比

【大纲词汇】relative *a.* 相对的; 比较的 *n.* 亲戚; 家人

【经典例句】There is a shortage of labour relative to the demand for it.

**be bid up** (价钱) 被抬高

【大纲词汇】bid *v.* 祝愿; 命令, 吩咐; 报价, 投标 *n.* 出价, 投标 bid up 哄抬(价钱)

【经典例句】The increasing demand for crude oil bid up its price.

**eliminate** 淘汰, 出局

【大纲词汇】eliminate *v.* 消除; 淘汰

【衍生词汇】elimination *n.* 消除; 淘汰

【经典例句】The losing team will be eliminated from the league.

**commodity** 商品

【大纲词汇】commodity *n.* 商品, 物品

【经典例句】The commodity boom nearly departed as quickly as it had arrived.

**result in** 导致...的结果

【大纲词汇】result *v.* (in) 导致; (from) 起因于 as a result 因此 as a result of 由于

【经典例句】His laziness resulted in his failure.

**reduce its cost** 降低成本

【大纲词汇】reduce *v.* 减少, 缩小; 简化, 还原 cost *n.* 成本 reduce the cost of 降低...的成本

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

**in turn** 依次, 轮流

【大纲词汇】turn *n.* 轮流, 顺次 by turns 轮流, 交替地

【经典例句】The students handed in their papers in turn.

**regulating** 调节的

【大纲词汇】regulate *v.* 管制, 控制; 调节,





校准; 调整 regulation *n.* 规则, 规章; 调节, 校准; 调整

**private property** 私人财产

【大纲词汇】property *n.* 财产, 资产, 所有物; 性质, 特性

**gain control over** 控制

【经典例句】Human beings have gained control over many natural resources.

**for sale** 出售

【大纲词汇】sale *n.* 出售, 上市, 廉价出售; 销售额 on sale 出售, 贱卖

【经典例句】This house is for sale.

**at a profit** 获得利润的

【大纲词汇】profit *n.* 利润, 收益, 益处 *v.* (by/from) 获益; 利用; 有利于 profitable *a.* 有利可图的, 有益的

【经典例句】He sold the machine at a big profit.

**embrace** 包含

【大纲词汇】embrace *v.* 拥抱, 包含

【衍生词汇】embracement *n.* 拥抱, 包含 embraceable *a.* 可包含的

【经典例句】That organization embraces persons of different political stands.

**overstate** 夸大, 过分强调

【大纲词汇】state *v.* 陈述, 说明

【构词方法】over- 前缀, 此处表示“过分”

【联想记忆】overheat *v.* 过热 oversleep *v.* 睡眠过多 overstate *v.* 夸大, 夸张

**purchasing power** 购买力

【大纲词汇】purchase *v.* 购买 *n.* 购买的物品

**be characterized by** 以…为特征

【大纲词汇】characterize *v.* 表示…的特征; 描述…的特征 character *n.* 性格, 品质, 特征; 人物, 角色; 字符 characteristic *a.* (of) 特有的, 独特的 *n.* 特征, 特性

【经典例句】A miser is characterized by greed.

## 难句解析



1. The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most.

【结构剖析】这是一个有定语从句和宾语从句的复杂句。首先要抓住的核心句为 The American economic system is organized around a ... economy。economy 前面的定语在阅读时可以不看, 其后面是由 in which 引导的定语从句 in which consumers largely determine, 这个从句中又有一个宾语从句 what shall be produced。在定语从句中有一个 by 引导的分词结构 spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most 作状语, 说明消费者如何决定应生产何种产品, 而这种方式状语中又有一个定语从句 that they want most。

【阅读重点】通过分析结构得知此句的所有意思都是围绕核心句的介词宾语 economy 展开的, 因此在阅读中应逐层理解对这一核心词的陈述, 分清主次, 全面理解。

【参考译文】美国经济体制基本是以私有企业和市场导向经济为架构的, 在这种经济中, 消费者很大程度上通过购买他们最想要的货品和服务来决定生产什么。





2. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

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

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

**【参考译文】** 因此, 在美国的经济体制下, 个体消费者的需要, 加之商人对利润最大化的追求以及个人对收入最大化的渴望, 共同决定着应该生产什么以及如何利用资源来生产。

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

**【结构剖析】** 此句的结构与第一句类似, 只是表语的定语从句更加复杂。

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

**【参考译文】** 在以市场为导向的经济中, 一个重要的因素就是用来表达消费者需求并使制造商做出反应的机制。

4. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product.

**【结构剖析】** 这是一个有条件状语从句的主从句, 从句由 if 引导, 其主体结构为 producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, 其中 producing more of a commodity 是动名词短语作主语。而主句以 this 为主语指代的是条件从句的内容, 里面包含一个定语从句 which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product。

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





【参考译文】另一方面，如果大量制造某种商品导致其成本下降，那么这就有可能增加卖方和制造商的供给，也会使价格降低，使更多的消费者购买产品。

5. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

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

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

【参考译文】在美国经济中，私有财产的概念不仅包含对生产资源的所有权，也包含其他一些特定的权利，如确定产品价格或与另一私营个体(经济单位)自由签定合同的权利。

## Text 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.<sup>①</sup> 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.<sup>②</sup> 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.<sup>③</sup> 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.<sup>④</sup>

5. According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes  
 [B] obtain more convenient services than other people do  
 [C] enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper  
 [D] cash money wherever he wishes to
6. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] in the future all the Americans will use credit cards  
 [B] credit cards are mainly used in the United States today  
 [C] nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash  
 [D] it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before
7. The phrase “ring up sales”(Line 2, Para. 2) most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
 [A] make an order of goods  
 [B] record sales on a cash register  
 [C] call the sales manager  
 [D] keep track of the goods in stock
8. What is this passage mainly about?  
 [A] Approaches to the commercial use of computers.  
 [B] Conveniences brought about by computers in business.  
 [C] Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.  
 [D] Advantages of credit cards in business.

### 文章背景



【内容分类】社会科学——经济学

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

### 语言点详解



#### bank-issued 银行发行的

【大纲词汇】issue v. 流出, 放出; 发行, 颁布 n. 发行(物), (报刊) 期号; 问题, 争端  
-issued a. 由...发行的

【经典例句】The British Government issued passports to its citizens.

#### credit 信用

【大纲词汇】credit v./n. 信用, 信任 n. 信用贷款, 赊欠; 名望; 光荣, 功劳; 学分

【联想记忆】credit card 信用卡 letter of credit 信用证

【经典例句】The bank refused to give credits





to the company.

### **automatic** 自动的

【大纲词汇】automatic *a.* 自动的, 无意识的, 机械的 *n.* 自动, 机械 automatically *ad.* 自动地 automation *n.* 自动(化) automobile *n.* 汽车

【经典例句】The plane made an automatic landing in the experimental flight.

### **available** 可以利用的

【大纲词汇】avail *n.* 效用, 利益, 帮助 *v.* 有助于 available *a.* 可得到的; 可利用的; 可见到的, 随时可来的

【经典例句】All the available money has been used.

### **make it possible to** 使...成为可能

【经典例句】The motorcycle made it possible for him to reach the destination.

### **withdraw** 提取

【大纲词汇】withdraw *v.* 拒绝, 撤消; 缩回, 退出; 提取(钱) withdrawal *n.* 收回, 取回; 提款; 撤消, 撤军

【经典例句】Mr. Smith withdrew all his savings from the bank.

### **deposit** 存入

【大纲词汇】deposit *v.* 存放; 储蓄; 使沉淀; 付(保证金) *n.* 存款, 保证金; 沉淀物

【经典例句】He always deposits his money in several banks.

### **scattered** 散落的

【大纲词汇】scatter *v.* 散开, 驱散; 散布

【经典例句】The villages are scattered all over the mountain.

### **cashless** 无现款的

【大纲词汇】cash *n.* 现金 *v.* 把...兑现 cashier *n.* 出纳

【衍生词汇】cashless *a.* 无现款的, 无钱的

### **on the horizon** 即将到来的, 已露端倪的

【大纲词汇】horizon *n.* 地平线; 眼界, 见识 horizontal *a.* 地平线的; 水平的

【经典例句】Famine is on the horizon for this nation.

### **convenience** 便利的设施

【大纲词汇】convenience *n.* 便利, 方便; [pl.] 便利设备 convenient *a.* (to)方便的, 便利的

【经典例句】A washing machine is one of the many modern conveniences.

### **electronic cash register** 电子收银机

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

【经典例句】The class has a register of 30 students.

### **ring up** 把...记入收银机

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

【扩充词汇】ring a bell 突然记起某事

【经典例句】He rang up 10 dollars and gave me the receipt.

### **a wide range of** 范围广的

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

【经典例句】He surprised all of us with his wide range of knowledge.

### **keep track of** 了解...的动向

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

【经典例句】People read newspapers to keep track of the current events.

### **reorder** 重新定货

【大纲词汇】order *v.* 订购

【构词方法】re- 前缀, 表示“再”, “重新”

【联想记忆】re-enter *v.* 重新进入 re-educate *v.* 对...再教育 recount *v.* 重新计算

### **record** 记录

【大纲词汇】record *n.* 记录, 记载; 最高记录; 履历, 经历; 唱片 *v.* 记录; 录音 re-





corder *n.* 录音机; 记录员

【经典例句】He has a habit of recording events and keeping a diary.

**efficient** 效率高的

【大纲词汇】efficient *a.* 有效的, 效率高的; 有能力的, 能胜任的 efficiency *n.* 效率; 功效

【词汇比较】effective *a.* 有作用的, 有效的 efficient 主要强调效率高; effective 主要强调有效果。 an efficient government 高效率的政府 an effective measure 有效的措施

**assignment** 任务分配

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

【经典例句】He was informed of his assignment as adviser to the President.

**accordingly** 相应地

【大纲词汇】accordingly *ad.* 因此, 相应地, 照着(办) accordance *n.* 一致 in accordance with 与...一致 according to 按照, 根据

【经典例句】I have told you the rules, so you have to act accordingly.

**identify** 识别

【大纲词汇】identify *v.* 识别, 鉴别; (with) 把...和...看成一样 identical *a.* (to/with) 同一的, 同样的 identification *n.* 识别, 鉴别

【经典例句】He identified the coat as his brother's.

**preferred customers** 目标顾客

【大纲词汇】prefer *v.* (to)更喜欢, 宁愿 preferable *a.* (to)更可取的, 更好的 preference *n.* (for/to)偏爱, 喜爱; 优惠, 优先选择

【衍生词汇】preferred *a.* 优先选取的, 更可取的

【经典例句】I believe this is a preferred alternative.

**promotional** 推销的, 促销的

【大纲词汇】promote *v.* 促进, 发扬; 提升; 增进, 助长

【衍生词汇】promotion *n.* 提升; 提倡; 发起; 促销 promotional *a.* 提升的, 促进的, 推销的

【经典例句】The company distributed promotional pamphlets to attract customers.

**rely on** 依赖

【大纲词汇】rely *v.* (on)依赖; 信任

【经典例句】The people on the island rely on a spring for their water.

**manufacturer** 生产商

【大纲词汇】manufacture *v.* 制造, 加工 *n.* 制造, 制造业; 产品

【构词方法】-er 后缀, 表示“从事此种工作的人”

【联想记忆】producer *n.* 生产者 manager *n.* 经理, 管理者

**computer-analyzed** 用计算机分析的

【大纲词汇】analyze/analyse *v.* 分析, 分解 analysis *n.* 分析, 分解 analytic(al) *a.* 分析的, 分解的

【衍生词汇】analyst *n.* 分析者(家)

**in stock** 现有

【大纲词汇】stock *n.* 库存, 现货; 股票, 公债 *v.* 储存 in stock 现有, 备有

【经典例句】The store has children's shoes in stock.

**on hand** 在手边

【大纲词汇】on hand 在手边

【经典例句】My umbrella was just on hand when it rained.

**utilities** 公用事业公司

【大纲词汇】utility *n.* 效用, 有用; [pl.]公用事业, 公用事业公司

【衍生词汇】utilize *v.* 利用 utilizable *a.* 可利用的 utilization *n.* 利用

【经典例句】The development of utilities has brought convenience to people.

