

星火考研英语复习速成体系

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ENGLISH

考研英语 2006

多功能阅读

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主编

- ◆ 词汇重现篇 轻松语境记忆 完成阅读热身
- ◆ 阅读达标篇 逼真模拟演练 适应真题实战
- ◆ 能力突破篇 拔高难度强化 实现满分冲刺

第3册

能力突破

新华出版社

H319.4
918
:2006(3)



能力突破篇

Multi-Function Reading

本部分包含5单元共30篇在长度、结构、题材和体裁等方面与真题相同,在难度上超越考研英语阅读真题的文章,并且同时完全按照最新考研题型(Part A, Part B, Part C的三重结构)进行编排。本部分的长难句解析和答案解析内容更加详细,解析更为透彻。

》》》 能力提升

—— 利用30篇精选的超越考研标准的阅读题,使考生挑战自我潜能。

》》》 进阶突破

—— 从词汇重现篇,到阅读达标篇,再到能力突破篇,阅读层层进阶。

》》》 难点详解

—— 针对文章中的长难句进行结构分析,并认真斟酌每一个答案解析。

》》》 加入译文

—— 对Part C翻译题部分,加入全文精译,使考生理解文章更加得心应手。

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Part A

Text 1



Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obvious" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers.

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. Moreover, as Wirth suggested, there may be a link between a community's population size and its social heterogeneity. For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a cosmopolitan outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size.

1. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

- [A] Two contrasting views are presented.
- [B] An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
- [C] Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
- [D] A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.

2. According to the passage, it was once a common belief that urban residents ____.

- [A] did not have the same interests as their neighbors
- [B] could not develop long-standing relationships
- [C] tended to be associated with bad behavior
- [D] usually had more friends

3. One of the consequences of urban life is that impersonal relationships among neighbors ____.

- [A] disrupt people's natural relations
- [B] make them worry about crime
- [C] cause them not to show concern for one another
- [D] cause them to be suspicious of each other

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is ____.

- [A] the better its quality of life

- [B] the more similar its interests
- [C] the more tolerant and open-minded it is
- [D] the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] Similarities in the interpersonal relationships between urbanites and small-town dwellers.
- [B] Advantages of living in big cities as compared with living in small towns.
- [C] The positive role that urbanism plays in modern life.
- [D] The strong feeling of alienation of city inhabitants.

Text 2

难度系数: ★★★★★ 开始时间: _____ 结束时间: _____



Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960s when the SBA (Small Business Administration) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even 15 years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts.

Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company.

MESBICs are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management technique and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBICs far above the legal minimum of \$ 500 000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBICs are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises.

Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBICs and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

(112 words)

6. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- [A] The use of MESBICs for aiding minority entrepreneurs seems to have greater potential for success than does the original SBA approach.
- [B] There is a crucial difference in point of view between the staff and directors of some MESBICs
- [C] After initial problems with management and marketing, minority businesses have begun to expand at a steady rate.
- [D] Minority entrepreneurs wishing to form new businesses now have several equally successful federal programs on which to rely.

7. According to the passage, the MESBIC approach differs from the SBA approach in that MESBICs _____.

- [A] seek federal contracts to provide markets for minority businesses
- [B] encourage minority businesses to provide markets for other minority businesses
- [C] attempt to maintain a specified rate of growth in the minority business sector
- [D] rely on the participation of larger corporations to finance minority businesses

8. The author's primary objective in the passage is to _____.

- [A] disprove the view that federal efforts to aid minority businesses have been ineffective
 [B] explain how federal efforts to aid minority businesses have changed since the 1960's
 [C] establish a direct link between the federal efforts to aid minority businesses made before the 1960's and those made in the 1980's
 [D] analyze the basis for the belief that job-specific experience is more useful to minority businesses than is general management experience
9. It can be inferred from the passage that the attitude of some MESBIC staff members toward the investments preferred by some MESBIC director can best be described as _____.
 [A] defensive [B] indifferent [C] shocked [D] disapproving
10. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 [A] The indirect but effective measures by MESBICs underlie the speeding up of the growth of minority businesses.
 [B] SBA failed to achieve the expected results because it didn't include in—between large companies to provide concrete managerial experience and job-specific experience and large amounts of money, but the general experience and small amounts of financial aids.
 [C] MESBIC is an organization for the minority businesses and by the minority specialists.
 [D] The preference of MESBIC over SBA lies in part in the potential market that MESBICs provide.

Text 3

难度系数: ★★★★★ 开始时间: 结束时间:

Darkness approached and a cold, angry wind gnawed at the tent like a mad dog. Camped above tree-line in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming, the torrents of air were not unexpected and only a minor disturbance compared to the bestial gnawing going on behind my belly button. In an attempt to limit exposure of my bare bottom to the ice-toothed storm, I had pre-dug a half dozen catholes within dashing distance. Over and over, through the long night, the same scenario was repeated: out of the bag, out the tent, rush, squat, rush back. "Everyone can master a grief," wrote Shakespeare, "but he that has it."

Diarrhea, the modern word, resembles the old Greek expression for "a flowing through." Ancient Egyptian doctors left descriptions of the suffering of Pharaohs scratched on papyrus even before Hippocrates, the old Greek, gave it a name few people can spell correctly. An equal opportunity affliction, diarrhea has laid low kings and common men, women, and children for at least as long as historians have recorded such fascinating trivia. It wiped out, almost, more soldiers in America's Civil War than guns and swords. In the developing world today, acute diarrhea strikes more than one billion humans every year, and leaves more than five million dead, usually the very young. Diarrhea remains one of the two most common medical complaints of humanity.

"Frequent passage of unformed watery bowel movements," as described by Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary, diarrhea fall into two broad types: invasive and non-invasive. From bacterial sources, invasive diarrhea, sometimes called "dysentery," attacks the lower intestinal wall causing inflammation, abscesses, and ulcers that may lead to mucus and blood (often "black blood" from the action of digestive juices) in the stools, high fever, "stomach" cramps from the depths of hell, and significant amounts of body fluid rushing from the patient's nether region. Serious debilitation, even death, can occur from the resulting dehydration and from the spread of the bacteria to other parts of the body. Non-invasive diarrhea grows from colonies of microscopic evil-doers that set up housekeeping on, but do not invade, intestinal walls. Toxins released by the colonies cause cramps, nausea, vomiting, and massive gushes of fluid from the patient's lower intestinal tract. Non-invasive diarrhea carries a high risk for dehydration.

(1778 WORDS)

11. In paragraph 1, the author uses the quoted word "grief" from Shakespeare to refer to _____.
 [A] the terrible weather [B] the stern army life
 [C] the suffering from diarrhea [D] the tough wartime
12. According to the description in Paragraph 1, which of the following did the author NOT do at that time?
 [A] Withstanding the coldness. [B] Camping in the mountains.
 [C] Getting up repeatedly at night. [D] Reading Shakespeare in bed.
13. Who first gave the disease the name "diarrhea"?
 [A] Ancient Egyptians. [B] An old Greek. [C] American' soldiers. [D] The passage doesn't tell.
14. According to Paragraph 2, _____.
 [A] people of higher status are less likely to be stricken with diarrhea
 [B] diarrhea is not longer a serious disease in the modern world
 [C] diarrhea has been a threat to humanity throughout history
 [D] the elderly are more likely attacked by diarrhea than the young

15. The invasive diarrhea and the non-invasive diarrhea are different in that _____.

- [A] the former attacks the intestine walls but the latter does not.
[B] the former causes dehydration but the latter does not.
[C] the former makes the patient physically weaker than the latter.
[D] the former is more dangerous than the latter.

Text 4

难度系数:★★★★★ 开始时间:_____ 结束时间:_____



The Census Bureau, the data agency charged with creating statistics on household incomes and their distribution, does not maintain an official definition of middle class status. This is because there is more to the definition than just strictly income; social factors also play a role. Thus, for its definition, the following six indicators are suggested to gauge whether you are middle class.

While other indicators might arguably be added, a core list of middle class barometers includes: actual income, stock ownership, health insurance, the availability of credit, educational attainment, and the perception of opportunity. Further refinements might include variations by region or time. The goal here is to sketch out a baseline definition.

To be a member of the middle class, your income must be near the U. S. median household income of \$40 816. Defining the middle to be anything 80% to 120% of the median income puts the middle class range from \$32 653 to \$48 979. Given published statistics, it is not possible to exactly slice the U. S. income distribution to this income range. However, the third income quintile for which the Census Bureau does publish information is a reasonable proxy. In 1999, the lower income bound of the middle third of the U. S. income distribution was \$3 2001 and the upper income bound was \$50 519, and the third income quintile accounted for 14.9% of the nation's income.

The perception that those in the middle are being squeezed has merit. In 1970, the households in the third income quintile accounted for 17.3% of the nation's income. Moreover, in 1970, it was far more likely that one household worker, rather than two, earned the median income. In 2000, it is far more likely that two workers are needed to keep the household in the middle class.

Beyond a household's actual annual income, there are a number of factors that provide the household with economic security. One important factor is the financial assets that the household has accumulated that can buffer the household against economic hardship. These assets may be financial, such as stocks, transaction accounts, bonds or retirement accounts. They may also be tangible, such as vehicles, the primary residence, business equity or second homes.

The most timely data on trends in net worth the difference between families' gross assets and their liabilities are found in the Survey of Consumer Finances. Collected and published by the Federal Reserve, the tabulated data do not exactly correspond to Census income figures; they do, however, provide a reasonable estimate. For households in the \$25 000 to \$49 999 bracket, the median net family worth was \$60 300 and the mean was \$135 400 in 1998, the last time the survey was conducted.

The divergence between the median and the mean indicates that there is a considerable spread in the wealth held by middle class families. One reason is the rapidly growing share that holds some type of stock. In 1998, just under 53% of families in the middle income bracket held stock, up from just 31% in 1989. (138 words)

16. _____ of a household least contributes to its economic security.

- [A] The actual income [B] The financial assets [C] The liabilities [D] The business equity

17. According to this passage, the middle class status partly depends on _____.

- [A] the lower income bound [B] the upper income bound
[C] net worth held by a household [D] the median household income

18. In the U. S. the percentage of the nation's income accounted for by the third income quintile _____.

- [A] has dropped considerable [B] has been increasing [C] varies with time [D] varies with place

19. This passage is mainly about _____.

- [A] middle class income [B] a definition of middle class status
[C] criteria for judging middle class status [D] the first two indicators of middle class status

20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- [A] With an annual income of about \$40 000, the family is possibly a middle class.
[B] Nowadays a middle class family usually has at least one worker to keep the household.
[C] The household accumulation can be a great help when in economic hardships and is very important in evaluating a middle class.
[D] Net worth refers to the divergence between families' gross assets and their liabilities, the counting of which sometimes is always consistent with the figures of other indicators.

Part B

难度系数:★★★★★ 开始时间: 结束时间:

The relationship between the United States and its European allies has been experiencing subtle, yet profound changes since the end of the Cold War. Although disputes surfaced during the Balkan crisis of the 1990s, the U. S. invasion of Iraq has been the linchpin of cross-Atlantic animosity. The gap is evident in terms of both attitude and policy priority in international affairs.

21) . After the Afghanistan war, President George W. Bush unexpectedly used the term “axis of evil”—Iran, Iraq and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea—and launched military actions against Iraq in a very short period of time. These bellicose activities diluted the world’s sympathy toward the United States, not long ago the victim of international terrorism.

22) . It is not simply the widespread protest of the Iraq war and antipathy toward America’s president that pose threats to European-U. S. relations. An increasing number of Europeans are wary of unilateralist U. S. policies even if Bush is voted out of office in the coming presidential elections. This has left a desire in Europe to unite and strengthen.

At present, the greatest threats to relations are not the EU’s cultural dignities and political ambition, but the ballooning assertiveness of the United States. Since the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the United States is depending more on its military advantage, which makes the world’s only super power go further along its unilateralist road. This is precisely what France and Germany dislike most.

Meanwhile, leading up to the invasion of Iraq, U. S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld labeled parts of the continent “old Europe” and “new Europe,” respectively, on the basis of their attitudes toward how to deal with Iraq.

23) . It supported small European nations in joining the European Union to weaken the roles of France and Germany in the bloc.

But the United States would not necessarily profit from its efforts of dividing Europe. European nations, no matter how big or small, may not be docile and obedient to the United States. The European continent is a united body and every European country, despite varying cultures, is a part of one big family. European interdependence in areas of security and development is far beyond the expectation of the United States.

24) . The strength of the United States is, and will always be the protector of European nations. In return, the United States also needs a strong Europe. A European think tank concluded that the United States may win a war without contribution from its allies, but it is not likely to win peace without military and non-military assistance from its European allies.

The European-U. S. alliance is a financial necessity, as well as important in terms of intelligence sharing and peacekeeping. Because the “soft” power of the United States has been damaged, European diplomatic effort looks more like an inevitable part of U. S. military endeavors, rather than an optional supplement.

The influence of Europe cannot be underestimated, although Europe will not catch up with the United States militarily in the short term. 25) . The United States would do well to depend on the reputation and influence of Europe in international organizations.

(233 words)

[A] Remaining residual sympathy evaporated after the Bush administration articulated a preemptive strategy, which says the United States ought to invade any nation it sees as an imminent threat before that country attacks America, its interests or its allies.

[B] More importantly, it also has diplomatic prowess.

[C] Furthermore, after Saddam Hussein’s regime fell, the United States accelerated its alienation from big European powers.

[D] The nations of Europe do not want to be at odds with the United States.

- [E] The United States is responsible for the alienated European-U. S. relationship.
[F] In fact, neither the United States nor its European allies want to see the crisis in Iraq expand and hurt their basic relationship.
[G] A united Europe would benefit the United States very much.

Part C

难度系数: ★★★★★ 开始时间: _____ 结束时间: _____

26) Silicon Valley is a magnet to which numerous talented engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs from overseas flock to in search of fame, fast money and to participate in a technological revolution whose impact on mankind will surely surpass the epoch-making European Renaissance and Industrial Revolution of the bygone age.

With the rapid spread of the Internet since the early '90s, and the relentless technological innovations generated through it, the information era is truly upon us, profoundly influencing and changing not only our lifestyle, but also the way we work, do business, think and communicate with others.

27) The unprecedented success of the Valley is a testimony to the concerted international endeavors and contributions by people from diverse cultural and racial backgrounds, made possible by the favorable political, economic and intellectual climate prevailing, as well as the farsighted policies of the US government.

Many countries have, or are in the process of creating, their own "Silicon Valley". So far, none has as yet threatened the preeminence of the US prototype. What makes Silicon Valley such a unique entity? There are several crucial factors.

28) First and foremost, it has the largest concentration of brilliant computer professionals and the best supporting services in the world, and easy access to world-class research institutions, like Stanford University, which continually nurtures would-be that the industry needs in order to move forward. Without these advantages, the Valley would be a different place.

Secondly, it actively encourages, or even exalts, risk-taking. Hence, failure holds no terror and there is no stigma attached to a failed effort. On the contrary, they will try even harder next time round. Such never-say-die approach is the sine qua non for the ultimate triumph in entrepreneurship and technological breakthrough.

A third decisive factor is the vital role of venture capitalists who willingly support promising start-ups with urgently needed initial capital to get them started. Some would even give failed entrepreneurs a second chance if convinced that a fresh concept might lead to eventual success.

29) Of equal importance, many bright young people and middle level professionals are keen to work for a new venture at substantially reduced remuneration, as it offers more scope for entrepreneurship and job satisfaction than the established companies. There is also a pride of achievement if their efforts contribute to its fruition.

Intellectual challenges aside, it is a common practice for start-ups to offer generous share options to employees in order to attract the right talent into their folds. This is a powerful incentive to motivate the staff to do their utmost and to share in the company's prosperity if it reaches its goal. Many regard this as the foundation of a successful enterprise.

Those that have become high flyers, such as Netscape, Intel, Cisco and Yahoo, have turned many of their employees, including support staff like secretaries, into dot. com millionaires overnight, often at the relatively young age of 20s or 30s.

The Valley's professionals are among the most hardworking people anywhere. A 15-hour day and 7-day week is not uncommon, especially during the start-up stage. They would give up social life, and curtail their family life too, in order to pursue the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. It is this single minded pursuit of excellence, supported by strong ethos of team work and esprit de corps, that sustain them until their mission is accomplished.

Paper qualifications, though useful, is not a be all and end all. More weight is given to a candidate's proven

abilities and aptitude for the job. This is amply demonstrated by industry icons like Apple's Jobs and Wozniak and Microsoft's Gates, all college dropouts who might not have emerged in a qualification-conscious community.

While racial prejudice no doubt still exists in the United States, albeit in a less degrading form as before, it is hardly discernible in the Valley. What counts most is one's vision and track record, and not one's nationality, skin color or creed. 30) This, together with its multiracial society, informal lifestyle and agreeable climate, lures foreigners to its shores.

However, with the collapse of the US Nasdaq share index earlier this year resulting in the plunge in prices of technology shares listed on it and elsewhere, the hitherto valuable share options held by numerous paper dot.com millionaires have become virtually worthless in these changed circumstances. Those who could not take the heat, as it were, left their employment feeling disillusioned. (737 words)



Part A

Text 1

(典型试题, 连线解读: 请见 427 页)



难句分析

1. [原文] Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances.

[解析] 句中 it 为形式主语, 真正的主语为 that 引导的名词性从句。

[译文] 几十年前, 这在普通大众和社会学家看来是一个“明显的”事实: 现代社会改变了人们的自然关系, 淡化了他们对亲戚和邻居的责任感, 取而代之的是点头之交的朋友间的肤浅关系。

2. [原文] Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities.

[解析] nor 置于句首, 句子发生倒装; 主干结构为 (residents of...) are... likelier to do sth. than residents of...; a feeling of not belonging 作为 alienation 的同位语, 起到解释作用。

[译文] 同小城市居民相比, 大城市居民也没有更可能表现出压力或疏远(即无归属感)的心理症状。



答案详解



这是一篇议论文。文章作者在科研人员多年研究的基础上, 对比了城市居民和乡村居民的社会关系, 指出城市居民与乡村居民在生活质量上没多大差异, 且最新研究表明城市居民也没有感到隔离或压抑, 他们在共同爱好的基础上能形成非常友好的关系, 但是城市居民对陌生人不太信任, 且城市居民的生活呈多样性, 因而相比之下他们更具包容性。

1. [A] 推断题。短文第一段首先指出几十年前人们及社会学家的观点, 接着又指出最近的研究表明原来人们

普遍认同的观点是错的,可见第一段只是提出了两种不同的观点,故[A]为正确答案。

2. B 细节题。本文第一段就指出几十年以前大众及社会学家普遍认为现代社会改变了人们之间的相互关系,降低了他们对亲戚和邻居的责任感,取而代之的是与点头之交的朋友之间的肤浅关系,故[B]项为正确答案。[A]项与原意不符,下文指出城市居民就是在共同兴趣的基础上建立友好关系的;[C]与[D]项文中没有提及。
3. C 推断题。在第三段作者指出:如果邻居是陌生人,人们则不愿扫他们家的过道,尽管他们是住在隔壁的老年夫妇;也不会留意年轻的惹是生非之人,故[C]项符合题意,为最佳答案。其余选项均与文意不符。
4. C 推断题。文章最后一段指出:大城市居民比小的城镇居民有着更广阔的视野,能容纳非传统的宗教群体、不受欢迎的政治群体和人物。故[C]项为正确答案。
5. A 主旨题。本篇文章对比了大城市与小城镇中的人际关系,但没有强调在大城市中居住的优越,[B]不对,文中提到了很多城市居住的负面影响。显然也不对,文章第二段中提到“Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation.”说明[D]不对,由此可以判断答案为[A]。

Text 2

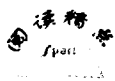


难句分析

1. 原文 While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates.
- 解析 句子的框架结构是 the results were disappointing; while 引导的是条件状语从句。而不是时间状语从句,表示“尽管,虽然”;since 引导的也不是时间状语从句,而是原因状语从句。
- 译文 尽管该项目使得许多少数民族企业形成新的商业公司,但结果仍令人大失所望,因为毫无经验的管理、没有优势的地点以及资金的缺乏都导致了高失败率。
2. 原文 MESBICs are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management technique and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available.
- 解析 句子的基本结构是 MESBICs are the result of the belief, that 引导的名词性从句做 belief 的同位语,其框架结构是 providing firms with access gives firms an opportunity, to develop sound business foundations 这个不定式结构做定语修饰 opportunity,而 than 引导的是比较状语从句。
- 译文 MESBIC 的工作人员相信,比起简单的提供一些普通的管理经验和少量资金来说,为公司提供获取相关管理技术与具体工作相关的经验,以及大量资金的渠道,会给那些公司更大的机会完善其商业基础。
3. 原文 The latter often still think mainly in terms of the “social responsibility approach” and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant.
- 解析 是一个由 and 引导的并列复合句,其中 that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant 做定语修饰 deals。
- 译文 后者还主要从“社会责任角度”来考虑,因此他们更倾向于那些比正常投资风险性更大,吸引力更少的那些交易。



答案详解



自 20 世纪 60 年代开始了 SBA 这种资助少数民族企业的方法,尽管使得很多少数民族企业形成了新的商业公司,但是其结果很令人失望,因此联邦决策者决定采用另外一种方法,即 MESBIC,实际上是政府提供资金给大企业或者公司,这些大企业或者公司再转而资助少数民族企业,

而少数民族企业将发展成为其资助公司的供货商或者是顾客。MESBIC的建立是因为通过大公司的转接资助,提供相关的管理技术经验以及资金,少数民族企业可以获得更大的机会发展,而遭遇的风险却更小。但是,MESBIC内部关于该项投资的意见并不一致,领导者不太实际,而员工则本着对社会负责任的态度工作。

主旨题。文章一开头就指出SBA这种资助少数民族企业的方法所产生的结果是令人失望的, the results were disappointing, 在第二段作者转而描述联邦决策者所采用的另外一种方法即MESBIC,它对少数民族企业提供资金,发挥着越来越重要的作用,而文章的大部分笔墨也都在支持作者的观点,即MESBIC成功的可能性非常大。[B]认为该文的主题是MESBIC的工作人员和领导者之间意见不一致,这只在最后一段提到;[C]认为是少数民族企业开始稳步扩展,文中没有提到;[D]认为希望成立新公司的少数民族企业现在可以依靠同等程度成功的联邦项目,也不对。

细节题。本题问的是MESBIC和SBA的方式的不同之处。作者在第二段描述了MESBIC这一方法,即大企业或者公司通过使用政府提供的企业资金参与到少数民族企业的成功和稳步发展中去, In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. [A]的意思是MESBIC用联邦契约的方式为少数民族企业提供市场;[B]是MESBIC鼓励少数民族企业为其他少数民族企业提供市场;[C]是MESBIC试图在少数民族企业中维持一定的增长率。

推断题。本题考查对作者的主要目的的推断。第一段描述了政府在1960s为帮助少数民族企业做出的种种努力,第二段描述了MESBIC成功存在更大的潜在可能性。选项[A]认为,不支持那种认为联邦政府为资助少数民族企业付出的努力没有效果的观点,这在文章中没有任何依据;[C]认为,在1960s联邦政府的努力和1980s政府的努力之间建立直接的联系,这在文中也找不到;[D]的意思是,分析认为和具体工作相关的经验比普通的管理经验对少数民族企业更有用这一观点的根据,这一内容也没有涉及。而答案[B]说,是解释联邦政府在资助少数民族企业上所做出的努力是如何发生变化的。

态度题。最后一段指出MESBIC的工作人员觉得经理喜好更有冒险性的投资可能会导致MESBIC也产生SBA那样令人失望的结果。文中没有描写工作人员的震惊,防御性和漠不关心,而是不赞成。

推断题。本题考查的是根据文章判断下列叙述的对错。从第二段可以推断出,MESBIC通过大公司的中间作用,为少数民族企业提供具体的管理技术等,这些是加速少数民族企业发展的基础所在,因此选项[A]的表述没有错;同时,还可以推断出选项[B]也是正确地,其意为,SBA失败的原因在于它没有中间的大公司,为少数民族企业提供具体的指导和大笔资金的支持,它所提供的不过是一般的经验和少量资金;选项[D]说优先考虑MESBIC而不是SBA有一部分是因为,MESBIC给少数民族企业提供了潜在的市场,也是正确的;第三段第一句指出,MESBIC的工作人员主要是西班牙裔和美国黑人中的专业人士MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, MESBIC的领导者却 usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations,因此说MESBIC is by the minority specialists是不正确的。

Test 4



难句分析

1. 原文 Camped above treeline in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming, the torrents of air were not unexpected and only a minor disturbance compared to the bestial gnawing going on behind my belly button.

翻译 句子的基本结构是... the torrents... were not unexpected and... minor disturbance..., 句首的camped是过去分词做时间状语, torrent意思是“急流”, compared to... 是过去分词作定语修饰 disturbance。

译文 宿营在怀俄明州的风河山,狂风呼啸,但这比起我肚子上的剧烈绞痛,只是小巫见大巫了。

2. 原文 Ancient Egyptian doctors left descriptions of the suffering of Pharaohs scratched on papyrus even be-

fore Hippocrates, the old Greek, gave it a name few people can spell correctly.

解析 句中的 before 引导的是时间状语从句, few people can spell correctly 是省略了引导词的定语从句。

译文 古埃及的医生们甚至在古希腊长老给这个病起了个几乎没人能拼写正确的名字之前就在纸草上记载了法老的痛苦之状。

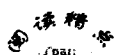
原文 From bacterial sources, invasive diarrhea, sometimes called “dysentery,” attacks the lower intestinal wall causing inflammation, abscesses, and ulcers that may lead to mucus and blood (“often “black blood” from the action of digestive juices) in the stools, high fever, “stomach” cramps from the depths of hell, and significant amounts of body fluid rushing from the patient’s nether region.

解析 句子的主干结构是... invasive diarrhea... attacks the... intestinal wall...。句首的 from 介词短语表示原因, sometimes called “dysentery” 是插入语, causing inflammation 是现在分词作伴随状语, 其中包括由 that 引导的定语从句修饰 inflammation, abscesses, and ulcers。

译文 由于细菌的原因, 侵入性腹泻, 有时被称为痢疾, 侵袭下肠壁, 引起发炎, 脓肿和溃疡, 致使大便里有粘液和血(通常是由于消化液的作用产生的黑色的血液), 发高烧, 剧烈胃痉挛, 大量液体从人体内流出, 其结果是脱水。



答案详解



文章主要描述了腹泻的症状, 它自古以来的危害, 以及给人类带来的威胁。自从有史学家记载以来, 腹泻就令国王、平民、妇女和儿童都病倒过。在美国内战中, 它比枪炮和剑所杀掉的士兵还要多。在当今世界, 严重的腹泻每年使 1 000 万人患病, 500 万人(通常是儿童)死亡。同时, 作者指出了痢疾性腹泻和非痢疾性腹泻在病因、症状等方面做了区分。

1. [C] 语义题。第一段中作者指出, 在漫漫长夜里, 同样的场面不断地重复着: 钻出睡袋, 跑出帐篷, 飞快的冲出去, 蹲下, 再匆匆赶回来。莎士比亚写道“没有遭受痛苦的人都说自己能战胜痛苦, 只有那受苦之人才难堪其苦”, 在文章的第二段指出这就是腹泻。因此, [C] 选项“腹泻之苦”是正确的。[A] 选项“恶劣的天气”, [B] 选项“严格的军旅生活”和 [D] 选项“艰苦的征战时光”均不合文意。

2. [D] 细节题。第一段提到了“寒冷, 怒吼的风像疯狗一样撕咬着帐篷”, “宿营在怀俄明州的风河山里”, “在漫漫长夜里, 同样的场面重复了一次又一次”, 因此 [A] 选项“抵挡寒冷”, [B] 选项“在山里宿营”和 [C] 选项“夜里一次又一次地起来”, 作者都提到了。而作者只是想到了莎士比亚的话, 而并非在床上读莎士比亚的作品, 因此正确答案是 [D]。

3. [D] 细节题。第二段中谈到了腹泻这个词类似于古希腊用语 “flowing through”, 古埃及的医生们甚至在古希腊长老给这个病起了个几乎没人能拼写正确的名字之前就在纸草上记载了法老的痛苦之状, 因此, [D] 选项正确“文章没有提到”。

4. [C] 推断题。在第二段中作者从各个方面阐述了腹泻是一种机会均等的病, 自从有史学家记载以来, 腹泻就令国王、平民、妇女和儿童都病倒过。在美国内战中, 它比枪炮和剑所杀掉的士兵还要多。在当今世界, 严重的腹泻每年使 1 000 万人患病, 500 万人(通常是儿童)死亡。腹泻仍然是人类两大最为普遍的疾病之一。因此, 正确答案是 [C] 选项“有史以来, 腹泻一直给人类造成威胁”。[A] 选项“地位高的人患腹泻的几率较低”, [B] 选项“现在腹泻不再是一种严重的疾病”和 [D] 选项“老人比年轻人更易患腹泻”均不合文意。

5. [A] 细节题。文章的第三段指出, 痢疾性腹泻侵袭下肠壁, 引起发炎, 脓肿和溃疡, 致使大便里有粘液和血, 发高烧, 剧烈胃痉挛, 大量液体从人体内流出, 其结果是脱水, 病菌扩散导致严重衰弱, 甚至死亡。非痢疾性腹泻产生于微小的菌落, 它们在肠壁上作怪, 但不侵袭肠壁。菌落释放的毒素引起痉挛, 恶心, 呕吐, 大量的液体从患者的大肠涌出。非痢疾性腹泻造成脱水的几率很高, 因此 [A] 选项“前者侵袭肠壁而后者不”是正确的。[B] 选项“前者造成脱水而后者不”不符合文意。[C] 选项“比起后者, 前者更会造成病人虚弱”和 [D] 选项“前者比后者更危险”在文章中没有提到。

Text 1

难句分析

1. 原文: The Census Bureau, the data agency charged with creating statistics on household incomes and their distribution, does not maintain an official definition of middle class status.

解析: 本句的主语是 The Census Bureau, 谓语动词是 does not maintain, 中间插入了 the data agency 做 The Census Bureau 的同位语, 过去分词短语 charged with creating statistics on household incomes and their distribution 做 the data agency 的后置定语。

译文: 人口普查局是负责统计每户收入以及收入分配情况的专门机构。但是人口普查局却没有对中产阶级的身份下过官方定义。

2. 原文: In 1999, the lower income bound of the middle third of the U. S. income distribution was \$32 001 and the upper income bound was \$50 519, and the third income quintile accounted for 14.9% of the nation's income.

解析: 本句是由 and 连接的两个分句组成的并列句; 句中的 the third income quintile 是指把国民收入水平按照五分法分为五等, 第三等收入水平者的总收入; the middle third 指的也是按照五分法把收入水平分为五等, 处于中间的第三等收入。

译文: 1999 年, 美国国民收入分布处于中间的第三等收入的下限是 32 001 美元, 上限是 50 519 美元; 第三等收入水平者的总收入占国民总收入的 14.9%。



答案详解

1. 选 C。判断中产阶级的依据不仅仅是收入, 还有其他的社会因素, 例如实际收入、持有股票、健康保险、信用度、教育状况以及对机会的感知等。具体要求是收入要接近美国中等收入水平, \$40 816, 这点不仅包括实际年收入, 还包括其他资产, 例如股票、债券、甚至房屋、车辆等固定资产。而现在都是用净资产这个指标来判断是否是中产阶级。

16. 选 C。细节题。本题问的是哪个选项对家庭经济稳定的帮助最少。第五段第一句 Beyond a household's actual annual income, there are a number of factors that provide the household with economic security. 认为, 除了实际年收入外, 还有许多因素有助于家庭经济稳定; 该段提到了 the financial assets 和 the business equity。因此, 选项[C]的“家庭负债”应是正确答案。

17. 选 C。细节题。第六段, 家庭的 net worth 即净资产对确定家庭的经济地位起很大的作用。选项[A] 是较低收入线, [B] 是较高收入线, [D] 是平均收入。

18. 选 A。推断题。本题是根据原文内容推断第三等收入在国家总收入中占的百分比的情况。根据第三段最后一句 In 1999, the lower income bound of the middle third of the U. S. income distribution was \$32 001 and the upper income bound was \$50 519, and the third income quintile accounted for 14.9% of the nation's income. 和第四段前两句 The perception that those in the middle are being squeezed has merit. In 1970, the households in the third income quintile accounted for 17.3% of the nation's income. 可知, 这一比例降低了很多。

19. 选 D。主旨题。本文第一、二段提到判定中产阶级身份可以从六个方面来考虑。第三、四段分析了实际年收入, 五、六、七段分析了净资产, 所以应选择[D], 判定中产阶级身份的前两个指标。

20. 选 D。推理题。本题是根据原文内容判断下列表述的正确与否。选项[A] 可见第三段前两句; 选项[B] 可见第四段最后一句; 选项[C] 可见第五段第二句; 都是正确地。选项[D] 可见倒数第二段第二句: Collected and published by the Federal Reserve, the tabulated data do not exactly correspond to Census income figures.

Part B



答案详解



本文讲了美国和欧洲盟国之间的关系问题。自冷战结束后,欧美关系就发生了很微妙然而意义深刻的变化。上世纪90年代美国入侵伊拉克时,双方就有争吵,之后,在国际问题上的态度和政策有了明显的隔阂。美国种种好战举动一方面减弱了“9·11”事件带给人们对美国的同情,另一方面,也使得欧美关系更为紧张,而关系紧张的关键在于美国的自大傲慢:自阿富汗战争之后,美国依靠其强大的军事优势,实行单边外交,引起了法国和德国的强烈不满;同时,根据对待伊拉克的态度,美国防部长拉姆斯菲尔德把欧洲大陆划分为新旧欧洲;萨达姆政权倒台之后,美国就加速了其脱离欧洲各强国的步伐,并试图分裂欧洲。但是这种举动未必能取得成功,因为欧洲的团结程度远远超出了美国的预料,而且,分裂了欧洲对美国也没有什么好处。

21. [E] 这里要求填的是段落的首句,重点要考虑和上下文的衔接。上文刚讲了伊拉克战争使欧美关系出现了隔阂(gap),而下文讲的是,美国一系列的好战举动导致了美国在国际社会上不再因“9·11”而被视为恐怖主义的受害者,人们对美国的同情也减弱了。选项[E]的意思是,美国应该为欧美之间的疏离关系负责,这既是和上文内容保持了衔接,又是对下文内容的统领。
22. [A] 这里要求填的也是段落的首句,重点还是要考虑上下文的衔接。上文讲了人们对美国的同情减弱了(diluted the world's sympathy),而选项[A]用“余存的同情”(Remaining residual sympathy)一词承接上文。其意为:布什政府抢先宣布其战略,即任何被美国视为威胁的国家,在其进攻美国或其欧洲盟国、威胁其利益之前,美国都应发兵侵入,在此之后,余存的那点同情也不见了。
23. [C] 这里要求填的还是段落的首句,仍然要考虑上下文的衔接。上文讲了欧美关系紧张的关键在于美国的自大傲慢(the ballooning assertiveness of the United States),自阿富汗战争之后,美国依靠其强大的军事优势,实行单边外交,引起了法国和德国的强烈不满;同时,根据对待伊拉克的态度,美国防部长拉姆斯菲尔德把欧洲大陆划分为新旧欧洲。下文讲的是美国支持欧洲小国加入欧盟以削弱法德两国的势力。而选项[C]的意思是:而且,萨达姆政权倒台之后,美国就加速了其脱离欧洲各强国的步伐。这里首先有further more和上文构成逻辑上的承接;其次,本句和下文之间在意思上保持了一致性。
24. [G] 这里填的还是段落的第一句。上文讲的是,美国分裂欧洲的行为也不见得能取得什么成果,因为欧洲各国相当的团结,其程度远远超过了美国的预想。选项[G]紧紧接上了这层意思,说团结的欧洲对美国也很有利。下文接着讲,美国能保护欧洲,也需要欧洲的保护,一个欧洲智囊团指出,美国可以不借助于欧洲各国的力量打赢一场战争,但是没有欧洲各国的帮助,美国就不会赢得和平。
25. [B] 这里要求填的是段落中的一句。上文讲的是尽管短期内,欧洲各国不可能赶上美国的军事实力,但是欧洲的影响力也不能低估;而下面一句讲的是,美国还要依靠欧洲各国在国际机构中的声誉和影响力。选项[B]的意思是,更重要的是,它还有其外交威慑力(diplomatic prowess),其中外交威慑力和在国际机构中的声誉和影响力对应。

[D]、[F]是多余的。[D]的意思是,欧洲各国不想和美国争执;[F]的意思是,实际上,美国和其欧洲盟国都不希望伊拉克危机扩大而伤害他们之间的基本关系。

Part C



全文精译

硅谷犹如一块磁铁,把许许多多禀赋特殊的工程师、科学家、企业家从世界各地聚集到此地,一起追求成名致富,并投身于技术革命的大潮,其对人类的影响,必将远超过划时代的欧洲文艺复兴和产业革命。

90年代互联网急速普及,科技迅速革新,信息时代的到来,深刻地影响和改变了人们生活、工作、贸易、思维以及彼此沟通的方式。

硅谷史无前例的成功,靠的是来自不同文化和种族背景的世界各地人才的不懈努力,以及有利的政治、经济和文化气候,还有美国政府富有远见卓识的各项政策。

许多国家也有了自己的“硅谷”,或正在着手建设,但至今无一威胁到美国硅谷的领先地位。美国硅谷与众不同,究竟秘诀何在呢?笔者认为有若干至关重要的因素。

首先,硅谷有着世界上最大最密集的优秀电脑专才群体、最佳的后援服务体系,并紧密联系着斯坦福大学等世界一流的研究机构,而后者正源源不断地培育出电脑业赖以发展的明日天才。若缺少这些有利条件,硅谷的面貌便会大不一样。

其次,硅谷大力提倡、甚至鼓吹颂扬冒险精神,因此失败并不可怕,出师不捷者也无人耻笑,反而会重整旗鼓、再接再厉。这种永不言败的氛围,是创业成功和技术突破所不可或缺的。

第三,创业投资家也起了重大作用,他们乐于支持前途看好的新创企业,投入其急需的创业资本以助其起步。甚至对失败的企业,只要认定其概念新颖,最终有可能成功,有的投资家也会给予第二次机会。

同样重要的是,许多有为青年和中层专才并不热衷任职于老字号公司,反而不顾薪酬低下,宁愿为新成立的企业效力,因为后者有更广阔的开拓前景,而工作所得的满足感也更大。他们为自身的努力推动了企业成功而自豪。

除了给人专业上的挑战之外,新创企业为了延揽人才,还往往慷慨地给予员工们股票选购权。这一措施有力地激励员工们为公司尽心竭力,以期与公司共享成功。许多人认为这是企业成功的基础。

因此之故,网景、英特尔、思科、雅虎等出类拔萃的公司里,包括秘书等后勤职工在内的许多雇员成了网络公司的股东,往往还在二十几、三十几岁时便一夜致富而身价百万。

硅谷中专业人士工作之勤奋努力,举世罕见:每周七日、每日15小时工作司空见惯,尤其是在创业初期。他们不惜放弃社交生活,减少与家人共处的时间,为的是追求理想彩虹尽头的那一桶金。正是这样一心一意追求卓越,加上强大的齐心合力的团队精神,支撑着他们的奋斗,直至达到目标。

在硅谷,文凭虽然有用,却不是至高无上、一纸定终身,更重要的是求职者的才干须经得起考验,性情资质须与有关职位相吻合。最佳的事例,莫过于电脑业的偶像人物如苹果电脑的创始人乔布斯与沃兹尼亚克,以及来自西雅图的微软的创始人盖茨,他们都是大学里的退学生,在讲究学历的社会里可能永无出头之日。

种族歧视无疑仍存在于美国,尽管已不及当年的露骨,但在硅谷却近乎绝迹。评价一个人,重要的是看他有何见解,成就经历如何,而不是看他的国籍、肤色、宗教信仰。这一点,加上这里的多元种族社会、不拘礼仪的生活方式,宜人的气候,使得外国人才不远万里而来。

今年初,纽约纳斯达克股市指数大跌,致使挂牌于其中以及在各地上市的科技股价格猛跌,众多账面上的百万富翁先前手持的网络公司股票选购权实际上已分文不值。经不起打击的人心灰意冷,离职而去。



精讲巧译

26. [译文] 硅谷犹如一块磁铁,把许许多多禀赋特殊的工程师、科学家、企业家从世界各地聚集来这里,一起追求成名致富,并投身于技术革命的大潮,其影响及于人类,必将远超过划时代的欧洲文艺复兴和产

业革命。

[解析] 句子的框架结构是 Silicon Valley is a magnet, to which 引导了定语从句, 修饰 magnet, 而 whose impact on mankind will surely surpass the epoch-making European Renaissance and Industrial Revolution of the bygone age 也是定语从句, 但是修饰的是 technological revolution。

27. [译文] 硅谷史无前例的成功, 靠的是来自不同文化和种族背景的世界各地人才的不懈努力, 以及有利的政治、经济和文化气候, 还有美国政府富有远见卓识的各项政策。

[解析] 句子的基本结构是 the success of the Valley is a testimony, to the... 是介词短语, 而 made possible by... 是过去分词短语。

28. [译文] 首先, 硅谷有着世界上最大最密集的优秀电脑专才群体、最佳的后援服务体系, 并紧密联系着斯坦福大学等世界一流的研究机构, 而后者正源源不断地培育出电脑业赖以发展的明日天才。

[解析] 句子的基本结构是 it has the largest concentration of... and easy access to..., 第一个 which 引导的定语从句修饰 Stanford University, 而第二个 which 引导的定语从句修饰 geniuses。

29. [译文] 同样重要的是, 许多有为青年和中层专才并不热衷任职于老字号公司, 反而不辞薪酬低下, 宁愿为新成立的企业效力, 因为后者有更广阔的开拓前景, 而工作所得的满足感也更大。

[解析] 这是 as 引导的一个原因状语从句, it 代替的是 a new venture。

30. [译文] 这一点, 加上这里的多元种族社会、不拘礼仪的生活方式, 宜人的气候, 使得外国人才近悦远来。

[解析] 本句的主语是 this, together with its multiracial society, informal lifestyle and agreeable climate 做伴随状语。



休息一下, 来一段轻松愉快的幽默, 你会在紧张的学习后调整好自己!

A Humor



The Man Who Catch My Eye

A man who lived in a block of apartments thought it was raining and put his head out the window to check. As he did so a glass eye fell into his hand.

He looked up to see where it came from in time to see a young woman looking down.

"Is this yours?" he asked.

She said, "Yes, could you bring it up?" and the man agreed. On arrival she was profuse in her thanks and offered the man a drink. As she was very attractive he agreed.

Shortly afterwards she said, "I'm about to have dinner. There's plenty; would you like to join me?"

He readily accepted her offer and both enjoyed a lovely meal. As the evening was drawing to a close the lady said, "I've had a marvelous evening. Would you like to stay the night?"

The man hesitated then said, "Do you act like this with every man you meet?" "No," she replied, "Only those who catch my eye."