

太奇 MBA 联考英语复习指定用书

 赢家图书

# MBA 2010 联考英语

## 阅读理解 90篇名家精解

MBA入学考试命题研究中心 编



北京航空航天大学出版社  
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

# MBA 联考英语阅读理解 90 篇名家精解

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## 内容简介

本书严格按照教育部颁发的《MBA 联考英语考试大纲》对阅读理解能力的要求编写;精选了 90 篇阅读文章,其中基础篇 30 篇,进阶篇 30 篇,强化篇 30 篇,涵盖了社会生活、管理、经济、教育和科学普及等领域,文章题材丰富、代表性强,充分满足 MBA 联考英语入学考试阅读理解备考要求。每篇文章由 5 部分组成:原文、试题解析、词汇注释、难句解析和全文翻译。读者可通过每篇文章后的词汇注释来复习基础阶段所学过的词汇,通过自己做题和参考试题解析熟悉 MBA 联考英语阅读理解的出题思路并培养应对能力,通过难句解析和全文翻译来提高翻译能力,一举多得。

本书的实战性强,短期强化见效快,能使复习事半功倍,可以作为 MBA 联考备考辅导用书,也适合于参加 MBA 联考入学考试的考生进行自学和复习之用。

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# 前言

阅读理解一直是 MBA 英语入学考试的重要考查内容,分值一般都在总分的 50% 左右。而阅读理解能力的提高对英语入学考试的词汇、完型填空、翻译和写作等其他部分的复习和备考都有非常重要的积极作用,有“得阅读者得天下”的说法。本书作者旨在为读者提供一本在全面提高英语阅读理解能力的同时,也能有效提高词汇、完型填空、翻译及英语写作能力的优秀教材。

本书有以下四个特点:

1. 详细全面:全书精选 90 篇文章,涵盖了社会生活、管理、经济、教育和科学普及等领域,文章题材丰富、代表性强,能充分满足 MBA 联考英语入学考试阅读理解的备考要求。

2. 分级递进:本书把 90 篇阅读理解文章依照句型和生词的难度分成三部分:基础篇、进阶篇和强化篇,每篇包括 30 篇文章。基础篇的词汇和句型方面的难度稍微低于 MBA 联考的大纲要求;到强化篇,在用词和句型结构方面已经完全达到甚至略高于 MBA 联考英语大纲的要求和历年真题的水平。采用这样一个分级递进的结构安排是为了方便读者从基础入手展开复习,随着阅读理解能力的提高,逐渐达到甚至超越 MBA 联考的要求,从容应对考试。

3. 讲练结合:每篇文章由 5 部分组成:原文、试题解析、词汇注释、难句解析和全文翻译。读者可通过每篇文章后的词汇注释来复习基础阶段所学过的词汇,通过自己做题和参考试题解析熟悉联考英语阅读理解的出题思路并培养应对能力,通过难句解析和全文翻译来练习翻译能力。可谓是一举三得。

4. 操作性强:本书的理念就是一看就能懂,懂了就能用,用完就提分;难度过大的文章彻底摒弃,一眼可知的答案稍稍提及,不实用的句型不讲,边缘的词汇基本不提。本书中有的都是实实在在、真真切切、简单易学、一针见血的提分利器。

在本书写作过程中,我们得到了太奇学校的张寻、马敏两位校长及各位同仁的鼎力帮助,没有他(她)们,本书就不会如此顺利地问世。在此特向他(她)们表示最诚挚的谢意。我们也要感谢太奇的所有同学们,你们的乐观坚强和求知若渴是激励我们不断前进的永恒动力。

最后,与大家一起分享作者在 2009 年初写给所有学生的一段话:2009,牛的一年,让我们对自己说:昔日曾有忧伤,我们选择坚强。昔日曾有迷惘,我们追逐梦想。我们曾步履维艰,郁闷彷徨,也曾黯然神伤,前途渺茫。我们总为生活所累,但我们从未放弃希望。我们憧憬未来是因为我们的胜利之船才刚刚起航。我们永远向前是因为在我们内心的深处永远有一股不屈的力量。每当夜深人静,独坐桌前,又抑或朗朗清晨,倦意来袭,让我们告诉自己要坚持。虽然我们承认困难无处不在,艰辛无可取代,但我们更相信:在这个世界上,没有比心更高的山,没有比脚更远的路。努力从心开始,奋斗成就未来。对酒当歌,人生几何。引一场金戈铁马豪情梦,谱一段笑傲江湖英雄情。

衷心期望广大读者能充分准备,从容应考,笑傲江湖。

编者

2009 年 7 月于海淀



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# 基础篇

## Passage 1

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the model of human creativeness. The sight of Barney Clark—alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump—convinced the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived. It hadn't. After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the 150 or so patients (most of whom got the device as a temporary measure) the U. S. Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine was doing more to endanger lives than to save them. Last week the agency cancelled its earlier approval, effectively banning (禁止) the device.

The recall may hurt Symbion Inc., maker of the Jarvik-7, but it won't end the request for an artificial heart. One problem with the banned model is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection. Inventors are now working on new devices that would be fully placed, along with a tiny power pack, in the patient's chest. The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years. But some people are already worrying that they'll work and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion a year providing them for a relatively few dying patients. If such expenditures (开支) cut into funding for more basic care, the net effect could actually be a decline in the nation's health.

1. According to the passage the Jarvik-7 artificial heart proved to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a technical failure

- [B] a technical wonder  
[C] a good life-saver  
[D] an effective means to treat heart disease
2. From the passage we know that Symbion Inc. \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] has been banned by the government from producing artificial hearts  
[B] will review the effects of artificial hearts before designing new models  
[C] may continue to work on new models of reliable artificial hearts  
[D] can make new models of artificial hearts available on the market in 10 to 20 years
3. The new models of artificial hearts are expected \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] to have a working life of 10 or 20 years  
[B] to be set fully in the patient's chest  
[C] to be equipped with an external power source  
[D] to create a new passage for infection
4. The word "them" in Line 7, Para. 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] doctors who treat heart diseases  
[B] makers of artificial hearts  
[C] America's health-care programs  
[D] new models of artificial hearts
5. Some people feel that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] artificial hearts are seldom effective  
[B] the country should not spend so much money on artificial hearts  
[C] the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts  
[D] America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health



## 试题解析

## 1. [答案] A

细节题。本题考核学生根据上下文全面理解和进行正确判断的能力,问得是人造心脏形性能到底如何。文章一开头说 Jarvik-7 是一大技术成就,但文章第一段最后两句提供本题答案。

## 2. [答案] C

细节题。本题要求考生根据文章内容进行正确的推论。从文章第二段第一句可以得出本题答案。

## 3. [答案] B

细节题。本题考查正确理解实事的能力。选项 B 的意思与文章中第二段第三句,即 Inventors are now working... in the patient's chest 的意思相符合。

## 4. [答案] D

细节题。本题考查学生最基础的语法知识,因为能够作 them 的先行词当然必须是复数名词。

## 5. [答案] C

主旨题。本题考核在理解全文的基础上进行推论的能力。第二段中的 But some people are

already worrying... 这句话集中地体现了有些人已经在担心,为 a relatively few dying patients 动用巨额资金购置新型的人造心脏是否合算。因此,选项 B 为正确答案。



## 词汇注释

artificial [ˌɑːtiˈfiʃəl]	a. 人造的,人工的;假的,虚假的,不自然的,矫揉造作的;人为的
cheer [tʃiə]	v. 为...欢呼,喝彩;鼓舞,鼓励 n. 欢呼,喝彩;快活
conscious [ˈkɒnʃəs]	a. 神志清醒的,有知觉的;意识到的;自觉的;蓄意的
pump [pʌmp]	n. 泵,打气筒 v. 用抽水机抽水;给...打气
convinced [kənˈvinst]	a. 确信的,深信的
monitor [ˈmɒnɪtə]	n. 监视器,监听器;检测器;(学校)班长;纠察员 vt. 监听,监视;监测,检测
review [riˈvjuː]	n. 回顾 检查;检讨;重新考虑;评论性刊物,评论 v. 写...的评论文章
temporary [ˈtempərəri]	a. 临时的,暂时的;短时间的
endanger [inˈdeɪndʒə]	vt. 危及,使遭受危险
approval [əˈpruːvəl]	n. 赞成,同意;批准,认可
recall [riˈkɔːl]	v. 回忆起,回想;召回,收回 n. 召回,唤回,记忆力
external [eksˈtɜːnl]	a. 外面的,外部的;外观的,表面的;外国的
infection [inˈfekʃən]	n. 传染,感染;传染病
chest [tʃest]	n. 胸部,胸腔;箱子,柜子
overextended [ˌəʊvəɪksˈtendɪd]	a. 冒过多风险的,放账过多的
precious [ˈpreʃəs]	a. 宝贵的,珍贵的,贵重的,珍爱的;矫揉造作的



## 难句精讲

1. The sight of Barney Clark—alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump—convinced the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived.

[结构分析] 句子的主语是“The sight of Barney Clark”, “alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump”作后置定语。本句中的 sight 为“看见、瞥见”。如: They were waiting for a sight of the President passing by. (他们在等候观看总统路过那儿。)

2. One problem with the banned model is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection.

[结构分析] 本句是由 that 引导的表语从句,从句中 connecting it to an external power source 作 tubes 的后置定语。

3. But some people are already worrying that they'll work and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion a year for a relatively few dying patients.

[结构分析] 本句主语是 some people,由两个并列的 that 引导宾语从句。句中的 worry 作动

词时,其后可跟 that 引导的名词从句作直接宾语。如:She is worrying that he won't come. (她为他可能不来而发愁。)



## 全文翻译

曾被誉为人类创造性典范的 Jarvik-7,七年前初次问世是曾给人们带来希望。看到 Barney Clark 在其患病的心脏被金属塑料质地的泵替换后神智清醒地存活下来,新闻界、公众和很多医生都相信,人造心脏的时代已经到来。可事实并非如此。经过美国食品和药品管理局对 Jarvik-7 的生产过程的进一步观察以及大约 150 人(他们当中大多数人采取这一装置作为临时措施)试用后,最后得出结论,认为 Jarvik-7 对生命危害大于其拯救生命的作用,于是撤销了当初对生产 Jarvik-7 的许可。

此举对制造 Jarvik-7 的 Symbion 公司是重大打击,但不会消除人们对人造心脏的需求。Jarvik-7 遭禁的一个原因,是由于用以连接人造心脏和外部电源的通道容易引起感染。为了克服这个缺点,现在研制的人造心脏的电源体积小,可与人造心脏一并植入体内。然而,这种人造心脏的样品还要等 10 到 20 年才能投入使用。不过,现在已经有人在担心,这种新型人造心脏获得成功,美国承担的额外医疗项目的开支将为少数病人花费 25 至 50 亿美元,并使美国人的总体健康受到影响。

## Passage 2

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement (新拓居地) spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish laborers. The two groups worked at remarkable speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with parades and the ringing of church bells to honor the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in encouraging westward movement. It also helped build up in-

dustry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to distant markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unify the United States.

- The major problems with America's railroad system in the mid 19th century lay in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] poor quality rails and unreliable stopping systems  
 [B] lack of financial support for development  
 [C] limited railroad lines  
 [D] lack of a transcontinental railroad
- The building of the first transcontinental system \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] brought about a rapid growth of industry and farming in the west  
 [B] attracted many visitors to the construction sites  
 [C] attracted laborers from Europe  
 [D] encouraged people to travel all over the country
- The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] Settlements Spread Westward  
 [B] The Coast-to-Coast Railroad: A Vital Link  
 [C] American Railroad History  
 [D] The Importance of Trains in the American Economy
- The construction of the transcontinental railroad too \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] 9 years [B] 7 years  
 [C] 4 years [D] 3 years
- What most likely made people think about a transcontinental railroad?  
 [A] The possibility of government support for such a task.  
 [B] The need to explore Utah.  
 [C] The need to connect the east coast with the west.  
 [D] The need to develop the railroad industry in the west.



### 试题解析

#### 1. [答案] A

**细节题。**本题题目 The major problems with America's railroad system in the mid 19th century lay in \_\_\_\_\_. 十九世纪中期美国铁路系统的主要问题存在于\_\_\_\_\_. 答案 poor quality rails and unreliable stopping systems 意为:铁轨的低质量及不可靠的停止系统。本题是个局部性问题。作者在第一段第三句里已经指出该题的答案。

#### 2. [答案] A

**细节题。**本题考核辨认重要细节的能力。文章中第三段第二句指出:铁路把原料和产品送到遥远的市场,促进了工业和农业的发展。

#### 3. [答案] B

**主旨题。**本题形式上是给文章选标题,实际上是问及全篇的主旨。文章的第三段点出了文章的主旨,即这种横贯美国的铁路在开发西部,发展工农业生产和统一美国等方面起到了 a vital link 的作用。



## 4. [答案] D

细节题。本题问的是个局部性的问题,根据文章的第二段第二句,美国国会 1862 年授权两家铁路公司建造铁路的,但实际工作是 4 年后才开始的(见第二段第四句),1860 年相接成功。

## 5. [答案] C

细节题。本题考核根据上下文进行推论的能力。本文第一段的第一句话告诉我们,随着新的居住地向西延伸拓展,提供从东部到西部的长途运输是个急需解决的问题。



## 词汇注释

transportation [ˌtrænsˈpɔːtɪfən]

spread [spred]

impractical [imˈpræktikəl]

curiosity [ˌkjʊəriˈɒsɪti]

troublesome [ˈtrʌblsəm]

bear [beə]

regional [ˈriːdʒən(ə)l]

transcontinental [ˈtrænzˌkɒntɪˈnɛntəl]

authorize [ˈɔːθəraɪz]

seaboard [ˈsiːbɔːd]

generously [ˈdʒenərəsli]

crew [kruː]

remarkable [rɪˈmɑːkəbl]

occasion [əˈkeɪʒən]

parade [pəˈreɪd]

achievement [əˈtʃiːvmənt]

raw [rɔː]

distribute [dɪsˈtrɪbjʊ(:)t]

unify [ˈjuːnɪfaɪ]

*n.* 运送,运输;运输工具;流放,放逐

*v.* 伸开,展开,摊开;(使)传播,(使)散布 *n.* 传播,蔓延

*a.* 不切实际的,不实用的;不现实的

*n.* 好奇心,求知欲;奇人,奇物,珍品

*a.* 引起麻烦的;令人讨厌的;吵闹的

*v.* 承担,负担;忍受,容忍;忍受,容忍 *n.* 熊

*a.* 地区性的;区域性的

*a.* 横贯大陆的,大陆另一边的

*vt.* 授权;批准;委托

*n.* 海岸,海滨;沿海地区

*ad.* 宽大地

*n.* 全体船员,全体机务人员;一队(或一班、一组)工作人员

*a.* 异常的;引人注目的;不寻常的

*n.* 时候;机会;特殊场合;原因,理由 *vt.* 惹起,引起

*v.* (使)集合接受检阅;游行;列队行进;展示;炫耀

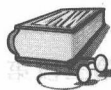
*n.* (部队的)检阅;游行

*n.* 成就,成绩,功绩;达到;完成

*a.* 生的,未煮过的;天然的;未加工过的;未经过训练的;没有经验的;刺痛的

*vt.* 分配,分给;散发;散播;分布

*vt.* 使联合,统一;使相同;使一致



## 难句精讲

1. A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement spread ever farther westward.

[结构分析] means 意为“方式,手段”,necessity 意为“必需品”;a rapid... transportation 为句子主语,as 引导的介词短语作后置定语,修饰 necessity。

2. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of safe, effective stopping system.

[结构分析] 本句主语是 the most serious ones 是一个以形容词 able 为中心词的短语作后置定语, 修饰 rails, 其意为“能承受重载荷的铁轨”。

3. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific.

[结构分析] 本句主语是 Congress, so as to 作目的状语; 谓语动词是 authorize 意为“授权, 委托代理”, 其后要求跟复合宾语, 即宾语 two western railroad companies 和作为其逻辑谓语的不定式动词 to build。如: I have authorized Mr. Scott to act for me while I am away. (我已授权 Scott 先生在我不在时充当我的代理。)

4. The two groups worked at remarkable speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other.

[结构分析] 本句主语是 the two groups, at... speed 意为“以...速度”, 句中的 each trying to cover a greater distance than the other 为一个独立分词结构, 在句中作状语, 表示进一步说明。如: The exhibition is divided into seven sections, each one illustrating a different theme. (该展览分为七个部分, 每一部分说明一个不同的主题。)



### 全文翻译

本文是一篇说明文, 介绍修建横贯美国大陆的铁路的情况。

长途运输是美国人开发美国西部的一个亟待解决的问题。早期的火车不仅不实用, 而且还有一些技术问题长久以来仍未得到解决, 其中最严重的莫过于铁路轨承受重载的能力和缺乏一种安全有效的制动系统。但在这些问题得到解决后, 铁路就成了陆上最好的运输方式。到 1860 年, 已有数千公里的铁路穿过东部山脉向西到达密西西比河, 而这正也是南部与西部的分界线。

铁路修建的高峰伴随着第一个横跨大陆的系统建筑的建成而来临。1862 年美国国会授权 Union Pacific 公司从 Nebraska 州向西, Central Pacific 公司从 California 州向东, (同时) 修建一条连接大西洋海岸和太平洋的横跨美国大陆的铁路。政府在资金和土地方面对铁路公司给予积极的支持。这项工程在四年后正式动工。Central Pacific 公司从 California 州开始, 雇用中国劳动力; 与此同时, Union Pacific 公司雇用爱尔兰劳动力。这两家铁路公司以极快的速度竞相修建各自的路段, 并于 1869 年在现在 Utah 州的 Promontory 相汇合。许多游客赶到那里去见证这个伟大的时刻。伴随着游行和纪念这个伟大成就而响起的教堂钟声, 举国欢庆。

这条横贯美国的铁路在开发西部, 通过运输原材料和迅速地向远部市场输送产品而对发展工农业以及统一美国等方面起到了十分重要的作用。

## Passage 3

Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produces the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage, hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state. Then she writes a care plan centered on the patient's illness but which also includes everything else that is necessary.

The primary nurse stays with the patient through his hospitalization, keeping track with his progress and seeking further advice from his doctor. If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor. What the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary is a true colleague.

Nursing at Beth Israel also involves a decentralized (分散的) nursing administration; every floor, every unit is a self-contained organization. There are nurse-managers instead of head nurses; in addition to their medical duties they do all their own hiring and dismissing, employee advising, and they make salary recommendations. Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when.

Beth Israel's nurse-in-chief ranks as an equal with other vice presidents of the hospital. She also is a member of the Medical Executive Committee, which in most hospitals includes only doctors.

1. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital?  
[A] The doctor gets more active professional support from the primary nurse.  
[B] Each patient is taken care of by a primary nurse day and night.  
[C] The primary nurse writes care plans for every patient.  
[D] The primary nurse keeps records of the patient's health conditions every day.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] compared with other hospitals nurses at Beth Israel Hospital are more patient  
[B] in most hospitals patient care is inadequate from the professional point of view  
[C] in most hospitals nurses get low salaries  
[D] compared with other hospitals nurses have to work longer hours at Beth Israel Hospital
3. A primary nurse can propose a different approach of treatment when \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the present one is refused by the patient  
[B] the patient complains about the present one  
[C] the present one proves to be ineffective  
[D] the patient is found unwilling to cooperate
4. The main difference between a nurse-manager and a head nurse in that the former \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] is a member of the Medical Executive Committee of the hospital  
[B] has to arrange the work shifts of the unit's nurses  
[C] can make decisions concerning the medical treatment of a patient  
[D] has full responsibility in the administration of the unit's nurses

5. The author's attitude towards the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital is \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] negative

[B] neutral

[C] critical

[D] positive



### 试题解析

1. [答案] A

主旨题。题目 Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital? 意为:下列哪一项最能概括 Beth Israel 医院护理工作体制的主要特征?

答案 A: The doctor gets more active professional support from the primary nurse. 意为:医生从责任护士得到更多的积极的业务方面的帮助和支持。本题实质上是从一个侧面问及本篇的中心思想,即文章反复强调的这种“护理体制”的最本质的东西。

2. [答案] B

细节题。答案 B in most hospitals patient care is inadequate from the professional point of view.

意为:从职业的角度来说,大部分的医院都缺少病人护理。本题要求学生根据文章内容做出合理的推断。文章第一段最后一句是得出正确答案的依据。

3. [答案] C

细节题。这是一个局部性问题。只要读懂了 If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treat is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor. What the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary is a true colleague. (Para. 3) 一句,就会知道正确答案是 C。

4. [答案] D

细节题。本题也是一个局部性问题。文章 There are nurse-managers instead of head nurses; in addition to their medical duties they do all their own hiring and dismissing, employee advising, and they make salary recommendations. (Para. 4) 是回答这个问题的依据。

5. [答案] D

主旨题。作者的态度是 D positive 肯定的。文章第一段提供了答案。作者对这家医院的 nursing system 的态度是 positive(肯定的)。



### 词汇注释

nursing [ˈnɜːsɪŋ]

administration [ədminɪsˈtreɪʃən]

assign [əˈseɪn]

primary [ˈpraɪməri]

full-scale

account [əˈkaʊnt]

emotional [ɪˈməʊʃənəl]

hospitalization [ˌhɒspɪtəlaɪˈzeɪʃən]

propose [prəˈpəʊz]

approach [əˈprəʊtʃ]

n. 看护, 养育

n. 实行, 执行; 管理, 经营, 支配; 政府, 内阁

vt. 分配; 交给; 指派, 选派; 指定, 订出

a. 首要的, 主要的; 基本的; 最初的, 初级的

a. 完全的; 全面的; 全部的

n. 账, 账户; 记述; 报道 vi. 解释, 说明 vt. 认为

a. 令人动情的; 易动感情的, 情绪激动的; 感情的, 情绪的

n. 住院治疗; 住院

n. 提议, 建议

v. 接近, 走近, 靠近; 接洽, 交涉; 着手处理 n. 靠近, 接近,

dismiss [dis'mis]	vt.	解雇;撤职;开除;使退去;解散;自心中摒除,不再考虑或谈论
recommendation [,rekəmen'deiʃən]	n.	推荐,劝告,建议(尤做法);推荐信,介绍信
vice [vais]	n.	恶习,罪恶;堕落;缺陷
executive [ig'zekjutiv]	n.	主管,高级行政人员,执行官;行政部门
committee [kə'miti]	n.	委员会;全体委员



### 难句精讲

1. If we are to solve the nursing shortage hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

[结构分析] 本句是由 if 引导的条件句,主语是 we,谓语动词是 solve,宾语是 nursing shortage; hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example 是假设成立所带来的结果。would do well to (do) 是个常用短语,意为“明智,有好处,最好还是”。句首的 to be 与不定式连用可表示打算要做(某事),必定要发生(某事),或者有责任与义务去做(某事)。如: You must take the whole project seriously, if you are to succeed. (如果你要取得成功,你就必须认真对待整个计划。)

2. At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state.

[结构分析] 本句是由 who 和 that 引导的双重定语从句。who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account 作后置定语修饰 a primary nurse; covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state 作后置定语修饰 account。at length 是常用词组,基本意思是“详尽地,罗唆地,最终,终于”。如: He talked at length about his work. (他详细地谈了他的工作情况。)

3. If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor.

[结构分析] 本句是由 if 引导的条件状语从句, to respond to something 意为“对... (做出) 反应”, to be not responding to treatment 意思是“对治疗没有反应”,即“治疗没有效果”; not with uncommon 构成双重否定表示肯定的意思,即“it is common... ”。



### 全文翻译

一家名为 Beth Israel 的医院,建立了一套完整的护理体制,为病人提供完善的护理。如此<sup>①</sup>家能够解决护理不足的问题,那么医院的管理和所有的医生最好可以以此为参照。

① 医院为每一位病人指派一名“primary nurse”(可理解为“责任护士”),对病人从病史、病情一直到情绪等作全面的了解,并以病人的病情为中心,制订一套涉及病人方方面面的护理方案。而后护士会就病人的病情及其所需的一切制定护理计划。

Primary nurse 全程护理自己的病人,跟踪病人的医疗进展,征询医生对进一步护理的意见。倘若某种治疗对病人无甚疗效,primary nurse 会向医生建议改变治疗方案。这种做法在这家医院并不是个别现象。在这家医院,医生和 primary nurse 是真正的同事。

这家院的护理系统还包括分散管理体制:医院的每一层楼,每一个科室都有一个完整的管理机构,设有 nurse-manager(护士主管)而不是 head nurse(护士长),除管理日常的护理工作之外,还可以决定招聘和解雇、为雇员提供咨询、甚至推荐工资提升等,各个科室的护士还可以自行决定当班的时间。

在这家医院里的 nurse-in-chief 与医院的副院长同级,而且还是医务委员会的成员,而在许多医院里,这种委员会的成员只能是医生。

## Passage 4

When a consumer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some other ways does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty (保单), or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various means the consumer may use to gain satisfaction.

A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the "higher up" the consumer takes his or her complaint, the faster he or she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer's favor, assuming he or she has a just claim.

Consumers should complain in person whenever possible, but if they cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write the complaint in a letter.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in question. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, "The left speaker does not work at all and the sound coming out of the right one is unclear" is better than "This stereo (立体声音响) does not work".

The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and as firmly as possible. But if a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go a step further. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers' rights.

1. When a consumer finds that his or her purchase has a fault in it, the first thing he or her should do is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] complain personally to the manager  
 [B] threaten to take the matter to court  
 [C] write a firm letter of complaint to the store of purchase