



考研自皮书

# 2012 考研英语

## 详解全析 真题阅读

前考研英语试题命题人 许 鸣 解析辅导

15 年真题

+ 2000

词精讲

详解全析

语篇分析 ✓

难句分析 ✓

试题分析 ✓

文题全译 ✓

做题提示 ✓

延伸命题 ✓



华艺出版社  
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和词汇书一样详细了  
不用再买词汇书了



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参 编 赵丙银 李慧彦



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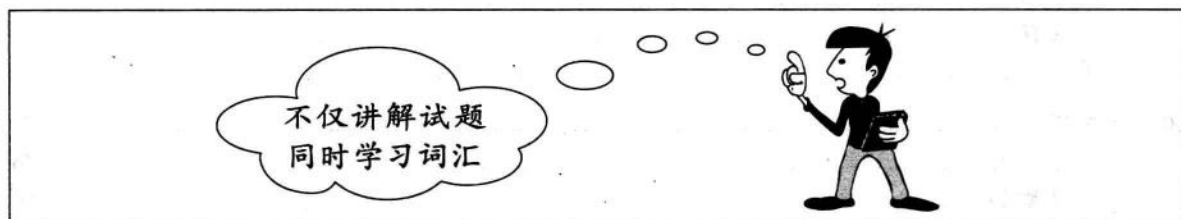
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# 第一篇 阅读理解 Part A

# 2011 年真题阅读

## 阅读试题

### Text 1

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the *Times*, calls him "an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him." As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.

For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization". But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough.

#### 【阅读提示】

首句开门见山地提出话题：\_\_\_\_\_。

限定词 sudden 提示对 announcement 的感情色彩。

注意人们对话题的态度。

首句承接上一段，解释人们对上文中决定态度的原因。

引言处，表达人物观点处，易设题。

第二段讲述了\_\_\_\_\_。

前两段：\_\_\_\_\_。

首句转到作者自己的观点，易设题，需注意。

but 转折后的内容重要，体现作者真实态度。

本段主要介绍作者对\_\_\_\_\_的态度。

首句转到谈论 concertgoers 的观点，易设题。

not only...but also 结构中强调的是后者内容，易设题。

recordings 是 but also 句后的关键信息，注意对其的介绍。

本段主要对\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_进行了比较，突出\_\_\_\_\_的优势。

第三、四段：\_\_\_\_\_。

首先提出对 classical performers 的要求。

注意人物观点。

But 后设问的内容，提示作者观点，此处易设题。

If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

本段主要讲了作者对\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_的态度,并给出建议  
\_\_\_\_\_。

21. We learn from Para. 1 that Gilbert's appointment has

- [A] incurred criticism.
- [B] raised suspicion.
- [C] received acclaim.
- [D] aroused curiosity. ✓

CD

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is

- [A] influential.
- [B] modest.
- [C] respectable.
- [D] talented.

B

23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers

- [A] ignore the expenses of live performances.
- [B] reject most kinds of recorded performances.
- [C] exaggerate the variety of live performances.
- [D] overestimate the value of live performances.

CD

24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?

- [A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.
- [B] They are easily accessible to the general public.
- [C] They help improve the quality of music.
- [D] They have only covered masterpieces.

B

25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels

- [A] doubtful.
- [B] enthusiastic.
- [C] confident.
- [D] puzzled.

A

【做题提示】

21. 联系题干关键词 Gilbert's appointment 与选项中的观点态度题, 捕捉公众对任命 Gilbert 的态度。

22. 根据 Tommasini 定位, 文中寻找其对 Gilbert 的评价。

23. 注意把握题干关键词 devoted concertgoers。

24. 有关 recordings 的介绍为关键信息, 辨别 recordings 的相关细节。

25. 根据题干关键信息 Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic 进行定位, 考查作者态度。

Text 2

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

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

【阅读提示】

首句表明 Liam McGee 对自己辞职的态度, 易设题。Rather than 暗含否定, 易设题。

首段以 McGee 的跳槽为引子, 引出\_\_\_\_\_的话题。leaving without a position 说明 McGee \_\_\_\_\_。

解释 executives 离职的原因。注意长难句的理解, 隐含着因果关系。

本段进一步说明\_\_\_\_\_

tious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

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

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

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

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

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being

- [A] arrogant. [B] frank.  
[C] self-centered. [D] impulsive.

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting may be spurred by

- [A] their expectation of better financial status.  
[B] their need to reflect on their private life.  
[C] their strained relations with the boards.  
[D] their pursuit of new career goals.

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

- [A] approved of. [B] attended to.  
[C] hunted for. [D] guarded against.

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that

- [A] top performers used to cling to their posts.  
[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.  
[C] top performers care more about reputations.  
[D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A] CEOs: Where to Go?  
[B] CEOs: All the Way Up?  
[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net  
[D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

并解释原因。

话题转向经济复苏对高级管理人员跳槽的影响。

本段进一步讲\_\_\_\_\_。

首句转而谈到辞职不是传统的做法。注意关键词 unconventional。

引言处, 易设题。

本段讲述\_\_\_\_\_。

首句为段落中心句, 指出\_\_\_\_\_。

例证处, 易设题。

又一例证, 作用相同。

第五段分析\_\_\_\_\_。

前两句指出跳槽已经不再丢人。

引言处, 易设题。

第六段转折到目前的情况, 进一步说明\_\_\_\_\_。

# 【做题提示】

26. 寻找表明 McGee 辞职时态度的相关词。

27. 寻找 senior executives 离职的可能原因。

28. 注意从上下文中寻找解释该词的相关线索。

29. 从与 top performers 相关的信息中判断。

### Text 3

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional “paid” media — such as television commercials and print advertisements — still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may, for example, create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. In fact, the way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. But in some cases, one marketer’s owned media become another marketer’s paid media — for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies’ marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company’s response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

#### 【阅读提示】

used to 说明过去的情况。  
No longer 提示现在情况有所转折。

“paid” media 是传统的。  
“earned” media 指\_\_\_\_\_。  
“owned” media 指\_\_\_\_\_。

本段介绍了三种媒体,同时指出\_\_\_\_\_。  
前两句继续将三种媒体进行比较。

But 转折处,易设题。

给 sold media 下定义,易设题。注意 so...that 句型的强调作用。

例证处,易设题。

段尾长句说明 the presence of other marketers 带来的好处。

本段引出另一种媒体形式:\_\_\_\_\_。

that 引导的同位语从句解释风险。

又一种媒体 “hijacked media” 出现。注意冒号的解释作用。

本段主要介绍\_\_\_\_\_。

首句中的 that 指代\_\_\_\_\_。

learning curve has been steep 的寓意是\_\_\_\_\_。

例证处,易设题。

本段以丰田公司的例子说明\_\_\_\_\_。

最后两段介绍\_\_\_\_\_,并讨论了\_\_\_\_\_。

31. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are  
☒ [A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites.  
☐ [B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them.  
☒ [C] eager to help their friends promote quality products.  
☐ [D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.
32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature  
☒ [A] a safe business environment.      ☐ [B] random competition.  
☐ [C] strong user traffic.      ☐ [D] flexibility in organization.
33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media  
☐ [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers.  
☐ [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing.  
☒ [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition.  
☐ [D] deserve all the negative comments about them.
34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of  
☐ [A] responding effectively to hijacked media.      ✓  
☐ [B] persuading customers into boycotting products.  
☐ [C] cooperating with supportive consumers.  
☐ [D] taking advantage of hijacked media.
35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?  
☐ [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.  
☐ [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.  
☐ [C] Dominance of hijacked media.  
☐ [D] Popularity of owned media.

【做题提示】

31. "earned" media 产生的背景, 注意问的是 consumers 的反应。
32. 根据题干关键词 sold media 快速定原文, 定义信息处找答案。
33. 第三段中寻找 earned media 的相关论述。
34. 例证题, 注意把握例证前或例证后的结论性语句。

Text 4

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I Love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter — nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive — and newly single — mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents

【阅读提示】

引言点出话题: \_\_\_\_\_。  
 注意 anything less than... 实际是对养育孩子的 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 冒号后人物观点, 易设题。  
 人物引言处, 易设题。

本段主要介绍 Jennifer Senior 对 \_\_\_\_\_ 的定义。  
 首句承接上一段, 并进一步引起下一句。  
 注意杂志封面故事主题的共性。  
 本段介绍杂志封面热衷 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 特殊句式处, 易设题。



to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring

- [A] temporary delight.
- [B] enjoyment in progress.
- [C] happiness in retrospect.
- [D] lasting reward.

37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that

- [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip.
- [B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention.
- [C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining.
- [D] having children is highly valued by the public.

38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks

- [A] are constantly exposed to criticism.
- [B] are largely ignored by the media.
- [C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities.
- [D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life.

39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is

- [A] soothing.
- [B] ambiguous.
- [C] compensatory.
- [D] misleading.

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
- [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
- [C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
- [D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

but 转折处, 易设题。注意此句将\_\_\_\_与\_\_\_\_进行比较。本段主要介绍人们对\_\_\_\_的态度。

话题转到名人父母形象, 注意关键词 unrealistic。此处提出研究结论, 易设题。

本段通过举例讲述\_\_\_\_。

首句暗含的意思是\_\_\_\_。

But 转折处, 易设题。

本段主要讲\_\_\_\_。

第四、五段主要介绍\_\_\_\_。

#### 【做题提示】

36. 由人名关键词 Jennifer Senior 快速定位第一段。

37. 注意把握第二段的细节信息。

38. 注意把握第三段中关于 childless folks 的信息。

39. 注意把握第四段中名人杂志传递的信息。

40. 把握尾段信息, 尤其是隐性的信息。

## 答案解析

### Text 1

#### 【语篇分析】

<p>本文选自 <i>Commentary magazine</i> 上的一篇题为 “Selling Classical Music” 的文章。文章主要讲述了纽约交响乐团突然决定委任 Alan Gilbert 作为它的下任音乐指挥所引起的反应,重点介绍了作者对此的观点态度。</p>	<p>第一、二段:提出纽约交响乐团突然决定委任 Gilbert 为下一任音乐指挥,并说明这一决定如何出人意料。</p>	<p>第一段提出纽约交响乐团委任 Alan Gilbert 作其下一任音乐指挥这一突然的决定。</p>
	<p>第三、四段:表明作者对 Gilbert 的看法,并反驳了音乐会不可取代的观点、介绍录音演奏的优势。</p>	<p>第二段讲述这一决定出乎人们意料的原因。</p>
	<p>第五段:继续说明作者的态度以及建议。</p>	<p>介绍了作者对 Gilbert 的看法,引出有录音演奏使现场音乐会并不必要。</p>
		<p>反驳了发烧友们认为录音不能取代现场音乐会的观点,介绍录音的优势。</p>

#### 【难句分析】

1. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the *Times*, calls him “an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him”.

【分析】复合句。句子主干是 Tommasini...calls him..., 其中 who 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰主语 Tommasini。引号内的内容作宾语 him 的补足语,其中 with 引导的短语作 musician 的后置定语。

2. For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century.

【分析】简单句。句首的 For 短语作状语。句子的主干是 classical instrumentalists must compete not only with...but also with..., not only...but also...连接两个并列的介词短语作谓语动词 compete 的宾语; performances 以及 musicians 后两个 of 短语均作后置定语。

#### 【试题分析】

21. We learn from Para. 1 that Gilbert's appointment has	21. 从第一段我们了解到 Gilbert 的委任
[A] incurred criticism.	[A] 招致批评。
[B] raised suspicion.	[B] 引起怀疑。
[C] received acclaim.	[C] 获得称赞。
[D] aroused curiosity.	[D] 引起好奇。
选[D]。考查点:文中细节观点判断。	

【快速解题】由首段的 has been the talk of..., sudden announcement 都可以判断委任 Gilbert 的决定大大出乎人们的意料,人们乐此不疲地讨论,可见这一决定引起了人们的好奇,故选[D]为答案。第二段首句的 the appointment came as such a surprise 也再次印证了答案。[A]是纯粹无中生有的干扰项,且从 favorable 一词也可排除。[B]属于推断过度,尽管人们对这项突然的委任很意外,但从一、二句可知人们的态度至少是支持的。[C]项的干扰性较强,考生很容易因为 favorable 而误选[C],但是 acclaim 的感情基调过于积极肯定,虽然大多数人对这样的决定并不反对,可是显然都对此颇感意外,故可排除。

【设题分析】针对首段提出的现象设题,考查细节中体现的大众态度。文章中可以体现感情色彩的关键词和

关键信息是解题的依据。

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is	22. Tommasini 认为 Gilbert 是这样一个艺术家, 他
[A] influential.	[A] 有影响力。
[B] modest.	[B] 谦虚。
[C] respectable.	[C] 值得敬重。
[D] talented.	[D] 有才华。
选[B]。考查点: 文中人物对文章主题人物的评价。	

**【快速解题】** 根据人名信息可将答案定位于第二段。从该段第二句的 unpretentious 可以判断答案为[B]。unpretentious 有“谦虚的, 不骄傲”的意思, 如果考生对这层意思不熟悉, 也可从其后面的 with no air of the formidable conductor about him 得出答案, 既然没有令人敬仰的气息, 一定是谦虚的、低调的, 故答案为[B]。[A]、[C]、[D]与 Tommasini 对 Gilbert 的评价不相符。

**【设题分析】** 本题考查对词义和语义的理解。unpretentious 是需要结合语境推断的隐性词汇。

23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers	23. 作者认为音乐会的铁杆发烧友
[A] ignore the expenses of live performances.	[A] 忽视了现场音乐会的代价。
[B] reject most kinds of recorded performances.	[B] 拒绝大多数录音演奏。
[C] exaggerate the variety of live performances.	[C] 夸大了现场演奏的种类。
[D] overestimate the value of live performances.	[D] 高估了现场演奏的价值。
选[D]。考查点: 文中细节的推断。	

**【快速解题】** 根据题干关键词 devoted concertgoers 可将答案定位于第四段首句。该句说音乐会的铁杆发烧友认为录音音乐是不能替代现场效果的观点是错的, 接着分析错误的原因。可见作者认为这些铁杆票友高估了现场音乐会的重要性, 故选[D]。第四段首句说 concertgoers 认为录音演奏无法取代现场音乐会, 这只是体现了他们对现场音乐会的重视, 并未表明他们无视现场音乐会的代价, 也不能体现他们拒绝录音演奏, 因此[A]、[B]都属于过度引申。[C]夸大了现场演奏的种类, 是无中生有。

**【设题分析】** 本题针对音乐会的铁杆票友的观点设题, 谈及他们倾向性的细节是答题关键。

24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?	24. 根据文章, 有关录音下列哪项是正确的?
[A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.	[A] 它们比现场演奏效果差。
[B] They are easily accessible to the general public.	[B] 公众容易获得它们。
[C] They help improve the quality of music.	[C] 它们能提高音乐质量。
[D] They have only covered masterpieces.	[D] 它们只包括大师的作品。
选[B]。考查点: 涉及 recordings 信息的细节辨认。	

**【快速解题】** 由第四段最后两句话中的“cheap, available everywhere”、“can be ‘consumed’ at a time and place of the listener’s choosing”、“widespread availability”不难判断, 比起现场演出, 录音演奏的优势在于其广泛的易得性, 故答案选[B]。由第四段第三句的“much higher in artistic quality than today’s live performances”可直接排除[A]。文章只是说很多录音演奏本身艺术质量很高, 并没有提到它对改善音乐质量的作用, [C]属于无中生有。[D]项只包括大师的作品属于推断过度, 且绝对项通常不是解, 可排除。

**【设题分析】** 本题考查有关录音演奏的细节信息, 答案选项[B]easily accessible 是文中 available everywhere、widespread availability 等词的同义转述。