



考研白皮书

2012考研英语 三轮复习 80天过关

长喜考研英语研究中心 编 王长喜 主编

第一轮，分析难句温习语法，阅读文章熟悉词汇

第二轮，题型讲练各个击破，应试能力快速提升

第三轮，标准试题整合演练，考前热身实战冲刺



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2012 考研英语

三轮复习 80 天过关

长喜考研英语研考研 编 王长喜 主编

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学苑出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语三轮复习 80 天过关

王长喜 主编

- 北京:学苑出版社,1999.4

ISBN 978-7-5077-1611-5

I. 硕…

II. 王…

III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—学习参考资料

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(99)第 03308 号

责任编辑:郑泽英

出版发行:学苑出版社

社 址:北京市丰台区南方庄 2 号院 1 号楼

邮政编码:100078

网 址:www.book001.com

电子信箱:xueyuan@public.bta.net.cn

销售电话:010-67675512、67602949、67678944

经 销:各地新华书店

印 刷 厂:保定市中华美凯印刷有限公司

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:35.25

字 数:431 千字

版 次:2011 年 2 月北京第 8 版

印 次:2011 年 2 月北京第 1 次印刷

定 价:36.80 元

前言

第一轮 温习语法 熟悉词汇

本轮学时
共25天

第1天



语法：并列结构 词汇：26个

25天共温
习25个语
法点

均为真题
难句，句
中温习语
法更实用

分析难句 温习语法

1. According to accounts of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. (10-Use of English)

【分析】本句中but also连接两个由when引导的并列时间状语从句，后一时间状语从句中it指代的是lighting。注意not only...but also结构在实际运用中可以省略not only或but also。

【妙译】实验报告表明，当照明灯变亮时，女工们每小时的产出会增加，而当照明灯变暗时，她们每小时的产出仍会增加。

2. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains. (10-Text 4)

【分析】句子主干为dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks。which引导定语从句修饰banks，其中包含两个由yet连接的并列谓语结构。

【妙译】市场的萧条还在一定程度上反映了银行的瘫痪状态，它们因担心账面损失而不愿卖掉资产，但也不愿意进行那些必要的廉价交易。

25天共熟
悉721个
核心词

表示10年
真题阅读
Part A第
四篇文章
中的句子

句中温习
后，再对
重点、难
点做一点
拨

语法点拨

并列结构

两个或两个以上句法功能相同、意义相关、层次相同，通过并列连词或词组、连接性副词或标点符号连接起来的主谓结构称为并列句。常见的并列句有以下几种：

1. 同等关系并列句：由以and为代表的表示语义引申的并列连接词和以besides为代表的副词连接起来的并列句，前后两个句子在语法地位上是平等一致的。具体的连接词有and, not only...but also, neither...nor, besides, moreover, furthermore, in addition, what's more等。
2. 选择关系并列句：由or, either...or “不是...就是...”，otherwise “否则”，or else “否则”等表示选择的连接副词连接的句子。
3. 转折对比关系并列句：以but为代表的连词连接词或以however为代表的副词连接的句子。but为代表的连词连接词有：but, not...but, while, whereas, yet, and yet, yet but等；however为代表的连接副词有：however, nevertheless “但是，然而”，still “然而”，on the contrary “相反地”，on the other hand “另一方面”等。

阅读文章 熟悉词汇

Text

Directions: Read the following texts. Answer the questions below by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D].

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions.

1. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
[A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

核心词汇

1. sphere *n.* ①球(体) ②范围, 领域: the ideological sphere 意识形态领域
2. way *ad.* ①远远地; 非常: way behind 远远地在后 ②完全地, 自始至终地: pull the switch way back 把开关完全扳回
3. undesirable *a.* ①不受欢迎的 ②不想要的 ③令人不快的, 讨厌的: undesirable intrusions 令人讨厌的侵扰 *n.* 不受欢迎的人
4. category *n.* 种类, 类, 类别: the category of reference books 参考书类 / arrange the goods under categories 给商品分门别类
5. be susceptible to ①对...敏感, 可被...: be susceptible to colds 容易感冒的 ②易受影响的: be susceptible to suggestion 没有主见的
6. disorder *n.* ①混乱, 凌乱 ②骚动, 动乱 ③(身心、机能的)失调, 紊乱, 病: a stomach disorder 胃疼
7. veteran *n.* ①老兵: veteran benefits 退伍军人福利 ②经验丰富的人, 老手: a veteran of stage 有丰富舞台经验的演员/a veteran of political campaigns 政治斗争的老手

大纲中的
核心、高
频词汇

彩色释义
为文中释
义

【结构剖析】本文是一篇现象解释型文章。文章采用“提出现象—解释原因—总结建议”的模式展开。第一段提出文章主要说明的现象：女性比男性更容易受压力困扰；第二段开始解释原因：指出女性压力大与荷尔蒙分泌有关；第三段利用叶胡达医生的研究成果说明女性易在压力面前焦虑的原因；第四段解释男女面对的压力种类不同；第五段示例说明第四段；最后一段总结建议女性应该寻找出路释放压力。

【答案解析】

1. **【题眼】** 宾语从句设题
【解析】 选[A]。事实细节题。前两段主要说明：在面对压力时，由于男女生理上的差异，女性可能更容易产生焦虑和沮丧。其中第二段首句是一个由that引导的宾语从句，解释了女性面临压力时容易患病的原因，文中的“sex hormones”和“chemicals”是关键词，与题干中的“biologically”意思吻合，故选[A]。[B]“女性遭受的压力多来自男性”和[C]“女性比男性更有处理压力的经验”在前两段中均未提及，较容易排除；[D]项只单纯说明男女面对压力的差异，未涉及前两段的核心，所以不正确。

【全文翻译】

女性尽管在现代生活的一些领域还在追赶男性，但似乎至少在一个不受欢迎的方面远远超过男性。纽约退伍军人管理医院的首席精神病学家叶胡达博士说，“在面对压力时，女性比男性更易产生抑郁和焦虑。”
[1]对动物和人类的研究表明：性激素以某种方式影响动物与人对压力做出的反应，使处于压力下的女性比处于相同条件下的男性产生更多的触发化学物质。

划出各个
题目在文
中的出处

佳句临摹

1. While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category.
【注释】 appear to be 看来好像，似乎
【临摹】 He appears to be your friend but I doubt if he is. 看来他像是你的朋友，但我对此表示怀疑。

均为真题
文章，文
中熟悉词
汇更鲜活

文中彩线
标出，右
侧同步讲
解

题目同时
跟出，便
于自测

理清文章
结构，把
握文章主
线

设题出
处、解题
题眼，一
语点出

临摹文中
好词好
句，提高
写作水平

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第一轮 温习语法 熟悉词汇

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第 1 天



语法：并列结构 词汇：26 个

分析难句 温习语法

1. According to accounts of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. (10 - Use of English)

【分析】句子主干为 **their hourly output rose**。but also 连接两个由 **when** 引导的并列时间状语从句，后一时间状语从句中 **it** 指代的是 **lighting**。此处注意 **not only...but also** 结构在实际运用中可以省略 **not only** 或 **but also**。According to...作状语。

【妙译】实验报告表明，当照明灯变亮时，女工们每小时的产出会增加，而当照明灯变暗时，她们每小时的产出仍会增加。

2. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains. (10 - Text 4)

【分析】句子主干为 **dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks**。which 引导定语从句修饰 **banks**，其中包含两个由 **yet** 连接的并列谓语结构。介词结构 **for fear of booking losses** 作原因状语。

【妙译】市场的萧条还在一定程度上反映了银行的瘫痪状态，它们因担心账面损失而不愿卖掉资产，但也不愿意进行那些必要的廉价交易。

3. All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. (10 - Part B)

【分析】句子主干为 **this clearly seems to be a market**。in which 引导的定语从句修饰 **market**；从句的主语为 **big retailers**，谓语为 **could profitably apply**，宾语为三个同等关系的并列名词结构：**their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure** 和 **proven skills**。in the management of...作 **proven skills** 的后置定语，其中 **of** 后又跟三个并列成分：**product ranges, logistics** 和 **marketing intelligence**。

【妙译】总之，很显然，在这一市场中大的零售商可以利用其庞大的规模、现有的基础设施以及在产品范围、物流、营销情报方面出色的管理技能而获利。

4. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. (07 - Text 3)

【分析】由 and 连接的同等关系并列句。前一分句的主干是 the cost and the share of it...have risen。后一分句的主干是 health-savings plans are spreading from...to..., 其后的 with...结构作伴随状语。

【妙译】保健的实际费用和家庭所要承担的份额都增加了——而新近流行的医疗储蓄计划正从立法大厅蔓延到沃尔玛职工,但是同时扣除条款更多了,家庭未来保健的投资风险也更高了。

5. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark. (02 - Text 1)

【分析】本句是由 so 连接的两个因果关系的并列分句,前一分句为强调句,后一分句是祈使句,speak 和 remember 作并列谓语,其后 that 引导的宾语从句作 remember 的宾语。

【妙译】通常讲话风格会使听众发笑,所以你得慢慢地说;要记住,扬扬眉或摆出一副将信将疑的神情会有助于让人知道你在开轻松的玩笑。

语法点拨

并列结构

并列结构是延长英文句子的重要因素之一,是理解英文长难句的必备知识。并列连词所连接的并列成分应当在结构和功能上保持一致,这就是通常所说的并列平行结构。英语中运用并列平行结构的基本原则是:以同类语法形式来表达同类概念,以达到明晰句意、节省用词、加强语气、增加韵律的修辞效果。

1. 可用于并列平行结构的语法单位

| 语法单位 | 例 示 |
|-----------|---|
| 名词平行结构 | Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. 读书能带来愉悦,使人高雅、聪慧。 |
| 形容词平行结构 | Jack was honest, industrious and talented. 杰克诚实、勤奋又聪明。 |
| 分词平行结构 | The boys were running, shouting and laughing. 男孩子们一边跑着,一边喊着、笑着。 |
| 动名词平行结构 | Jane prefers singing to dancing. 珍妮喜欢唱歌胜过跳舞。 |
| 动词不定式平行结构 | To know what is good and to do what is right is not the same thing. 知道什么是好的和实际做得好不是一回事。 |
| 副词平行结构 | The work is handsomely and skillfully done. 这项工作做得漂亮,有水平。 |
| 介词短语平行结构 | The room is fifteen feet in length and thirteen feet in width. 这个房间长 15 英尺,宽 13 英尺。 |
| 谓语动词平行结构 | The man walked up to the garden gate, hesitated and then rang the bell. 那位男士走近大门,犹豫了一下,之后按响了门铃。 |
| 句子平行结构 | A man who is able and has the will to do things should be given an important task. 一个有能力而又乐于工作的人应当委以重任。 |

2. 常用于并列平行结构的连词

1) 表示同等关系

由以 and 为代表的表示语义引申的并列连接词和以 besides 为代表的副词连接词连接起来的并列句,前后两个句子在语法地位上是平等一致的。具体的连接词有 and, not only...but also, neither...nor, besides, moreover, furthermore, in addition, what's more 等。见上面第 1、3、4 句。

2) 表示选择关系

由 or, either...or “不是...就是...”, otherwise “否则”, or else “否则”等表示选择的连接副词连接的句子。

3) 表示转折对比关系

以 but 为代表的连词连接词或以 however 为代表的副词连接词连接的句子。but 为代表的连词连接词有: but,

not...but, while, whereas, yet, and yet, yet but 等; however 为代表的连接副词有: however, nevertheless“但是,然而”, still“然而”, on the contrary“相反地”, on the other hand“另一方面”等。见上面第 2 句。

4) 表示因果关系

以 so 为代表的连词或以 therefore 为代表的副词连接的表示因果关系的连接词连接的句子。见上面第 5 句。

3. 并列句中表句际关系副词一览表

| 关系 | 副词 | 例示 |
|-----|---|---|
| 表转折 | however, nevertheless, still, yet, rather, contrarily | He is charming; nevertheless, I don't trust him. |
| 表因果 | therefore, thus, hence, then, so, accordingly, consequently | She felt very tired, and therefore she went to bed early. = She felt very tired; therefore she went... |
| 表选择 | rather...than | She'd rather die than give a speech. |
| 表列举 | first(ly), second(ly)...finally | He studied hard; finally he gained high marks. |
| 表概括 | generally, overall, altogether 等 | She's not really ill; generally she is run-down. |
| 表补充 | furthermore, besides, moreover, likewise, a-gain | The house isn't big enough for us; furthermore, it is too far away from the town. |

说明:以上所列词是副词,在连接句子时,要么需借助分号,要么需借助连词 and。同学们在写作中一定注意,千万别误用副词直接连接两个句子。

阅读文章 熟悉词汇

Text

Directions: Read the following text. Answer the questions below by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D].

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its “one-click” online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In re Bilski, as the case is known, is “a very big deal,” says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents.”

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a pa-

【核心词汇】

- grant** /grɑ:nt/ *vt.* ① 授予, 同意: grant sb. permission to do sth. 准许某人做某事 ② 承认...属实 *n.* 授予物
- allocation** /ˌæləˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* ① 分配, 配给, 配置: the allocation of resources 资源的配置 ② 分配额(量)
- patent** /ˈpeɪtənt/ *vt.* 得到...的专利权 *n.* 专利, 专利权: apply for a patent for an invention 为发明申请专利 *a.* (有关)专利(权)的, 受专利保护的
- controversial** /ˌkɒntroˈvɜ:ʃl/ *a.* 引起争论的, 有争议的: There have been controversial views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. 人们对于它在经济、政治、社会和文化上的意义仍然有不同看法。 同根 ↓
controversy /ˌkɒntroˈvɜ:si/ *n.* 争论, 辩论: give rise to/rage a controversy 引起/激起一场争论
- authorize** /ˈɔ:θəraɪz/ *v.* 授权, 批准: I am authorized to act for the manager. 我受委托代表经理行事。 同根 ↓
authoritative /ˌɔ:θəˈrɪtəti/ *a.* ① 专断的, 命令式的 ② 权威性的, 可信的: information from an authoritative source 来自权威方面的消息
authority /ˈɔ:θəˈrɪti/ *n.* ① 权力, 威信, 权威: She now

tent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court," says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

- Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of
 - their limited value to business.
 - their connection with asset allocation.
 - the possible restriction on their granting.
 - the controversy over authorization.
- Which of the following is TRUE of the Bilski case?
 - Its ruling complies with the court decisions.
 - It involves a very big business transaction.
 - It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.
 - It may change the legal practices in the U. S.
- The word "about-face" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means
 - loss of good will.

has authority over the people she used to take orders from. 她现在有权力支配那些一度向她发号施令的人。②[pl.] 当局, 官方③权威者, 有权威性的典籍

- curb** /kɜ:b/vt. 控制, 约束: The government's effort to curb inflation was of no avail. 政府控制通货膨胀的努力没有成功。n. ①控制, 约束: place/put a curb upon 限制..., 抑制...②(街道或人行道的)路缘
- dramatic** /drə'mætɪk/a. ①戏剧的: a dramatic society 戏剧协会②戏剧性的, 激动人心的: a dramatic scene 富于戏剧性的场面
- approve** /ə'pru:v/vt. ①赞成, 同意②批准, 认可: approve the budget 批准预算 vi. (of) 赞成, 赞许: I don't approve of his conduct. 我不认为他的行为举止良好。
- initially** /i'nɪʃəli/ad. 起初, 开头: Starting as a student-led campus movement, initially observed on March 21, Earth Day has become a major educational and media event. 最初于3月21日作为学生领导的校园运动进行庆祝的地球日已经成为教育界和媒体关注的重要事情。
initial /i'nɪʃəl/a. ①最初的, 开头的: the initial issue of a magazine 杂志的创刊号②词首的
- emerging** /i'mə:dʒɪŋ/a. 新兴的: The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. 此浪潮以巨大的能量席卷经济异常活跃的美国、欧洲乃至一些新兴国家。
- stake** /steɪk/n. ①桩, 标桩②利害关系, 股份: have a stake in the business 在业务中有利害关系③赌本, 赌注 vt. ①以...打赌, 拿...冒险②(out) 用桩标出界限, 声称对...有特殊关联或所有权: He's staked out this part of the house as his own. 他说屋子的这一部分归他所有。
- exclusive** /ɪks'klʊ:sɪv/a. ①专有的, 独占的: exclusive publishing rights 独家版权②除外的, 排他的: exclusive of other expenses 不包括其他费用
- transaction** /træn'zækʃn/n. ①交易, 业务: Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet. 为了限制联机交易的风险, 有些公司只向老的交易伙伴开放公司的内部局域网。②办理, 执行
- rival** /'raɪv/n. 竞争者, 对手 vt. ①与...竞争②与...匹敌, 比得上: Cricket cannot rival football for/in excitement. 板球不如足球有刺激性。a. 竞争的
- punch** /pʌntʃ/vt. ①猛击②穿孔 n. ①猛击: give sb a hard punch on the nose 向某人的鼻子猛击一拳②力量, 活力: a speech with plenty of punch 很有力量的演说

- [B] increase of hostility.
[C] change of attitude.
[D] enhancement of dignity.
4. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents
- [A] are immune to legal challenges.
[B] are often unnecessarily issued.
[C] lower the esteem for patent holders.
[D] increase the incidence of risks.
5. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
- [A] A looming threat to the business-method patents.
[B] Protection for business-method patent holders.
[C] A legal case regarding business-method patents.
[D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

16. **claim** /kleim/vt. ①要求,索取: claim one's right 要求行使自己的权力②声称,主张③值得④(疾病,意外)夺去(生命)n. ①要求,认领,索赔②断言,主张③权利,要求权,所有权
17. **hedge** /hedʒ/n. ①篱笆,树篱: clip a hedge 修剪树篱②障碍物③防备,防备措施: We have planted trees as a hedge against shifting sand. 我们植树以防流沙的侵袭.vt. ①用树篱围住②防范
18. **hear** /hiə/vt. ①听到,听见②听说,得知③听审,审理: The court heard the evidence. 法庭听取了证词。
19. **wake** /weik/vi. 醒来 vt. ①唤醒②使认识到,唤起 n. 航迹
20. **signal** /'si:nl/n. 信号,暗号 vt. 向...发信号,用信号通知: signal a ship nearby for help 向附近的船发求救信号 a. 显著的,重大的: This year has seen one signal triumph for them in the election. 今年是他们选举中取得重大胜利的一年。
21. **uphold** /ʌp'həuld/vt. 支持,维护: Men should also do everything to uphold women's legal rights. 男人也应该竭其所能去维护妇女们的合法权益。
22. **attorney** /ə'tɔ:ni/n. ①律师②(业务或法律事务上的)代理人

【结构剖析】本文是一篇信息传播型文章,介绍了美国法院对“商业方法”专利的态度转变及其可能对未来的影响。第一段引入“商业方法”专利这一话题;第二至四段对比了联邦巡回法院及其他美国法律界对商业方法专利的态度转变;最后一段分析了联邦巡回法院对商业方法专利态度转变的原因。

【答案解析】

1. 【题眼】因果关系处设题

【解析】选[C]。事实细节题。本题考查商业方法专利引起关注的原因。第二段首句给出了原因所在,该类专利从其合法化的那天开始就一直充满了争议,最近准备对其进行缩减必将引起人们的关注,故答案为[C],restriction 正是原文中 scale back on“缩减,缩小”的同义转述。文章没有提及商业方法专利对商业贡献的大小,排除[A];[B]是利用首段第三句中的 asset allocation 设置的干扰项;[D]“关于授权的争论”是十年前时授权时发生的争论,与题干中的 recently 不符合。

2. 【题眼】列举处设题

【解析】选[D]。推理判断题。由题干关键词 Bilski case, 可以将答案定位于第二段末。文章提到了 Bilski 案例造成的影响力,有可能取消整个系列的专利,由此可推导出美国的法律实践可能会发生变化,故答案为[D]。而且由第四段对 Bilski 案例的结论性总结,也可验证[D]的正确性。原文没有提及 Bilski case 的判决结果,排除[A];[B]是利用文中双引号处的 a very big deal 设置的干扰,此处的 deal 表示的是事件本身的动作很大,而不是商业交易的范围很大;第二段第二句提到 to conduct a broad review, [C]属于推导过度。

【全文翻译】

在过去的十年里,数以千计的被称作“商业方法”的专利获得批准。Amazon.com 因自己的“one-click”在线支付系统也获得了一项专利权。Merrill Lynch 的资产分配策略也得到了法律保护。有个发明家因为发明了一项“举起箱子”(微不足道)的技术而获得专利。

[1]商业方法专利从十年前被授权时起,就充满了争议。如今,国家最高专利法庭似乎准备对该专利权进行缩减。此举令知识产权律师们争论不休,美国联邦巡回上诉法院称,他们将利用一个特别的案例对商业方法专利进行广泛的审查。[2]美国密苏里大学法学院的 Dennis D. Crouch 说,人所皆知的 In re Bilski 案例就是一件大案子,它有可能取消一整个系列的专利。

[3]对商业方法专利申请的限制将会是一个巨大的“变脸”,因为这项专利是联邦巡回法院自己在 1998 年批准的。在 1998 年审理一个被称为美国道富银行的案例时,巡回法院在自己的判决中批准了一项共同基金资产集资方法的专利。这一判决引起了对商业方法专利申请的热潮,最初是一些互联网公司试图对一些特

3. 【题眼】因果关系处设题

【解析】选[C]。语义理解题。第三段首句中 because 引导的从句是对 about-face 所述现象的解释,巡回法院审理美国道富银行的案例时,批准了商业方法专利,而主句的主语为 **Curbs on business-method claims**。由此可知 about-face 在这里起承前启后的作用,应该是指态度的巨大转变,答案为 [C]。其余选项都不符合逻辑关系,因此排除。

4. 【题眼】例证处设题

【解析】选[B]。推理判断题。本题考查最后两段中有关 **business-method patents** 的内容,因此需要逐一排除。由第四段最后一句中的 **reconsider** 可排除选项 [A]; 由最后一段第二句的例证处 **too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious** 可推导答案为 [B]; [C] 是对第五段首句的错误理解,其中 **esteem** 是对 **protection** 的偷梁换柱; [D] 无中生有。

5. 【解析】选[A]。主旨大意题。文章首段介绍了过去 10 年商业方法的专利授予状况,从第二段开始转到现状,各段均表述了美国各级法律界对商业方法专利变化的立场。原文始终没有说 **Bilski case** 的判决结果,因此只是 **a looming threat**,而不是已经盛行的趋势,由此可知答案为 [A],同时排除 [D]。[B] 容易排除,与原文后四段的论述重点相反; [C] 太笼统。

殊的网上交易方式独有权进行垄断。随后,越来越多的公司竞相申请自己的专利权,作为防止竞争对手“先下手为强”的措施。尽管 IBM 自己也质疑这种专利审批的合法性,2005 年,它还是申请了 300 多项技术专利。无独有偶,一些华尔街投资公司也通过对一些金融产品进行专利申请以武装自己,尽管它们对这些申请案例持反对态度。

Bilski 案例涉及了一项有关能源市场规避风险专利的申请。联邦巡回法院发布了一条异乎寻常的命令:该案例将由 12 名法官集体听审,而不是通常的一个由三人组成的陪审团;并且他们想评估一下法院是否该重新审查他们对美国道富银行的判决。

最近,最高法院在对一系列的专利保护者的申请进行判决时加强了限制,而联邦巡回法院在此之后作出了上述决定。[4] 比如,去年四月法官们就暗示,针对一些太简单的发明给予了太多的专利保护。专利律师兼乔治·华盛顿大学法学院教授 **Harole C. Wegner** 说,联邦巡回法院的法官正在对最高法院的“反专利”趋势作出反应。

佳句临摹

1. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might **beat them to the punch**.

【注释】beat sb. to the punch 先发制人,抢在某人之前行动

【临摹】A marketing team has **beaten all the competitors to the punch**. 某销售团队先于其竞争者做出了行动。

2. The Federal Circuit's action comes **in the wake of** a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders.

【注释】in the wake of 紧紧跟随;随着...而来,作为...的结果

【临摹】Outbreaks of disease occurred **in the wake of** the drought. 那场旱灾过后疾病丛生。

第2天



语法：定语从句 词汇：23个

分析难句 温习语法

1. We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. (10 - Text 1)

【分析】句子主干为 We are removed from the newspaper reviews. 过去分词短语 published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II 为后置定语。between...World War II 为时间状语，后面 at a time...是对前面时间的进一步说明，其中包含 when 引导的定语从句修饰 time。定语从句包含两个并列的分句，后一分句中又包含 which 引导的定语从句修饰 publications。

【妙译】我们离 20 世纪初期至二战前夕期间在英国发表的东拉西扯的报纸评论甚至更远，当时，新闻用纸非常便宜，而且新潮的文艺评论文章被认为是对其所在报纸的一种装饰。

2. In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. (10 - Part C)

【分析】句首是 where 引导的定语从句修饰 Europe。句子主干为被动句：the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of...。后面的不定式 to be preserved...是对前一句的补充说明，as such 指 as members of native forest community, within reason 作状语。

【妙译】欧洲的林业生态上较为先进，非商业化的树种被视为原始森林群落的成员，同样应该得到合理保护。

3. People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old, that gave her an IQ of 228 — the highest score ever recorded. (07 - Text 2)

【分析】句子的主干是 People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant. who 引导的定语从句修饰其前的 Marilyn vos Savant。破折号后的内容是对破折号前面内容的解释说明。

【妙译】该专栏邀请人们去问麦瑞林·沃·塞万，她在 10 岁的时候智力就达到 23 岁人的水平，IQ 高达 228——这是有记录以来的最高水平。

4. Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. (04 - Part C)

【分析】which 引导限制性定语从句, and 连接两个由 that 引导的并列宾语从句。in its strongest form 为插入语。

【妙译】沃夫进而相信某种类似语言决定论的观点,其极端说法是:语言禁锢思维,语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。

5. Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. (05-Text 4)

【分析】该句是由 while 引导的两个并列分句,其中后一分句包含一个由 that 引导的定语从句 that would seem..., 修饰主句 Italian politicians tend to...。

【妙译】俄罗斯人深爱他们自己的语言,将许多诗歌记忆在他们的大脑中,而意大利政治家喜欢做字斟句酌的演讲,这对许多英语演讲者来说显得很老派。

语法点拨

定语从句

定语从句,简言之,就是用于修饰名词或代词的一个具有完整主谓结构的句子。这个被修饰的名词或代词因为总是在定语从句的前面,所以我们称之为先行词。而引导定语从句的连词,称为关联词,关联词包括关系代词与关系副词。

1. 定语从句的先行词

先行词是定语从句所修饰的对象。只有正确找出先行词,才能明白定语从句所修饰的究竟是什么成分,才能正确理解句子前后各部分的逻辑关系,分清句子结构,从而正确理解句子。

先行词其实并不一定都是一个词,先行词可以是一个词(通常是名词,也可以是代词)、一个短语、一个从句或一个完整的句子。

2. 引导定语从句的关系词

| 关系代词 | | | 关系副词 | |
|-------|---------|----------------|-------|--|
| 关系代词 | 先行词 | 关系代词在从句中所作成分 | 关系副词 | 与先行词关系 |
| that | 人或物 | 作主语、宾语或表语 | when | 先行词是表示时间的名词,when 在从句中作时间状语,相当于“介词 + which”。 |
| which | 物 | 作主语、动词宾语或介词宾语 | | |
| who | 人 | 作主语 | where | 先行词是含有地点意义的名词,除地点名词之外,还有 case, point, situation 等。where 在从句中作地点状语。 |
| whom | 人 | 作宾语 | | |
| whose | 人或物 | 作定语,相当于先行词的所有格 | why | 先行词是表示理由的名词(reason), why 在从句中作原因状语,相当于“for which”。 |
| as | 人或物或整句话 | 作主语 | | |

3. 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

限制性定语从句是整个句子中不可缺少的组成部分,去掉后会影晌整个句子的意思,所以不用逗号和主句隔开。而非限制性定语从句是整个句子中相对较为独立的一部分,是对主句中先行词的补充说明,缺少了也不会影响整个句子的意思,因此总是用逗号和主句隔开。

| 限制性 | 非限制性 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 与先行词关系密切,若删掉则影响句子意思的表达 | 与先行词关系不密切,若删掉不影响句子意思的表达 |
| 不用逗号分开 | 一般使用逗号分开 |

| | |
|--|--|
| 可用关系代词 that | 不可用关系代词 that |
| 当关系代词在从句中作宾语时可省略 | 关系代词不可省略 |
| 关系代词可代替 (whom 作宾语时可用 who 代替) | 关系代词不可代替 |
| 只可以修饰先行词,不可以修饰主句或主句的一部分 | 修饰整个主句或主句的一部分,此时一定有逗号分开,只能由 which 或 as 引导 |
| 【例】In our school there are eight foreign teachers who come from Australia. 我们学校有八位来自澳大利亚的外籍教师。(本句表达的意思是:有八位来自澳大利亚的外籍教师,可能还有不是来自澳大利亚的外籍教师。) | 【例】In our school there are eight foreign teachers, who come from Australia. 我们学校共有八位外籍教师,他们都来自澳大利亚。(本句表达的意思是:共有八位外籍教师,他们全部来自澳大利亚。) |

4. 关系代词 that 与 which 的区别

1) 只能用 that 的情况

| 分 类 | 例 示 |
|---|---|
| 先行词是不定代词 all, any, much, one, none, few, a few, little, a little 等,并包括由其构成的复合词如 something, everything, anything, nothing 等。 | Have you taken down <u>everything</u> that Mr. Li has said? 李先生讲的你都记下来了吗? |
| 先行词前有 all, any, every, some, (a) few, (a) little, much, no 等词修饰。 | <u>Much</u> that I have read has been nonsense. 我读过的很多东西都是没有用的。 |
| 先行词前有形容词最高级 (best...), 序数词 (first...) 或 the only/next/same/very 等词语修饰时。 | This is the <u>best film</u> that I have ever seen. 这是我所看过的最好的电影。 |
| 当先行词中既包括人又包括物时。 | <u>The people and cattle in village</u> that got sick should be treated. 村中染病的人与牲畜都应得到治疗。 |

2) 只能用 which 的情况

| 分 类 | 例 示 |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 位于介词后的关系代词只能用 which, 即“介词 + which”。 | The total cultivated area is 13,000 acres, of which 10,000 acres are irrigated fields. 总的开垦过的土地面积为 13,000 英亩,其中 10,000 英亩是灌溉耕地。 |
| 先行词为“those + 复数名词(指物)”之后通常用 which。 | Living in the western part of the country, those problems which we had to face is so huge. 生活在这个国家的西部,我们需要面对的问题是很棘手的。 |
| 引导非限制性定语从句用 which。 | Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, which, of course, made the others jealous. 海伦对她最小的孩子比对其他的孩子要好,这种做法当然会让其他孩子嫉妒。 |

5. as 与 which 引导非限制性定语从句的区别

| 区 别 | 例 示 |
|--|--|
| 1) 非限制性定语从句用在句首时,只能用 as, 不能用 which。 | As is generally accepted, economic growth is determined by the smooth development of production. |
| 2) 非限制性定语从句位于主句之后,纯粹表示主句所述内容,不带有“如…那样”的意思时,用 which, 不用 as。 | They are invited to the state banquet, which was a great honor to them. |
| 3) 当非限制性定语从句的关系代词指的是先行词本身时,只能用 which, 不能用 as。 | The West Lake, which is one of the world famous scenic spots, is in Hangzhou. |

6. 几个特殊关系词

1) 关系代词 than

than 可作关系代词引导定语从句, 在从句中一般作主语, 也可作宾语, than 前面的主句需有形容词比较形式且比较级所修饰的名词为先行词。

【例】

For now, however, it does appear that the economy can sustain a higher growth rate than most people thought plausible just a year or two ago. In that limited respect, at least, we appear to be in a "New Economy". 不过, 目前我们的经济确实实现了持续较快的增长, 该增长率在一两年前是绝大多数人认为不可能实现的。所以, 仅此而言, 我们正处于一个“新经济时代”。

2) 关系副词 whereby

关系副词 whereby 在考研阅读理解中时常出现, 它的意思相当于 by which 或 through which, 即表示“借此, 凭这个”。

【例】

(06 - Part C)

The definition also excludes the majority of factors, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. 尽管事实上教书通常是知识分子的谋生手段, 但知识分子的定义也同时排除了大半的教师。

3) 关系代词 but

当主句有否定意义时, 限制性定语从句可以由关系代词 but 引导, 意思相当于 who...not, that...not, which...not, 起到双重否定的作用。but 只用于限制性定语从句。

【例】

There was not one house but was burnt down. 所有的房子都被烧毁了。

【分析】关系词 but 相当于 which...not, 原句可以改写为 There was not one house which was not burnt down.。

阅读文章 熟悉词汇

Text

Directions: Read the following text. Answer the questions below by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D].

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, mean the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility

【核心词汇】

- blame** /bleim/ *vt.* ① 指责, 责备: Either he or I am to blame. 不是他就是我该受责备。② (on/onto) 把...归咎于: It's easy to blame the decline of conversation on the pace of modern life and on the vague changes taking place in our ever-changing world. 人们很容易把人与人之间交流的减少归咎于现代生活的节奏和日益变化的世界中发生的令人迷惑的变化。n. ① (过错、事故等的) 责任 ② 指责, 责备: lay the blame on sb. 责怪某人
- moan** /məun/ *vi.* ① 呻吟 ② (about) 抱怨 *vt.* 抱怨: He is always moaning his luck. 他老是抱怨运气不好。n. ① 呻吟声: let out a moan 发出一声呻吟 ② 怨声
- enormous** /i'no:məs/ *a.* 巨大的, 极大的, 庞大的: The twentieth century has witnessed an enormous world-wide political, economic and cultural transformation. 二十世纪经历了世界范围的巨大政治、

in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives". Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management".

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

- Bankers complained that they were forced to
 - follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules.
 - collect payments from third parties.
 - cooperate with the price managers.
 - reevaluate some of their assets.
- According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in
 - the diminishing role of the management.
 - the revival of the banking system.

经济与文化变革。 同根↓

enormously /i'nɔ:məsli/ *ad.* 庞大地, 巨大地: (the food/money) tempt sb. **enormously** (食物/金钱) 对某人有很大的吸引力

4. **regulator** /'regjuleitə/ *n.* ① 监管者, 监管机构 ② 调节器

5. **toxic** /'tɒksik/ *a.* 毒(性)的, 有毒的: When spilled into the sea, oil can be toxic to marine plants and animals. 石油溢入海洋可能危害海生动植物。

6. **revive** /ri'vaiv/ *v.* (使) 复苏, 恢复: The Prime Minister promised to revive the economy. 首相承诺振兴经济。

7. **bruising** /'bru:ziŋ/ *a.* 十分激烈的, 殊死的: a bruising battle 一场殊死战斗

8. **encounter** /in'kauntə/ *vt.* ① 遭遇(敌人), 遇到(困难, 危险等): encounter great difficulties 遇到很大困难 ② 意外地遇见(朋友等) *n.* ① 遭遇, 冲突: an encounter with an enemy 与敌人的遭遇 ② 偶然(或短暂的)碰见: A fortunate encounter brought us together. 一次幸运的邂逅使我们相识。

9. **illiquid** /i'likwid/ *a.* 不能立即变现的, 非流动资金的 同根↓

liquid /'likwid/ *a.* 易换为现金的: liquid assets 流动资产

10. **flexibility** /'fleksə'bɪləti/ *n.* 灵活性, 弹性: We appreciate your flexibility in dealing with this matter. 我们感谢您处理这件事的灵活性。 同根↓

flexible /'fleksəbl/ *a.* ① 柔韧的, 易弯曲的 ② 灵活的: flexible working time 弹性工作时间

11. **enhance** /in'hɑ:ns/ *vt.* 提高, 增加, 加强: Hopefully, the meeting will enhance the prospects of world peace. 希望这次会议对世界和平的前景有所促进。

12. **temporary** /'tempərəri/ *a.* 暂时的, 临时的: It's estimated that over 80% of the college students have taken temporary jobs in their spare time. 估计有80%以上的大学生曾经在业余时间做过临时工。

同根↓
temporarily /'tempərərili/ *ad.* 暂时, 临时
contemporary /kən'tempərəri/ *a.* ① 现代的, 当代的: His lecture is on contemporary American novelists. 他的演讲是关于美国当代小说家的。 ② 同时代的 *n.* 同时代的人

13. **extent** /iks'tent/ *n.* ① 程度, 范围, 限度: to a certain extent 在一定程度上 ② 广度, 宽度, 大小: Standing on the top of the mountain, you can see the full extent of the forest. 站在山顶上, 你可以看到森林的全貌。

14. **combative** /'kɒmbətɪv/ *a.* 斗志旺盛的, 好斗的, 好争论的: in a combative mood 斗志昂扬

15. **stock** /stɒk/ *n.* ① 股票, 公债: the New York stock exchange 纽约股票交易所 ② 备料, 库存, 现货: in/out of stock 有/无现货的 *vi.* 储备: As soon as they heard