

# 考研英语

## 阅读理解 精读100篇

(阅读·基础卷)

胡敏 主编  
郝福合 编著

精练细读 全面铺垫考研语言能力

选材科学 100篇精选阅读常考话题

注解全面 5个方面把握出题方向

仿真练习 9大阅读题型融会贯通



新东方考研英语培训教材

胡 敏 / 主编 郝福合 / 编著

# 考研英语

## 阅读理解精读 100 篇

世界图书出版公司

北京 · 上海 · 广州 · 西安

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考研英语阅读理解精读 100 篇 / 胡敏主编. —北京:

世界图书出版公司北京公司, 2004.2

ISBN 7-5062-6069-7

I. 考... II. 胡... III. 英语-阅读教学-研究生  
-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 008720 号

## 考研英语阅读理解精读 100 篇

---

主 编: 胡 敏

编 著: 郝福合

责任编辑: 孟淑贤 雷玉清

装帧设计: 文 敏

---

出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

(北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编 100010 电话 64077922)

销 售: 各地新华书店和外文书店

印 刷: 北京市兆成印刷有限责任公司

---

开 本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 18.5

字 数: 523 千

版 次: 2004 年 2 月第 1 版 2004 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1-20000

---

ISBN 7-5062-6069-7/H·612

定价: 29.00 元

---

版权所有 翻印必究

# 新东方丛书策划委员会

总 策 划    包凡一

决策委员    包凡一        胡    敏        王    强  
                 徐小平        周成刚

委        员    (按姓氏笔画为序)

王文山	王文成	白    勇
江    博	许    杨	杜    伟
杜子华	李传伟	邱政政
汪海涛	陈向东	杨    继
周    雷	俞敏洪	钱永强
铁    岭	徐小平	蔡    箐



# 前言

阅读是考研英语中的重头戏,占据举足轻重的地位。曾有人不无夸张地说:“得阅读者得天下”。但英语阅读往往又是众多学习者和考生的弱项,其中一个重要原因是缺乏阅读量。马克思曾说过,“批判的武器代替不了武器的批判”,即理论代替不了实践。英语实践性极强,阅读尤为如此。突破英语阅读必须有针对性地做一定量的阅读练习,以战养战,对广大考生而言,这是必由之路。阅读涉及五个层次能力的运用,包括词汇认知、语法结构、阅读速度、理解能力、阅读技巧。这些能力的掌握不是靠纸上谈兵,可以说, **Reading is what reading does**, 阅读量是阅读能力的基础。此外, **What you profit from reading is more than reading**, 因为, 英语学习实践证明, 阅读也是促进听、说、写、译的有效途径。

阅读讲求持之以恒,不可贪多图快,切忌一曝十寒。宜细水长流,每天读少量文章,使阅读过程成为检验词汇、语法等语言知识运用的过程。常此以往,必有重要收获。另一方面,平常练习时应求精求细,囫圇吞枣不会有效果。不妨把有些精彩的文章当作精读对待,可以记下漂亮的用词、语句,对篇章结构进行揣摩。“磨刀不误砍柴工”,只有考前准备阶段的稳扎稳打,才会有考场上的捷足先登。

对待一篇英语考试文章,应做到五个“把握”:一是把握句子主体结构。考研英语的句式普遍相当冗长、繁杂,决定句子中心意义的是主干部分。首先,应确定句子的核心结构,所谓纲举目张。二是把握层次信号词,文中往往会出现一些表示承上启下、具有起承转合作用的连接词,表明上下文、前后句的联系,如表示转折意义的 **yet, but, however, nevertheless** 后面的信息就经常成为考查重点。三是把握文章的结构脉络。对作者的行文思维没有清晰的认识,可能会有“只在此山中,云深不知处”的感觉。有两种思维模式在英语文章中最为常用。一种是演绎思维(**deductive reasoning**),常见于论说文体,特点是从一般到个别、从论点到论据。另一种是归纳思维(**inductive reasoning**),常见于说明文体等,特点是从个别到一般,从观察到结论。此外,平行结构(**parallel structure**)和时间顺序(**chronological order**)也常用于说明性文体。四是把握主题大意。要培养自己捕捉或者概括全篇以及各段主题的能力,以避免“只见树木,不见森林”、“一叶障目,不见泰山”。五是把握考查信息。做阅读题应严格遵循以事实为依据的原则,要求我们准确搜寻到题目在文章中的对应信息,这是做对题目的前提。希望大家从以上五个方面突破一篇文章。

具体到阅读题目的设置,按考查的侧重点大体可划分为九大类题型。1、事实细节题,这种题型最基础,考查对文章某处信息的直接理解。2、词义判断题,考查单词、词组在文中的具体含义,须依据上下文语境做出判断。3、指代关系题,考查代词等的所指。4、概念理解题,要求对文章中提

到的一个概念做出准确的解释。5、逻辑关系题,涉及对前后文内在关系的考查。6、信息归纳题,考查对句子、段落甚至文章信息的综合概括。7、信息推断题,考查文中没有明说、意在言外的信息。8、态度推断题,要求确定作者的主观态度、倾向。9、主旨思想题,考查对段落、层次或全篇中心大意的把握。

本书可作为考生在英语复习中的热身材料。本书总体特点可概括为选材广泛、话题新颖、诠释详尽、注解全面。书中文章皆是最新发表的时文,语言鲜活,涉及当代西方的各种热点话题,如教育、哲学、法律、经济、金融、科技、环境、农业、医学、社会学、语言学、天文学等,内容丰富。对一篇文章的注解包括五个方面:篇章剖析、词汇注释、难句突破、题目解析和参考译文,力求面面俱到,从字、词、句、段、篇各个角度帮助解决语言的难点,扫清阅读的障碍。“篇章剖析”部分梳理行文思路,概括全文主题,透视层次关系。“词汇注释”把文中四级以上(包括部分四级范围,但较为重点)的单词和词组加以注解,给出文中含义和其他常用义。鉴于背景知识对阅读理解的重要作用,对材料中的一些文化意味浓重的名词附以详细的诠释。“难句突破”部分选取文章中结构、表达上较有难度的句子,加以讲解和分析,增强考生驾驭长句的能力。“题目解析”除给出参考答案,着重指出所考题型,并阐释题目的来龙去脉。“参考译文”力求理解精准,文字优美,有助于读者巨细靡遗地理解和把握全文。

本书承蒙新东方教育科技集团副董事长、北京新东方学校第二任校长胡敏先生统筹策划。在本书即将付梓之际,向胡老师致以衷心谢意。

郝福合  
2004 年 2 月

# 目 录

前言 .....	1
<b>Test Yourself</b> .....	1
Test 1 .....	7
Test 2 .....	19
Test 3 .....	31
Test 4 .....	42
Test 5 .....	53
Test 6 .....	63
Test 7 .....	74
Test 8 .....	86
Test 9 .....	96
Test 10 .....	107
Test 11 .....	118
Test 12 .....	129
Test 13 .....	140
Test 14 .....	150
Test 15 .....	160
Test 16 .....	172
Test 17 .....	183
Test 18 .....	194
Test 19 .....	205
Test 20 .....	217
Test 21 .....	228
Test 22 .....	239
Test 23 .....	250
Test 24 .....	262
Test 25 .....	273
<b>Test Yourself</b> .....	285

# Test Yourself



## Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Telecommuting is growing in popularity. The upside of telecommuting is both greater productivity and greater flexibility. Tele-commuters produce, on average, 20% more than if they were to work in an office, and their flexible schedule allows them to balance both their family and work responsibilities. Employers find that telecommuting increases productivity and improves attendance. Work can be more efficient without office politics and schmoozing, and time missed due to colds or transportation and family problems. In addition, employing telecommuters reduces overhead and occupancy costs, which allows companies to grow without expanding office space. It helps recruit and retain good employees without having to rely on location as a factor. That means lower human resource demands for retraining and replacing personnel.

What's more, there are potential tax incentives for employers, as governments are taking a more active role in promoting the social and environmental benefits of telecommuting. Overall, studies show that companies can save thousands of dollars a year per telecommuter.

It is not necessarily good for all jobs. If a job involves doing a lot of independent work that would benefit from being away from common office interruptions such as reading, research, number crunching, report or document writing or phone work, then at least some portion of the job can be done outside the office. If job requires a great deal of face-to-face contact or access to information or systems that are only available in the office then *the* job might not be a good fit for telecommuting. However, it is a system that should be tried for many fields, and one wonders why it isn't even more widespread than it already is.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) For most jobs, telecommuting improves performance.
  - B) For certain types of jobs, telecommuting has many advantages.
  - C) Telecommuting has many advantages and disadvantages.



- D) Telecommuting is growing in popularity.
2. According to the first paragraph, telecommuters \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) get more work done in a given time period than workers who travel to the office  
B) produce a better quality work product than workers who travel to the office  
C) are more flexible in their ideas than workers who travel to the office  
D) would do 20 % more work if they were to work in an office
3. We know the government is encouraging telecommuting because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) studies show it saves thousands of dollars  
B) they are giving tax incentives for it  
C) the government can save taxes  
D) the government has reported on its environmental and social effects
4. Allowing a police researcher to telecommute would probably not be a good idea because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the security considerations are high  
B) such a job need discipline and scrutiny  
C) the computer research would probably be only accessible at work  
D) the police researcher may need to consult with his boss face to face
5. The author's overall view of telecommuting seems to be generally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) neutral                      B) positive                      C) cautious                      D) mixed



## Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Parents, keep in mind that not all children with Attention Deficit Disorders (ADD) are hyperactive, at least externally. Some children are just internally inattentive and their thought processes are riddled with distractions. These children are just as misunderstood and mislabeled as the ones who are externally hyperactive. They are often called “lazy” or “immature”. The behavior problems of ADD are not part of the core symptoms; they are secondary to poor academic performance, negative feedback at home and/or school, and a resultant poor self-image.

Children with ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) are not “bad kids”. Their neurological differences lead them to process instructions differently, which leads to emotional and behavioral difficulties. They are like a TV set without an antenna; things come in fuzzy. Children with ADHD have difficulty focusing. They lose interest in most things quickly and flit from task to task, seldom completing what they begin. Much of their distractibility is internal. There are intrusions into their thought processes causing these children to lose track of where they are going. These children are hyper-distractible; they get hung up on minutiae and can't filter out irrelevant details.

Even though short attention span is characteristic of these children, they also frequently show selective hyperattention. They can become very engrossed in certain activities of their choosing such as TV, video games, or a computer. The child often seems so riveted on these electronic activities that he doesn't seem to hear what parents say. Because these children sometimes seem to pay attention so well, parents may feel that they really don't have ADHD. The clue that they do have a problem

is their inconsistency.

Children with ADHD are gifted children, they are just gifted differently. Their emotional development is uneven so that their undesirable behaviors often blur their special talents. Their ability to hyperfocus may become an advantage in certain professions that require long hours of intense concentration. Also, their ability to see details, their rich imaginations, inability to handle empty time can bring out the creative artist in them. Surprised? Keep in mind that these children are different, not worse, than other children.

6. To say kids with attention deficit disorders (ADD) are “lazy” or “immature” is unfair because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) ADD students are actually quite good in school
  - B) ADD students are in fact more mature than other students
  - C) Their condition does not affect their behaviour
  - D) ADD is an attention defect but not innately a behaviour defect
7. For children with ADHD their difficulty in focusing is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) an overreaction to the external stimulus
  - B) almost impossible to rectify
  - C) an inability to filter out details
  - D) a behaviour problem they can't control
8. Apart from being hyper-distractable ADHD kids also \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) have difficulty concentrating on any endeavor
  - B) are usually unmotivated to learn
  - C) lack interest in any task that is long
  - D) concentrate intensely on some activities special to them
9. Children who have ADHD tend to grow up and excel in fields \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) which do not require much attention
  - B) requiring creativity and long concentration
  - C) which have a variety of tasks to do
  - D) which give them lots of free time
10. What is the best meaning of the word “blur” (Line 2, Paragraph 4)?
- A) Confuse
  - B) Spoil
  - C) Hide
  - D) Obstruct



### Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

One of the contributions of the space age was to create a new vantage point for viewing the earth's surface from distant heights. Thirty years ago, the earth was first viewed by remote sensing, which can be defined as detecting an object from afar without direct contact. All our lives were influenced by the results which made possible such activities as: immediate observation of natural and man-made disasters; continuous study of the ocean; monitoring and more efficient management of land, food and water resources; discovery of additional natural resources; identification of pollution; tracing current flow along coastlines; studying the distribution of fish; and map-making.

In July 1972, the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1) was launched to make a systematic surveillance of North America and other areas from space. This unmanned satellite followed a near-polar orbit at an altitude of 920 kilometers and circled the earth 14 times daily. As it passed overhead, images were transmitted through its various cameras to a number of receiver stations collecting and relaying information dealing with water quality, snow depth, rainfall and earthquake activity from about 100 stations located in remote parts of the continent.

In addition to the advantages of viewing the earth's surface, from high altitudes, is the value of using infrared photography to study features that would not be visible with ordinary photography. These include plant growth, fungus infections of plants, circulation of sewage in lakes, spread of oil slicks, identification of bedrock, and surveys of mineral deposits. It was expensive but it clearly covered itself over many times over in its utility.

Nearly 30 years later, scientists are turning their attention to the moon's surface, but instead of camera pictures, this time NASA, in 1998, rocketed the Lunar Prospector (LP) into space as a low-cost robot. Unlike the moon shots of the 1960s and 1970s, the LP does not carry a camera, so the American public will not get to see new pictures of the moon's surface. Instead, the LP carries instruments that will map the make-up of the entire surface of the moon. Thus, we can see that even the wonderful world of infrared photography can meet its match 30 years later.

11. The term "remote sensing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) means the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) study of fish distribution by the use of sensitive currents
  - B) release of a rowboat to see its path in an ocean current
  - C) study of the earth's features without actual or nearby contact with it
  - D) measurement of the effect of an atom bomb in causing an earthquake
12. By the use of infrared photography \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) fungus infections of plants can be sterilized
  - B) the spread of oil slicks can be absorbed
  - C) the location of mineral deposits can be surveyed
  - D) the direction of the Gulf Stream can be influenced
13. The author of this passage seems to believe that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the ERTS-1 will be more useful in studying the surface of the moon
  - B) there should be ERTS-1 Satellites located in remote parts of North America
  - C) the high expense of the space program is not really worth the cost
  - D) the ultimate benefits of space programs far exceed the cost
14. Which statement is best supported by the passage?
  - A) The ERTS-1 was not launched to study the whole earth's surface.
  - B) The LP will now use infrared photography on the moon.
  - C) The LP project to the moon was equivalent to the ERTS-1 around the earth.
  - D) The next use of ERTS-1 is to study the surface of other bodies like the moon
15. Which of the following kinds of publications would most likely contain this passage?
  - A) An astrophysics textbook.

- B) A history textbook.
- C) A collection of personal essays.
- D) A general circulation magazine.



#### Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

It is well known that the world urgently needs adequate distribution of food, so that everyone gets enough but adequate distribution of medicine is just as urgent. Medical expertise and medical supplies need to be redistributed throughout the world so that people in emerging nations will have proper medical care. However there has hardly been a year since the early eighties in which medical distribution has not improved, so many remain puzzled that seemingly many still remain shut out from adequate medical care.

Even when medicine is properly distributed, there remains a serious problem, namely affordability. Better information on prices, price differences and the factors contributing to the final cost of a medicine are essential if governments and other medicine purchasers are to find ways of making medicines more affordable. For this reason, the World Health Organization (WHO) and Health Action International (HAI) has released a pricing manual outlining how to collect data for thirty widely-used medicines to identify how prices for patients are determined.

Medicine prices vary between countries and regions and historically, relatively little has been known about how those prices are determined. In developing countries, where poverty places medicines out of reach of one-third of the population, people who do have some access sometimes pay more than in industrialized countries for the same medicine. Most of this money is paid out-of-pocket, as health insurance is often lacking. It is not unusual for people in developing countries to pay more for medicines than consumers in industrialized countries, both in relation to their income and even in absolute terms. For instance, lamivudine, used for HIV/AIDS, was found on average to be 20% more expensive in Africa than in ten industrialized countries.

The new manual will provide information on price composition and price differences. It proposes a price survey methodology, suggests how to analyse price data, and identifies broad policy options to achieve more affordable prices. In short, it will allow buyers and procurers of medicines to make more informed, cost-effective choices, and will contribute to global knowledge on medicine pricing. Analysis of price components allows greater clarity as to whether price differences originate with manufacturers, local distribution systems, dispensing fees, taxes and other local factors.

16. This 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph best supports the statement that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the majority of the people in the world have no medical care
  - B) medical resources in emerging nations have diminished in the past few years
  - C) not enough doctors give time and money to those in need of medical care
  - D) many people who live in emerging nations are not receiving proper medical
17. Since the eighties the distribution of medicine has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) improved B) got worse  
C) remained stable D) had some improvements and declines
18. According to the author, making medicine affordable rests largely on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) reducing overall poverty B) increasing choices of medicine  
C) accessible price information D) curtailing unfair retail mark ups
19. The term "out-of-pocket" (Para. 3) is meant to describe costs which \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are excessive B) are paid by the government  
C) are not paid by the government D) are beyond what one can afford
20. Which of the following best sums up the passage?  
A) Medicine distribution must be given more attention.  
B) Prices must be reduced if we hope to improve medicine distribution.  
C) The new manual will set forth the strategies for bringing down prices.  
D) Price information is a step towards affordable alternatives.

**Answers:**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. A  | 3. B  | 4. C  | 5. B  |
| 6. D  | 7. C  | 8. D  | 9. B  | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. C | 13. D | 14. A | 15. C |
| 16. D | 17. A | 18. C | 19. C | 20. D |

# Test 1



## Text 1

Electronic mail has been in widespread use for more than a decade, simplifying the flow of ideas, connecting people from distant offices and eliminating the need for meetings, but E-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication. As time goes on, and more people surf the Net, the amount of unsolicited e-mail grows. Some folks reasonably assume that cyberspace mirrors many aspects of other forms of communications. It would seem that since telemarketing and direct mail are successfully used as marketing techniques for many businesses, it should follow that direct e-mail, or unsolicited e-mail, should also work. This topic is hotly debated between experienced Internet users and newcomers.

Unlike receiving promotional materials through the mail or over the phone, e-mail does carry a cost to the recipient. "Bandwidth" is used every time an e-mail message is sent and places a load on existing resources. The process of sending unsolicited e-mail to large, untargeted lists, or through mailing list discussion groups or Usenet newsgroups, is known as "spamming". Spamming wastes bandwidth. Imagine if it became common practice for businesses to market this way. Not only would it be annoying for many, the load on the system would translate to higher access fees. Unlike regular mail where the sender pays the cost of delivering the mail, e-mail is cheap to send, and in some cases, expensive to receive.

Many businesses responsibly market by e-mail, for example, by inviting existing customers or web site visitors to receive future e-mail announcements. Some of the free e-mail services are advertiser supported and hence using e-mail marketing in an up-front acceptable manner. Hopefully, this will be the norm, rendering the inconvenience of spam a thing of the past.

1. Though e-mail marketing will inevitably get more sophisticated, the author believes \_\_\_\_\_.



- A) the trend will not continue for much longer  
B) it is time to put a stop to it  
C) it will get worse  
D) it is time for senders to be more responsible with it
2. The general use of the term “spam” in this text refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) any unwanted e-mail  
B) any untargeted e-mail  
C) any unsolicited, list e-mail  
D) any targeted, list e-mail
3. The difference between regular mail and e-mail in terms of costs is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) e-mail is many times more expensive  
B) e-mail costs the receiver  
C) e-mail costs nothing to send  
D) e-mail saves the cost of paper
4. In order to market responsibly, the author suggests that businesses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) obtain permission first  
B) cut down on the number of e-mails  
C) only send e-mail to existing customers  
D) do not use advertisements through e-mail
5. Which of the following can best sum up the text?  
A) The trend towards e-mail marketing must be stopped.  
B) E-mail marketing has changed a lot since it first began a decade ago.  
C) E-mail marketing is unproductive when used incorrectly.  
D) E-mail marketing messages must be managed wisely.

## || 篇章剖析 ||

本文按照提出问题——分析问题——解决问题的思路，探讨电子邮件的合理使用。本文主题为“E-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication”。第一段提出问题：直接电子邮件和主动提供的电子邮件是否可行。第二段从浪费带宽和接收付费两个方面指出：电子邮件会带给接受者损失。第三段通过介绍很多企业负责任的做法来提出解决对策。

## || 词汇注释 ||

eliminate *vt.* 排除,清除;淘汰

inappropriate *a.* 不当的

surf *vt. & vi.* 网上冲浪,浏览

unsolicited *a.* 主动提供的,不请自来的

assume *vt.* 臆断,想当然地认为

cyberspace *n.* 网络空间,计算机空间

mirror *vt.* 反映

telemarketing *n.* 电话销售

debate *vt.* 争论,讨论,辩论

promotional *a.* 促销的,宣传的

recipient *n.* 接受者

bandwidth *n.* 带宽

untargeted *a.* 未被设定为目标的

spamming *n.* 发送电子垃圾

market *vi. & vt.* 销售

access *n.* 入口,通道;接近,进入

advertiser *n.* 广告商

up-front *a.* 预付的

norm *n.* 标准,规范

render *vt.* 使得,致使

inconvenience *n.* 不便

spam *n.* 电子垃圾(指网上垃圾邮件、网上广告宣传品等)

mailing list 又称邮件列表,是互联网上的一种重要工具,用于各种群体之间的信息交流和信息发布。邮件列表具有传播范围广的特点,可以向互联网上数十万用户迅速传递消息。邮件列表有许多表现形式,如电子刊物、

新闻邮件、网站更新通知等。  
Usenet 是互联网上通过 ISP 的一个公共电子公告板系统,在国外,使用频率仅次于电子邮

件,而且是免费的。所有的用户都可以发布消息,也能看到别人发布的消息并做出回复,从而实现交流。

## || 难句突破 ||

1. It would seem that since telemarketing and direct mail are successfully used as marketing techniques for many businesses, it should follow that direct e-mail, or unsolicited e-mail, should also work.

主体句式: It would seem that ...

结构分析: that 之后是一个主从复合句: since 引导原因状语从句; 主句的主干结构为 it should follow that ..., 理解为“因此可以说”。

句子译文: 情况似乎是, 既然电话销售和直接邮件成功地用作许多企业的营销技巧, 因而直接电子邮件或者主动提供的电子邮件也应该可行。

2. Not only would it be annoying for many, the load on the system would translate to higher access fees.

主体句式: Not only 开头的倒装句型。

结构分析: 以 not only 开头, 句子应部分倒装。本句后面的 but also 被省略。动词 translate 应理解为“转化”。

句子译文: 不仅许多人感到烦恼, 而且系统的负担也会转化为较高的使用费。

## || 题目解析 ||

1. 答案为 D, 属事实细节题。原文对应信息是: “but E-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication”。本题考查对文章主题句的理解。
2. 答案为 C, 属词义判断题。原文对应信息是: “The process of sending unsolicited e-mail to large, untargeted lists, or through mailing list discussion groups or Usenet newsgroups, is known as ‘spamming’.” A 项的 unwanted 与 unsolicited 含义不符; B 项的 untargeted 应修饰 lists; D 项的 targeted 违背原文。
3. 答案为 B, 属事实细节题。原文对应信息是: “Unlike regular mail where the sender pays the cost of delivering the mail, e-mail is cheap to send, and in some cases, expensive to receive.”
4. 答案为 A, 属信息归纳题。原文对应信息是: “Many businesses responsibly market by e-mail, for example, by inviting existing customers or web site visitors to receive future e-mail announcements.” 作者这样讲是在建议企业在进行营销时应首先获得接受方的允许。
5. 答案为 D, 属主旨思想题。本题考查全文主题: “E-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication.”

## || 参考译文 ||

电子邮件得到广泛应用已有十多年, 结果使思想的交流简单便捷, 使相隔遥远的办公人员相互联系, 使会议的召开失去必要, 但为了避免不明和不当的交流, 电子邮件应慎重使用。随着时间的延长, 以及更多的人上网, 主动提供的电子邮件数量在增多。有些人言之成理地认为, 网络空间反映出其他交流形式的诸多方面。情况似乎是, 既然电话销售和直接邮件成功地用作许多企业的营销技巧, 因而直接电子邮件或者主动提供的电子邮件也应该可行。在经验丰富的互联网用户和新用户之间, 这个话题争论得很激烈。

和通过邮件或电话接到促销材料不同, 电子邮件的确给接受者带来损失。每次发电子邮件都

使用“带宽”，给现有资源带来负担。向规模庞大的、未被设定为目标的用户群体发送主动提供的电子邮件，或者通过 mailing list 讨论组或 Usenet 新闻组发送主动提供的电子邮件，其过程被称为“发送电子垃圾”。发送电子垃圾浪费带宽。试想一下企业普遍采取这种方式销售的情形。不仅大家感到烦恼，而且系统的负担也会转化为较高的使用费。和常规邮件的发送人支付投递费用不同，发送电子邮件省钱，但在有些情况下，接收却费钱。

很多企业通过电子邮件的销售是负责的，比如，邀请现有顾客或网站访问者接收以后的电子邮件通告。有些免费电子邮件服务由广告商付费，从而以能够接受的预付方式运用电子邮件营销。这种方式有望成为标准，从而使电子垃圾造成的不便成为历史。



## Text 2

It has been argued that where schools become bureaucratized, they become bound up with the techniques and implementation of the managerial process, and may concentrate on concern with position and self-advancement. In so doing, they may neglect the purpose for which they were set up. Thus, they do not facilitate the development of those who are part of the school community, and tend to neglect the desires of children, parents and society at large.

It is because of such criticisms that there has been an increasing influence in political rhetoric and legislation of free-market theories of organization and society. Such theories suggest that a much more market-oriented, competitive approach is required so that schools reorient themselves towards their “clients”. By so doing, it is claimed, not only do they once again address the needs of those with whom they should be primarily concerned, but such an approach also unleashes the benefits of individual responsibility, freedom of choice, and reward.

Though much of this sounds attractive, it has its roots as much in an economic body of thought as in social and political theory, and this must raise the question of whether it can be viably transferred to an educational context. Indeed, if by “educational” we mean the development of all within the school community, then free-market theory may miss the mark by concentrating on only one section, “the consumers”. If teachers are seen as part of this community, then their development is just as important.

If bureaucratic forms of management face the problem of explaining how their values can be objective when they are in fact the product of a particular value orientation, the forms of management derived from free-market theories, suggesting an openness to the adoption of different sets of values, are subject to the charge of relativism. In other words, free-market theories, granted that they are arguing that individuals should be allowed to pursue their own ends, must explain why any set of values, including their own, is preferable to another.

6. According to the author, criticism of schools arises from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) concerns that schools deliberately neglect students
- B) the high cost of education due to bureaucracy
- C) a perception of them as self-serving and bureaucratic