

人大版考研

买1本书
听1年课

考研英语阅读全国首选精品

2005年考研英语 2000篇

郭庆民 主编

张锦芯 主审



中国人民大学出版社

精记核心词汇
把握主题信息
理解疑难长句
掌握解题思路
扩大知识层面

2005年考研英语阅读200篇

2005

张锦芯 主审
郭庆民 主编

服 务 程 序		刮开涂层
		获取16位数字序列号
		上www.1kao.net注册
		登陆进课堂

中国人民大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2005 年考研英语阅读 200 篇/张锦芯主审,郭庆民主编.4 版
北京:中国人民大学出版社,2004

ISBN 7-300-05307-6/H·427

I. 2...

II. ①张... ②郭...

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 004651 号

2005 年考研英语阅读 200 篇

张锦芯 主审

郭庆民 主编

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511239 (出版部)

010-62515351 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.lkao.net> (中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京鑫鑫印务有限公司

开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16

版 次 2001 年 7 月第 1 版

印 张 40.5

2004 年 2 月第 4 版

字 数 1 248 000

印 次 2004 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 48.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究 印装差错 负责调换

前言

笔者认为,以下五个因素是应试阅读理解部分的关键:词汇量,把握重要信息的能力,理解疑难长句的能力,解题思路,知识面。

一、充足的词汇量

充足的词汇量不仅是应试阅读理解部分的基础,而且是整个考试成功的关键,因此考生必须花大力气积极扩展词汇量。在考研大纲规定的5380个词汇中,考生至少应该掌握其中的90%以上,而且应该选择一部分词汇——即所谓“复用式”词汇——做重点记忆。不仅如此,考生还应该记忆一些虽然超纲、但出现频率很高的词语,记忆一些与目前的社会热点问题相关的新词语,如有关计算机网络的常用词语。而且,笔者认为,词汇的记忆应该结合文章的上下文,而不是在单句中孤立进行。只有在上下文中记忆的词语印象才更深刻,理解才更透彻,这同时也锻炼了考生根据上下文推测和理解词义的能力。

二、把握文章重要信息

把握重要信息的能力直接关系到做题的命中率。一篇文章的重要信息包括文章涉及的主要方面以及作者的观点。就作者的观点而言,在英文文章中,作者很少用“我认为”、“在我看来”这样的措辞直接表达自己的观点,而是借助于其他方式表达。例如,多数各种各样的转折句经常准确地表达作者的观点,相应地,当回答涉及作者观点的题时,考生要充分利用这些转折句提供的线索,达到对作者观点的准确把握。另外,文章最后一段表达的内容也为把握作者的观点提供了重大线索。把握文章的重点信息不仅能帮助考生正确地回答问及作者观点的题,而且对整个文章的理解会起到强有力的引导作用。

三、疑难长句的理解

提高疑难长句的理解能力不仅对应试阅读理解部分重要,而且对应试翻译和综合填空部分同样重要,因此在这方面也要花大力气练习。理解疑难长句,关键的问题是首先把握

住句子的主干框架，只有这样，才能把握住各句子成分之间的结构和逻辑关系，才可能抓住句子的核心意思，这时，即使有个别单词不认识，也不会严重影响对整个句子的基本理解。其次，要达到对疑难长句的正确理解，考生必须学会利用上下文提供的线索把握词语的确切含义，具体地说，就是要学习利用某个句子的上一句和下一句提供的词语上的线索，达到对这个句子更确切的理解。这也是我们不主张考生脱离文章的上下文、孤立地分析疑难长句的原因。

四、掌握解题思路

良好的解题思路当然非常重要。在做阅读理解部分时，不少考生采用的方法是将四个选择项与文章中某些地方反复对照。这种做法不仅效率不高，而且占用了大量时间。笔者认为，不同的题型应该采用不同的思路来回答。例如，在回答问及作者态度的题时，考生应该集中查询文章中表达作者观点的那些句子（如转折句）或最后一段（尤其是最后两三句）表达的内容，待看懂这些地方以后，再阅读四个选择项。这样做往往能够帮助考生直接选出正确答案，省去反复核对文字占用的时间。

五、扩大知识面

近几年来，考研文章的题材呈现出两个显著特点，一是选文内容比较新颖，二是涉及的领域较广泛，包括经济、文化、教育、科技、法律、社会等问题。为了达到对文章的透彻理解，考生必须积极扩大自己的知识面。除了上面提到的传统话题外，考生还要了解新知识，了解社会热点问题，如：计算机网络知识，信息技术给社会和经济带来的影响，克隆技术给医学乃至整个社会带来的影响，世界经济的状况、造成这种状况的原因、这种经济形势带来的后果以及为争取经济的早日复苏美国等国家采取的一些措施，等等。相信知识面的扩大将大大提高考生理解文章的程度。

我们编写本书的主要目的是帮助学生提高以上五个方面的能力。有关各部分的使用，请详细阅读本书的“使用说明”。

本书由中国人民大学外语学院张锦芯教授审阅，主编是中国人民大学外语学院郭庆民副教授，其他参加编写的有吴永春、吴万千、郭欣、宋爽等，焦姝、张早、杜金姝、罗莉同志承担了部分编写和资料的收集与整理工作。

由于作者水平有限，本书错误在所难免，欢迎广大考生和英语界同仁提出宝贵意见。

编者

2004年2月

本书包括六部分。

第一部分精选了100篇涵盖社会热点问题的文章，对其中的疑难长句进行了翻译和注解，对其中的60篇文章进行了词汇注释。本部分供考生精读文章使用，并利用精读串起对阅读、翻译、完形填空和写作的全面复习。我们认为，只有通过精读，考生的水平才能真正提高。具体步骤是：

(1) 在12~15分钟之内读完一篇文章并做完问题。

(2) 对照答案，但不要急于读题解，自行思考自己之所以对错的原因。

(3) 阅读题解，注意对照自己的解题思路和题解解题思路有何差别，总结规律，纠正自己的思路。

(4) 找出文章的疑难长句，弄清文章的主干结构，然后再根据上一句和下一句对长句进行分析理解。如果对长句的理解感到别扭，应亲自动手翻译一下，然后再对照“疑难长句翻译与注解”或“题解”中对本句的翻译（文章中所有长句的译文均可以在这两部分找到）。千万不要只口头翻译一下了事。

(5) 重点记忆“考研必备词汇”中的词汇和词组（词汇均按出现次序排列）。我们在选择这些词汇时参考了大纲，但更关心的是它们的使用频率，词义也进行了精选。考生还应该认识这些词汇的派生词。考生务必要熟记这些词汇和词义。我们也主张考生在看词汇表前试着在文章中猜测一下生词的意思。作者不建议考生记忆“其他词汇”中列出的词汇。

(6) 如果某篇文章涉及的知识对考生来说较生疏，考生也要从知识上对文章涉及的内容进行归纳和理解。

(7) 从文章中筛选部分好句型和词组供写作使用。

第二部分是第一个100篇文章的题解，题解的宗旨是画龙点睛。

第三部分的第二个100篇文章旨在进一步提高考生的阅读能力，扩大其知识面和词汇量。考生无须精读文章，只作为阅读理解练习来做就够了。当然，考生也应该在难度较大、内容较新的文章上多花一些时间。

第四部分是第二个100篇文章的题解。

第五部分是3套自测题和题解。在经过200篇文章的训练后，考生可以在该部分综合

检验一下自己的水平。因此,我们建议考生每次用 50~60 分钟的时间做完一套题。这样,考生还检验了自己做题的时间是否符合规定时间。请根据这 3 套题的平均得分评价自己达到的水平。

第六部分详细分析了历年考题阅读理解部分的特点,在总结历年考题的基础上,通过实例讲解和剖析解题思路,训练阅读理解的应试技能、把握答题所需要的重要信息、培养考生根据上下文猜测词义的能力。笔者建议考生首先阅读这部分,然后再阅读其他部分。

本书还包括部分产品说明书、广告、通知、信函、简历等形式的应用文和少量叙述文,目的是为了让学生熟悉一下大纲中提到的各种体裁的文章。

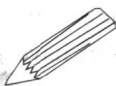


第一部分	模拟阅读试题文章 1 篇~100 篇及疑难长句翻译与注解	1
第二部分	模拟阅读试题文章 1 篇~100 篇题解	260
第三部分	模拟阅读试题文章 101 篇~200 篇	325
第四部分	模拟阅读试题文章 101 篇~200 篇题解	466
第五部分	阅读理解自测题 3 套与题解	525
	自测题一	525
	自测题一题解	532
	自测题二	535
	自测题二题解	541
	自测题三	544
	自测题三题解	550
第六部分	阅读技能指导	553
	第一节 给考生的建议	553
	第二节 文章的阅读	553
	一、什么是正确的阅读方法	553
	二、把握文章的重要信息	559
	三、文章类型	586
	四、阅读中注意运用已有的知识	609
	五、对文章中的举例与引用的理解	610
	第三节 猜测词义	612
	第四节 解题思路训练	614

模拟阅读试题文章 1 篇~100 篇

及疑难长句翻译与注解

Text 1



A National Industrial Conference Board study prepared by Bock and Forkas examined the relationship between average productivity measured in terms of labor inputs of the top companies in an industry and other companies in the same industry and relationship between industry concentration and industry productivity. The study shows that, on the average, the top companies in an industry had higher rates of productivity than the remaining companies in the same industry and that the industries with the highest productivity tended, on the average, to have high concentration ratios. This prompted the nation's most sophisticated weekly business magazine to title its story on the NICB study "Big-ness Means Efficiency".

The NICB study does find that there is a tendency for concentration to be higher in industries with high shipments per employee (or value added per employee) and lowest in industries with low shipments per employee. But this does not establish a causal link. The observed weak association between "productivity" and concentration is due mainly to two factors. First, the reason many industries are relatively unconcentrated is that the capital requirements for entry are very low. Frequently such industries are relatively labor-intensive and therefore have relatively low shipments or value added per employee—the measures of "productivity" used in the NICB study. It is not surprising, therefore, that the study found that of the 35 industries with the lowest productivity, 90 percent were located in areas such as textiles and apparel, lumber and wood products, and miscellaneous products such as lampshades and umbrellas. Once these industries are excluded from the analysis, the statistical association between concentration and shipments per employee disappears entirely, and that between concentration and value added per employee very nearly disappears. Additionally, the study's measure of "productivity" includes not only output per employee but also profits and advertising outlay per employee. (In some manufactured

goods, advertising and profits may run as high as 50 percent of value added.) Hence, the higher productivity observed in the study is partly due to the presence of noncompetitive profits and greater advertising outlays in the more concentrated industries.

The NICB study also found that in 87 percent of the industries studied, the top four companies had greater "productivity" than other firms in their industries, but the observed association between size and productivity is misleading. Comparing the labor productivity of the top companies in a Census industry with "all others" generates questionable results. Often the smaller companies in a Census industry are actually in a different industry than the leading companies. For example, according to the Census of Manufacturers there are 158 companies competing with the four largest operators of blast furnaces and steel mills. Many of the smaller companies are actually in different, more labor-intensive industries than the top four. It is more relevant to compare large companies with medium-sized ones. When the top four are compared with the second four companies, their apparent superiority disappears. The one exception to this finding is consumer goods industries. This may seem surprising, since the requirements of large-scale production generally are less important in consumer goods than in producer goods industries. But the answer to this paradox lies in the fact that leading manufacturers of differentiated goods often have greater profits and advertising outlays than do smaller companies.

Finally, if the study's measure of productivity is a meaningful one, then the leading companies have such a decided advantage over their smaller rivals that they should be increasing their market share of the industry. Yet, since 1947 the leading companies have lost ground in most producer goods industries, the very industries where technology is most important. Only in consumer goods have they made net gains, but the reasons for this are not to be found in technology.

1. Findings from the NICB study seem to suggest that _____.
 - [A] smaller companies tend to be in labor-intensive industries
 - [B] the relationship between concentration and productivity is a complex one
 - [C] concentration leads to increased value added per employee
 - [D] low shipments per employee lead to low concentration
2. According to the author, the NICB study does not prove that _____.
 - [A] efficiency results from concentration
 - [B] less concentrated industries are as efficient as highly concentrated ones
 - [C] smaller companies are as efficient as the largest firms in any given industry
 - [D] labor-intensive industries are likely to have low shipments per employee
3. It is implied in the text that the manufacturing of lampshades _____.
 - [A] is one of the misguided industries
 - [B] belongs to the labor-intensive industries
 - [C] is a high technology industry
 - [D] is a highly concentrated business
4. The study tends to overstate shipments per employee in some industries because _____.
 - [A] productivity included profits and advertising outlays
 - [B] the category "all other" industries is overly inclusive

- [C] top companies, on the average, have higher rates of productivity
 [D] low-productivity industries are relatively unconcentrated
5. In the last paragraph the author _____.
 [A] criticizes the methodology of the NICB study
 [B] offers evidence to disprove the conclusions of the NICB study
 [C] cites other studies that contradict the conclusions of the NICB study
 [D] describes the difference between consumer and producer goods industries

考研必备词汇

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. conference/'kɒnfərəns/ | n. 联合会; 会议 |
| 2. board/bɔ:d/ | n. 委员会; 甲板, 板 |
| 3. examine/ig'zæmin/ | vt. 检查, 调查; 对……进行考试 |
| 4. productivity/'prɒdʌk'tiviti/ | n. 生产率; 生产力 |
| 5. in terms of | 根据, 按照; 在……方面 |
| 6. input | n. 输入 |
| 7. concentration/'kɒnsn'treɪʃn/ | n. 集中, 专注; 浓度 |
| 8. on the average | 平均; 一般地说 |
| 9. remaining/'ri'meɪnɪŋ/ | a. 剩余的, 其他的 |
| 10. ratio/'reɪʃiə/ | n. 比, 比率 |
| 11. prompt/'prɒmpt/ | vt. 促使, 推动 |
| | a. 迅速的, 即刻的 |
| 12. sophisticated/sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ | a. 先进的, 复杂的; 老练的 |
| 13. tendency/'tendənsi/ | n. 倾向 |
| 14. shipment/'ʃɪpmənt/ | n. 装船, 装运(量) |
| 15. causal/'kɔ:zəl/ | a. 因果关系的, 原因的 |
| 16. association/ə'səʊsi'eɪʃn/ | n. 联系, 关系; 协会 |
| 17. entry/'entri/ | n. 进入, 入口; 条目 |
| 18. textile/'tekstail/ | n. 纺织品 |
| 19. miscellaneous/'mɪsɪ'leɪnjəs/ | a. 各种各样的 |
| 20. output | n. 输出, 产量, 产值 |
| 21. manufacture/'mænju'fæktʃə/ | vt. 制造, 加工 |
| 22. hence/hens/ | ad. 因此, 从此 |
| 23. misleading/mis'li:diŋ/ | a. 易误解的, 引入歧途的 |
| 24. questionable/'kwɛstʃənəbl/ | a. 可疑的, 有问题的 |
| 25. leading/'li:diŋ/ | a. 最主要的, 领导的 |
| 26. census/'sensəs/ | n. 调查; 人口普查 |
| 27. mill | n. 工厂, 磨坊 |
| 28. relevant/'relɪvənt/ | a. 相关的, 相应的 |
| 29. medium/'mi:djəm/ | a. 中等的, 中间的 |
| | n. 媒体, 媒介; 手段 |
| 30. apparent/ə'pæərənt/ | a. 显而易见的, 外表的 |
| 31. superiority/sju:piəri'ɒrɪti/ | n. 优越, 优势 |
| 32. exception/ɪk'sepʃn/ | n. 例外, 除外 |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 33. consumer goods | 消费品 |
| 34. paradox/'pærədɒks/ | <i>n.</i> 似乎矛盾的论点 (或事情) |
| 35. differentiate/ˌdɪfə'renʃieɪt/ | <i>vt.</i> 区分, 区别 |
| 36. rival/'raɪvl/ | <i>n.</i> 对手, 竞争者 |
| 37. net | 净的, 纯粹的 |

其他词汇

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. labor-intensive 劳动密集型的 | 2. apparel 衣装, 装饰 |
| 3. lumber 木材 | 4. lampshade 灯罩 |
| 5. additionally 另外, 加之 | 6. noncompetitive 非竞争性的 |
| 7. outlay 费用 | 8. operator 经营者; 操作员 |
| 9. blast furnace 鼓风机 | 10. decided 确定的, 坚决的 |
| 11. lose ground in 在……失利 (或退让) | |

疑难长句翻译与注解

1. A National Industrial Conference ... productivity.

【译文】由 Bock 和 Forkas 准备的全国企业委员会的一项研究, 以劳动力投入量作为标准, 调查了某个行业中最大公司与其他公司在生产率上的差别, 以及产业集中程度与行业生产率之间的关系。

【注解】本句的主干结构是: A study examined the relationship between ... and relationship between ...

2. This prompted ... Efficiency.

【译文】这促使本国最专业化的经济周刊为这项研究的报告冠以“大意味着高效率”这样的题目。

【注解】sophisticated 原意为“需要专门知识的”, 这里意译为“专业的”; story 原意为“报道”, 这里译作“报告”。

3. First, the reason many industries ... very low.

【译文】首先, 许多行业之所以相对不够集中是因为注册开业的资金要求相当低。

【注解】所谓 capital requirement for entry 指进入这个行业所要求的资金量。

4. Once these industries are excluded ... disappears.

【译文】一旦从分析中将这此行业排除出去, (生产的) 集中程度和雇员的人均产出率之间的数字联系就完全消失了, 而集中程度和雇员人均附加值的关系也几乎不存在了。

【注解】所谓二者的关系 “disappear” 指二者的相关性不存在, 即: 集中程度高未必人均产出率就高或人均附加值就大。

5. The NICB study also found ... misleading.

【译文】NICB 的研究也发现, 在 87% 被调查的行业中, 最大的四家公司比同行业中其他公司“生产率”高, 但是在企业规模和生产率之间所观察到的联系是易于令人误解的。

6. Comparing the labor productivity ... results.

【译文】将被调查的行业中最大的公司同“其他所有”公司比较会产生令人怀疑的结果。

7. For example, according to ... mills.

【译文】例如, 制造业普查数据显示, 有 158 个锅炉和钢铁生产企业在同行业中与四家最大的公司竞争。

8. When the top four ... disappears.

【译文】当最大的四个公司与这四个中等规模的公司比较时, 它们就没有明显优势。

【注解】 这里, the second four companies 指上一句提到的 medium-sized 公司。

9. This may seem surprising ... industries.

【译文】 这可能看起来出乎意料, 因为与消费品相比, 生产耐用品的行业通常更需要大规模的生产方式。

10. But the answer to this paradox ... companies.

【译文】 但是, 对这个看似矛盾的问题的回答在于认识这样一个事实: 差异性产品的最大生产商通常比小公司付出更多的利润和广告费用。

【注解】 有关本句的理解参阅题解中对第二段最后一句的解释。

Text 2



The National Security Act of 1947 created a national military establishment headed by a single Secretary of Defense. The legislation had been a year-and-a-half in the making—beginning when President Truman first recommended that the armed services be reorganized into a single department. During that period the President's concept of a unified armed service was torn apart and put back together several times, the final measure to emerge from Congress being a compromise. Most of the opposition to the bill came from the Navy and its numerous civilian spokesmen, including Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. In support of unification (and a separate air force that was part of the unification package) were the Army air forces, the Army, and, most importantly, the President of the United States.

Passage of the bill did not bring an end to the bitter interservice disputes. Rather than unify, the act served only to federate the military services. It neither halted the rapid demobilization of the armed forces that followed World War II nor brought to the new national military establishment the loyalties of officers steeped in the traditions of the separate services. At a time when the balance of power in Europe and Asia was rapidly shifting, the services lacked any precise statement of United States foreign policy from the National Security Council on which to base future programs. The services bickered unceasingly over their respective roles and missions, already complicated by the Soviet nuclear capability that for the first time made the United States susceptible to devastating attack. Not even the appointment of Forrestal as First Secretary of Defense allayed the suspicion of naval officers and their supporters that the role of the US. Navy was threatened with permanent eclipse. Before the war of words died down, Forrestal himself was driven to resignation and then suicide.

By 1948, the United States military establishment was forced to make do with a budget approximately 10 percent of what it had been at its wartime peak. Meanwhile, the cost of weapons procurement was rising geometrically as the nation came to put more and more reliance on the atomic bomb and its delivery systems. These two factors inevitably made adversaries of the Navy and the Air Force as the battle between advocates of the B-36 and the supercarrier so simply demonstrates. Given severe fiscal restraints on the one hand, and on the other the nation's increasing reliance on strategic nuclear deterrence, the conflict between these two services over roles and missions was essentially a contest over slices of

an ever-diminishing pie.

Yet if in the end neither service was the obvious victor, the principle of civilian dominance over the military clearly was. If there had ever been any danger that the United States military establishment might exploit, to the detriment of civilian control, the goodwill it enjoyed as a result of its victories in World War II, that danger disappeared in the interservice animosities engendered by the battle over unification.

- Which of the following best describes the tone of the text?
 [A] Objective and speculative. [B] Persuasive but suspicious.
 [C] Analytical and impersonal. [D] Resentful and defensive.
- The ultimate unification resulted from _____.
 [A] the strong support from President Truman
 [B] a concession made by each side of the disputes
 [C] the passage of a new bill in the Congress
 [D] a consensus reached by all services
- One of the important disputes between the Navy and the Air Force was over _____.
 [A] the competition for fiscal budget
 [B] the procurement of the latest weapons
 [C] the leadership of the Army
 [D] the principle of civilian dominance of the Army
- It can be inferred from the text that Forrestal's appointment as Secretary of Defense was expected to _____.
 [A] outrage advocates of the Army air forces
 [B] result in decreased levels of defense spending
 [C] win the Congressional approval of the unification plan
 [D] appease members of the Navy
- Although the unification was not entirely successful, it has the unexpected result of _____.
 [A] ensuring civilian control of the military
 [B] augmenting United States military capability
 [C] stopping interference from the other branches
 [D] clarifying the objectives of each service

考研必备词汇

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. act | <i>n.</i> 法案, 法令 |
| 2. establishment/'i'stæblɪʃmənt/ | <i>n.</i> 机关; 建立, 成立 |
| 3. legislation/'ledʒɪs'leɪʃn/ | <i>n.</i> 立法, 法规 |
| 4. unify/'ju:nɪfaɪ/ | <i>vt.</i> 使成为一体, 统一 |
| 5. tear apart | 扯开, 将……弄乱 |
| 6. emerge/'i'mə:dʒ/ | <i>vi.</i> 显现, 形成 |
| 7. compromise/'kɒmprəmaɪz/ | <i>n.</i> 妥协, 折中 |
| 8. bill | <i>n.</i> 法案; 账单 |
| 9. civilian/sɪ'vɪljən/ | <i>a.</i> 文官的; 平民的 |

10. spokesman/'spəʊksmən/
n. 发言人, 代表者
11. package/'pækɪdʒ/
n. 一揽子事情; 包装, 包裹
12. passage/'pæsidʒ/
n. 通过, 通道; 短文
13. dispute/di'spju:t/
n. 争论, 争端
14. halt/hɔ:lt/
vt. 停止, 中断
15. loyalty/'lɔ:əlti/
n. 忠心, 忠诚
16. council/'kaʊnsəl/
n. 委员会, 顾问班子
17. respective/ri'spektɪv/
a. 各自的, 分别的
18. mission/'mɪʃn/
n. 使命, 任务
19. susceptible/sə'septəbl/
a. 易受影响的, 敏感的
20. appointment/ə'pɔɪntmənt/
n. 指定, 任命; 约会
21. suspicion/sə'spɪʃn/
n. 怀疑, 猜疑
22. permanent/'pɜ:mənənt/
a. 永久的, 持久的
23. eclipse/i'klɪps/
n. 衰落; 日(月)蚀
24. resignation/ˌrezɪg'neɪʃn/
n. 辞职; 顺从
25. budget/ˌbʌdʒɪt/
n. 预算
26. approximately/ə'prɒksɪmətli/
ad. 大约, 近似地
27. reliance/ri'laɪəns/
n. 依靠, 信任
28. delivery/dɪ'livəri/
n. 发送, 交付, 交货
29. inevitably/in'evɪtəbli/
ad. 不可避免地
30. adversary/ˌædvəsəri/
n. 对手
31. advocate/ˌædvəkeɪt/
n. 提倡者, 鼓吹者
vt. 提倡; 鼓吹
32. fiscal/'fɪskəl/
a. 财政的
33. strategic/strə'tɪdʒɪk/
a. 战略(上)的
34. contest/'kɒntest/
n. 竞赛, 争论
35. diminish/dɪ'mɪnɪʃ/
vi. 缩小, 变小
36. dominance/'dɒmɪnəns/
n. 统治, 控制
37. exploit/ɪk'splɔɪt/
vt. 利用; 开发; 剥削
38. goodwill
n. 善意

其他词汇

1. Secretary of Defense [美] 国防部长
3. unification 合一, 统一
5. federate 使联合
7. steep 沉浸
9. unceasingly 无休止地
11. allay 减轻, 缓和
13. geometrically 几何学上
15. deterrence 威慑, 制止
17. slice 切片, 薄片
19. detriment 损害
21. engender 引起, 产生
2. Secretary of Navy [美] 海军部长
4. interservice 各军种间的
6. demobilization 复员
8. bicker 斗嘴, 争吵
10. devastating 毁灭性的
12. procurement 获得, 取得
14. supercarrier 超级航空母舰
16. essentially 本质上, 本来
18. victor 胜利者
20. animosity 仇恨, 憎恨

疑难长句翻译与注解

1. The legislation had been ... department.

【译文】 见题解。

【注解】 in the making 意为“在形成中，在制定中”。be reorganized 使用了虚拟式，是 recommend 所要求的。

2. During that period ... compromise.

【译文】 见题解。

【注解】 the final measure ... compromise 是一个独立结构句式，其中 measure 此处意为“方案”。

3. In support of unification ... States.

【译文】 支持统一指挥的（统一后保持空军的独立地位）包括空军、陆军，更重要的是包括美利坚总统。

【注解】 这是一个倒装句，主语是 the Army air forces ... United States。

4. It neither halted ... services.

【译文】 它既没有阻碍第二次世界大战以后军人复员的快速步伐，也没有给新组建的全国性的军事机构带来军官们在各自的兵种中传统上所表现出的忠诚。

【注解】 be steeped in 意为“充满着，沉浸于”；services 指 military services，即各兵种。

5. At a time when the balance ... programs.

【译文】 当时，欧洲和亚洲的力量平衡正在迅速变化，全国安全委员会没有给各兵种确切说明美国的对外政策，致使未来的计划缺乏基础。

6. The services bickered ... attack.

【译文】 各兵种围绕各自的角色和使命展开无休止的争论，这场争论早已被苏联的核攻击能力搞得更复杂，使美国人第一次认识到，他们可能遭受毁灭性的打击。

【注解】 (be) susceptible to 意为“易受……的影响（伤害）”。

7. By 1948, the United States ... peak.

【译文】 do with 意为“需要，忍受”。wartime peak 指第二次世界大战期间军费开支最高的时期。

8. If there had ever been any danger ... unification.

【译文】 由于在第二次世界大战中取胜，美国军队享受到善意的待遇。如果说美国军队可能曾经想利用这种善意来摆脱文职人员的控制的话，那么，围绕统一展开的争论所导致的兵种间的敌意，已经使这种威胁不存在了。

【注解】 to the detriment of 意为“对……不利，有害于”。that the United States ... World War II 是 danger 的同位语从句，其中，goodwill 是 exploit 的宾语，to the detriment of civilian control 是插入成分。

Text 3



The beginning of what was to become the United States was characterized by inconsistencies in the values and behavior of its population, inconsistencies that were reflected by its spokesmen, who took conflicting stances in many areas; but on the subject of race, the conflicts were particularly vivid. The idea that the Caucasian race and European civili-

zation were superior was well entrenched in the culture of the colonists at the very time that the “egalitarian” republic was founded. Voluminous historical evidence indicates that, in the mind of the average colonist, the African was a heathen, he was black, and he was different in crucial philosophical ways. As time progressed, he was also increasingly captive, adding to the conception of deviance. The African, therefore, could be justifiably treated as property according to the reasoning of slavetraders and slaveholders.

Although slaves were treated as objects, bountiful evidence suggests that they did not view themselves similarly. These are many published autobiographies of slaves; African-American scholars are beginning to know enough about West African culture to appreciate the existential climate in which the early captives were raised and which therefore could not be totally destroyed by the enslavement experience. This was a climate that denied individuality in collective terms. Individuals were members of a tribe, within which they had prescribed roles determined by the history of their family within the tribe. Individuals were inherently a part of the natural elements on which they depended, and they were actively related to those tribal members who once lived and to those not yet born.

The colonial plantation system which was established and into which Africans were thrust did virtually eliminate tribal affiliations. Individuals were separated from kin; interrelationships among kin kept together were often transient because of sales. A new identification with those slaves working and living together in a given place could satisfy what was undoubtedly a natural tendency to be a member of a group. New family units became the most important attachments of individual slaves. Thus, as the system of slavery was gradually institutionalized, West African affiliation tendencies adapted to it.

This exceedingly complex dual influence is still reflected in black community life, and the double consciousness of black Americans is the major characteristic of African-American mentality. DuBois articulated this divided consciousness as follows: “The history of the American Negro is the history of this strife—this longing to attain self-conscious manhood, to merge his double self into a better and truer self. In this merging, he wishes neither of the older selves to be best.”

Several black political movements have looked upon this duality as destructively conflictual and have variously urged its reconciliation. Thus, the integrationists and the black nationalists, to be crudely general, have both been concerned with resolving the conflict, but in opposite directions.

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
 - [A] The History of Black People in the United States.
 - [B] The Origin of Modern African-American Consciousness.
 - [C] The Legacy of Slavery: a Modern Nation Divided.
 - [D] Slavery: an Abnormal Phenomenon in a Democratic Country.
2. The second paragraph is mainly about _____.
 - [A] a reinterpretation of slave life based on new research done by some scholars
 - [B] the life of African-American scholars in their earlier captive years
 - [C] the ways in which slaveholders controlled their slaves
 - [D] the relationship of individual slaves to their community
3. The author puts the word “egalitarian” (in the first paragraph) in quotation marks to