

# 考研英语阅读 精选 100 篇

考研英语命题研究组 组编

100篇考研英语阅读文章精选

200例阅读难句翻译点拨

200个真题阅读超纲词汇总览

800个时文阅读词汇分类汇集

2005  
最新版

新 华 出 版 社

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副主编 王 灏



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时代在变,考研也在变,但无论怎么变,阅读理解在考试中仍是重中之重。

而对于如何提高阅读成绩,考生通常追求的是大量快速地阅读。但往往在阅读了大量文章后发现阅读水平并没有得以真正提高。看起文章来似懂非懂,做起题来似会非会。问题出现在追求“量”的同时没有追求“质”;大量泛读的同时没有重视精读。因为知识面的扩大并不等于“阅读微技能”的真正提高;技能提高只能通过精读、吃透文章来得以实现。

基于此,我们精选了文章 100 篇。所选文章无论从体裁还是题材都接近于考研真题,难度略高于或接近真题,旨在帮助考生切实提高阅读能力,感受实战气氛。相信本书会成为广大考生迎接四级考试的必备复习材料。

### 本书特色——

#### ✧ 难词注释

文章中的重点、难点词汇以及常用短语,本书在单元后均给出词性和释义,便于读者掌握。我们提倡通过阅读背单词、记单词,然后通过单词量的扩充从根本上提高阅读能力。

#### ✧ 难句分析

由于考研英语阅读理解近年来有增加长难句数量的趋势,这对考生的阅读能力提出了更高的要求。为此本书挑选出文章中的长难句,对句子结构、理解难点逐一分析,并将翻译技巧点拨贯穿其中,相信通过本部分的讲解,可以增强考生对难句的驾驭能力,从根本上提高阅读水平。

#### ✧ 答案详解

本书中的所有参考答案皆是由有着多年考试辅导经验的数位老师反复推敲论证后确定的。解析精辟,抓住要点,触类旁通,注重总结命题规律,使考生轻松掌握应试之技巧,了解备考之方略。

#### ✧ 文章精点

阅读文章的关键是把握文章大意,理清文章脉络。为此我们在每篇文章的答案精解中给出了文章精点,“精点”乃点睛之笔,旨在帮助读者在自我测试之后对文章的篇章结构、逻辑层次有准确、透彻的把握、切身体会“庖丁解牛”之快感。这是扎实完善阅读能力、提高阅读效率的必经之路。

#### ✧ 词汇进阶

为帮助考生扩充词汇量,我们将最近十年真题阅读中的 200 多个超纲词一一列出,同时我们还从最新英美报刊中精选了 800 多个时文阅读词汇,以使考生在阅读中能够居高临下、游刃有余。

希望我们精心打造的这本《考研英语阅读精选 100 篇》能对您有所裨益,我们也相信只要方法得当,用完此书,您的阅读水平一定会有显著的提高。

由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者来信批评指正!

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# Reading Comprehension Unit 1

## Unit 1

### Text 1

**N**o very satisfactory account of the mechanism that caused the formation of the ocean basins has yet been given. The traditional view supposes that the upper layer of the earth behaves as a liquid when it is subjected to small focus for long periods and that differences in temperature under oceans and continents are sufficient to produce movements in the upper layer of the earth with rising currents under the mid-ocean ridges and sinking currents under the continents. Theoretically, these movements would carry the continental plates along as though they were on a conveyor belt and would provide the forces needed to produce the split that occur along the ridge. This view may be correct; it has the advantage that the currents are driven by temperature differences that themselves depend on the position of the continents.

On the other hand, the theory is unconvincing because the movements do not normally occur along lines, and it certainly does not occur along lines broken by frequent changes in direction, as the ridge is. Also, it is difficult to see how the theory applies to the plate between the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the ridge in the Indian Ocean. This plate is growing on both sides, and since there is no intermediate trench, the two ridge must be moving apart. An alternative theory is that the sinking part of the plate, which is denser than the hotter surroundings, pulls the rest of plate after it. Again it is difficult to see how this applies to the ridge in the South Atlantic, where neither the African nor the American plate has a sinking part.

Another possibility is that the sinking plate cools the neighboring mantle and produces motion currents that move the plates. This last theory is attractive because it gives some hope of explaining the neighboring mantle and produces motion currents that move the plates. This last theory is attractive also because it gives some hope of explaining the enclosed seas. These seas have a typical oceanic floor, except that the floor is overlaid by several kilometers of sediment. Their floors have probably been sinking for long periods. It seems possible that a sinking current of cooled material on the upper side of the might be the cause of such deep basins. The enclosed seas are an important feature of the earth's surface and seriously require explanation.

**1. Which of the following titles would best describe the content of the text?**

- [A] Several Theories of Ocean Basin Formation
- [B] The Traditional View of the Oceans
- [C] Motions and Ocean Currents
- [D] Temperature Differences among the Oceans

**2. The author refers to a "conveyor belt" (Line 7, Para. 1) in order to \_\_\_\_.**

- [A] illustrate the effects of movements in the upper layer of the earth
- [B] show how temperature differences depend on the positions of the continents
- [C] describe the complicated motions made possible by the ocean currents
- [D] account for the rising currents under mid-ocean ridges

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3. According to the traditional view of the origin of the ocean basins, which of the following is sufficient to move the continental plates?
- [A] Spreading of ocean trenches.
  - [B] Movements of mid-ocean ridges.
  - [C] Sinking of ocean basins.
  - [D] Differences in temperature under oceans and continents.
4. Which of the following, if it could be demonstrated, would most support the traditional view of ocean basin formation?
- [A] The upper mantle of the earth behaves as a dense solid.
  - [B] Movements usually occur along lines.
  - [C] Sinking plates cool the surface of the earth.
  - [D] The rising motion currents keep exact pace with them.
5. Which of the following does the author seem to prefer?
- [A] The traditional view of the origin of the ocean basin is thoroughly wrong.
  - [B] The temperature of the sinking plate is lower than its surrounding.
  - [C] That the earth behaves as a liquid result in many great oceans.
  - [D] Neither the African nor the American plate moves according to the alternative theory.

## Text 2

**B**yond the direct financial impact, there are subtle and more serious burdens resulting from the government's rules and prohibitions. By the time the Clean Air Act is implemented fully in 2005, its product will reduce the US's gross domestic product by more than three percent a year. That is just one regulatory program, albeit the largest.

Regulation reduces the degree of competition, flow of innovation, and production of new and better products because so many government agencies have the power, which they frequently exercise, to decide whether or not a company can enter an industry or a new product go on the market. The biggest obstacles to developing a new biotechnology industry are not financial or technological, they are regulatory.

The rising paperwork requirements of government agencies inevitably produce a lengthening regulatory lag. This delay often runs into years and is a costly drain on the productivity of private managers as well as public officials. In 1980, a California land developer could obtain in 90 days what then was called "zoning" for a residential development. Currently, the typical company in that state receives an "entitlement to build" for one of its developments only after two years or more of intensive work.

The benefits of regulation should not be overlooked, though. To the extent that society obtains cleaner air, purer water, safer products, and healthier workplaces, these benefits are real. The mere presence of a government agency does not guarantee that its worthy objectives will be achieved, though. For example, a steel company was required to install special scrubbing equipment at one of its plants in order to reduce the emission of visible iron oxide dust. The scrubber succeeds in capturing 21.2 pounds an hour of the pollutant. However, the scrubber is run by a large electric motor. In producing the power for that motor, the utility spews out 23 pounds an hour of sulfur and nitrogen

# Reading Comprehension Unit 1

oxides and other gaseous pollutants. Thus, even though the company is meeting government regulations on visible emissions, the air actually is 1.8 pounds an hour dirtier because of the regulatory requirement.

The question is not whether regulations produce any benefits, but whether they are worth the costs. That, in turn, leads to consideration of opportunities for improvement.

How can the burdens of regulation be reduced? Start by questioning the traditional justification, which is the notion of market failure. For a variety of reasons—ranging from the inadequacy of information to the presence of major externalities—private markets are deemed not to work well enough. (A typical externality occurs when a producer upstream discharges pollutants into a river, harming the people who live downstream.) There is, in contrast, the companion notion of government failure, the tendency for the notion of government failure, the tendency for the public sector to do more harm than good when it intervenes in economic activity.

**6. The first three paragraphs are intended to tell people \_\_\_\_.**

- [A] the Clean Air Act proves effective though costly
- [B] the difficulties in developing biotechnology
- [C] the inefficiency of government work
- [D] the drawbacks resulted from government's rules and prohibitions

**7. The example given by the author in the fourth paragraph \_\_\_\_.**

- [A] is intended to show whether regulations are worthy
- [B] is used to prove the inefficiency of government agencies
- [C] aims at disclosing the steel company's evil action
- [D] tells people the strengths and weaknesses of regulations

**8. The last paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_.**

- [A] measures should be taken to reduce costs of regulation
- [B] government agencies should think twice before they intervene in economic activity
- [C] many companies go bankrupt owing to market failure
- [D] discharging pollutants into a river deserves public condemnation

**9. We can infer the text the economists \_\_\_\_.**

- [A] think highly of regulation
- [B] urge policymakers to continue their regulatory work
- [C] urge policymakers to protect the consumer
- [D] propose an immediate ban on regulation

**10. According to the text, the Clean Air Act \_\_\_\_.**

- [A] should be abolished
- [B] cannot make the air clean at all
- [C] has great potential impact
- [D] is strongly opposed by industrial sectors



### Text 3

**O**ne of the earliest changes experienced by newly modernizing countries is the reduction of infectious disease through the diffusion of public health technology. Public health technology lowers the death rate, especially among infants and children, causing rapid population growth. Since most of the people of less developed nations live in rural areas that cannot absorb the increased population, unemployment presses people off the land. They tend to migrate into urban areas where newly developing industry and commerce and modern consumer goods and services offer hope for employment and a better life. Unfortunately, the opportunities are more apparent than real; and often the transition is more painful than pleasant.

In the course of the transition from agrarian life to modern urban living, the family undergoes major changes in function, structure, relations, and style. Functionally, the family changes from a production unit to a consumption unit. No longer is there need for a large multi-worker household to operate the family's farm interests, and the extended family household changes to the one containing only a core nuclear family. In the city children become economic liabilities rather than economic assets, and eventually families have fewer of them. Wives lose their functions as producers and maintainers of the labor force and become free to pursue extra household activities.

The modern economy forces work outside the home away from kinfolk. Not only the father but also the mother is forced into the marketplace or factory to obtain enough money for the family to survive in a pecuniary economy. Without the extended family household, no one remains at home to supervise children, so they are left on their own. They may be sent into the streets to earn money. Daily life becomes filled with more secondary than primary relations. There is an erosion of family control over individual members.

Scarce urban housing forces overcrowding in both dwelling and neighborhood. Dense structures with common halls, stairways, and utilities cause more intensive contact with neighbors than in rural villages. Loss of rural courtyards, oven rooms, and large family areas drives group activities such as cooking, eating, and sitting into small rooms or city streets. More positively, household furnishings change as families are able to acquire the high-status accoutrements of modern living such as kerosene burners for cooking (replacing dung cakes) and beds (instead of mats).

**11. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?**

- [A] The spread of public health technology reduced infectious disease.
- [B] The reduction of infectious disease lowered the birthrate.
- [C] The lower death rate encouraged the population to grow faster.
- [D] The larger population created greater employment pressure.

**12. By "wives lose their functions as producers and maintainers of the labor force", the author means that \_\_\_\_.**

- [A] many women are no longer able to join the labor force
- [B] many women become too weak to work
- [C] many women refuse to have children
- [D] the major job for women is no longer to give birth to and bring up children

**13. The first sentence of Paragraph 3, "The modern economy forces work outside the home away from**

# Reading Comprehension Unit 1

kinfolk" means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the forces of modern economy operate beyond the influence of the family
- [B] the forces of modern economy are going out of the family
- [C] modern economy forces work to go out of the family
- [D] modern economy forces work which is outside the home to move away from family members

14. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- [A] In today's city life, nobody is willing to stay home to supervise children.
- [B] Today's city family has very weak control over its members.
- [C] Extended families from the countryside survive only in mutual activities.
- [D] All immigrants from abroad need help from relatives to become independent.

15. According to the author, it is good that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] neighbors in cities have more intensive contact with one another than rural people
- [B] group activities such as cooking, eating, and sitting take place in small rooms or city streets
- [C] families are able to acquire the high-status accoutrements of modern living
- [D] there is a cultural lag in the US

## Text 4

**M**r Mitsuyasu Ota, the Mayor of Hirate, in western Japan, made this week's news columns after imposing a one-day-a-week ban on the use of computer equipment in the town's municipal offices. The step was taken on the grounds that young staff "mistakenly think they are working" when sitting raptly at their computer screens. At the same time, Mr Ota lamented that "young people are not in the habit of writing by hand any more".

One of the favourite arguments brought out by the opposition in technology wars is the notion that a technical short cut is simultaneously a kind of mental impoverishment, and that the man with the pen will think and write more effectively than the man with the Compaq.

Leaving aside the question of whether advanced technology makes you think less dynamically, the idea that there should be recognisable stylistic discrepancies between the work of pen-pushers and key-tappers shouldn't in the least surprise us. Historically, literary styles have always borne a strong relationship to the available technology. The quill pen, most obviously, allowed its owner only a certain number of words between refills, thereby encouraging all those lengthy Gibbonian sentences bristling with subordinate clauses. The fountain pen—which allowed you to write as many words as you wanted—and the manual typewriter wrought further revolutions. It is not particularly far-fetched, for example, to suggest that the staccato, elliptical prose of early-20th-century Modernist masters such as Hemingway derives in part from its having been typed, rather than written down.

But what about the computer screen? What effect does that have on the elemental patterns by which the writer downloads the words in his or her head? Without wanting to sound like Mayor Ota, I suspect that to a certain kind of writer it is as much a hindrance as a help. A single glance at the average bookshop will demonstrate that novels are getting longer. There are excellent aesthetic reasons for that, of course, but there is also a technical explanation. Which is to say that computers allow you to write more words and to write them more quickly, without the restraint of having to alter everything by hand and then rewrite.

Every so often, as a reviewer, one stumbles with a sinking heart across one of these enormous rambling affairs, which, however assiduous the attentions of its editor, betrays its origin as a screen-abetted mental show-off. Perhaps, like the municipal employees of Mayor Ota's Hirate, we should all try banning computers one day a week.

16. The author's attitude towards Mayor Ota's one one-day-a-week ban on computer use is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] acknowledgement [B] opposition  
[C] neutrality [D] enthusiasm

17. Which of the following statements does the author support?

- [A] Frequent use of computer leads to mental impoverishment.  
[B] Computer users think less effectively than pen users.  
[C] There are stylistic differences between pen and computer users.  
[D] Frequent computer users have trouble concentrating on what they do.

18. The availability of ever improved writing instrument \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] makes sentences lengthier and lengthier  
[B] renders prose pleasanter to read  
[C] gives a writer more freedom in expression  
[D] makes writing shorter and more compact

19. In what way is the computer a hindrance to a writer?

- [A] A writer may run his writing long just for a mental show-off.  
[B] A writer is less willing to rewrite his novel to make it better.  
[C] Ideas are put into words before they are made clearer in the mind.  
[D] The computer allows a writer to write quickly without careful choice of words.

20. The word "assiduous" in the last paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] cautious [B] intentional  
[C] conscious [D] purposeless

## Text 1



### 难词注释

focus *n.* 活动中心  
trench *n.* 沟, 渠

conveyor *n.* 传送带  
mantle *n.* 覆盖物

ridge *n.* 山脊, 山脉  
sediment *n.* 沉淀物, 沉积物



### 难句分析

1. The traditional view supposes that the upper layer of the earth behaves as a liquid when it is sub-

# Reading Comprehension Unit 1

jected to small focus for long periods and that differences in temperature under oceans and continents are sufficient to produce movements in the upper layer of the earth with rising currents under the mid-ocean ridges and sinking currents under the continents.

|| 参考译文 || 传统观点认为,当地壳上层长时间处于地质活动中心时,就变得犹如液体一般。而且,海底与陆地之下的温差足以使海洋中央山脊下的流体上升和大陆下的流体下降,从而造成地壳上层运动。

|| 结构剖析 || 本句是主从复合句。主句为“The traditional view supposes”,后面是两个并列的宾语从句“that the upper layer... and that differences...”。第一个宾语从句中又含有一个时间状语从句“when it is subjected to small focus for long periods”。第二个宾语从句中含有一个较长的不定式短语“produce movements...”作表语补足语。

|| 技巧点拨 || 关键是抓住句子的主体结构为“The traditional view supposes that... and that...”。

2. On the other hand, the theory is unconvincing because the movements do not normally occur along lines, and it certainly does not occur along lines broken by frequent changes in direction, as the ridge is.

|| 参考译文 || 另一方面,该理论又缺少说服力,因为运动通常并不沿着基线产生。对那些由于经常变换走向而中断的基线,比如山脊来说更是如此。

|| 结构剖析 || 本句为“and”连接的并列句。第一句中含有“because”引导的原因状语从句。

|| 技巧点拨 || 关键是抓住句子的主体结构为“the theory is unconvincing... and it certainly does not occur...”。



## 答案详解

### ※ 文章精点 ※

本文主要论述解释海底盆地成因的几个理论的优缺点。

第一段:传统观点对海底盆地成因的解释极其优势;

第二段:传统理论观点的不足之处及关于海底盆地成因的解释的另一理论——地陷论;

第三段:关于海底盆地成因的第三个解释。

1. [A] 主旨题。本文三段分别论述关于海底盆地成因的三个理论。故选[A]。[B]、[C]、[D]都是这三个理论中的部分枝节。
2. [A] 细节题。第一段第二句主要叙述地壳上层运动,紧跟着的第三句中用传送带来比喻这种运动。故选[A]。
3. [D] 细节题。见第一段第二句、第三句“... differences in temperature under oceans and continents are sufficient to produce movements... Theoretically, these movements would carry the continental plates along...”由此,不难看出[D]是正确答案。
4. [B] 推断题。根据第二段第一句,作者认为传统观点的说服力不足,主要是因为 the movements do not normally occur along lines(运动通常并不沿着基线产生)。如果能演示沿着基线产生

则会支持传统观点。

5. [B] 细节题。根据第二段倒数第二句 “An alternative theory is that the sinking part of the plate, which is denser than the hotter surrounding, pulls the rest of plate after it”, hotter 一词表明,下沉盆地的温度要比周围的温度低,故选[B]。[A] 根据第一、二段,作者认为传统观点既有优势,也有不足。[C]文中未提及。[D]文中是 “... neither the African nor the American plate has a sinking part.” (见第二段最后一句)。并不是该项中所说的整个非洲和美洲板块的移动。

## Text 2



### 难词注释

implement *vt.* 实施  
paperwork *n.* 文书工作  
zoning *n.* 分区  
scrub *vt.* 洗涤  
spew out 喷出  
oxide *n.* 氧化物  
presence *n.* 力量  
discharge *vt.* 释放  
sector *n.* 部门

regulatory *adj.* 调控的  
lag *n.* 滞后  
entitlement *n.* 应得的权利  
pollutant *n.* 污染物  
sulfur *n.* 硫磺  
emission *n.* 排放物  
externality *n.* 外因  
upstream *adv.* 在上游

albeit *conj.* 尽管,虽然  
drain *n.* 损耗  
install *vt.* 安装  
utility *n.* 设备  
nitrogen *n.* 氮  
justification *n.* 理由  
deem *vt.* 认为  
companion *adj.* 一对的



### 难句分析

- The rising paperwork requirements of government agencies inevitably produce a lengthening regulatory lag.  
 || 参考译文 || 政府部门要求的文件越来越多,不可避免地致使调控的实施大大延迟。  
 || 结构剖析 || paperwork requirements 作主语,produce 作谓语。  
 || 技巧点拨 || regulatory lag 的意思为在调控方面的滞后。
- There is, in contrast, the companion notion of government failure, the tendency for the notion of government failure, the tendency for the public sector to do more harm than good when it intervenes in economic activity.  
 || 参考译文 || 相比之下,政府的失误表现在两个方面:一个是政府本身存在失误的倾向,另一个是政府干预经济活动时所带来的弊大于利的倾向。  
 || 结构剖析 || There is... the companion notion of government failure... 是主句。两个 the tendency 做 the companion notion of government failure 的同位语。  
 || 技巧点拨 || 结构要明了,而且要注意 companion 的意思为“双的”。

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## 答案详解

### ※文章精点※

本文主要讨论了政府的规章制度带来的好处和弊端。

第一段:政府的规章制度的实施有时候会造成负面结果。

第二段:政府的规章制度有时候不利于竞争和发明。

第三段:繁琐的文件有时候使政治部门的办事效率大减。对企业的发展造成了负面影响。

第四段:政府的规章制度带来的好处虽不能忽视,答案最终弊大于利。

第五、六段:政府干涉经济时应权衡利弊。

6. [D] 主旨题。“By the time the Clean Air Act is implemented fully in 2005, its impact will reduce the US's gross domestic product by more than three percent a year.”;“Regulation reduces the degree of competition, flow of innovation, and production of new and better products...”;“The rising paperwork requirements of government agencies inevitably produce a lengthening regulatory lag.”这几句都表明了政府的规章制度带来的不利之处。另外根据文章精点,可知本题答案为[D]。
7. [A] 推断题。第四段前半部分说 regulation 带来的 benefits,接着通过具体的例子来说明其 drawbacks:“Thus, even though the company is meeting government regulations on visible emissions, the air actually is 1.8 pounds an hour dirtier because of the requirement.”,说明这种做法划不来。考生可能会选成[D],[D]有对的成分,但本题是通过权衡来说明 regulation 的不利之处,指出其 strength 是来映衬其 weakness。
8. [B] 推断题。最后一段是在总结说明政府在干预经济行为时要三思而后行,故[B]为正确答案。
9. [C] 推断题。这篇文章重点谈了政府干预经济带来的负面影响,据此不难推测出经济学家们注重的是保护消费者的利益,故[C]强调决策者保护消费者。
10. [C] 推断题。文章第一段指出空气洁净法令可能会造成负面影响,故[C]“具有重大的潜在影响”为正确答案。

## Text 3



### 难词注释

infectious *adj.* 传染的

transition *n.* 过渡

asset *n.* 财产

diffusion *n.* 传播

agrarian *adj.* 农业的,土地的

kinfolk *n.* 亲属

dung *n.* 动物粪便

liability *n.* 负担,义务

pecuniary *n.* 金钱的



supervise *vt.* 照看  
utility *n.* 用具

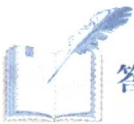
erosion *n.* 破坏  
accoutrement *n.* 装备, 穿着

dwelling *n.* 寓所  
kerosene *n.* 煤油



## 难句分析

1. No longer is there need for a large multi-worker household to operate the family's farm interests, and the extended family household changes to the one containing only a core nuclear family.  
 || 参考译文 || 再也不用劳力众多的大家庭来耕种农田了。大家庭因而转变成为单一的核心家庭。  
 || 结构剖析 || No longer 放句首, 主句需倒装。for a large multi-worker household 做不定式 to operate the family's farm interests 的逻辑主语; 分词短语 containing only a core nuclear family 做 the one 的后置定语。nuclear family 意为核心家庭, 即只由父母和一个孩子组成的家庭。  
 || 技巧点拨 || and 前后连接的是两个并列句子。
2. Wives lose their functions as producers and maintainers of the labor force and become free to pursue extra household activities.  
 || 参考译文 || 妇女们不再只起到生育、抚养劳动力的作用; 她们还可以从事家务之外的活动。  
 || 结构剖析 || 句中 as producers and maintainers of the labor force 做 functions 的定语。  
 || 技巧点拨 || 句中有两个谓语; 而且 producers and maintainers 要理解到位。
3. Daily life becomes filled with more secondary than primary relations. There is an erosion of family control over individual members.  
 || 参考译文 || 日常生活中充满了间接的而非基本的人际关系。家庭对各个成员的管理日益松散。  
 || 结构剖析 || 关键掌握 more A... than B... 的意思为是 A 而不是 B。  
 || 技巧点拨 || control 后面的 over 相当于 of 一词, 表示对... (的凝聚)。注意将两个句子联系起来理解。secondary relations 指同学、同事、同行等血缘关系以外的社会性人际关系, 而 primary relations 与之相对, 指血缘性的人际关系。



## 答案详解

### ※ 文章精点 ※

本文主要讲了从农村进入城市的人们在家庭结构、生活等各方面的变化。

第一段: 公共健康技术的普及使传染病减少, 死亡率降低, 人口快速增长。为了糊口的人们到城里打工, 他们的机遇不见得很好, 过渡到城市生活很难。

第二段: 过渡带来的是家庭功能、结构、相互关系和方式的变化: 家庭由生产单位变为消费单位; 结构由复杂变为单一; 孩子由财富变为经济负担; 妇女从生儿育女、家务中解放出来。

第三段: 家庭结构的变化是因为在商品经济中维持家庭需父母双方工作; 不能在家照看孩子; 维系家庭的纽带——亲情淡化了。

第四段: 现代生活由于空间局限而使人们在公共场合接触较多, 私人空间较为狭小; 家庭设施更现代化。

# Reading Comprehension Unit 1

11. [B] 细节题。[B]中的 birthrate 应改为 death rate 才符合原文。根据本文第一段,公共健康技术的普及使传染病减少,死亡率降低,人口快速增长的关系与影响,可见[A]、[C]、[D]都符合原意,因而选[B]。
12. [D] 语义题。本文比较了女性传统角色和现代角色的变化。传统意义上,女性的主要作用是生养下一代;而在现代化社会生活中,女性需要承担更多的责任。[A]与题意相反。[B]、[C]文中未提及。
13. [D] 语义题。句中原话指远离家人、外出工作,而不像[C]所言,工作场合在家庭之外。[A]、[B]都是对原文字面意思的曲解。只有[D]符合原文。
14. [B] 细节题。由于生存和竞争的压力,人们没有时间和精力专一在家照看孩子,并不是人们不愿意这样做,因此[A]错误;城市中的人们拥有更多的活动,但这并非是他们生存的惟一条件,因此[C]错误;[D]原文中没提,第三段最后一句说到 erosion,而 erosion 意为“腐朽,侵蚀”,与 weak 有相近意义。因而选[B]。
15. [C] 细节题。答题依据是最后一段,该段讲述现代生活由于空间局限而产生的一些变化。前三个选项都属于变化范围,只有[C]得到了作者的认可;而[D]原文中没提。

## Text 4



### 难词注释

column *n.* 专栏  
municipal *adj.* 市办的  
opposition *n.* 对立观点  
impoverishment *n.* 贫穷  
discrepancy *n.* 差异  
fountain pen 自来水笔  
elliptical *adj.* 省略的  
assiduous *adj.* 专注的,小心的

impose *vt.* 强加  
raptly *adv.* 专注的  
short cut 捷径  
dynamically *adv.* 灵活地  
quill *n.* 羽毛  
wring *vt.* 绞,扭  
hindrance *n.* 阻碍  
rambling *adj.* 漫无边际的

ban *n.* 禁令  
lament *vt.* 为...痛惜  
simultaneously *adv.* 同时地  
recognizable *adj.* 明显的  
lengthy *adj.* 冗长的  
staccato *adj.* 破碎的  
aesthetic *adj.* 美学的



### 难句分析

1. One of the favorite arguments brought out by the opposition in technology wars is the notion that a technical short cut is simultaneously a kind of mental impoverishment, and that the man with the pen will think and write more effectively than the man with the Compaq.

|| 参考译文 || 技术战中的一个备受欢迎的相反观点认为技术捷径同时也会使智慧枯竭;而且用



笔思考和写作的人比用康柏计算机的人更有效率。

|| 结构剖析 || 句子的主干是 One of the favorite arguments... is the notion... arguments 后面跟着一个后置定语部分 brought out by the opposition in technology wars. the notion 后面接了两个同位语从句。

|| 技巧点拨 || 迅速找出句子主干,并确定各修饰成分之间的关系。

2. Leaving aside the question of whether advanced technology makes you think less dynamically, the idea that there should be recognisable stylistic discrepancies between the work of pen-pusher and key-tappers shouldn't in the least surprise us.

|| 参考译文 || 即使撇开不谈先进技术是否使你的思维变得不灵活,认为用笔写出的作品和用键盘敲出的作品在风格上有差异的观点应该丝毫不会让人感到奇怪。

|| 结构剖析 || Leaving aside the question... 做悬垂性状语。the idea... shouldn't in the least surprise us 是句子的主干。of whether advanced technology makes you think less dynamically 做 question 的后置定语。that there should be recognisable stylistic discrepancies between the work of pen-pusher and key-tappers 做 the idea 的同位语从句。

|| 技巧点拨 || 迅速找出句子主干,并确定各修饰成分之间的关系。

3. Every so often, as a reviewer, one stumbles with a sinking heart across one of these enormous rambling affairs, which, however assiduous the attentions of its editor, betrays its origin as a screen-a-betted mental show-off.

|| 参考译文 || 一名评论家看到这样一篇宏篇巨论经常会非常伤心:无论编辑多么用心,都会揭示出这是用计算机写出来的用以炫耀智力的东西。

|| 结构剖析 || 主句的框架是 one stumbles... which, however assiduous the attentions of its editor, betrays its origin as a screen-a-betted mental show-off 做 affairs 的定语从句。

|| 技巧点拨 || 迅速找出句子主干,并确定各修饰成分之间的关系。



## 答案详解

### ※文章精点※

作者通过书写工具的历史演变所带来写作风格的转变,证明了少用计算机的主张是正确的。

第一段:因为年轻人过多使用计算机却不用手写,Hirate 市长发布一周禁用一天计算机的禁令。

第二段:这一观点认为技术捷径会让智慧枯竭,用钢笔比用电脑思考和书写会更有效。

第三段:作者按照历史顺序,比较羽毛笔、自来水笔、打字机时代的写作风格的区别:从冗长到简洁。

第四段:而计算机时代,小说冗长既有审美原因,又有技术方便的原因。

第五段:计算机写出的东西,最明显的风格是华而不实。因此作者主张一周禁用一天计算机。

16. [A] 推断题。[A]的意思为“同意”。作者在最后一段的最后一句话指出我们应该像市长那样一周禁用一天计算机,因此推导出作者同意。[C]的意思是说中立态度,显然不对。