

总顾问：邱东林

命题人

考研英语

阅读理解100篇

李玉技 宋平明 金凌虹 主编

适用于考研英语（一）与（二）

体验报刊题源阅读，直击考研阅读命脉

考研英语

阅读理解100篇

李玉技 宋平明 金凌虹 主编

中央广播电视大学出版社·北京

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考研英语阅读理解 100 篇 / 李玉技, 宋平明, 金陵虹

主编. —北京: 中央广播电视大学出版社, 2015. 2

ISBN 978-7-304-06544-7

I. ①考… II. ①李… ②宋… ③金… III. ①英语—阅读教学—
研究生—入学考试—习题集 IV. H319.4-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 020791 号

版权所有, 翻印必究。

考研英语阅读理解 100 篇

李玉技 宋平明 金陵虹 主编

出版·发行: 中央广播电视大学出版社

电话: 营销中心 010-66490011 总编室 010-68182524

英语部落 010-68183560

网址: <http://www.crtvup.com.cn>

地址: 北京市海淀区西四环中路 45 号 邮编: 100039

经销: 新华书店北京发行所

策划统筹: 李 朔

策划编辑: 许 岚

责任编辑: 许 岚

责任校对: 黄秀明

责任印制: 赵连生

印刷: 北京云浩印刷有限责任公司

版本: 2015 年 2 月第 1 版

2015 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

开本: 787 × 1092 1/16

印张: 21 字数: 740 千字

书号: ISBN 978-7-304-06544-7

定价: 39.00 元

(如有缺页或倒装, 本社负责退换)。

编委会

主 编：李玉技 宋平明 金陵虹

编 委：周 洁 付 欣 胡 畔 马建军 马 丽

仝宝忠 崔振江 孟永红 徐燕梅 施 睿

楚蓉蓉 孙小妹 李东炎 孙 玲 陆 野

杨协敏 韩 凉 赵庆庆 刘晓荣 崔志刚

金 敏 李 娟 宋丽娜 王 超 王 俭

考研英语真的很难吗？

有人说：很难!!! 因为，得英语者得考研，只要英语考过，考研成功自然不在话下。

考研英语阅读理解真的很难吗？

有人说：很难!!! 因为，得阅读者得英语，特别是阅读理解 A 部分，总分值达到 40 分，只要这个题型过关，考研英语自然过关。

这些说法也许有失偏颇，但却道出了考研英语阅读理解 A 部分在考研英语中的重要地位，让我们不得不对这个题型有些肃然起敬并敬而畏之了。

真的这么难吗？

我大学时的论文导师是国内非常著名的英语语言学家，他编著的《英美概况》成为中国大多数高校英语专业学生必学的课程，他曾经跟我们说：“同学们，我学习和研究英语这么多年了，英语水平的提高除了靠勤学苦读之外没有什么捷径。但是，应付那些四、六级及考研试题，还是有一套思路可以探讨的。我斗胆夸下海口，那些试卷的阅读理解题，我只看题不看文章就能做对 80%。要问我为什么？我只能说多年的英语和教学研究让我洞穿了这些考试内在的规律，只看题就可以知道它的意图了。”我当时不大相信，认为这位教授在吹牛。

今年春天，我给一个新东方的学生上 VIP 的课程。在上课之余，我突然想再测试一下自己的做题水平，于是跟这个学生说，“咱俩打个赌，我找一篇我绝对没有看过的 2014 年阅读理解真题，只看题，不看文章，然后文章后面的 5 个试题我能做对 4 个，时间需要 10 分钟。”于是，我就开始很认真地看这篇文章后面的题目，包括题干和选项。思索了 8 分钟后，开始做题，在 10 分钟结束的时候，我一对答案，果然对了 4 个。

这个学生很崇敬地看着我说：“老师，您能把您做题的方法和技巧教给我吗？”我说，“没有什么方法和技巧，就是多年来对于英语语言和试题的感悟，然后经过仔细思考，也就能基本明白题目的设置目的，并能迅速找到答案。”

我举这两个例子是想告诉广大考生，英语水平的提高除了靠勤学苦读之外，没有什么捷径。但是，应付标准化的考研英语考试，尤其是阅读理解真题，在经过严格的思维训练和积累一定的英语语言涵养之后，是能够轻松取得好成绩的。

那么，训练什么？英语语言涵养怎样积累？

所谓训练，就是要求考生们能够做到如下几点：第一、必须要认真思考历年考研英语阅读理解真题内在的规律。这个规律包含：题干的设计规律、选项的设计规律、正确选项的特点以及干扰选项的特点。我们在研习历年真题的时候，一定要学会多思考，要知道题干为什么这么设计？正确选项为什么是对的？文章中哪一处可以解释说明正确选项？干扰选项为什么是错的？文章中哪些部分可以说明这些错误选项之所以错的理由？这些都需要考生们去思考，而不能由我们——考研英语辅导者替你们思考。第二、要认真对待模拟题。考生们必须选择那些仿真度较高的模拟试题来进行模拟。模拟题质量有高有低，水平参差不齐。我们要选择那些文章源自英美报刊杂志以及出自考研一线辅导者的预测试题。只有这样，才能保证模拟题的文章和考研文章的难度相似。考生们在阅读模拟题的时候，也要去思考这道题为什



么这么出？出题者的意图是什么？正确选项为什么对？干扰选项为什么错？总之，我们要学会思考，而不是简单地去做大量的模拟题，因为做题的数量并不是与考试分数成正比的，而是与同学们思考程度和钻研程度成正比的。

英语涵养怎样积累？其实也很简单。第一、要尽量阅读和学习英美人士的原著文章，只有这样才能保证语言的地道和纯粹。第二、要掌握文章中的每一个单词和词组，而不是走马观花地看一遍就去做题，要认真学习文章中的重点单词和词组。第三、要认真分析文章中的重点长难句，能够准确地判断出长难句的语言点和语法点，分析其结构，并尽量将其翻译成汉语。只有通过这样的方法和努力，我们才能不断地积累自己的语言涵养，才能不断地提高自己的语言水平。这样，我们也许就会像那位教授那样，不看文章就能做对题，至少我们可以看了文章后做对 80% 的题，以保证我们获得考研英语高分。

本书的编写就是高度体现了上述要求，之所以能够体现这些要求，因为本书的编写具有如下特点：

精选 100 篇考研英语题源文章，直击考研英语命脉

根据考研英语阅读理解题的文章特点，本书的所有文章都选自近年来的英美期刊杂志，与考研阅读理解文章是同一来源。我们在每一篇文章后面都标明了本文的出处和作者，以便考生能够直接了解到考研英语阅读理解文章的特点和行文思路，从而直击考研英语阅读命脉。

考研一线专家全真命题，破解考研命题规律

本书作者是新东方一线考研英语教学名师，作者把多年来的教学经验融入到每一篇文章和每一道试题中，并且对每一道试题进行准确的解析，让同学们不仅知其然，而且知其所以然，从而熟悉并且掌握考研命题规律、掌握解题技巧。

点出考点词汇和超纲词汇，解决考研词汇难题

在每一篇文章中，我们都点出了考点词汇，同时也点出了超纲词汇，以便我们能够再次巩固大纲词汇并且能够积累一定数量的超纲词汇，以保证考生考试时有充足的词汇量。

配套全文翻译和精准解析长难句，阅读能力提升无遗漏

同时，为了使考生能够精准地理解和研习每一篇文章，我们给每一篇文章都配备了全文译文，我们读完文章后，可以通过读译文来检查自己的理解程度，对于文中的长难句，我们也给大家提供了准确的结构分析，供考生参考学习，全面提升阅读能力。

祝愿广大考生在考研中取得好的成绩，实现自己的人生梦想。

编 者

社会人文类

Unit 1	1
Unit 2	4
Unit 3	7
Unit 4	11
Unit 5	14
Unit 6	17
Unit 7	20
Unit 8	24
Unit 9	27
Unit 10	30
Unit 11	34
Unit 12	37
Unit 13	40
Unit 14	43
Unit 15	46
Unit 16	49
Unit 17	53
Unit 18	56
Unit 19	59
Unit 20	62
Unit 21	65
Unit 22	68

文化教育类

Unit 1	72
Unit 2	75
Unit 3	78
Unit 4	81
Unit 5	84
Unit 6	88
Unit 7	91
Unit 8	94



Unit 9	98
Unit 10	101
Unit 11	104
Unit 12	108
Unit 13	111
Unit 14	114
Unit 15	117
Unit 16	120
Unit 17	123
Unit 18	126

经济发展类

Unit 1	130
Unit 2	133
Unit 3	136
Unit 4	139
Unit 5	143
Unit 6	146
Unit 7	149
Unit 8	153
Unit 9	156
Unit 10	159
Unit 11	163
Unit 12	166
Unit 13	169
Unit 14	173
Unit 15	176
Unit 16	179
Unit 17	182
Unit 18	185
Unit 19	189
Unit 20	192
Unit 21	195
Unit 22	198
Unit 23	202
Unit 24	205
Unit 25	208
Unit 26	211
Unit 27	214



Unit 28	218
---------	-----

自然科学类

Unit 1	222
Unit 2	225
Unit 3	228
Unit 4	232
Unit 5	235
Unit 6	239
Unit 7	242
Unit 8	245
Unit 9	249
Unit 10	252
Unit 11	255
Unit 12	259
Unit 13	263
Unit 14	266
Unit 15	269
Unit 16	272
Unit 17	276
Unit 18	279
Unit 19	282
Unit 20	285
Unit 21	289
Unit 22	293
Unit 23	296
Unit 24	300

考前模拟类

Unit 1	304
Unit 2	306
Unit 3	309
Unit 4	312
Unit 5	314
Unit 6	317
Unit 7	319
Unit 8	322

社会人文类

Unit

1

In 1902, Boston Boardinghouse owner Jessie Barron bought Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the *Wall Street Journal*, with a down payment of \$2,500. She did this at the **behest** of her longtime boarder and not-so-longtime second husband, financial writer Clarence Barron. But Mrs. Barron really was the owner, and when she died in 1918, her majority share passed to her daughter by her first marriage, Jane Bancroft.

The Bancrofts have held a controlling stake in Dow Jones ever since. Jane's husband Hugh Bancroft was company president for a time, but since his death in 1933, the family has mostly kept its hands off. "I want you to do what's best for the company," Jane reportedly told her husband's successor, reporter turned manager Casey Hogue. "Don't you and the boys worry about **dividends**?" The modern, globespanning *Journal* was thus built by "the boys" from the newsroom while the Bancrofts stood **benignly** by (though they did, as the *Journal* returned to health after the Depression, eventually start caring about dividends).

(1) Now, as you have surely heard, the three dozen cousins who have a hand in **voting** the shares **inherited** from Jessie Barron face a **momentous** decision. Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. has offered to buy them out at a **staggeringly** high price—\$60 a share, or 75% higher than the market was valuing Dow Jones before the offer. The Bancrofts' initial answer was no, but there is disagreement within the family. If Murdoch ups his bid, anything could happen—and the current **betting** on Wall Street is that something will.

With that, yet another leading family would depart an American news business once dominated by such clans. Newspaper-owning families began selling out in a big way to corporate chains in the 1960s. The largest chains—Gannett, Knight-Ridder, Tribune, Times Mirror—mostly started out family run as well, but as they expanded, the family stake was **diluted**, and Wall Street came to call the shots. This wasn't all bad; lots of family-owned newspapers were **horrible**. But with profits under **severe** pressure from the Internet, Wall Street has turned the **screws**. (2) Knight-Ridder was sold off and **busted** up last year; Tribune, which bought Times Mirror in 2000, was acquired by **vulture** investor Sam Zell in April.

Left standing are the great exceptions to the eat-or-be-eaten model, the family-owned companies behind the country's three best newspapers: the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and the *Wall Street Journal*. The Bancrofts were unique in their **disengagement** from the business they controlled. (3) But their view of the company they inherited as a trust whose value **exceeded** the dividends it **generated** was shared by the more hands-on Sulzbergers of New York City and Grahams of Washington. "It's not just family ownership," says Alex Jones, director of Harvard's Shorenstein Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy and co-author of two histories of newspaper families (the Sulzbergers as well as the Bingham of Louisville, Kentucky). "It's a particular kind of family ownership that's nearly **miraculous**."

本文选自 TIME By Justin Fox

1. According to paragraph 1, why did Jessie Barron buy Dow Jones & Co. ?

- A. Because she was the owner of Boston Boardinghouse.
- B. In order to pass it to her daughter.
- C. Because it just cost her \$2,500.



- D. In order to carry out her promise to her husband.
2. What's the Bancrofts' view of the company?
- A. They only care about dividends.
B. The company president should be the family member.
C. They never keep the company hands off.
D. They rarely have a hand in the engagement of the company directly.
3. According to paragraph 3, what caused the disagreement within the Bancrofts' family?
- A. Company shares inherited from Jessie Barron.
B. The hard competition they were facing on Wall Street.
C. The shocking price Murdock offered for their share.
D. The struggle for power within the family.
4. Alex Jones's words suggests that this family ownership _____.
- A. can be in common used all over the world
B. is outdated in the modern world
C. is a special case full of magic power
D. is queer indeed
5. According to the text, the Bancrofts' unique practice is _____.
- A. successful
B. odd
C. nonsense
D. temporary



阅读解析

1. 答案: D 本题是推理判断题。考查考生对段落意思的理解以及重要短语意思的把握。该小题问的是, 根据文章第一段内容, 为什么杰西·巴伦会收购道琼斯公司? 本小题重在理解第一段内容, 根据本段第二句话此举是应允与她生活多年的前夫及有过短暂婚姻的第二任丈夫, 即金融专栏作家查伦斯·巴伦的要求, 不难得出 D 选项是正确的。A 和 C 选项是事实但与本问题毫不相关, 杰西·巴伦并不是因为自身是波士顿公寓的经营者, 也不是因为收购价格低廉而收购了道琼斯公司。而 B 选项更是毫无道理。

2. 答案: D 本题是推理判断题。考点在文章第二段。该小题问的是班克罗夫特家族对其家族的经营理念是什么? 在第二段中, 作者告诉我们班克罗夫特家族一直以一种宽容的旁观者姿态站在旁边, 也就是如选项 D 所说, 不直接管理公司业务。A 选项所说只关注公司效益和文中意思正好相反。B 选项与原文意思也不符合, 第二段中只指出简的丈夫曾任公司总裁。C 选项的意思正好和 D 选项的意思相反, 所以 C 选项也是不正确的。

3. 答案: C 本题是细节理解题。考生需要对第三段有整体性的把握才能作出正确判断。本段主要谈到鲁珀特·默多克新闻集团已经声明要以惊人的高价——每股 60 美元收购道琼斯, 这比道琼斯之前的最新股价高出了 75%。尽管班克罗夫特家族起先回绝了它的提议, 但班克罗夫特家族内部一直对于新闻集团的出价持不同的意见。因此, 正确答案为 C。A、B、D 均为与题意无关的干扰项。

4. 答案: C 本题是语义转换题。考点在文章最后一段。该题问的是亚历克斯·琼斯所说的话指出了这种家族所有制是怎样的一种情况。根据原文意思, 最后一段亚历克斯指出这不仅仅是一种家族所有制, 更是一种近乎奇迹的特殊家族所有制, 所以 C 选项是正确的。B 选项“在当今世界有些过时”以及 D 选项“实在古怪”是不正确的。根据语气和意思来判断, A 选项“会被全球普遍运用”显然是不符合事实的。

5. 答案: A 本题是推理判断题。本小题问的是班克罗夫特家族的这种经营模式是怎么样的。A: 成功的; B: 奇怪的; C: 无稽之谈; D: 暂时的。根据上题亚历克斯所说的话以及作者的描述, 不难得出这种经营模式虽然特殊, 近乎是奇迹, 但它是成功的。并且, 这种认为对公司的信任比对公司的利润更重要的经营理念已经被其他两个家族企业所采纳。



考点词汇

behest [bi'hest] *n.* 命令, 指示, 吩咐, 请求, 要求
dividend ['dividend] *n.* 红利, 股息, 被除数
benignly [bi'nainli] *adv.* 仁慈地, 亲切地
voting ['vəʊtɪŋ] *n.* 投票 *adj.* 投票的
inherited [in'herɪtɪd] *adj.* 通过继承得到的, 遗传的, 继承权的
staggeringly ['stægərɪŋli] *adv.* 摇晃地, 蹒跚地
betting ['betɪŋ] *n.* 打赌

diluted [dai'lju:tɪd] *adj.* 无力的, 冲淡的
horrible ['hɒrəbl] *adj.* 可怕的, 恐怖的, 讨厌的
severe [si'viə] *adj.* 严厉的, 剧烈的, 严重的, 严峻的
screw [skru:] *n.* 螺丝钉, 螺旋, 螺杆, 螺孔 *vt.* 调节, 旋, 加强 *vi.* 转动
exceed [ik'si:d] *vt.* 超越, 胜过 *vi.* 超过其他
generate ['dʒenə'reɪt] *vt.* 产生, 发生
miraculous [mi'rækjʊləs] *adj.* 奇迹的, 不可思议的

超纲词汇

momentous [məʊ'mentəs] *adj.* 重大的, 重要的, 声势浩大的
busted ['bʌstɪd] *adj.* 破产了的, 失败了的

vulture ['vʌltʃə(r)] *n.* 秃鹰, 贪婪的人
disengagement [ˈdɪsɪn'geɪdʒmənt] *n.* 脱离

长难句解析

1. Now, as you have surely heard, the three dozen cousins who have a hand in voting the shares inherited from Jessie Barron face a momentous decision.

本句是一个复合句。主句是 the three dozen cousins...face a momentous decision; as 引导的是一个非限定性定语从句, 指代后面整个句子; who 引导的限定性定语从句来修饰 the three dozen cousins; inherited from Jessie Barron 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 the shares。

【语法重点】复合句, 非限定性定语从句, 限定性定语从句, 过去分词作定语

2. Knight-Ridder was sold off and busted up last year; Tribune, which bought Times Mirror in 2000, was acquired by vulture investor Sam Zell in April.

本句总的来看是一个并列句。分号之前是一个 and 连接的并列句; 分号之后, 是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句来修饰 Tribune; ...was acquired by vulture investor Sam Zell in April 是一个被动结构。

【语法重点】并列句, 非限定性定语从句, 被动句

3. But their view of the company they inherited as a trust whose value exceeded the dividends it generated was shared by the more hands-on Sulzbergers of New York City and Grahams of Washington.

本句是一个复合句。主句是 but their view of the company was shared by...Grahams of Washington; whose 引导的定语从句来修饰 a trust, 在这个定语从句中, it generated 又是一个省略了关系代词的定语从句, 用来修饰 the dividends; 此外, 句中还出现了被动句结构 was shared by...。

【语法重点】复合句, 定语从句, 被动句

参考译文

1902 年, 波士顿寄宿公寓的经营者杰西·巴伦以 2 500 美元的低价收购了《华尔街日报》的出版商道琼斯公司。此举是应允与她生活多年的前夫及有过短暂婚姻的第二任丈夫, 即金融专栏作家查伦斯·巴伦的要



求,但是巴伦女士是公司名副其实的拥有者。她在 1918 年去世时,将大部分遗产留给了与前夫所生的女儿简·班克罗夫特。

班克罗夫特家族自那以后就拥有了道琼斯的控股权。简的丈夫休·班克罗夫特有一段时间曾就任公司总裁。但自 1933 年休·班克罗夫特去世之后,班克罗夫特家族就很少插手公司的事了。据报道,简曾对她丈夫的下一个接班人,记者出身的经理卡西·霍盖特说道:“我希望你能为公司的利益竭尽全力,难道你和那些小伙子们不为公司的效益忧虑?”从此,一个世界性的现代杂志就从新闻编辑部出来的小伙子们手里诞生了。而班克罗夫特家族则一直以一种宽容的旁观者姿态站在旁边(虽然在经济萧条之后,杂志恢复正常运转的那段时间,班克罗夫特家族最终开始关注公司的效益)。

(1)如今你肯定已经听说过,三十几个有权决定杰西·巴伦遗留股份的同族者们,现在正面临一个重大的决定。鲁珀特·默多克新闻集团已经声明要以惊人的高价——每股 60 美元收购道琼斯,这比道琼斯之前的最新股价高出了 75%。班克罗夫特家族起先回绝了它的提议。但班克罗夫特家族内部一直对于新闻集团的出价持不同的意见。如果默多克提高出价,则任何事情都有可能发生。一场针对华尔街的争夺战即将发生。

这样的话,又有一家处于领导地位的家族企业将退出美国报纸业界。很多报纸经营家族从 20 世纪 60 年代开始大幅度将家族股份卖给连锁公司。甘尼特集团、奈特-里德报系、论坛公司和时报-镜报公司都是一些大的连锁公司,其中大部分公司起先也都是一些家族经营的企业,但是随着公司的不断扩大,家族持股逐渐减少,华尔街开始处于领导地位。这并非全是坏事,许多家族经营的报纸很糟糕。随着网络带来的巨大压力,华尔街的局势更加紧张了。(2)奈特-里德报系于去年被廉价出售并最终宣布破产;论坛公司于 2000 年兼并时报-镜报公司,并在 4 月份被有野心的投资大亨山姆·瑞尔收购。

剩下的一些家族企业都是处于兼并与被兼并模式下的例外情况,是在 3 大报系——《纽约时报》、《华盛顿邮报》和《华尔街日报》背后生存下来的幸运儿。班克罗夫特家族不直接插手报纸管理的做法是比较罕见的。(3)他们认为对公司的信任比公司产生的利润更重要。这个理念被纽约的苏兹贝格家族和华盛顿的格雷厄姆家族所采纳。哈佛大学修伦斯坦新闻政治与国家政策研究中心董事亚力克斯·琼斯说道:“这不仅仅是一种家族所有制,更是一种近乎奇迹的家族所有制。”同时他也是两大报业家族(苏兹贝格家族和肯塔基路易斯维尔的丁汉姆家族)的历史合作研究者。

Unit 2

Food aid saves millions of lives each year, but it doesn't alleviate the root causes of **famine**.

Nearly a quarter-century after the famine that **prompted** Live Aid, Ethiopia is still a **desperately** hungry place. It receives more food aid than any other nation save Sudan. "Other countries like India have graduated from food **dependency** and are now food **donors**, so it's fair to ask why Ethiopia, is still so food dependent," says Paulette Jones, spokesperson for WFP. "But when you see a hungry child, it's very hard to say, 'no, we're not going to give any more.'"

Some donor nations have changed course. Canada now focuses either on funding locally grown crops or arranging direct cash transfers to vulnerable populations. The European Union has also shifted to regional sourcing; less than 10% of its food-aid budget is now reserved for food grown back home. But since most food aid is donated by the U. S., the system won't change until Washington does. Congress is currently considering allowing up to 25% of the U. S. food-aid budget to be used on local products. But similar **reform** efforts have failed in the past. (1) In April, the U. S. Government **Accountability** Office released a **scathing** report on how America **underachieves** in its attempts to feed the world, noting that the amount of U. S. food aid actually reaching **beneficiaries** has declined by 43% over the last five years because of **escalating** transport and administrative costs. "It's all well and good for the American public to feel good about their corn feeding **starving** people," says Edward Clay, senior research associate with the Overseas Development Institute, a London-based think tank. "But do American taxpayers realize that their



money is being used to fund a hugely inefficient enterprise?"

On a broader level; **emphasizing** food-based **charity diverts** resources away from equally important issues. "With climate change, the periods between droughts in Africa are getting shorter and shorter," says Beatrice Karanja, who works with Oxfam in Nairobi. "As important as emergency food aid is, we need to focus more on solving the root causes of these problems."

(2) **Nevertheless**, the first **instinct** of most governments is still to send bags of grain rather than pursuing longer-term solutions like building roads linking local farming communities with **drought-suffering** regions. Ethiopia, for example, is one of the largest corn growers in Africa, but poor transportation networks prevent most farmers from selling their crops outside their villages. And workers there fret that a predicted drought this year could trigger another famine. "My daughter has enough food for three months, and I am so **grateful**," says Genedo, as she lugs her 25-kg sack of grain back home. "But what do I do after that?"

本文选自 TIME By Hannah Beech

- According to the text, which may not be the reason why Ethiopia is still so food dependent?
 - Because it is one of the largest corn growers in Africa, but corn is low in price.
 - Because of the drought each year.
 - Because of the poor transportation networks.
 - Because food aid can't alleviate the root causes of famine.
- It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that _____.
 - most donor nations have changed their course of aid
 - the system of aid may change in the future
 - Congress have allowed up to 25% of the U. S. food-aid budget to be used on local products
 - American taxpayers have realized that their money is being used to fund a hugely inefficient enterprise
- Which is not the new course of aid?
 - Emphasizing food-based charity.
 - Arranging direct cash transfers to vulnerable populations.
 - Linking communities with drought-suffering regions.
 - Funding locally grown crops.
- To focus more on solving the root causes of famine _____.
 - is not as important as emergency food aid
 - can save more lives than food aid
 - is an efficient way to help Ethiopia to graduate from food dependency
 - has been widely adopted
- What is the author's attitude toward food aid?
 - Supportive.
 - Skeptical.
 - Impartial.
 - Biased.



阅读解析

1. 答案: A 本题是推理判断题。本题问的是通读全文, 以下哪个不是埃塞俄比亚还没有脱离粮食救援的原因。考点分布在全文, 需要考生带有目的性地去理解。根据文章整体内容来讲, 我们应考虑到根本因素, 确定这个基点后来看全文。文中第五段提出了旱情会引发饥荒, 因此 B 选项是正确的。C 选项在第五段也明显地体现了出来, 恶劣的交通系统阻碍了那里玉米种植销售的发展。D 选项正是全文的主旨: 粮食援助并不能解决根本问题。而 A 选项所说是因为玉米的价格低廉显然我们无从考究, 从逻辑上来讲也是错误的。



2. 答案: B 本题是推理判断题, 考点显然是在第三段。A 选项: 大多数捐赠国已经改变了其捐赠方式, 与文中的 some(一些)显然是不符合的。C 选项: 美国国会已经将该国多达 25% 的粮食援助预算用于当地产品, 而文中是指正在考虑中并非已经实施。D 选项: 美国纳税人已经意识到了他们的钱是投资在一个极其低效的企业上, 我们无从得知, 因为文中是疑问语气, 而且从说话者的语气来看应该是还未意识到。而作者预设的前提是如果华盛顿先行一步援助系统是会改变的, 所以将来援助系统也许会改变是正确的, 即 B 选项是正确的。

3. 答案: A 本题是推理判断题。本题问的是以下哪一个不是新的援助方式? 因此, 考生需要在理解意思的基础上选取有效信息。显然 A 选项一味重视以食物为基础并不是新的援助方式。文章第三段提到一些捐助国已经改变了援助方式。加拿大现在已将重点放在为闹饥荒地区筹资种植农作物上或直接将现金资助给弱势群体, 所以 B 和 D 选项是正确的。第五段提到 C 选项为受难国修建公路以疏通当地的农业区和遭受旱灾的地区, 这是追求较长远的解决方案也是正确的。

4. 答案: C 本题是考查考生对文章主旨的把握以及细节的理解。A 选项: 更多的注重解决饥荒的根本问题没有紧急粮食援助重要。文中倒数第二段提到与紧急粮食援助同等重要, 因此 A 选项显然是不正确的。B 选项的意思我们从文中无法得知。C 选项讲的是解决根本问题才能真正的使埃塞俄比亚摆脱依赖粮食援助正是文中所强调的, 因此是正确的选项。而 D 选项已经被广泛接受了, 显然是不正确的, 因为大多数国家还是首先想到的是粮食援助, 只有少部分国家改变了方式, 注重根本原因的解决。

5. 答案: B 本题是推理判断题, 考查考生对作者态度的理解。本题问的是作者对于粮食援助的态度怎么样。A: 支持; B: 怀疑; C: 公正; D: 偏见。首先针对 C 和 D 选项, 我们无法看出作者态度的偏向性或者是公正性, 因此是不正确的。而 A 选项是我们直接可以排除掉的, 因为在文章中一直提出的是如何解决根本问题来替代直接的粮食援助。B 选项可以从作者的表述中看得出来, “粮食援助每年都能拯救千百万人的生命, 却仍旧未能缓解饥荒产生的根源”, 因此作者对于粮食援助所产生的效果是持怀疑态度的。



考点词汇

famine ['fæmin] *n.* 饥荒, 饥饿, 严重的缺乏

prompt [prɒmpt] *vt.* 提示, 鼓动, 促使 *adj.* 敏捷的

desperately ['despəritli] *adv.* 拼命地, 失望地

dependency [di'pendənsi] *n.* 依靠, 信赖, 从属, 属地

reform [ri'fɔ:m] *n.* 改革, 改善 *vt.* 改革, 革新, 重新组成 *vi.* 革新, 改过, 重组

escalate ['eskəleit] *v.* 逐步升高, 逐步增强

starving ['stɑ:vɪŋ] *adj.* 饥饿的

emphasize ['emfəsaiz] *vt.* 强调, 着重

charity ['tʃærɪti] *n.* 慈善, 施舍, 慈善团体

divert [di'vɔ:t] *vt.* 转移, 转向, 使高兴

nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les] *conj.* 然而, 不过 *adv.* 仍然

instinct ['ɪnstɪŋkt] *n.* 本能

grateful ['greɪtful] *adj.* 感激的, 感谢的



超纲词汇

donor ['dəʊnə] *n.* 捐赠人

accountability [əˌkaʊntə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 有责任, 有义务

scathing ['skeɪdɪŋ] *adj.* 严厉的

underachieve [ˌʌndərə'tʃi:v] *vi.* 学习成绩不良, 未能

发挥学习潜能

beneficiary [benɪ'fɪʃəri] *n.* 受惠者, 受益人

drought-suffering [ˌdraʊt'sʌfərɪŋ] *adj.* 遭遇干旱的



长难句解析

1. In April, the U. S. Government Accountability Office released a scathing report on how America



underachieves in its attempts to feed the world, noting that the amount of U.S. food aid actually reaching beneficiaries has declined by 43% over the last five years because of escalating transport and administrative costs.

本句是一个复合句。主句是 in April, the U.S. Government Accountability Office released a scathing report...to feed the world; noting that 后面接的是一个宾语从句,这一部分是现在分词短语作定语,来修饰 a scathing report。

【语法重点】复合句,现在分词作定语,宾语从句

2. Nevertheless, the first instinct of most governments is still to send bags of grain rather than pursuing longer-term solutions like building roads linking local farming communities with drought-suffering regions.

本句是一个简单句。句子主干是 nevertheless...longer-term solutions; building roads 是现在分词短语作 like 的表语,like 在这里是系动词;linking local...regions 是现在分词短语作后置定语,来修饰 roads。

【语法重点】现在分词作表语,现在分词作定语

参考译文

粮食援助每年都能拯救千百万人的生命,却仍旧未能缓解饥荒产生的根源。

因饥荒引发的生命援助行动开展了近 25 年之久,可埃塞俄比亚仍是一个饥荒极度严重的地方。除了苏丹之外,它比其他任何一个国家所接受的援助都要多。联合国世界粮食计划署的发言人保利特·琼斯说:“其他国家例如印度已经摆脱了对粮食救援的依赖甚至还成为粮食捐助国,所以,现在是弄清楚为什么埃塞俄比亚现在依然还要依赖于粮食援助的时候了。但是,当看到一个饥饿的小孩时,你很难说出:‘不,我们不会再提供更多援助了。’”

一些捐助国已经改变了援助方式。加拿大现在已将重点放在为闹饥荒地区筹资种植农作物上或直接将现金资助给弱势群体。欧盟也转向了地区性采购而使得本国仅仅留下了不到 10% 的粮食援助预算。但由于大部分粮食援助都来自美国,所以援助系统暂时还是不会改变的,除非华盛顿先行一步。美国国会目前正在考虑将该国多达 25% 的粮食援助预算用于当地产品的购置上。但在过去,类似的改革努力未能奏效。(1) 4 月份,美国政府责任办公室认为美国在援助世界饥荒地区付出了努力却未见成效,对此,他们发表了一份苛责的报告,指出在过去 5 年中,美国粮食援助的实际受益者已经减少了 43%,这是由于运输和行政费用在不断增长。海外发展机构是位于伦敦的一个智囊机构,该机构的高级研究助理爱德华·克雷说:“对美国公众来说,把他们本国的粮食送给饥饿的人充饥的确是善举,是无可厚非的。但是,美国纳税人是否意识到了他们的钱是投资在一个极其低效的企业上呢?”

从更广泛的层面上来看,一味重视以食物为基础的慈善行动只会转移其他同等重要问题所涉及的各种资源。在内罗毕乐施会工作的比阿特丽斯·卡兰贾说:“随着气候的变化,非洲于旱期之间的间隔期变得越来越短。我们需要更多地集中精力解决这些问题产生的根源,这与紧急粮食援助同等重要。”

(2) 然而,大多数国家的政府首先想到的还是捐助粮食物品,而非追求较长远解决方案,如为受难国修建公路以疏通当地的农业区和遭受旱灾的地区。举例来说,埃塞俄比亚是非洲国家中最大的玉米种植国之一,但恶劣的交通运输系统阻碍了大多数农民去村外出售农作物。此外,那里的农民还担心今年可以预计的旱情有可能会引发另一场饥荒。珍妮德正拖着一麻袋 25 公斤的粮食回家,她说:“我的女儿有了足以维持 3 个月的食物,为此我很感激,但那过后我又该怎么办呢?”

Unit 3

A simple piece of rope hangs between some environmentally friendly Americans and their neighbors. On one side stand those who have begun to see clothes dryers as wasteful **consumers** of energy (up to 6% of total electricity) and powerful **emitters** of carbon dioxide (up to a ton of CO₂ per household every year). (1) As an alternative, they are turning to **clotheslines** as part of what Alexander Lee, founder of the advocacy Project Laundry



List, calls “what-I-can-do environmentalism”.

But on the other side are people who oppose air-drying laundry outside on aesthetic grounds. (2) Increasingly, they have persuaded community and homeowners associations (HOAs) across the U. S. to ban outdoor clotheslines, which they say not only look unsightly but also lower surrounding property values. Those actions, in turn, have sparked a right-to-dry movement that is pressing for **legislation** to protect the choice to use clotheslines.

At least 10 states currently limit the ability of HOAs to restrict the use of energy-saving **devices** like solar panels, but only three states—Florida, Hawaii and Utah—have laws written broadly enough to protect clotheslines. Right-to-dry advocates, argue that there should be more.

Matt Reck is the kind of eco-conscious guy who feeds his trees with bathwater and **recycles condensation** drops from his air conditioners to water plants. His family also uses a clothesline. But on July 9, Otto Hagen, president of Reck’s HOA in Wake Forest, N. C., **notified** him that a neighbor had complained about his line. (3) The Recks ignored the warning and still dry their clothes on a rope that **extends** from their swing set to a pole across the yard. “Many people claim to be environmentally friendly but don’t take matters into their own hands,” says Reck, 37. HOA’s Hagen has decided to hold off taking action. “I’m not going to go crazy,” he says. “But if Matt keeps his line and more neighbors **complain**, I’ll have to address it again.”

North Carolina lawmakers tried and failed earlier this year to insert language into an energy bill that would expressly prevent HOAs from regulating clotheslines. But the issue remains a touchy one with HOAs and real **estate** agents. “Most aesthetic restrictions are rooted, to a degree, in the belief that **homogenous exteriors** are supportive of property value,” says Sara Stubbins, executive director of the Community Association Institute’s North Carolina chapter. In other words, associations worry that housing prices will fall if prospective buyers think their would-be neighbors are too poor to afford dryers.

Project Laundry List’s Lee dismisses the notion that clotheslines **depreciate** property values, calling that idea a “**prissy sentiment**” that needs to change in light of global warming. “I understand the need for communities to legislate taste, but people always find a way around it,” he says. “The clothesline is beautiful—**gorgeous**, sentimental and **nostalgic for many**. ”

本文选自 TIME By Elisabeth Salemme

1. What do we learn about right-to-dry advocates?
 - A. They argue that there should not be more laws to protect clotheslines.
 - B. They are using clotheslines as part of “what-I-can do environmentalism”.
 - C. They regard clothes dryers as wasteful consumers of energy and never use it.
 - D. They all think clothesline is beautiful, gorgeous and sentimental.
2. According to people who oppose air-drying laundry outdoor, clotheslines tend to _____.
 - A. be environmentally friendly
 - B. be unchecked
 - C. be gorgeous
 - D. depreciate property values
3. According to paragraph 4, Hagen’s decision to hold off taking action originated from his _____.
 - A. moral consideration
 - B. political stand
 - C. reason
 - D. extreme ideal
4. The “energy bill” incident in paragraph 5 is cited as an example to _____.
 - A. show most aesthetic restrictions are rooted
 - B. demonstrate the cruelty of HOAs
 - C. stress the right-to-dry issue remains easy to HOAs
 - D. reveal the acceptance of clotheslines is not broadly enough