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新东方考研英语培训教材

考研英语

印建坤
编著

阅读理解 精读100篇

(基础版)

- 追本溯源解决阅读难点，明确标注习题所模仿的真题对象
- 采用“剥洋葱式”句子结构分析法，快速攻克阅读长难句
- 按题材分类，九大类别分章逐一突破
- 文章精选自最新考研命题源，尤其适合阅读基础不够扎实的考生

新东方考研英语培训教材

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阅读理解 精读100篇 (基础版)

■ 印建坤 ◎ 编著 ■

图书在 案

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电子信箱 bj62605588@163.com qunyancbs@126.com
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前言

PREFACE

考研英语阅读的复习方法

——考研英语阅读难吗？——难!!!

——真的难吗？——其实也不难。

有人会说，难者不会，会者不难。可我想说，考研英语阅读理解难或不难重要吗？试卷简单，你就一定能考上？简单是相对于全国考生都简单，不是针对个人而言。试题的难度并不会影响我们最终能否实现我们的愿望。

那么，什么才会影响我们考研的最终结果呢？很显然，是考试的成绩。很多考生认为自己的英语水平是恒定的，至少不会经过一年的复习而有什么实质性的变化。因为他们坚信：英语作为一种语言，和中文一样，需要时间的磨炼，否则无法取得高分。而事实并非如此。一个没过四级的人，考研英语有可能会考 70 分；而 GRE 考满分的人，却也可能考研英语只得 40 分。考研英语的成绩和你的实际英语能力的确有一定关系，但并不完全是正比关系。通过研究历年真题，我们发现，即使考生能把阅读文章和题目全部翻译成中文，仍然有可能做错一大半的题目。

于是，我们开始困惑了。过去我们总是把不会解题归咎于自己因没背单词而读不懂文章，现在看来，问题并不是如此的浅显了。我们开始思考问题的根源……终于，我们得出结论：读懂文章只是正确解题的前提条件；要想正确解答考研英语阅读题，还需具备专门针对考研阅读的解题技能。那么，“专门针对考研阅读的解题技能”又从何而来呢？有没有一种解题技能既可以用于四六级，又可以用于考研呢？

事实证明每一个阶段的解题技能都不是通用的。每张试卷背后隐藏的是英语命题的本质。不同的人必然会有不同的逻辑思维，不同的逻辑思维必然导致不同的出题思路，不同的出题思路必然产生不同的解题方法。举个例子，好多同学喜欢读金庸的武侠小说，那我就问一个关于武林中的问题：这个世界上什么武功天下第一？如来神掌？降龙十八掌？或是打狗棒法？还是九阴真经？到底哪个才是战无不胜、天下无敌呢？相信这个问题没有人能回答。或许问题本身也已经让真正的“武林高手”耻笑了。因为每一种武功本身都有与自己相克的武功存在，开创这种武功的人是根据自己的逻辑思维来编创的。而有谁的逻辑可能完美无缺呢？同样的道理，四六级和考研等各种考试一直是由不同的老师命题，且多年来早已形成了专属于这种考试的逻辑思维方式。我们想在考研英语阅读中取得高分就必须分析命题者的思



思维漏洞，从而找到各种题型的解题思路。

那么，如何来分析其思维漏洞呢？显然，我们无法通过在生活中接近命题者，观察其日常生活中的一言一行来寻找其逻辑漏洞；我们最有可能接近命题者的方式只能是也一定是真题！真题是命题者思维的最典型的反映。因此，我们可以通过研究真题来剖析他们的思维，找到我们想要的各种题型的解题方法。

因此，准备考研英语主要要做两件事情：一是读懂文章，这要以单词和语法为基础；二是分析命题者的命题思路，从而掌握正确的解题思路。

考研英语单词

考研英语需要背哪些单词呢？

这个问题有很多种不同的答案：有人说背考试大纲，有人说背考研词汇手册，还有人说背老师发的讲义。但大多数考生都会忽视真题。实际上，背历年真题阅读中的生词将对你大有裨益。笔者曾做过统计，过去 10 年的阅读真题几乎涵盖了近年考试真题中出现的所有单词（除极个别专业词汇外），且重点词汇重考频率极高，考查的也总是同样的意思。

那么，考研复习中应如何记忆单词呢？

笔者建议考研复习时，可采取“化整为零”的方法记忆英语单词；而不建议一天背一百甚至几百个单词，这样不仅浪费宝贵的时间，效果也不会很明显——遗忘率极高。如果你计划一天背 20 个单词，那你可以把这 20 个单词分散在一天不同的 3 个时间段来记忆。早晨起床记 6 个，午饭后记 6 个，晚上睡觉前记 8 个。这样还不占用复习其他功课的时间。第二天再依此往复。其实考研英语所要求的词汇绝大多数是高中词汇，再加上不到 800 个四六级词汇，因此很快便可以轻松背完。但是在记忆过程中，必须注意及时的复习，即在第二天背单词前一定要复习前一天所记单词，在第三天背单词前一定要复习前两天所记单词，如此往复，到第三十天时你就把第一天的单词背了 1 次，复习了 29 次，到时你想忘都挺难。这样的单词记忆方法不仅不会影响你日常的工作学习，记忆效果也会更持久。

考研英语词组

考研复习中需要复习哪些词组呢？我们应主要复习的词组来源两大部分：一是真题阅读理解中考过的词组；二是每年考试大纲解析的完型填空解析部分所归纳的词组。

记忆方法同以上提到的单词记忆的方法。每天记忆 8~10 个词组为佳。

阅读文章长难句的方法：“剥洋葱式”句子结构分析法

在考研英语中，长难句是我们读懂文章和做好翻译的主要障碍。要想读懂此类长难句就不能

按照普通的阅读方法从第一个词开始读，而应采用英、美人士常在潜意识中使用的“剥洋葱”句子结构分析法。具体分为如下四步：

第一步，确定句子有几个洋葱（一个完整的句子为一个“洋葱”，有时只有一个句号却会有好几个完整的句子）。确定的方法是：

1. 看句中有没有 and, but 或 yet 等连词，如果有，说明它们前后的句子是独立的，有两个或多个“洋葱”，应该给每个“洋葱”单独剥皮；
2. 看句子里有没有特殊的标点符号，包括分号、冒号和破折号，如果有，说明它们前后的句子是独立的“洋葱”；

第二步，给每个“洋葱”剥皮（每一个独立的语法结构就是“洋葱”的一层皮）；

第三步，把“洋葱”的每层皮（句子的每个独立部分）翻译成中文；

第四步，把众多简单的中文句子组合成中文长句。

例如：She, who is her mother's daughter, is a girl of beauty which is envied by Lily whose ugliness is so famous in New York where there are so many poors who have a lot of children forbidden to go to school in which they can study how to live in the tedious world, which we all know.

这个句子看起来很简单，但其实很多学生心中有千言万语却不知道从何说起。现在我们用“剥洋葱法”来分析句子结构：

第一步，因为这个句子没有 and/but/yet，也没有特殊的标点符号，所以这个句子只有一个洋葱；

第二步，句子按照语法剥皮，划分如下：① she is a girl ② of beauty ③ which is envied by Lily ④ whose ugliness is so famous in New York ⑤ where there are so many poors ⑥ who have a lot of children ⑦ forbidden to go to school ⑧ in which they can study ⑨ how to live in the tedious world ⑩ which we all know ⑪ who is her mother's daughter（插入语总是放到最后解决，翻译时可用括号扩起来）；

第三步，把每层皮分别翻译为中文；

① 她是个女孩

② 很美丽

③ 这种美丽被 Lily 妒忌

④ Lily 的丑陋在纽约很著名

⑤ 那里有很多穷人

⑥ 那些穷人有许多孩子

⑦ 这些孩子被禁止去学校上学

⑧ 在学校里他们可以学习

⑨ 如何在这样枯燥的世界生存

⑩ 前面所说的事情我们大家都知道

⑪ 她是她妈妈的女儿



第四步，把这些简单的中文组合成长句，这个时候就变成简单的中文文字游戏了。

译文：我们都知道：她（她妈妈的女儿）是个美丽的女孩，她的美丽被在纽约以丑出名的 Lily 所妒忌；纽约那个地方有很多的穷人，他们有许多孩子，这些孩子没有上学的权利——他们本可以在学校学到如何在这样枯燥乏味的世界生存。

本书框架

体裁分类	经济类	社会文化类	信息技术类	科学研究类	法律类	教育类	医药类	学科类	模拟自测题一套
单元数	14	16	15	16	9	13	11	2	4

本书特色

每篇文章后均明确标注出习题所模仿的真题对象。

文章来源

1. *Economist*
2. *Newsweek*
3. *U.S. News & World Report*
4. *TIME & New York Times*

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印建坤

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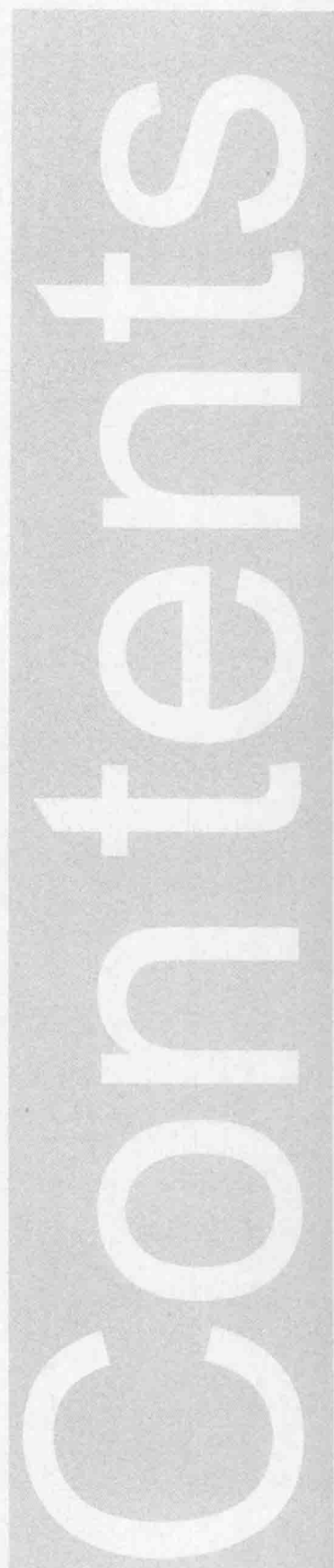
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第一章 经济类

Unit 1

The very loans that are supposed to help seniors stay in their homes are in many cases pushing them out.

Reverse *mortgages*, which allow homeowners 62 and older to borrow money against the value of their homes and not pay it back until they move out or die, have long been *fraught* with problems. But federal and state regulators are documenting new instances of abuse as smaller mortgage brokers, including former *subprime lenders*, flood the market after the recent exit of big banks and as *defaults* on the loans hit record rates.

Some lenders are aggressively *pitching* loans to seniors who cannot afford the fees associated with them, not to mention the property taxes and maintenance. Others are *wooing* seniors with promises that the loans are free money that can be used to finance *long-coveted* cruises, without clearly explaining the risks. Some widows are facing *eviction* after they say they were pressured to keep their name off the deed without being told that they could be left facing *foreclosure* after their husbands died.

Now, as the vast baby boomer generation heads for retirement and more seniors *grapple* with *dwindling* savings, the newly minted Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is working on new rules that could mean better disclosure for consumers and stricter supervision of lenders. More than 775,000 of such loans are *outstanding*, according to the federal government.

Concerns about the multibillion-dollar reverse mortgage market echo those raised in the lead-up to the financial crisis when consumers were marketed loans—often carrying hidden risks—that they could not afford.

“There are many of the same red flags, including explosive growth and the fact that these loans are often *peddled* aggressively without regard to suitability,” said Lori Swanson, the Minnesota attorney general, who is working on reforming the reverse mortgage market.

注(1): 本文选自 *The New York Times*;

注(2): 本文习题命题模仿对象: 第1题模仿2011年真题(二)Text 1第2题; 第2题模仿2009年真题Text 2第4题; 第3、4题模仿2010年真题Text 2第3、2题; 第5题模仿2011年真题(二)Text 3第5题。

1. What can we learn about mortgage loans from the first two paragraphs?

- [A] The loans help seniors stay in their homes.
- [B] The loans are actually expelling seniors.

[C] The reverse mortgage only welcomes seniors 62 and older.

[D] Seniors can apply for reverse mortgage freely.





2. The problem of reverse mortgage refers to _____.
[A] some lenders are pleased to lend money to seniors
[B] the borrowers cannot pay back the money as expected
[C] federal and state regulators are documenting new instances of abuse
[D] former subprime lenders go bankrupt
3. The word “foreclosure” (Line 5, Paragraph 3) most probably implies _____.
[A] the widows were pressured to lose their names
[B] the seniors couldn't enjoy their cruises finally
[C] the widows may be evicted from their houses
[D] the widows had misunderstood the reverse mortgage
4. Which of the following is true about the new rules from CFPB?
[A] The rules are good for lenders while adverse to borrowers.
[B] The baby boomer phenomenon helps seniors to save money.
[C] Consumers can better understand reverse mortgage.
[D] The rules will be stricter for consumers.
5. The “red flags” of reverse mortgage don't include _____.
[A] explosive growth
[B] never considering suitability
[C] leading to financial crisis
[D] the reform of reverse mortgage market

篇章剖析

本文主要讲述了反向抵押贷款带来的消极影响。第一、二段简单介绍了施行反向抵押贷款的本意及出现的重重问题；第三段具体列举了反向抵押贷款存在的问题；第四段指出当前消极影响日益严重，为此相关机构采取了一些措施来进行缓解；第五、六段更进一步说明反向抵押贷款的危害，并引用权威人士的话指出该借贷方式存在问题，需要改革。

词汇注释

mortgage ['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ] *n.* 抵押

fraught [frɔ:t] *adj.* 充满(令人不快之事)的；担心的，忧虑的

subprime lender 次贷方，次级抵押贷款的贷款方

default [di'fɔ:lt] *n.* 不还债；违约；缺席

pitch [pɪtʃ] *v.* 投掷；倾斜；搭帐篷

woo [wu:] *v.* 争取……的支持；追求；恳求

long-coveted [lɒŋ-'kʌvətɪd] *adj.* 觊觎已久的，长期

垂涎的

eviction [ɪ'vɪkʃn] *n.* 逐出，赶出；收回

grapple ['græpl] *v.* 努力克服；抓住；与…格斗

dwindle ['dwɪndl] *v.* 减少；变小

outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ] *adj.* 未偿付的；显著的；未解决的

peddle ['pedl] *v.* 叫卖；兜售；散播

难句突破

Now, as the vast baby boomer generation heads for retirement and more seniors grapple with dwindling savings, the newly minted Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is working on new rules that could mean better disclosure for consumers and stricter supervision of lenders.

主体句式 As..., the CFPB is working on new rules...

结构分析 本句是一个复杂句，as 引导原因状语从句，其后主句的主干为 the CFPB is working on new rules，并用 that 引导的定语从句修饰 new rules。其中，that 在定语从句中充当主语。





句子译文 目前,随着大量婴儿潮时代出生的人步入退休阶段,更多的老年人正在努力解决积蓄减少这一困境。新成立的消费者金融保护局开始着手制定新的政策,这一举措可能意味着消费者会拥有更好的知情权,借贷方面面临更为严格的监管。

题目分析

1. B 细节题。第一段开门见山地指出,在许多情况下,贷款(即指下文的反向抵押贷款)使得老人居无定所,因此 A 选项不正确。C、D 两项中,“only”和“freely”措辞太绝对,与文章内容不符,故排除。只有 B 项符合题意。
2. B 细节题。题目要求找出反向抵押贷款所遇到的问题,故可将本题答案初步定位至文章的二、三段。根据还贷拖欠情况屡创新高和贷款方把钱贷给那些无法支付相关费用的老人可知,反向抵押贷款最大的问题是借贷者无法按预期还贷, B 项正确。A、C、D 项虽然说法上无太大错误,但明显答非所问,故正确答案为 B。
3. C 语义题。对生单词应根据其在句子中的成分和上下文语境来进行推理。由生词所处句子的句意可知,该问题是孤寡妇人在丈夫死后所要面对的。根据上文推理可知,该问题是指房产问题,那么她们需要面对的应该是房产所有权的丧失。只有 C 选项符合题意, A、B、D 项均与原文不符。
4. C 推理题。第四段指出,随着大量婴儿潮时代出生的人步入退休阶段,更多的老年人正在努力解决积蓄减少这一困境,新成立的消费者金融保护局开始着手制定新的政策,这一举措可能意味着消费者会拥有更好的知情权,借贷方面面临更为严格的监管。由此可知 A、B、D 项均理解有误,只有 C 选项符合题意。
5. D 语义题。“red flags”不仅可以表示“红旗”,还可以指“危险信号”,由上下文可知,此处即为“危险信号”。根据最后两段可知, A、B、C 选项中的爆炸性增长、未考虑是否合适和引发经济危机,都是反向抵押贷款给市场带来的危险信号,均不符合题意。只有 D 项不属于危险信号,符合题意。

参考译文

那种原本可以确保老年人有定所的贷款,在很多情况下,却使得他们居无定所。

反向抵押贷款允许 62 岁及 62 岁以上的屋主以房子作抵押从银行贷款,直到他们搬离或者逝世后再偿还。这种方式一直问题重重。然而,随着一些业务规模较小的抵押代理人,包括之前的一些次贷方,在大银行近期退出后涌入市场,并且还贷拖欠情况屡创新高,联邦政府和各州调控机构正在记载新的滥用案例。

一些贷款方竟然大胆地把钱贷给那些无力支付贷款相关费用,更不用提支付财产税和维护费的老年人。另一些人则在争取老年客户时并未清晰地解释其中的风险,只向他们承诺:贷款是免费的,可以用来支付他们梦寐以求的出游。一些孤寡妇人称,当初她们是被迫让自己的名字不出现在契约上的,但却并未被告知,如果她们的丈夫离世,她们将丧失抵押品赎回权,现在她们却面临着被强行驱逐出自己的房子的困境。

目前,随着大量婴儿潮时代出生的人步入退休阶段,更多的老年人正在努力解决积蓄减少这一困境。新成立的消费者金融保护局开始着手制定新的政策,这一举措可能意味着消费者会拥有更好的知情权,借贷方面面临更为严格的监管。据联邦政府透露,有超过 77.5 万此类贷款尚未偿还。

对于这个价值数十亿美元的反向抵押贷款市场的担忧让人们联想起在经济危机的前奏时期人们产生的担忧,那时消费者们根本无力偿还贷款,而且这些贷款常常带有潜在的风险。

“有很多这样的危险信号,包括爆炸性增长,包括积极地兜售这些借贷却并未考虑过是否合适。”明尼苏达州的首席检察官洛里·斯旺森这样说。他正致力于反向抵押贷款市场的改革。





Unit 2

The American economy has been shedding jobs for nearly two years, but now comes a sign that the *gloom* could eventually lift. The Bureau of Labour Statistics released new data on *payroll* employment on Friday December 4th, and across the board the numbers came in better than had been expected.

Some 11,000 jobs were lost in November, the smallest total since the *recession* began late in 2007. And despite the continued job losses, the overall unemployment rate fell from 10.2% to 10.0%. So, too, did broader measures of unemployment which include marginally attached workers and those who work only part time (for economic reasons).

The payroll report will leave markets and policymakers happy, for a day at least. Most forecasters had expected that 100,000 jobs, or more, would have been lost, and most thought that the unemployment rate would hold steady or rise. A private employment report for November, which is published just before the official payroll report, showed that nearly 170,000 workers lost their jobs.

None of this means that the troubles are all over, however. The unemployment rate had once before declined in 2009, from June to July, before proceeding to rise for the next three months. A steady decline now will be hard to achieve: one estimate suggests that the American economy needs to add around 150,000 jobs each month just to keep up with population growth.

Employment growth in the economy remains concentrated in just a few sectors. There are encouraging signs in professional and business services; a 52,000 job increase in temporary help services in this category indicates that employers may soon begin creating more permanent positions. (Although by one measure non-manufacturing businesses are losing confidence, according to an index produced by the Institute for Supply Management this week.) Education, health services, and government are the only other sources of employment growth; the manufacturing, construction, and retail sectors continued to cut jobs in November.

That is particularly disappointing given that manufacturing activity has expanded for four *consecutive* months. More troubling still, the rate of manufacturing expansion declined in November. Increasing activity to date had largely been because of the *replenishment* of depleted *inventories*. If this brief *spurt* of expansion has *exhausted* itself without creating new jobs, then that *bodes* ill for recovery in other sources of demand, including consumer spending.

And then there are the ugliest statistics of all. Just over 15m Americans are unemployed, an increase of 8m from the start of the recession. Nearly 6m of those are considered long-term unemployed. Almost 40% of jobless workers have been out of work for 27 weeks or more. Bringing most of these workers back into the labour force will require strong economic growth, of the sort that is unlikely to *prevail* for at least the next year or so. This unexpectedly sharp decline in lost jobs is a silver *lining* on an extremely dark cloud.

注(1): 本文选自 *Economist*;

注(2): 本文习题命题模仿对象: 第 1、3 题分别模仿 2004 年真题 Text 1 第 1、3 题, 第 2 题模仿 2001 年真题 Text 1 第 2 题, 第 4 题模仿 1999 年真题 Text 2 第 2 题, 第 5 题模仿 2002 年真题 Text 3 第 4 题。

1. What is America's current unemployment situation?

- [A] The unemployment rate remains in a mild decline.
- [B] The number of job offers has exceeded that of job losses.

[C] There still will be many people who are going to lose their jobs.

[D] It has met the expectations of the majority of people.





2. We can infer from the second and third paragraphs that _____.
 [A] the private employment report lacks credibility
 [B] unemployment rate does not involve all citizens
 [C] unemployment rate forecast is inaccurate
 [D] policy-making depends on unemployment rate
3. The word “bodes” (Line 4, Paragraph 6) most probably means _____.
 [A] brings
 [B] falls
 [C] develops
 [D] foretells
4. Speaking of employment growth, the author implies that _____.
 [A] economic sectors of employment growth are still limited yet expanding
 [B] inventory replenishment is a good chance of providing more jobs
 [C] the prospect of an overall employment growth remains gloomy
 [D] the difficulty of demand recovery impedes the creation of new jobs
5. We can draw a conclusion from the text that _____.
 [A] the unexpectedly sharp decline in lost jobs paves the way for general optimism
 [B] the unemployment rate fluctuates dramatically in economic recession
 [C] it is still uncertain whether the November unemployment rate is a good sign
 [D] unemployment rate is expected to continually drop in the following months

篇章剖析

本文介绍了美国的失业情况。前三段根据就业报告说明了美国当前的失业率状况并非如人们担心的那样糟糕；第四至六段笔锋一转，进行了深度的分析，说明报告并不预示着美国经济已经完全回升向好，依然有很多部门的情况不容乐观；最后一段更进一步说明了美国经济存在的潜在困难，并由此得出了较为悲观的结论：失业情况仍然非常严峻、不容乐观。

词汇注释

gloom [glu:m] *n.* 萧条(或消沉)的状况, 无望
payroll ['peɪrəʊl] *n.* 薪水册, 工资表
recession [rɪ'seʃn] *n.* (经济的)衰退; 衰退期
marginally ['mɑ:rdʒɪnəli] *adv.* 少量地; 最低限度地
consecutive [kən'sekjʊtɪv] *adj.* 连续不断的; 接连而来的
replenishment [rɪ'plenɪʃmənt] *n.* 再装满, 补充,

充满
inventory ['ɪnvəntri] *n.* 清单上开列的货品, 存货
spurt [spɜ:t] *n.* 短时激增; 迸发
exhaust [ɪg'zɔst] *v.* 用完, 耗尽
prevail [prɪ'veɪl] *v.* 流行, 盛行; 普遍发生
lining ['laɪnɪŋ] *n.* 衬边, 衬料, 衬里

难句突破

So, too, did broader measures of unemployment which include marginally attached workers and those who work only part time (for economic reasons).

主体句式 So did broader measures of unemployment.

结构分析 本句使用了“So did + 主语”的倒装结构, 用来说明前面所说的情况也同样适用于后面的事物, too 为插入语。主语 broader measures of unemployment 由 which 引导的定语从句修饰, 定语从句中的宾语之一 those 又由 who 引导的定语从句修饰。

句子译文 从广义上衡量也是如此, 广义失业率涉及了近期末就业的人数和由于经济原因而只能做兼职的人员的数量等。





题目分析

1. C 细节题。根据文章前两段, 失业率的增长速度有所减缓, 这好于先前的预期, 因此 A 和 D 不正确。根据文章第四段以及最后一段的内容可知, 尽管情况有所好转, 但这并不能说明麻烦已经全然消失, 目前依然很难实现失业率的持续下降, 而且明年经济不可能迅速复苏, 这意味着失业率仍然会维持在较高水平, 仍然将有很多人会失去工作, 因此排除 B, 故 C 正确。
2. B 推理题。根据文章第二段, 从广义上衡量, 失业率涉及了近期末就业的人和兼职员工, 因此可以推出失业率的统计并不涉及全体公民, 因此 B 正确。文章第三段提到此前预期和民间报告与官方数据的不同, 但不能据此说明民间报告可信度低, 也无法得出预期不准确的结论, 因此 A 与 C 皆不正确。第三段提到政策制定者看到这个失业率增长速度的数据会很高兴, 但并没有提到政策制定和失业率之间的关系, 因此 D 不正确。
3. D 语义题。整个第六段都在讲目前各领域存在的糟糕情况, 因此可以推出这些都预示着经济很可能不会迅速复苏。“bode”作为动词是“预示”的含义, 通常都是指预示不好的结果。
4. C 推理题。尽管文章第五段指出一些部门的就业率在增加, 但是从文章总体看来, 失业率仍然居高不下, 就业率的总体增长态势并不乐观, 因此 C 正确。第五段中表明就业率增长仅限于几个领域, 并没有提到扩张的趋势, 所以 A 错误。第六段中 manufacturing activity 指的并不是就业, 因此 B 不正确。第六段还提到如果无法创造新的工作机会, 那么其他需求很难得以恢复, D 颠倒了因果关系, 因此错误。
5. C 推理题。文章中虽然提到 11 月份的失业率数据让市场和政府都感到十分振奋, 但是通过全文的分析, 整体就业情况依然不容乐观, 因此很难说这个数据意味着失业率增长的速度会持续下降, 因此 C 正确, A 和 D 不正确。文章中并没有提到失业率数据是否有很大的起伏变化, 故 B 也不正确。

参考译文

近两年里, 美国经济使工作机会一直在不断流失, 但现在却有迹象显示这种低迷的状态有可能最终扭转。据劳工统计局于 12 月 4 日, 也就是周五公布的最新就业人数数据显示, 总体数字好于预期。

11 月份约减少了 1.1 万个工作岗位, 这是自 2007 年年末的经济危机开始以来的最小数字。尽管现在仍然不断有人失去工作, 但总体失业率已经从 10.2% 降至 10.0%。从广义上衡量也是如此, 广义失业率涉及了近期末就业的人数和由于经济原因只能做兼职的人员的数量等。

这份就业报告将会使市场和政策制定者们满意, 至少就目前来看如此。之前大部分市场预测者预计至少还会减少 10 万个工作机会, 大多数人认为失业率会保持在原有水平, 甚至可能会进一步增长。在官方的就业报告发布之前, 一份民间就业报告指出, 11 月份的失业人数有近 17 万。

但这一结果并不意味着我们的麻烦已经全然消失。2009 年 6 月至 7 月失业率曾有所下降, 但是随后的三个月又连续增长。目前我们很难实现失业率的持续下降: 一份预测报告指出, 美国经济每个月需要增加约 15 万个工作岗位才能赶上人口增长的速度。

美国就业率的增长也仅限于几个领域。其中, 职业和商业服务领域就显示出了鼓舞人心的迹象, 该领域已经增加了 5.2 万份临时性援助服务的工作, 这表明雇主们可能很快就会提供更多的永久性职位。(尽管根据本周美国供应管理协会公布的指数, 其中一项指标显示, 非制造业界正在失去信心。)教育、健康服务和政府是仅有的其他几个就业率增长部门, 而制造业、建筑业和零售业 11 月份都在继续裁员。

鉴于制造业已实现了连续四个月的扩张, 这一结果尤其令人失望, 更糟糕的是, 制造业扩张的速度在 11 月份有所下降。其增加的数据大部分来自对于库存的补充。如果我们耗尽了这种短暂的扩张所迸发的动能却没有创造出更多的新工作, 那么这预示着其他方面的需求很难得以恢复, 包括消费支出。

这还不是最坏的数据。目前, 已有超过 1500 万美国人处于失业状态, 比经济危机刚开始时增加了 800 万人。其中, 约有 600 万人被认为是长期失业。大约 40% 的失业工人已经至少 27 周没有工作了。要想让这些人大部分回到劳动力大军中, 那么经济的强劲增长是必不可少的, 然而, 至少在明年经济不可能迅速回升向好。在这种极其严峻的情形下, 失业率出人意料地陡然下降无异于一线生机。





Unit 3

Since the start of the year the price of sugar **futures** has almost doubled. This is welcome news for Brazil, the world's largest producer of the stuff. The price **spike** is mainly explained by unfavourable weather—too little rain in India and too much in Brazil. India's sugar production fell by almost half last year, turning the country from the second-biggest producer to the biggest importer. For Brazil's big sugar companies the timing is perfect: the credit **crunch** set off a wave of consolidation in an industry that had been resistant to it. The firms that have survived now have more scale and lots of cash.

Louis Dreyfus, a French commodities giant, bought Santelisa Vale, a large processor of sugar cane, in April. Santelisa had expanded fast and taken on too much debt, a common mistake in an industry that had the highest levels of investment of any industry in Brazil before the crunch. Dreyfus, which already trades sugar, soyabeans and other Brazilian agricultural goods, wanted to **bolster** its position. At the other end of the **spectrum** is Copersucar, a giant cooperative that unites lots of small growers in São Paulo state.

The biggest of the lot is Cosan, which alone produces 2.5% of the world's sugar. Last year it bought Exxon Mobil's distribution and retailing business in Brazil to help it sell its **ethanol**. This year it bought Nova America, a smaller sugar company. Like many of Brazil's big companies Cosan mixes family ownership with capital from BNDES, Brazil's government-owned development bank. And like many other Brazilian giants, it has suffered a vicious **feud** within the founding family over who should run the business.

Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello fought the other members of his family for ten years in Brazil's courts before winning control of Cosan. In 2007 he strengthened his grip by setting up Cosan Limited, a company with a dual share structure that accords some of Mr Mello's shares ten times the voting weight of ordinary ones. To do this, he listed Cosan Limited on the New York Stock Exchange, since Brazil's Novo Mercado, where Cosan was listed at the time, does not allow such arrangements.

Mr Mello, who is splendidly **forthright**, did not let the subsequent controversy bother him overly. "You're qissing on sludge and you don't know what's under your feet," he once told Dilma Rousseff, one of the front-runners for next year's presidential election, during a discussion of the government's energy policy. Marcos Lutz, an executive at Cosan, argues that the **fuss** about corporate governance is a distraction. The firm is professionally managed, he insists, and it was no surprise to shareholders that Mr Mello wanted to preserve an **outsized** say in the firm's strategy.

The market for ethanol has been growing at 17% a year, much faster than that for sugar, points out Luiz Pereira de Araújo of ETH Bioenergia, another fast-growing sugar firm. Such growth is likely to persist, thanks to increased sales of flex-fuel cars, which can run on petrol or ethanol. What is more, the Brazilian sugar-cane growers' association is optimistic that Europe and America will eventually reduce tariffs on Brazilian ethanol. If that happens, Brazil's growers, crushers and distillers will be even happier than they are already.

注(1): 本文选自 *Economist*;

注(2): 本文习题命题模仿对象: 第1题模仿 2000 年真题 Text 1 第1题, 第2题模仿 1995 年真题 Text 1 第2题, 第3题模仿 2002 年真题 Text 2 第2题, 第4题模仿 1998 年真题 Text 2 第2题, 第5题模仿 1999 年真题 Text 1 第4题。



- The main reason for the boom of sugar futures in Brazil is _____.
[A] India's withdrawal from the market
[B] the credit crunch
[C] the irregular global distribution of rain
[D] the industrial consolidation
- Which of the following is NOT a similarity between Cosan and other companies?
[A] state-owned
[B] family conflict
[C] initially private ownership
[D] including state capital
- The word "feud" (Line 5, Paragraph 3) in the article most probably means _____.
[A] relationship
[B] fault
[C] circle
[D] hostility
- Which of the following problems may exert the most negative influence on Cosan?
[A] The dual share structure is not permitted by Brazil's Novo Mercado.
[B] The fight for an absolute control of the company.
[C] The switch to ethanol falls short of strategic foresight.
[D] The controversy concerning Cosan Limited's listing in New York Stock Exchange.
- Toward the prospect of Brazil's sugar industry in the foreseeable future, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____.
[A] indifferent
[B] doubtful
[C] objective
[D] optimistic

篇章剖析

本篇文章介绍了巴西白糖业的发展现状，重点放在该国最大的白糖生产集团 Cosan 公司。第一、二段总体介绍了白糖业的生产现状以及企业活动；第三至五段具体介绍 Cosan 公司及其现任掌门人梅洛先生的状况，尤其强调了公司内部的斗争、股权政策调整等问题；最后一段进行了总结，指出巴西白糖业的前景是十分乐观的。

词汇注释

futures ['fju:tʃə(r)] *n.* 期货

spike [spa:k] *n.* (价格、音量等)突然飙升，激增，猛涨

crunch [krʌntʃ] *n.* 财政困难，货币紧缺，信贷严重不足

bolster ['bəʊlstə] *v.* 支撑，加固

spectrum ['spektrəm] *n.* 范围，幅度

ethanol ['eθənɒl] *n.* 乙醇

forthright [fɔ:θ'reɪt] *adj.* 直率的；直截了当的

fuss [fʌs] *n.* 异议，抱怨

outsize ['aʊtsaɪz] *n.* 较大的，超出一般的

难句突破

In 2007 he strengthened his grip by setting up Cosan Limited, a company with a dual share structure that accords some of Mr Mello's shares ten times the voting weight of ordinary ones.

主体句式 he strengthened his grip...

结构分析 本句的主干为 he strengthened his grip..., 其后的 a company with a dual share structure 作句子宾语 Cosan Limited 的同位语。其后又带有一个由 that 引导的定语从句，来修饰先行词 share structure。

句子译文 2007 年，他通过成立 Cosan 有限公司进一步加强了个人势力，这家公司采用双重股权模式，规定梅洛先生持有的一些股票的权重是普通股的十倍。

