

2016



陈正康英语

CHEN ZHENG KANG YING YU



理工社

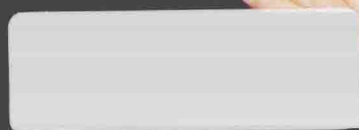
SUPER INTENSIVE READING

考研英语

真题超精读

基础篇 1994-2004 (适合英语一、二)

主编◎陈正康



逐词逐句超详解
文章讲解最详细
选项分析最彻底

第3
分册 试题超精解



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

SUPER INTENSIVE READING

考研英语

真题超精读 基础篇
1994-2004

第2分册

主 编◎陈正康



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

版权专有 侵权必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语真题超精读. 基础篇. 第2分册. 文章超精读 / 陈正康主编. —北京:北京理工大学出版社, 2014. 8

ISBN 978-7-5640-9599-4

I. ①考… II. ①陈… III. ①英语—研究生—入学考试—题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 197430 号

出版发行 / 北京理工大学出版社有限责任公司

社 址 / 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编 / 100081

电 话 / (010)68914775(总编室)

82562903(教材售后服务热线)

68948351(其他图书服务热线)

网 址 / <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

经 销 / 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 / 保定市中华美凯印刷有限公司

开 本 / 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 15.25

字 数 / 424 千字

版 次 / 2014 年 8 月第 1 版 2014 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 / 63.80 元(共 3 册)

责任编辑 / 刘兴春

文案编辑 / 胡 莹

责任校对 / 周瑞红

责任印制 / 边心超

图书出现印装质量问题,请拨打售后服务热线,本社负责调换

P 前言

reface

众所周知,历年真题是考研英语最宝贵的复习资料。历年考研学生也特别注重对真题的研究与学习,但是成绩并没有实质性的提高:单词似曾相识但就是想不起来,长难句依然似懂非懂,做错的题目再次做还是错。这是为什么呢?原因很简单,那就是他们并没有真正吃透真题!!!因此,多年来我始终倡导:要真正搞懂、吃透考研英语历年真题,要想在考研英语中得高分就必须对这些试卷进行“超精读”。所谓超精读,就是超级精细地阅读,就是一字不漏、逐字逐句地精读。要真正做到“超精读”,必须做到如下四点:

第一,没有一个核心单词不认识。在真题中背单词,这种效果是最好的,但有一点大家要注意:考研英语并不要求考生有大量的词汇储备,只是要求考生能掌握核心词汇的一词多义、熟词生义和衍生词,而这些都可以通过真题超精读来实现。

第二,没有一个句子是难句。在备考的过程中,考生如果能做到从考研真题中任意挑出一个句子,就能立刻看懂它,并把它翻译成汉语,那么大家的基本功就非常扎实了。

第三,全文会翻译。在掌握了词汇和难句之后,考生可以尝试着对真题文章(尤其是阅读理解 Part A 部分)进行翻译,一方面可以提高自己的翻译能力,另一方面也可以加深对文章的理解。但是很多考生翻译完之后感觉自己的译文不是很通顺,与参考答案很难对得上。这是正常的,因为参考答案都是老师翻译的,并且很多地方是“意译”的,考生只要能将文章大意看懂,翻译得准确、流畅即可。

第四,透析命题思路,掌握选项规律,看懂正确选项为什么对,错误选项为什么错。考研英语的选项设置理念就是用一些错误的选项迷惑考生,从而考查考生对文章的理解和推理判断能力。因此,考生要不断地修正自己的做题思路,让自己的思路和命题专家的思路高度一致;不仅要知道正确选项为什么对,而且还要看懂错误选项为什么错。只有经过认真、系统的准备,才能达到眼中只有正确答案的境界!

因此,在考研英语复习的基础阶段(暑假之前),考生应该仔细阅读 1994 到 2004 年这 11 年的真题,这 11 年的真题相对来说比较简单,适合基础阶段使用。在真题中复习核心词汇,复习核心语法及长难句,掌握命题思路与答题技巧。暑假之后再认真专研 2005 到 2014 年的真题。考生只有将真题做到超精读,才能真正领会真题的奥秘!

为了便于大家用超精读的方法复习,结合多年授课经验,我特意编写了《考研英语真题超精读(基础篇)》(1994 到 2004 年真题)和《考研英语真题超精读(提高篇)》(2005 到 2014 年真题),每篇文章均给出了核心词汇详解、长难句精析、英汉互译及思路透析。因排版原因,对试题内容进行了一些调整。这两本书是我多年授课经验精华的总结,与市面上的真题书相比:文章讲解最详细,选项分析最彻底,考点把握最到位。考生只要严格按照科学的方法复习,认真吃透这两本书,英语成绩一定会有质的飞跃!!由于时间与精力有限,本书疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎大家批评指正。考生可以通过关注我的微博:陈正康老师(新浪微博)及公共微信号:czkkaoyanyingyu 进行英语复习中相关问题的交流与答疑。最后祝大家考研成功,金榜题名!!!

C 目录 Contents

1994 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 1

1995 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 21

1996 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 42

1997 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 63

1998 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 85

1999 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 110

2000 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 134

2001 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 156

2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 180

2003 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 200

2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题文章超精读 220

1994 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语试题文章超精读

第一部分 阅读理解

Passage 1

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

Paragraph One

① The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. ② Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. ③ Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

【必考词详解】

注意:黑体和加下划线的部分为需要同学们重点把握的内容。

organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz] v. 组织, 创立

enterprise ['entəpraɪz] n. 企(事)业单位, 事业, 事业心, 进取心

[常考搭配]

private enterprise 私人企业

state-owned enterprise 国有企业

orient ['ɔ:riənt] *v.* 为……定方向,为……定位 *n.* 东方;[必备后缀]后缀-oriented 表示“以……为目的的/为导向的”

[常考搭配]

market-oriented 以市场为导向的

test-oriented 以考试为目标的,应试的

[同根单词]

oriental [ɔ:ri'entəl] *a.* 东方的

consumer [kən'sju:mə(r)] *n.* 消费者,顾客

strive [straiv] *v.* 奋斗,争取

profit ['prɒfɪt] *n.* 利润,收益,益处 *v.* 获益,得益于

[常考搭配]

at a profit 获得利润

profit from 获益,得益于

competition [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃn] *n.* 竞争;比赛

motive ['məʊtɪv] *n.* 动机,目的 *a.* 运动的,推动的

operate ['ɒpəreɪt] *v.* 运转;操作;经营;管理 *vi.* 开刀;(对……)动手术 *vt.* 操作,控制

pressure ['preʃə(r)] *n.* 压;压力 *vi.* 施加压力;迫使

individual [ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl] *a.* 个人的;独特的;个别的
n. 个人;个体

couple ['kʌpəl] *v.* 连接,结合 *n.* 夫妻,一对

[常考搭配]

couple with 与……结合在一起

desire [dɪ'zaɪə] *n.* / *v.* 渴望

maximize ['mæksɪmaɪz] *v.* 最大化

【逐句超精讲】

① The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most.

【精讲】划线部分为该句主干,后面是 in which 引导的定语从句。定语从句中 what 引导的句子 what shall be produced 作 determine 的宾语从句,by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services 是方式状语修饰 determine,最后 that 引导的句子 that they want most 作 services 的定语从句。

【译文】美国的经济体制基本上由私营企业组成并在以市场为导向的经济基础上建立起来的。在这个经济体制中,需要生产什么主要是由消费者在市场上花钱购买他们最需要的商品和服务决定的。

② Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced.

【精讲】本句是 and 连接的两个并列句,划线部分为句子主干。striving to make profits 和 operating under competitive pressures 分别作两个句子的插入语,第一个句子中的 in competition with other businessmen 是状语。第二个句子中的 how 引导的句子作 determines 的宾语从句。

【译文】为了获取利润,私有企业主之间互相竞争,生产这些产品和提供这些服务。在竞争的压力下运作,追求利润的动机很大程度上决定了生产商品和提供服务的方式。

③ Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

【精讲】划线句子为本句主干,本句中 it is...that...是典型的强调句。coupled with 作后置定语并连接两个并列成分 the desire of businessmen to maximize profits 和 the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes。determine 后是 what 和 how 连接的并列宾语从句。

【译文】因此,在美国经济体制中,正是消费者个人的需求、商人对获取最大利润的追求以及消费者渴望最大限度地增加自己的收入的需求共同决定了应该生产什么和如何利用资源去生产这些产品。

Paragraph Two

① An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. ② In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of

consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. ③ If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. ④ If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. ⑤ Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

【必考词详解】

factor ['fæktə(r)] *n.* 因素; 因子

mechanism ['mekənɪzəm] *n.* 机制, 原理, 机械装置

[同根单词]

mechanics [mɪ'kæniks] *n.* 力学, 机械学

mechanize ['mekənəɪz] *v.* 使机械化

express [ɪk'spres] *vt.* 表达; **快递** *a.* **快的; 迅速的**

n. **快车**

respond [rɪ'spɒnd] *v.* 回答, 答复; 反应, 响应

[常考搭配]

respond to 反应, 响应

[名词形式]

response [rɪ'spɒns] *n.* 回答, 答复; 反应, 响应

[常考搭配]

in response to 作为对……的回应

relative ['relatɪv] *a.* 相关的; 相对的 *n.* 亲属, 亲戚

system ['sɪstəm] *n.* 系统, 体系; 制度, 体制

bid [bɪd] *n. / v.* 出价, 投标

[常考搭配]

bid up 提高价格

bid for 投标, 申请, 争取

eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] *v.* 消除, 淘汰

commodity [kə'mɒdɪtɪ] *n.* 商品

result in 引起, 导致, 以……为结局

tend [tend] *v.* 趋向, 往往是; 照料, 看护

[常考搭配]

tend to 往往会, 趋向于

in turn 依次, 轮流; 相应地; 转而, 反之

permit [pə'mɪt] *v.* 许可, 准许 *n.* 许可, 准许; 许可证

regulate ['regjuleɪt] *v.* 调节, 调整, 管理

[名词形式]

regulation [ˌregjʊ'leɪʃən] *n.* 管理, 调整, 规则, 制度

【逐句超精讲】

① An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers.

【精讲】划线部分为本句主干, in a market-oriented economy 是介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 factor, by which 引导的句子作 mechanism 的定语从句, 说明“通过这种机制……”。它是一个省略句, 补全后应该是 “An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and (by which consumer demands can be) responded to by producers.”

【译文】在以市场为导向的经济中的一个重要的因素是反映消费者需求以及生产者对消费者需求做出反应的机制。

② In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers.

【精讲】划线部分为句子主干, in 引导的介词短语 in the American economy 作地点状语, a process 是 a price system 的同位语, in which 引导的句子作 process 的定语从句, 修饰 process。

【译文】在美国经济中, 这一机制是由价格体制提供, 在价格体系中, 价格随消费者的相对需求和出售者及生产者的供应情况而上下浮动。

③ If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market.

【精讲】句首是 if 引导的条件状语从句, 划线部分为本句主干, 主干部分是 and 连接的两个并列简单句。

【译文】如果产品相对来说供不应求, 价格就会上涨, 从而使消费者从市场上消失。

④ If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers

to buy the product.

【精讲】句首是 if 引导的条件状语从句,划线部分为本句主干, on the other hand 作插入语, offered by seller-producers 作后置定语修饰 supply, 最后是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句, which 指代前面的整个主句的内容。

【译文】另一方面,如果商品的大量生产导致成本的降低,这会促使销售商和生产商供给的增加,从而反过来导致价格下降,致使更多的消费者购买产品。

⑤ Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

【精讲】划线部分为该句主干, in 引导的介词短语作后置状语。

【译文】因此,价格是美国经济体制中的调节机制。

Paragraph Three

① The important factor in a private enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. ② In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

【必考词详解】

resource [rɪ'sɔ:s] n. 资源, 资料

property ['prɒpəti] n. 财产, 所有权; 性质, 特性

hire ['haɪə(r)] v. 聘用, 雇用

labor ['leɪbə(r)] n. 劳动; 努力; 劳工 v. 努力争取
(for)

gain control over 获得对……的控制

concept ['kɒnsɛpt] n. 观念, 概念

embrace [ɪm'breɪs] v. 拥抱; 包含, 包括; 赞同, 支持

ownership ['əʊnəʃɪp] n. 所有权

contract ['kɒntrækt] n. 契约, 合同 v. 缩小, 缩短;
订(约)

【逐句超精讲】

① The important factor in a private enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit.

【精讲】划线部分为句子主干, 是典型的“主+系+表”结构, in a private enterprise economy 是介词短语作后置定语修饰 factor, that 引导表语从句, 在该表语从句中又有两个 and 连接的并列句, 在第二个并列句中又出现了典型的 A, B, and C 结构。

【译文】私有企业经济的一个重要因素是允许个人拥有生产资料(私有财产), 允许他们雇用劳动力, 控制自然资源, 以及生产产品, 提供服务以获取利润。

② In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

【精讲】in the American economy 是地点状语, 划线部分为该句主干, 主干中包含了 not only...but also...结构, 其中 including...是分词结构作后置定语, 对 certain rights 进行修饰。

【译文】在美国经济中, 私人财产的概念不仅仅包含对生产资料的所有权, 还包含某些其他权利, 其中包括确定产品的价格或与另一私营者签订自由合同。

Passage 2

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even

abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon—it’s already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaign. Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

Paragraph One

①One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. ②They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. ③More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. ④For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon—it’s already here.

【必考词详解】

issue ['ɪʃju:] *v.* 流出, 发行, 颁布 *n.* 问题, 争端

积物

[同根单词]

issued *a.* 由……发行的

bank-issued *a.* 银行发行的

automatic [ˌɔ:tə'mætɪk] *a.* 自动的, 无意识的, 机械的 *n.* 自动机械; [必备前缀] auto-表示“自动”

[同根单词]

automatically [ˌɔ:tə'mætɪkəlɪ] *ad.* 自动地, 无意识地

available [ə'veɪləbl] *a.* 可以利用的, 可得到的

as well 也, 还有

withdraw [wɪð'drɔ:] *v.* 收回, 退出, 撤回; 提取(钱)

deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] *v.* 存放; 储蓄 *n.* 存款, 保证金; 沉

scattered ['skæɪtəd] *a.* 分散的; 零散的

branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n.* 树枝, 分支; 部门

cashless ['kæʃlɪs] *a.* 无现款的, 不用现金的

[同根单词]

cash [kæʃ] *n.* 现金 *v.* 兑换现金, 取现金

cashier [kæ'ʃɪə] *n.* 出纳

horizon [hə'reɪzən] *n.* 地平线; 视野; 见识

[常考搭配]

on the horizon 即将到来, 已露端倪

[同根单词]

horizontal [ˌhɒrɪ'zɒntəl] *a.* 水平的, 地平线的

【逐句超精讲】

①One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card.

【精讲】本句为简单句, one hundred and thirteen million Americans 作主语, have 作谓语, one bank-issued credit card 作宾语。

【译文】1.13 亿美国人的手中至少持有一家银行发行的信用卡。

② They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well.

【精讲】本句为 and 连接的两个并列句,划线部分分别为两个并列句的主干部分, give sb. sth., give 可接双宾语,第二个句子是 make sth. + adj. 结构, in 引导的介词短语作地点状语, automatic credit “自动的信用”可以译为“赊购货物”。

【译文】信用卡持有者可在商店、饭店、宾馆,当地、外地甚至国外赊购货物,同时信用卡还可以使他们享受银行提供的许多服务。

③ More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open.

【精讲】划线部分为本句主干, making... 为结果状语,其中出现了固定结构 make it possible to do, “使……成为可能”,最后的 whether or not the local branch bank is open 作让步状语。

【译文】越来越多的信用卡可以自动读取,于是持卡人就可以在不同地方存取,不管本地支行是否营业。

④ For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon—it’s already here.

【精讲】本句为简单句,划线部分为本句主干,破折号后面的部分解释说明主句。

【译文】对于我们很多人来说,“无现钞的社会”不是即将来临,而是已经到来。

Paragraph Two

① While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. ② Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. ③ They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. ④ This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. ⑤ Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. ⑥ At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. ⑦ And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaign. ⑧ Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. ⑨ Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. ⑩ Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

【必考词详解】

convenience [kən'vi:niəns] *n.* 方便,便利

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 有利条件;益处 *v.* 有利于;促进

electronic [ɪ'lek'trɒnɪk] *a.* 电子的

register ['redʒɪstə] *v.* 登记,注册;(仪表等)指示,自动记下 *n.* 登记,注册

range [reɪndʒ] *n.* 范围,领域;排列,连续 *v.* 排列成行
【常考搭配】

a range of 一系列的,很大范围的

range from...to... 范围从……到……

keep track of 跟踪

item ['aɪtəm] *n.* 条,条款;项目

personnel [ˌpɜ:sə'nel] *n.* 全体人员,全体职员;人事(部门)

staff [stɑ:f] *n.* 全体职工,全体人员 *v.* 配备工作人员

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] *ad.* 相应地,因此

【同根单词】

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 一致

【常考搭配】

in accordance with 与……一致;根据……

identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] *v.* 识别,鉴别;(with)把……和……看成一样,打成一片

promotional campaigns 促销活动

promotional [prə'məʊʃənl] *a.* 促销的,提升的,促进的

campaign [kæm'peɪn] *n.* 战役;运动

rely [rɪ'laɪ] *v.* (on) 依赖,依靠

manufacture [ˌmænjʊ'fæktʃə(r)] *vt.* 制造,加工

n. 制造;制成品,产品

analyze [ˈænəlaɪz] **vt.** 分析;分解

emphasize [ˈemfəsaɪz] **vt.** 强调,着重

stock [stɒk] **n.** 库存,现货;**股票**

[常考搭配]

in stock 有货

out of stock 缺货

material [məˈtɪəriəl] **n.** 材料,原料 **a.** 物质的

on hand 在手边(随时可用)

[相关搭配]

in hand 在手中;在控制下

out of hand 无法控制

【逐句超精讲】

① **While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too.**

【精讲】句首是 while 引导的让步状语从句,划线部分为主句。

【译文】尽管计算机为消费者提供了诸多便利,它们也给商家带来了许多优势。

② **Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales.**

【精讲】本句为简单句,much more than 表示“不仅仅,不只是”。

【译文】电子收银机能做的远不止记录销售额。

③ **They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom.**

【精讲】划线部分为句子主干,including...是现在分词作定语修饰 records。

【译文】它们可以进行各种各样的记录,包括谁卖了什么,何时卖的,卖给了谁。

④ **This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving.**

【精讲】划线部分为句子主干,by doing sth. 作方式状语,方式状语中 which 和 how 引导的宾语从句作 show 的宾语。

【译文】通过显示销售的商品及其销售速度,商家能够随时了解商品的情况。

⑤ **Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made.**

【精讲】本句为简单句,划线部分为主干,to reorder or return goods to suppliers 作定语修饰 decisions。

【译文】然后卖家便可以做出是再订货还是把商品退给供应商的决定。

⑥ **At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly.**

【精讲】划线部分为句子主干,and 连接两个 which 引导的宾语从句作 record 的宾语,allowing...引导的分词结构,修饰整个主句,相当于 which allows...

【译文】同时这些计算机记录哪些时间段是销售高峰和哪些员工最有效率,从而可以相应地调整员工工作任务的分派。

⑦ **And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaign.**

【精讲】本句为简单句。they 作主语,identify 为谓语,customers 为宾语,for promotional campaign 为目的状语。

【译文】此外,他们还可以确定顾客的偏好,以便对他们进行促销活动。

⑧ **Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons.**

【精讲】本句为被动句,翻译的时候最好调整为主动句。

【译文】基于同样的原因,生产商们也依赖计算机。

⑨ **Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop.**

【精讲】划线部分为该句主干,help to 译为“有助于”,后面是由三个 which 引导的并列宾语从句作 decide 的宾语,是典型的 A, B and C 的并列结构。

【译文】计算机分析的营销报告有助于生产商决定目前应重点生产哪些商品,将来开发哪些产品,应停止生产哪些产品。

⑩ Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

【精讲】划线部分为本句主干,后面是并列的省略句,仍是 A, B and C 的结构。值得注意的是后面都省略 keep track。

【译文】计算机跟踪库存商品,跟踪现有原材料,甚至跟踪生产过程本身。

Paragraph Three

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

【必考词详解】

numerous ['nju:mərəs] a. 很多的, 许多的

[同根单词]

commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l] a. 商业的

utility [ju:'tɪləti] n. 效用, 有用

theater ['θi:ətə] n. 剧场; 剧院

utilize ['ju:təlaɪz] v. 利用, 使用

utilities [ju:'tɪlətɪs] n. 公用事业, 公用事业公司

efficient [ɪ'fɪʃənt] a. 有效率的

【逐句超精讲】

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

【精讲】划线部分为句子主干,中间部分是三个并列的插入语,对主句进行解释说明。句尾 through 引导的介词短语作方式状语。

【译文】许多其他商业企业,从剧院到杂志社,从燃气电器公司到牛奶加工厂,计算机的使用为消费者提供了更好、更高效的服务。

Passage 3

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying

their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

Paragraph One

①Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. ②For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

【必考词详解】

exceptional [ɪk'seɪʃənəl] *a.* 例外的, 有缺陷的; 杰出的

[常考搭配]

出的

with the exception of 除……之外

[常考搭配]

significant [sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt] *a.* 重要的; 有意义的

exceptional children 需要特殊照顾的儿童

potential [pə'tenʃəl] *n.* 潜能, 潜力 *a.* 潜在的, 可能的

[同根单词]

exception [ɪk'seɪʃən] *n.* 除外, 例外

adapt [ə'dæpt] *v.* (使)适应, 适合, 改编

【逐句超精讲】

①Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age.

【精讲】本句为简单句, in 引导的介词短语作状语。

【译文】特殊儿童在一些重要的方面不同于其他同龄的孩子。

②For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

【精讲】划线部分为本句主干, 句首是 for 引导的介词短语作状语。

【译文】对于这些孩子来说, 要把他们全部的潜力开发出来, 他们所受的教育就必须适应那些差异。

Paragraph Two

①Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. ②While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. ③Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. ④And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

【必考词详解】

focus ['fəʊkəs] *n.* 焦点, (活动, 兴趣等的) 中心 *v.*

(on/upon)使聚集, 集中

supporting [sə'pɔ:tɪŋ] *a.* (演员、节目等)次要的

[同根单词]

stage [steɪdʒ] *n.* 阶段; 舞台 *v.* 上演, 演出; 筹办, 举行

support [sə'pɔ:t] *v.* / *n.* 支持, 拥护, 供养

supportive [sə'pɔ:tɪv] *a.* 支持的

capture ['kæptʃə] *n.* 捕获, 俘虏 *v.* 吸引(注意); 俘虏

scenery ['sɪnəri] *n.* 风景, 景色

expression [ɪks'preʃən] *n.* 表达, 表示

attention [ə'tenʃən] *n.* 注意, 注意力

[常考搭配]

aware [ə'weə] *a.* 意识到的; 知道的; 觉察到的

full expression of 充分表达

[常考搭配]

generation [ˌdʒenə'reɪʃən] *n.* 一代人; 一代; 生殖; 产生

be aware of 意识到, 知道

【逐句超精讲】

①Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well.

【精讲】句首是 although 引导的让步状语从句,划线部分为主句的主干,是典型的“主谓宾+宾语补足语”结构。

【译文】虽然我们关注的是特殊儿童的需要,但却发现我们也在描述他们的生活环境。

② While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself.

【精讲】句首为 while 引导的让步状语从句,划线部分为句子主干,句中含 and 连接的两个并列宾语。

【译文】尽管舞台上的主角吸引了我们的注意力,我们也意识到配角及戏剧场景的重要性。

③ Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development.

【精讲】划线部分为本句主干,both...and...连接两个并列主语,in which 引导定语从句修饰 society。

【译文】特殊儿童所处的家庭及社会环境常常是他们成长和发展的关键。

④ And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

【精讲】划线部分为本句主干,该句是 it is...that...强调句型,强调地点状语 in the public schools。破折号后是对 society's understanding 的解释。其中有一个 that 引导的定语从句对 the knowledge, hopes, and fears 三个名词进行修饰。此句的 understanding 意思是“理智,知性”;pass on 意思是“把……传给另一个,转移”。

【译文】正是在公立学校里我们感受到了社会知性的充分体现——向下一代传授的知识、希望和恐惧。

Paragraph Three

① Education in any society is a mirror of that society. ② In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. ③ The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

【必考词详解】

mirror ['mɪrə] n. 镜子;反映 vt. 反映,反射

strength [streŋθ] n. 力量;优点,长处

prejudice ['predʒʊdɪs] n. 成见,偏见 vt. 使……有偏见;不利于,损害

decade ['dekeɪd] n. 十年

indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] v. 指出,指示;表明,暗示

citizen ['sɪtɪzən] n. 公民;市民;平民

condition [kən'dɪʃən] n. 情况;环境,条件 v. 制约,限制

deserve [dɪ'zɜ:v] v. 应受,值得

opportunity [ɒpə'tju:nɪtɪ] n. 机会

capability [ˌkeɪpə'bɪlɪtɪ] n. 能力

【同根单词】

capable ['keɪpəbl] a. 有能力的

【逐句超精讲】

① Education in any society is a mirror of that society.

【精讲】本句为简单句,划线部分为本句主干,in 引导的介词短语作定语修饰 education, of that society 作定语修饰 mirror。

【译文】任何社会的教育都是反映该社会情况的一面镜子。

② In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself.

【精讲】本句为简单句,划线部分为句子主干,the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself 是并列成分作 see 的宾语。

【译文】在这面镜子里,我们可以看到优点、弱点、希望、偏见以及文化本身的核心价值。

③ The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades

indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

【精讲】划线部分为本句主干, 主语后 in exceptional children 作 interest 的定语, shown in public education over the past three decades 是过去分词短语作后置定语还是修饰 interest, 其中 over the past three decades 为时间状语。在宾语后有 that 引导的同位语从句修饰 feeling, 其主语是 all citizens, 谓语是 deserve, 在两者之间有插入成分 whatever their special conditions 作让步状语。

【译文】过去 30 年间公共教育表现出的对特殊儿童的巨大关注表明了存在于我们社会中的那种强烈情绪, 即所有公民, 不论情况怎么特殊, 都应该得到全面发展其能力的机会。

Paragraph Four

① “All men are created equal.” We’ve heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. ② Although the phrase was used by this country’s founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. ③ That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. ④ Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. ⑤ In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

【必考词详解】

democratic [ˌdeməˈkrætɪk] *a.* 民主的
phrase [freɪz] *n.* 短语; 说法 *v.* 叙述, 措辞
denote [dɪˈnoʊt] *v.* 表示, 意味着
equality [iːˈkwɒləti] *n.* 平等
interpret [ɪnˈtɜːprɪt] *v.* 解释, 说明, 口译
[同根单词]

interpreter [ɪnˈtɜːprɪtə] *n.* 译员, 口译者
imply [ɪmˈplaɪ] *v.* 暗示
capacity [kəˈpæsɪti] *n.* 容量, 容积; 能力
confirm [kənˈfɜːm] *v.* 证实; 确认, 批准
appropriate [əˈprəʊpriət] *a.* 适当的, 合适的

response [rɪˈspɒns] *n.* 反应; 回答, 答复
modify [ˈmɒdɪfaɪ] *v.* 更改; 修改, 修饰
program [ˈprəʊɡræm] *n.* 程序; 计划, 安排
instruction [ɪnˈstrʌkʃən] *n.* 授课, 课程; 指导, 教导
profit [ˈprɒfɪt] *n.* 收益, 得益 *v.* 有益于……, 对……有益的
substantially [səbˈstænjəli] *ad.* 真正地, 实质性地
[同根单词]

substantial [səbˈstænjəl] *a.* 实质的, 真实的, 大量的
substance [ˈsʌbstəns] *n.* 物质, 实质; 大意

【逐句超精讲】

① “All men are created equal.” We’ve heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society.

【精讲】but 作为连词连接两个并列句, 划线部分分别为两个并列句的主干。

【译文】“人人生来平等。”这句话我们已经听过无数次, 但在民主社会它对教育仍然有着极其重要的寓意。

② Although the phrase was used by this country’s founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity.

【精讲】句首是 although 引导的让步状语从句。主句和从句都是被动语态, 划线部分为主句主干。

【译文】尽管这句话被国家建立者们用来表示法律面前人人平等, 但是它也可以被解释为机会面前人人平等。

③ That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great.

【精讲】划线部分为本句主干, 破折号后的内容是对主句进行解释说明, to the limits of his or her

capacity 是目的状语,后面是 whether 引导的让步状语从句。

【译文】这个概念暗示了所有儿童都有接受教育的机会——即每个儿童,不管其本身的能力大小与否,都有权利在学习上最大限度地得到帮助。

④ Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education.

【精讲】划线部分为句子主干, and 连接两个并列谓语,两个破折号之间是插入语,第二个谓语后是由 that 引导的宾语从句。take the steps to do 译为“采取措施做……”,ordered 表示“命令”时后面 that 从句中应该用虚拟语气,即:主语+should do,其中 should 可以省略。

【译文】最近,法庭裁决已再次确定了所有儿童——不论残疾与否——都有接受适当的教育权利,并已命令公立学校采取必要的措施来提供这种教育。

⑤ In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

【精讲】划线部分为本句主干,后面分词 adapting...作状语,其中含两个 who 引导的定语从句分别修饰 children 和 those。

【译文】作为回应,学校也在调整他们的课程安排,使授课能够适应特殊儿童的需要,适应那些不能从常规课程中真正获益的儿童的需要。

Passage 4

“I have great confidence that by the end of the decade we'll know in vast detail how cancer cells arise,” says microbiologist Robert Weinberg, an expert on cancer. “But,” he cautions, “Some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow. Consider Pasteur. He discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available.”

This year, 50 percent of the 910,000 people who suffer from cancer will survive at least five years. In the year 2000, the National Cancer Institute estimates, that figure will be 75 percent. For some skin cancers, the five-year survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But other survival statistics are still discouraging—13 percent for lung cancer, and 2 percent for cancer of the pancreas (胰腺).

With as many as 120 varieties in existence, discovering how cancer works is not easy. The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which are cancer-causing genes, are inactive in normal cells. Anything from cosmic rays to radiation to diet may activate a dormant oncogene, but how remains unknown. If several oncogenes are driven into action, the cell, unable to turn them off, becomes cancerous.

The exact mechanisms involved are still mysterious, but the likelihood that many cancers are initiated at the level of genes suggests that we will never prevent all cancers. “Changes are a normal part of the evolutionary process,” says oncologist William Haywar. Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out, “We can't prepare a medicine against cosmic rays.”

The prospects for cure, though still distant, are brighter.

“First, we need to understand how the normal cell controls itself. Second, we have to determine whether there are a limited number of genes in cells which are always responsible for at least part of the trouble. If we can understand how cancer works, we can counteract its action.”

Paragraph One

① “I have great confidence that by the end of the decade we'll know in vast detail how cancer cells arise,” says microbiologist Robert Weinberg, an expert on cancer. ② “But,” he cautions, “Some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow. ③ Consider Pasteur. He discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available.”