



考研英语



提高篇 2005-2014

主编◎陈正康

第一试题超精解分册

文章讲解最详细 选项分析最彻底 考点把握最到位

◎ 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 提高篇 2005-2014

第1分册

主 编◎陈正康

回北京理工大学出版社 BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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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弄懂,翻译得准确、流畅即可。

第四,透析命题思路,掌握选项规律,弄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,而且还要弄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),考生应该仔细研读 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。最后积大家考研成功,金榜题名!!!

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2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语试题超精解

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

William Annual 英汉互译】

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have $a(n)_4$ impact on our professional, social, and personal 5.

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It <u>6</u> out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental <u>7</u> can significantly improve our basic cognitive <u>8</u>. Thinking is essentially a <u>9</u> of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to <u>10</u> in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. <u>11</u>, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate <u>12</u> mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step 13 and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental 14.

The Web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it 18 modifies and enhances the games you play to 19 on the strengths you are developing—much like a(n) 20 exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

步入中年时,许多人往往开始留意到自己的记忆力和头脑清晰度不如从前了。我们会突然不记得刚刚把钥匙放在了哪里,或是想不起一个老熟人的名字,或者记不起我们过去喜欢的一个老乐队的名字。随着大脑的衰退,我们称这些事件为"老年人失忆的瞬间"。虽然看似无害,但这种精神专注力的丧失有可能对我们的职业、社交和个人幸福产生破坏性的影响。

越来越多专门研究神经系统的神经学家表示,实际上人们可以做很多事情(来改善这一状况)。事实证明,大脑需要训练,其训练方式与肌肉训练的方式大致相同,而适当的脑力训练可以显著改善我们基本的认知功能。思考活动实质上是在大脑中建立连接的过程。在一定程度上,我们擅长建立能够促进智力的连接的能力是与生俱来的。然而,因为这些连接是通过脑力活动和训练创建起来的,所以科学家相信智力可以依据脑力活动而加强和波动。

现在,一个新型互联网公司已经更进了一步,开发了第一个"大脑训练程序",旨在从实际上帮助人们改善和恢复他们的头脑敏锐度。

这个基于互联网的程序使你能够系统 地提高记忆力和注意力方面的技能。该程 序会追踪你的进度,并对你的表现和改善程 度提供详细的反馈信息。最重要的是,它会 不断地调整并升级你所玩的训练游戏,从而 巩固你正在发展的优势——与有效的常规 身体锻炼很相似,这种锻炼需要你强化肌肉 耐力,并改变你对肌肉的运用。

1. [A] where

[B] when

[C] that

D why

2. [A] improves

B fades

[C] recovers

[D] collapses

喜研英语真题超精读

		***************************************	**********			
3.	[A] If	[B] Unless	[C]	Once	[D]	While
4.	[A] uneven	[B] limited	[C]	damaging	[D]	obscure
5.	[A] wellbeing	[B] environment	[C]	relationship	[D]	outlook
6.	[A] turns	[B] finds	[C]	points	[D]	figures
7.	[A] roundabouts	[B] responses	[C]	workouts	[D]	associations
8.	[A] genre	[B] functions	[C]	circumstances	[D]	criterion
9.	[A] channel	[B] condition	[C]	sequence	[D]	process
10.	[A] persist	[B] believe	[C]	excel	[D]	feature
11.	[A] Therefore	[B] Moreover	[C]	Otherwise	[D]	However
12.	[A] according to	[B] regardless of	[C]	apart from	[D]	instead of
13.	[A] back	[B] further	[C]	aside	[D]	around
14.	[A] sharpness	[B] stability	[C]	framework	[D]	flexibility
15.	[A] forces	[B] reminds	[C]	hurries	[D]	allows
16	[A] hold	[B] track	[C]	order	[D]	pace
17	[A] to	[B] with	[C]	for	[D]	on
18	[A] irregularly	[B] habitually	[C]	constantly	[D]	unusually
19	[A] carry	[B] put	[C]	build	[D]	take
20	[A] risky	[B] effective	[C]	idle	[D]	familiar
		【试题	糖析		44	
2.	均排除。 【答案】 [B] 【解析】 We suddenly can name, or the name of an	a moment ago 重复,可以 't remember where we pu n old band we used to love.	t the k	teys just a moment a 会突然不记得刚刚打	go, o 巴钥匙	or an old acquaintance's 松放在了哪里,或是想不
	these occurrences as "sen 所在句承接上文,说明随 中,只有 fades 有"衰老, recovers 表示"恢复"和[I	者记不起我们过去喜欢的ior moments"(随着大脑_ 着大脑退化,记忆力衰退, 衰弱"的意思,因此为正确 D]collapses表示"崩塌"代	所以原 角选项。	我们称这些事件为" 所填词应该表达"退 。其他三个选项[A	老年, 农	人失忆的瞬间")。空格 退"的含义。四个选项
3.	[答案] [D]	t Chesh - John	. I'll an aw	e of the state of		
	impact(这种精神 "看似无害"和后面的内	innocent(看似无管 申专注力的丧失有可能产 容之间存在转折关系,因 Once"一旦"均为表示条	生	影响)。本题在年 角答案为 While"虽然	可首设然",表	之,需要填一个连词, 是转折。[A]If"如果",
4.	【答案】[C]					
	impact(这种精神知,所填词与 innocent" [A]uneven"不均匀的"和	y innocent(虽然看似无害 申专注力的丧失有可能产 无害的"含义相反,因此[和[D]obscure"不清楚的" 然不足以表达危害的严重	生 C]dar '代人プ	影响)。根据该句 maging 为正确答案 文中语义不通,故排	可前后,表示除。[而部分的转折关系可 "损害的,破坏性的"。 B]limited 表示"有限



5. 【答案】[A]

[解析] this loss of mental focus can potentially have a damaging impact on our professional, social, and personal _____(这种精神专注力的丧失有可能对我们的职业、社交和个人_____产生破坏性的影响)。这里需要填入的是 professional, social 以及 personal 这三个形容词共同修饰的名词,因此[A] wellbeing"健康,幸福,福祉"符合题意,表示"职业、社交和个人的幸福"。[B]environment"环境"和[D]outlook"展望"不能表达出精神专注力的丧失对个人产生的影响,而[C]relationship"关系"代入文中后, personal relationship(人际关系)与 social(社交的)语义重复,因此这三项均为干扰项。

6. 【答案】「A】

【解析】Neuroscientists are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. (越来越多的神经学家表示,实际上人们可以做很多事情) It ______ out that the brain needs exercise(______, 大脑需要训练)。it turns out that...为固定句型,其中 it 作形式主语,that 引导了主语从句,该句型表示"结果是,事实证明",与前一句衔接自然,并且引出神经学家研究的结论:大脑需要训练,因此符合上下文语义要求,为本题答案。其余三个选项,find out"找出,查明",point out"指出"和 figure out"想出,算出"若代人文中,it 就不是形式主语了,而是有所指,但在上一句中找不到 it 可以指代的对象,因此排除[B]、[C]和[D]。

7. 【答案】[C]

[解析] It turns out that the brain needs exercise(事实证明,大脑需要训练), and the right mental _____ can significantly improve our basic cognitive __8_(而适当的脑力_____ 可以显著改善我们基本的认知__8_)。空格所在分句与前一分句为并列关系,由 and 连接。前一分句出现 the brain needs exercise,空格前提到的 mental 与 the brain 对应,因此空格处需要填入一个与 exercise 含义相近的词,故[C]workouts"锻炼,练习"符合题意,为正确答案。[A]roundabouts"迂回路线",[B]responses"回应,反应"与[D]associations"协会"代入文中均不符合题意。

8. 【答案】[B]

[解析] and the right mental workouts can significantly improve our basic cognitive ______(而适当的脑力训练可以显著改善我们基本的认知_____)。四个选项均为名词,[A] genre 表示"类型,种类",[B] functions 表示"功能",[C] circumstances 表示"情况,环境",[D] criterion 意为"(批评判断的)标准,准则"。从语法上讲,空格所填词与 improve 构成动宾结构,而且可以被 cognitive"认知的"修饰。[B]项同时符合这两个条件,而且 cognitive functions"认知功能"与上文的 mental focus"精神专注力"相呼应,符合语境要求,因此答案选[B]。其余三项均不符合题意。

9. 【答案】[D]

【解析】Thinking is essentially a ______of making connections in the brain(思考活动实质上是在大脑中建立连接的_____)。本题仍考查名词辨析。[A] channel"通道,频道",[B] condition"条件",[C] sequence"顺序,序列",[D] process"过程,步骤"。根据常识,思考活动是一个过程,通过大脑中的神经相互连接来完成,因此正确答案是[C]选项,其他选项均不符合常识。

10. [答案] [C]

[解析] our ability to ______ in making the connections...is inherited(我们______建立连接的能力是与生俱来的)。首先,空格所填词必须能与 in 搭配,四个选项均符合这一要求:persist in 表示"坚持"; believe in 表示"信任";excel in 表示"在……方面很擅长";feature in 表示"在……中占重要位置"。其次,不定式 to _____ in making the connections 是 our ability 的后置定语,起修饰作用,excel 代入文中,表示"我们擅长建立连接的能力",符合题意,因此答案为[C]。其他三个选项不能修饰 ability,因此排除。

11. [答案] [D]

【解析】To a certain extent, our ability to excel in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited.(在一定程度上,我们擅长建立能够促进智力的连接的能力是与生俱来的)______, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate(______,因为这些连接是通过脑力活动和训练创建起来的,所以科学家相信智力

喜研英语真题超精读

可以加强和波动)。空格前一句强调的是擅长建立连接的能力是与生俱来的(inherited),而后一句则提到建立连接需要脑力活动和训练(effort and practice),前后两句是转折关系,故正确答案为[D]。[A]Therefore 表示因果关系,[B]Moreover 表示递进关系,这两项不符合此处的逻辑关系,而[C]Otherwise 虽表示转折关系,但不符合上下文语义。

12.【答案】「A】

【解析】because these connections are made through effort and practice(因为这些连接是通过脑力活动和训练创建起来的),scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate _____ mental effort(所以科学家相信智力可以_____ 脑力活动而加强和波动)。空格前分句提到的 these connections 指代上一句的 the connections that drive intelligence"能够促进智力的连接"。既然脑力活动和训练可以创建这些连接,而这些连接又能促进智力,那么脑力活动和训练也会相应地加强和变动人的智力,因此空格处需要填入一个表达前后因果关系的词。四个选项中仅[A] according to"根据"表达隐性的因果关系,因此[A]为答案。[B] regardless of "不管,不顾"表示让步关系;[C] apart from"除……之外"表示子集关系;[D] instead of "而不是"表示对比关系,这三项均不符合此处的逻辑要求,均排除。

13.【答案】 [B]

【解析】a new Web-based company has taken it a step _____(一个新型互联网公司已经_____了一步), and developed the first "brain training program"(开发了第一个"大脑训练程序")。本题考查固定搭配,能与 take a step 搭配的只有[A]和[B]。take a step back 指"退一步"; take a step further 指"更进一步"。根据空格后面的"开发了第一个'大脑训练程序'"判断,应该是"更进了一步",因此[B]符合句意,为答案。

14.【答案】[A]

【解析】developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental _____(开发了第一个"大脑训练程序",旨在从实际上帮助人们改善和恢复他们的头脑_____)。本题考查的是动宾搭配,空格所填词与 improve and regain 为动宾结构;再结合开篇所讲的 their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be"许多人记忆力和头脑清晰度不如从前"可知,"大脑训练程序"旨在帮助人们改善这一状况,因此所填词与 clarity 含义接近。四个选项中[A]sharpness"灵敏度,明锐度"同时满足这两个要求,因此为答案,排除[B]stability"稳定性",[C]framework"结构,框架"和[D]flexibility"灵活性"。

15.【答案】 [D]

【解析】The Web-based program ______you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills(这个基于互联网的程序______你系统地提高记忆力和注意力方面的技能),空格处所填的动词可以用于 sb. to do sth.结构,直接排除[C]hurries,其用法是 hurry sb. into doing sth.。其他三项中,[A]forces 表示"强迫",[B]reminds 表示"提醒",[D]allows 表示"允许,使能够",由于此处说的是这个基于互联网程序的功能,因此[D]符合语境,故为正确选项。

16.【答案】[B]

【解析】The program keeps ______ of your progress and provides detailed feedback(该程序会_____ 你的进度,并提供详细的反馈信息)。本题考查固定搭配,可以首先排除[D]pace,因为 keep pace 后接介词 with 而非 of。keep hold of 表示"握紧,抓住不放"; keep track of 表示"跟踪,记录"; keep order of 表示"维持,维护"。显然 keep track of "跟踪,记录"最符合句意,因此本题答案为[B]。

17.【答案】[D]

【解析】The program keeps track of your progress and provides detailed feedback _____ your performance and improvement(该程序会追踪你的进度,并______你的表现和改善程度提供详细的信息反馈)。本题考查名词与介词的搭配,所填介词需与 feedback 搭配。因此[D] on 符合文意, feedback on 表示"对……的反馈,关于……的反馈"。其余三个选项利用与动词 provides 搭配的介词制造干扰。

18.【答案】[C]

【解析】Most importantly, it ____ modifies and enhances the games you play(最重要的是,它会



19.【答案】[C]

[解析] Most importantly, it constantly modifies and enhances the games you play to ______ on the strengths you are developing(最重要的是,它会不断地调整并升级你所玩的训练游戏,从而______你正在发展的优势)。空格处所填的动词需要与介词 on 搭配,然后接宾语 the strengths。carry on 表示"从事;进行;继续";put on"穿上;上演;假装";build on"依赖;建立于;巩固";take on"承担;呈现;具有",代入文中发现只有[C]合适,其余三项都不能与空格后面的 the strengths 搭配。

20. [答案] [B]

[解析] much like a(n)_____ exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use(与_____常规身体锻炼很相似,这种锻炼需要你强化肌肉耐力,并改变你对肌肉的运用), 空格所填形容词修饰 exercise routine,根据后面对 exercise routine 的描述 requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use 反推,这种针对肌肉的常规身体锻炼是积极的锻炼方式,因此是有效果的,[B]effective"有效的"符合文意。[A]risky"危险的,冒险的"和[C]idle"懒惰的"与文中感情色彩不符;[D]familiar"熟悉的,常见的"与 routine 语义重复,故这三项均排除。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

and receive unconditional psyments of the de (卖导章)

本文主要介绍了英国财政大臣 George Osborne 出台的预先求职计划,该计划鼓励失业人员积极寻找工作,而不是靠政府的救济。文章首先详细介绍这一计划,然后指出该计划的合理性以及 George Osborne 推出这一计划的动机,进而分析了失业者的需求,最后总结指出求职者获得失业津贴有时间和其他条件的限制。

【英汉互译】

In order to "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency," George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the "upfront work search" scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance. "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on." he claimed. "We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get

为了"改善生活"并减少"依赖性",英 国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本出台了"预先求 职"计划。失业者只有带上简历到就业服 务中心,在网上注册求职,并开始找工作 时,他们才有资格获得失业救济金,然后他 们必须每周一次而非两周一次向就业服务 中心汇报。还有什么计划比这个更为合 理呢?

接下来还有更显而易见的合理性。现在求职者领取津贴需要等待七天。"头几天应该用来找工作,而不是用来办理失业登记,"他声称,"我们做这些事情是因为我们知道,这将帮助人们摆脱救济金,并帮助



into work faster." Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with "reforms" to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness"—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting; you don't skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always; a job.

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency—permanent dependency if you can get it—supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance" is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

那些依靠救济金的人更快地开始工作。"真的有帮助吗? 乍一听,这位关注社会的大臣正试图通过对一个明显宽松的救济制度进行改革来使生活变得美好,这一救济制度使得刚刚失业的人付出很少的努力去找互作,滋长了他们的惰性。我们应该了解到,促使他这么做的是他对"基本公平"的热情——保护纳税人,控制开支,并确保只有最值得救济的申请人才能领到救济金。

失去工作令人痛苦:你绝不会欢唱着蹦跳着来到就业服务中心,欣喜地期待着慷慨的政府让你的收入翻倍。失业让人在经济上感到恐惧、在心理上感到尴尬,并且你知道,失业救济是最低限度的,且极难得到。你现在处于不被需要的境地,被排斥在能够给你提供生活目标和条理的工作环境之外。更糟糕的是,用来养活自己和家人以及支付各种账单的至关重要的收入来源已经不存在。问问任何一个刚失业的人想要什么,答案永远都是"一份工作"。

但在奧斯本的国家里,你第一个本能 反应是依赖——如果可以得到的话,永久 的依赖——这受到一个非常乐意放任你错 误思想的政府的支持。仿佛 20 年来对求 职和救济金管理体制越来越严的改政不其 双有发生过。英国社会福利的原则不再是 你能在灾难发生的时候使自己免于失业的 风险,并获得无条件的薪资。甚至"求职 者",他们没有获得救济金的基本权利,救 济金是他们通过上交国民保险金应得的。 相反,申请人会获得一份有时间限制的"津 贴",条件就是他们积极寻找工作;没有贴 贴、没有保险,每周 71.70 英镑,这是欧盟 国家中最不慷慨的津贴之一。

作工具表示率。即列在北上四方、C中名 【思路透析】madel off in symme and find in the

21. George Osborne's scheme was intended to	乔治•奥斯本的计划旨在。
[A] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits	[A] 让失业者更容易地获得救济金
[B] encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking	[B] 鼓励求职者积极地寻找工作
[C] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily	[C]激励失业者自愿汇报
[D] guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits	[D] 保障求职者获得救济金的合法权利

【答案】[B]

【答案精解】本题考查知识点:细节题。根据题干关键词 George Osborne's scheme 定位到文章首段



首句:In order to "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency", George Osborne...introduced the "upfront work search" scheme,该句的 In order to 与题干的 was intended to 是同义替换,因此 "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency"是 George Osborne 计划的目的,即"改善生活,减少依赖性"。再结合第二段第四句 George Osborne 所说的"我们做这些事情是因为我们知道,这将帮助人们摆脱救济金,并帮助那些依靠救济金的人更快地开始工作"可知,乔治·奥斯本的计划旨在鼓励求职者积极地寻找工作,"减少他们对救济金的依赖性",因此[B]选项为答案。

【干扰项分析】[A]选项的 easier access"更容易地获得"与原文意思相悖,第一段第二句提到"失业者只有带上简历到就业服务中心,在网上注册求职,并开始找工作时,他们才有资格获得失业救济金",而且第二段最后一句也提及"只有最值得救济的申请人才能领到救济金",该项属于"正反混淆"。[C]选项的干扰信息来自第一段第二句...and then they should report weekly, should 一词表明失业者并非"自愿"汇报,属于典型的"偷换概念"。[D]选项的内容文中根本没有提及,属于典型的"无中生有"。

22. The phrase, "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means	短语"to sign on"(第二段,第三行)最可能的意思是。
[A] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre	[A] 在就业服务中心查看有无工作
[B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance	[B]接受政府在津贴方面的限制
[C] to register for an allowance from the government	[C] 登记申领政府津贴
[D] to attend a governmental job-training program	[D] 参加政府组织的职业培训项目

【答案】[C]

【答案精解】本题考查知识点:猜词题。根据题干的 to sign on 定位至第二段第三句 Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on。根据 to sign on 前面的 not 一词可知, looking to sign on 的含义与前面 looking for work 的意义相反,也就是不去找工作,而是依赖于政府的津贴,这与[C]选项吻合。

【干扰项分析】[A]选项与 looking for work 的意义一致,因此属于典型的"正反混淆"。[B]选项的干扰信息来自第二段第二句"现在求职者领取津贴需要等待七天",George Osborne 显然不是让求职者不接受政府在津贴方面的限制,该项也属于"正反混淆"。[D]选项则属于典型的"无中生有",文章中根本就没有提到政府组织的职业培训项目。

【技巧点拨】[C]选项中的 register for 表示"登记领取"。

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?	是什么促使财政大臣开展他的计划?
[A] A desire to secure a better life for all.	[A] 确保所有人过上更好生活的愿望。
B An eagerness to protect the unemployed.	[B] 保护失业者的渴望。
[C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.	[C] 对申请人慷慨的冲动。
[D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.	[D] 确保对纳税人公平的热情。

【答案】 [D]

[答案精解] 本题考查知识点:细节题。本题题干中的 what prompted the chancellor 对应文中第二段第八句 What motivated him... was his zeal for "fundamental fairness"—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits 中的 What motivated him,因此解答本题的关键就在于理解该句表语部分的内容,该部分大意是"他对'基本公平'的热情——保护纳税人,控制开支,并确保只有最值得救济的申请人才能领到救济金"。[D]项是对原文内容的"同义替换",其中 passion 与 zeal 是同义替换, to ensure fairness for taxpayers 与 for "fundamental fairness"—protecting the taxpayer 是同义替换,因此[D]项为本题答案。

[干扰项分析] [A]选项的干扰信息来自第一段第一句以及第二段第七句所提及的 change lives for the better"改善生活",该项所说的"确保所有人过上更好的生活",过于绝对;[B]项属于"偷换概念",原文

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说的是 protecting the taxpayer。 [C]选项的干扰信息来自第二段第八句 ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits,该句中没有体现 generous 的信息,属于"无中生有"。

24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed	根据第三段,失业使人感觉。
[A] uneasy	[A] 紧张不安
[B] enraged	[B] 愤怒
[C] insulted	[C] 羞辱,辱骂
[D] guilty	[D] 内疚

【答案】[A]

【答案精解】本题考查知识点:细节题。第三段前两句提到:Losing a job is hurting...It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing,大意是"失去工作令人痛苦……失业让人在经济上感到恐惧、在心理上感到尴尬"。[A]选项是对这两句内容的"概括"和"同义替换",故为正确选项。

【干扰项分析】[B]选项"愤怒"和[C]选项"羞辱"表达的感情过于强烈;[D]选项"内疚"在文中没有体现,属于典型的"无中生有"。

25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?	作者最有可能同意下列哪一项?
[A] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.	[A] 英国福利制度纵容求职者的惰性。
[B] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.	[B] 奥斯本的改革会降低失业风险。
[C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.	[C] 求职者的津贴已满足他们的实际需要。
[D] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.	[D] 失业救济金不应该有附加条件。

【答案】[A]

【答案精解】本题考查知识点:细节题。根据选项中的关键词——定位。[A]项出自第二段第七句… an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness(······一个明显宽松的救济制度,这一救济制度使得刚刚失业的人付出很少的努力去找工作,滋长了他们的惰性)以及第四段第一句 But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency...supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood.(但在奥斯本的国家里,你第一个本能反应是依赖······这受到一个非常乐意放任你错误思想的政府的支持),根据这两句判断出,[A]项说法正确,是对原文内容的"同义替换"。

[干扰项分析] [B]选项属于典型的"偷换概念",由选项的 the risk of unemployment 定位于第四段第三句,该句说的是:英国社会福利的原则不再是你能在灾难发生的时候使自己免于失业的风险,"不再免于失业的风险"并不是"降低失业风险"。文章第三段第二句提到"失业救济是最低限度的",并且最后一段最后一句也提到"每周 71.70 英镑,这是欧盟国家中最不慷慨的津贴之一",可知[C]选项属于"正反混淆"。[D]选项的干扰信息来自最后一句,原文是说"申请人会获得一份有时间限制的'津贴',条件就是他们积极寻找工作",由此句并不能得出"失业救济金不应该有附加条件",属于典型的"推理过度"。

Text 2

【文章导读】

该篇文章属于问题解决型文章。第一段描述在美国人们对律师行业抱怨诸多的现象,第二段提出在美国法律服务费用高昂的问题,第三段分析其中一个原因是法学教育费用过高,第四段针对这一原因提出了两种改革方案,第五段分析问题的另一个原因是律师行业限制性的所有权体制,最后一段提出了变革所有权体制的好处。



美。外也自身持续接触是多,因其或 【英汉互译】 sel vient mixiliredii bermi

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states; a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and

在世界各地,律师比从事其他任何职业(新闻业可能是个例外)的人招来更多的故意。但几乎没有一个地方的委托人比美国的委托人有更多的理由抱怨。

在经济危机前的十年间,在美国,在法律服务上的花费增长速度是通货膨胀增长速度 的两倍。最出色的律师赚得盆满钵满,引诱更多的学生挤进法学院。但大多数法学毕业生从来没有获得一份大公司的工作,许多人反而成为有点招人烦的诉讼案件编档员,这使得侵权体系成为一个昂贵的噩梦。

这是有很多原因的。一个原因是法学教育的费用过高。在美国大多数州,成为一名律师只有一条途径:在学制为四年、与法学不相关的学科上获得学士学位,然后在 200 所由美国律师协会授权的法学院中的一所获得三年制法学学位,并需要通过代价很大的律师资格考试。这使得现在的法学院毕业生平均负债 10 万美元,除此之外,还有本科阶段的债务。在法学院的债务意味着他们不得不极其努力地工作。

改革这种体制将有助于律师和客户双方。虽然一些明智的观点已存在很长时间,但监管该行业的州级政府机构却一直太过保守而没能实施。一种观点是允许人们在本科阶段学习法律。另一种观点是允许学生在法学院仅仅学习两年之后就能参加律师资格考试。如果律师资格考试对于一个想要成为律师的人确实是一个极其严格的考试,那么那些能够更早参加考试的学生应被获准这么做。那些不需要额外培训的学生可以削减自己巨额债务的三分之一。

律师成本如此之高的另外一个原因是这一行业限制性的协会式所有权结构。除哥伦比亚特区以外,非律师人员不能拥有律师事务所的股份。这使得律师费用高昂、革新缓慢。行业内部有要求变革的压力,但监管机构中反对变革的人坚持认为,将局外人排除在律师事务所之外能够让律师脱离赚钱而非尽职地为客户服务的压力。

实际上,通过鼓励律师事务所利用高 科技,并聘请职业经理人专注于提高公司 的工作效率,允许非律师人员拥有律师事 务所的股份能够降低成本并提高为客户服 务的质量。毕竟其他国家,例如澳大利亚

营研英语真题超精读



Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow. 和英国,已经开始使法律行业自由化。美国也应该效仿。

【思路透析】

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 12.5. A lot of students take up law as the lot of students t	许多学生从事法律职业是由于。
[A] the growing demand from clients	[A] 委托人不断增长的诉讼需求
B the increasing pressure of inflation	[B] 不断增加的通货膨胀压力
[C] the prospect of working in big firms	[C] 在大公司工作的前景
[D] the attraction of financial rewards	[D] 经济回报的吸引力

【答案】「D

【答案精解】本题考查知识点:细节题。根据题于关键词 students 以及 law 定位到第二段第二句: The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools(最出色的律师赚得盆满钵满,引诱更多的学生挤进法学院),该句的 ever more students to pile into law schools 对应题干 A lot of students take up law as their profession,因此该句前半部分即为题干问及的原因。选项 [D]中的 attraction 与该句的 tempting 是"同义替换",同时 financial rewards 与该句的 skyscrapers-full of money 是"同义替换",因此本题答案为[D]项。

【干扰项分析】文章第一段第二句提到,美国的委托人对律师的抱怨理由更多,[A]项根据该句出现的 clients 一词编造"诉讼需求",属于"无中生有"。[B]项的 inflation 一词来自第二段第一句,该句并未谈到 "通货膨胀与许多学生从事法律职业的关系"。[C]项的干扰信息来自第二段第三句,原句提到,大多数法 学毕业生从来没有获得一份大公司的工作,因此许多学生从事法律职业的原因也不是"在大公司工作的前景",属于"正反混淆"。

27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?	AX 1
[A] Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.	[A] 较高的本科学费。
[B] Admissions approval from the bar association.	[B] 律师协会的人学许可。 late with and of
[C] Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major.	[C] 攻读另一个专业的学士学位。
[D] Receiving training by professional associations.	[D] 接受专业协会的培训。

【答案】「C】

【答案精解】本题考查知识点:细节题。根据题干关键词 the costs of legal education 精确定位至第三段第二句 One is the excessive costs of a legal education,定位句的下一句解释了法学教育费用过高的原因,是答案所在,即"四年制与法学不相关的本科学位,三年制法学学位,并需要通过代价很大的律师资格考试"。由此可知,增加美国大多数州法学教育成本的应该是[C]项"攻读另一个专业的学士学位",是对原文 a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject 的"同义替换"。

【干扰项分析】[A]项在文中没有依据可循,属于典型的"无中生有"。[B]项的干扰信息来自第三段第三句,原句说的是"在 200 所由美国律师协会授权的法学院中的一所获得三年制法学学位",并不是"得到律师协会的人学许可",属于"偷换概念"。[D]项是根据第四段最后一句出现的 training 一词设置的干扰项,属于典型的"无中生有",文章中根本就没有提到专业协会的培训。

28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from	法律体制改革的阻力来自。 1970年2月21日
[A] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance	[A] 律师和委托人的强烈反对

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$\lceil B \rceil$ the rigid bodies governing the profession	[B] 僵化的行业监管机构
[C] the stern exam for would-be lawyers	[C] 严格的律师资格考试
[D] non-professionals' sharp criticism	[D] 非专业人士的尖锐批评

【答案】 「B】

[答案精解]本题考查知识点:细节题。根据题干中的关键词 the reform of the legal system 精确定位至第四段第一句 Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers。该句说的是改革法律体制的好处,接下来的一句 but 转折指出改革遇到的阻力: the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them,大意是说"监管该行业的州级政府机构却一直太过保守而没能实施它们",[B]项是对该处内容的"同义替换",其中 rigid 与 conservative 是同义替换,governing the profession与 that govern the profession是"同义替换",因此[B]项为本题答案。

【干扰项分析】第四段第一句提及"改革法律体制将有助于律师和委托人双方",因此不可能遭到他们的强烈反对,[A]项属于"正反混淆";[C]项与题干无关,属于"答非所问"。[D]项在文中没有相关信息体现,属于"无中生有"。

29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it	协会式所有权结构被认为是"限制性的",部分原因是它。
[A] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession	[A] 禁止外人介入律师行业
[B] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares	[B] 阻止律师持有律师事务所的股份
[C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade	[C] 恶化行业的职业道德
[D] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits	[D] 阻止律师获得应得的收益

【答案】[A]

【答案精解】本题考查知识点:细节题。根据题干关键词 guild-like ownership structure 和 restrictive 定位 至第五段第一句 The other reason...is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business,该句是本段主题句,接下来的几句是对这一行业协会式所有权结构具有"限制性"的解释。第二句提到"除哥伦比亚特区以外,非律师人员不能拥有律师事务所的股份",第四句又提到"监管机构中反对变革的人坚持认为,将局外人排除在律师事务所之外能够让律师脱离赚钱的压力,"[A]项是对这两句中 non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm 和 keeping outsiders out of a law firm 的"概括"和"同义替换",故为答案。

【干扰项分析】[B]项与第五段第二句的意思相悖,原文意思是阻止 non-lawyers 而非 lawyers 持有律师事务所的股份,属于"正反混淆";第五段最后一句提及"监管机构中反对变革的人坚持认为,将局外人排除在律师事务所之外能够让律师脱离赚钱而非尽职地为客户服务的压力",也就是说反对变革者认为,协会式所有权结构能够让律师摆脱赚钱压力,而恪守职业道德,因此[C]项的"恶化"属于"正反混淆";[D]项"阻止律师获得应得的收益"与"让律师摆脱赚钱压力"含义相反,也属于"正反混淆"。

30. In this text, the author mainly discusses	本文中,作者主要讨论了。
[A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes	[A] 美国律师事务所所有权的缺陷及其原因
[B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America	[B] 在美国有助于成为成功律师的因素
[C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it	[C] 美国法律行业存在的问题及其解决方案
[D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education	[D] 本科学习在美国法学教育中的作用

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考研英语直题招精读



【答案】「C】

【答案精解】本题考查知识点:主旨题。该篇文章属于问题解决型文章。第一段描述在美国人们对律师行业抱怨诸多的现象,第二段提出在美国法律服务费用高昂的问题,第三段分析其中一个原因是法学教育费用过高,第四段针对这一原因提出了两种改革方案,第五段分析问题的另一个原因是律师行业限制性的所有权体制,最后一段提出了变革所有权体制的好处。前两段提出问题,第三段和第五段分析原因,第四段和第六段提出解决方案。[C]项概括了文章主旨,故为正确答案。

【干扰项分析】[A]项概括的是第五段的内容,属于典型的"具体细节以偏概全"。[B]项和[D]项均是第三段的细节内容,不足以概括全篇,都属于"具体细节以偏概全"。

Text 3

【文章导读】

本文主要围绕最近几年出现的和诺贝尔奖一样奖金丰厚的新奖项展开论述。第一段由"基础物理学奖"谈到企业新贵们资助的一系列新的科研奖项。第二段谈到这些新奖项在声望上没法和诺贝尔奖相比,而是设立者自抬身价的举动。第三段谈到奖项设立者的目的。第四段指出对奖项的分配方式存在的一些合理的担忧。最后一段,作者表明观点:纵然新奖项存在着一些不合理的地方,但是对于科学家来说,明智的做法是心存感激地接受。

【英汉互译】

The US \$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in *Nature* discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As *Nature* has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes—both new and

正如亚历山大·伯利亚科夫在今年三月 领奖时所说,300万美元的"基础物理学奖"的 确是一个有趣的实验。但在此类奖项中,"基 础物理学奖"远不是唯一的。《自然》杂志新闻 特写专栏中一篇文章论述道,最近几年出现 了一系列和诺贝尔奖一样奖金丰厚、奖励研 究人员的奖项。类似于"基础物理学奖"的很 多奖项其奖金来自互联网企业家的银账 户,账户金额跟电话号码的位数一样多。据 得成功,并且他们想用自己的财富引起大家 对那些在科学领域有所建树的人的关注。

我们有什么理由不喜欢这些奖项?根据新闻特写专栏援引的少数几个科学家的话,这样的理由有很多。正如古谚所云,"你买不到社会地位",这些企业新贵们不能为他们所设立的奖项买到像诺贝尔奖那样的声望。科学家们认为,新奖项的设立者运用这些新奖项自抬身价。它们会扭曲基于成就的、同行评审主导的研究体系。它们会巩固同行评审研究的现状,但并不赞助同行评审研究。它们使个别天才的神话延续下去。

奖项设立者的目标似乎和人们对他们的 批评一样散乱。一些人想带来震撼,另一些 人想要吸引人们投身科学,或想要更好地奖 励那些已经从事科学研究的人。

正如《自然》杂志之前指出的那样,对于 新、旧科学奖项的分配方式存在一些合理的