



新题型

大学英语
四级

阅读高分突破

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组 编



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

第一部分 基础阅读训练 30 篇

Text 1

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The mobile phone is a magic device widely used these days. Although it has been nearly 30 years since the first commercial mobile-phone network was launched, advertisers have yet to figure out how to get their 36 out to mobile-phone users in a big way. There are 2.2 billion cell-phone users worldwide, a 37 that is growing by about 25% each year. Yet spending on ads carried over cell-phone networks last year 38 to just \$1.5 billion worldwide, a fraction of the \$424 billion global ad market.

But as the number of eyeballs glued to 39 screens multiplies, so too does the mobile phone's value as a pocket billboard (广告牌). Consumers are 40 using their phones for things other than voice calls, such as text messaging, downloading songs and games, and 41 the Internet. By 2010, 70 million Asians are expected to be watching videos and TV programs on mobile phones. All of these activities give advertisers 42 options for reaching audiences. During soccer's World Cup last summer, for example, Adidas used real-time scores and games to 43 thousands of fans to a website set up for mobile-phone access. "Our target audience was males aged 17 to 25," says Marcus Spurrell, Adidas regional manager for Asia. "Their mobiles are always on, always in their pocket—you just can't 44 cell phones as an advertising tool." Mobile-phone marketing has become as 45 a platform as TV, online or print.



- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A) accessing | B) amounted | C) approaching |
| D) attract | E) casual | F) characters |
| G) fresh | H) ignore | I) increasingly |
| J) messages | K) patiently | L) tiny |
| M) total | N) violated | O) vital |

参考译文

手机是我们如今广泛使用的一个神奇的设备。虽然自第一套商用手机网络建立至今已有将近 30 年之久,但广告商现在还在商讨如何将其信息大规模地传给手机用户。世界上有 22 亿手机用户,并且用户总量还在以每年约 25% 的速度增长。全球去年花费在手机网络上面的广告费用总计为 15 亿美元,只占全球广告市场 4240 亿美元总份额的一小部分(a fraction of)。

但是,由于越来越多的人被这些小屏幕所吸引,作为“口袋广告牌”的手机也会价值陡升。除了通话服务之外,消费者还越来越多地用手机发短信、下载歌曲和游戏以及上网(accessing the Internet)。到 2010 年,亚洲 7000 万人就可以通过手机看视频和电视节目。这也赋予了广告商“广而告之”的新方式。例如,在去年的世界杯期间,阿迪达斯公司就通过实时比分和实况比赛将上千球迷吸引到了一个手机客户端网站。阿迪达斯亚洲区经理马科斯·斯普瑞尔表示:“我们的目标顾客主要是 17 到 25 岁之间的男性。他们的手机总是开机状态,并总是随身携带。我们无法忽视手机作为广告宣传工具的作用。”手机已经跟电视、网络和报纸一样,成了一个至关重要的营销平台。

答案速查

36. J 37. M 38. B 39. L 40. I 41. A 42. G 43. D 44. H 45. O

答案详解

36. 答案 J

解析 空格前面是 *their*, 后面要接名词或动名词, 因此空格处需要填入名词形式, 以被前面的 *their* 所修饰。前一句中提到手机是我们如今广泛使用的一个神奇的设备, 那么广告是通过某种方式发送到手机上的。通过上下文可知, 广告商应该用短信的方式广而告之的。由此确定名词 *messages* “信息”为本题答案。备选词语中只有三个名词, 其中 *characters* “角色”和 *total* “全部”都不符合题意, 可以排除。

37. 答案 M

解析 空格前面有不定冠词 *a*, 后面是 *that* 引导的分句, 因此空格处需要填入一个名词的单数形式。空格前面的主句提到, 世界上有 22 亿手机用户, 联系上下文可知, 后面的分句应该是讲手机用户总量还在以每年约 25% 的速度增长。由此确定 *total* “总数”为本题答案。备选的名词中, 只有 *total* 是单数形式, *characters* 和 *messages* 均为复数形式, 不符合语法要求, 可以排除。

38. 答案 B

解析 空格后面为介词 to, 因此需要填入一个能与 to 搭配的词语; 本句又缺少动词, 再根据时间状语 last year 可知, 空格处需要填入一个动词的过去式。联系上下文, 文章前一句讲世界上有 22 亿手机用户, 并且用户总量还在以每年约 25% 的速度增长, 后面应为经销商在手机网络方面具体的花销数额。这里选 amounted 与 to 搭配, 意为“总计为, 相当于”, 符合题意。备选的动词中, violated 和 amounted 是过去时态, violated “触犯, 妨碍”不符合题意, 可排除。

39. 答案 L

解析 空格后面为一个名词, 因此这里需要一个形容词来修饰。之前文章提到手机广告较为惨淡的现状, 但后面用 but 表转折, 说明如今仍有越来越多的人被某种手机屏所吸引。根据手机屏的特性可知应选 tiny “小的”。备选的形容词中, casual “临时的, 随意的”, fresh “新的”, vital “至关重要的”, 修饰 screen 与题意不符, 可以排除。

40. 答案 I

解析 此句结构完整并且为现在进行时态, 空格位于 be 动词 are 和 use 的现在进行式 using 之间, 因此空格处可以填入一个副词。通过上下文可知, 手机用户将越来越多, 人们用手机娱乐办公的活动也将越来越多, 因此这里选 increasingly “逐渐增长地”符合题意。备选副词有两个, 其中 patiently “耐心地”不符合题意, 可以排除。

41. 答案 A

解析 空格后接 the Internet, 共同构成 such as 引导的第三个动名词短语, 因此确定空格处需要用一个动词的现在分词形式。上网的一种搭配是 access the Internet, 因此这里选 accessing “进入”, 符合句意。备选的动词中, amounted, attract, violated 和 ignore 不是动词的现在分词形式, 可以排除; 而 approach 与 Internet 搭配时其后应该加 to, 也可以排除。

42. 答案 G

解析 通过分析句子结构可知, 空格位于 give sb. sth. 的句式之中, 其中, sb. 和 sth. 都有所指, 此处只能填一个形容词, 用来修饰后面的 options。联系上下文可知, 广告商在有了手机这个渠道之后, 可以发送更多的信息。fresh options 表示新的方式, 因此确定 fresh “新的”为本题答案。备选的形容词中, tiny 已经在第 39 题使用过, 可以排除; causal 和 vital 虽然可以修饰 options, 但是不符合句意, 也可以排除。

43. 答案 D

解析 空格后面为 thousands of fans, 前面为不定式 to, 因此此处需要填入一个动词原形构成完整的动词不定式短语。根据上下文可知, 作者是说阿迪达斯公司利用广告做宣传, 通过实时比分和实况比赛达到吸引人眼球的目的。因此确定 attract “吸引”为正确答案。备选的动词中, accessing, amounted, violated 和 approaching 不是动词原形, 可以排除; ignore “忽视”不符合句意, 也可以排除。

44. 答案 H

解析 空格前面为情态动词 can't, 后面为一个名词。因此这里需要填一个动词原形。根据上下文可知, 手机广告的功效十分显著, 让人难以忘怀, 因此我们不能忽视它的作用,



这里选 ignore“忽视”，符合题意。备选动词中，accessing, amounted, violated 和 approaching 不是动词原形，可以排除；attract 在第 43 题已经使用过，也可以排除。

45. 答案 O

解析 空格处位于 as...as... 短语的固定搭配中。该短语的一般形式为 as+adj.+a/an+n. (可数名词)+as 表示“如同……一样”，因此此处需要填一个形容词。根据句意可知，本句要表达手机作为广告平台所具有的巨大影响力，因此选择 vital “至关重要的”，符合题意。备选的形容词中，tiny 和 fresh 已分别在第 39 题和第 42 题使用过，可以排除；causal 虽然可以修饰 platform，但是不符合句意，也可以排除。

Text 2

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 2*.

A Mess on the Ladder of Success

A) Throughout American history there has almost always been at least one central economic narrative that gave the ambitious or unsatisfied reason to pack up and seek their fortune elsewhere. For the first 300 or so years of European settlement, the story was about moving outward: getting immigrants to the continent and then to the frontier to clear the prairies (大草原), drain the wetlands and build new cities.

B) By the end of the 19th century, as the frontier vanished, the U.S. had a mild panic attack. What would this energetic, enterprising country be without new lands to conquer? Some people, such as Teddy Roosevelt, decided to keep on conquering (Cuba, the Philippines, etc.), but eventually, in industrialization, the U.S. found a new narrative of economic mobility at home. From the 1890s to the 1960s, people moved from farm to city, first in the North and then in the South. In fact, by the 1950s, there was enough prosperity and white-collar work that many began to move to the suburbs. As the population aged, there was also a shift from the cold Rust Belt to the comforts of the Sun Belt. We think of this as an old person's migration, but it created many jobs for the young in construction and health care, not to mention tourism, retail and restaurants.

C) For the last 20 years—from the end of the cold war through two burst bubbles in a single decade—the U.S. has been casting about for its next economic narrative. And now it is experiencing another period of panic, which is bad news for much of the workforce but particularly for its youngest members.

D) The U.S. has always been a remarkably mobile country, but new data from the Census Bureau indicate that mobility has reached its lowest level in recorded history. Sure, some people are stuck in homes valued at less than their mortgages (抵押贷款), but many young people—who don't own homes and don't yet have families—are staying put, too. This suggests, among other things, that people aren't packing up for new economic opportunities the way they used to. Rather than dividing the country into the 1 percenters versus (与……相对) everyone else, the split in our economy is really between two other classes: the mobile and immobile.

E) Part of the problem is that the country's largest industries are in decline. In the past, it was perfectly clear where young people should go for work (Chicago in the 1870s, Detroit in the 1910s, Houston in the 1970s) and, more or less, what they'd be doing when they got there (killing cattle, building cars, selling oil). And these industries were large enough to offer jobs to each class of worker, from unskilled laborer to manager or engineer. Today, the few bright spots in our economy are relatively small (though some promise future growth) and decentralized. There are great jobs in Silicon Valley, in the biotech research capitals of Boston and Raleigh-Durham and in advanced manufacturing plants along the southern I-85 corridor. These companies recruit all over the country and the globe for workers with specific abilities. (You don't need to be the next Mark Zuckerberg, founder of Facebook, to get a job in one of the microhubs (微中心), by the way. But you will almost certainly need at least a B.A. in computer science or a year or two at a technical school.) This newer, select job market is national, and it offers members of the mobile class competitive salaries and higher bargaining power.

F) Many members of the immobile class, on the other hand, live in the America of the gloomy headlines. If you have no specialized skills, there's little reason to uproot to another state and be the last in line for a low-paying job at a new auto plant or a green-energy startup. The surprise in the census (普查) data, however, is that the immobile workforce is not limited to unskilled workers. In fact, many have a college degree.

G) Until now, a B.A. in any subject was a near-guarantee of at least middle-class wages. But today, a quarter of college graduates make less than the typical worker without a bachelor's degree. David Autor, a prominent labor economist at MIT, recently told me that a college degree alone is no longer a guarantor of a good job. While graduates from top universities are still likely to get a good job no matter what their major is, he said, graduates from less-famous schools are going to be judged on what they know. To compete for jobs on a national level, they should be armed with the skills that emerging industries need whether technical or not.

H) Those without such specialized skills—like poetry, or even history majors—are already competing with their neighbors for the same sorts of second-rate, poorer-paying local jobs like low-level management or big-box retail sales. And with the low-skilled labor market atomized into thousands of microeconomies, immobile workers are less able to demand better wages or conditions or to acquire valuable skills.



I) So what, exactly, should the ambitious young worker of today be learning? Unfortunately, it's hard to say, since the U.S. doesn't have one clear national project. There are plenty of emerging, smaller industries, but which ones are the most promising? (Nanotechnology's (纳米技术) moment of remarkable growth seems to have been 5 years into the future for something like 20 years now.) It's not clear exactly what skills are most needed or if they will even be valuable in a decade.

J) What is clear is that all sorts of government issues—education, health-insurance portability, worker retraining—are no longer just bonuses to already prosperous lives but existential requirements. It's in all of our interests to make sure that as many people as possible are able to move toward opportunity, and America's ability to invest people and money in exciting new ideas is still greater than that of most other wealthy countries. (As recently as five years ago, U.S. migration was twice the rate of European Union states.) That, at least, is some comfort at a time when our national economy seems to be searching for its next story line.

46. Unlike in the past, a college degree alone does not guarantee a good job for its holder.
47. The census data is surprising in that college graduates are also among the immobile workforce.
48. New figures released by the government show that Americans today are less mobile than ever before.
49. The migration of old people from cold to warm places made many jobs available to the young.
50. America is better at innovation than most other rich nations.
51. Early American history is one of moving outward.
52. Young people don't know what to learn because it is hard to predict what skills are most needed or valued ten years from now.
53. Computer or other technical skills are needed to get a well-paying job in high-tech or advanced manufacturing.
54. When the frontier vanished about a century ago, America found new economic mobility in industrialization.
55. America today can be divided into two classes: those who move and those who don't.

参考译文

A)段指出美国各历史阶段都具有一个核心的经济表述。

B)、C)两段指出美国经济现在面临的考验。

D)~H)段指出年轻人就业时所面临的窘境。

I)、J)两段指出如何摆脱现在的经济窘境。

通向成功阶梯的困境

综观美国历史,几乎总是有至少一个核心的经济表述,为那些雄心勃勃或不满足于现状的人提供一个收拾行囊、到别处去寻找财富的理由。在欧洲人开始在美国定居的前三百多年间,这样的故事都是有关人口外迁的——让欧洲的移民踏上美洲,去边疆开拓大草原,排干湿地,建立新的城市。

到19世纪末,随着边疆的消失,美国人开始感到些许的恐慌。如果没有新的土地可以征服,这个精力充沛、富有冒险进取精神(enterprising)的国家将会怎样?有一些人,比如泰迪·罗斯福,决定继续征服事业(相继殖民古巴、菲律宾等地),但最终,在工业化的进程中,美国在其国内找到了经济流动的新表述。从19世纪90年代到20世纪60年代,人们开始从农场流向城市,这首先发生在北方,然后南方也紧跟其后。事实上,到了20世纪50年代,城市已经足够繁荣,白领工作也已很多,很多人开始向郊区回流。随着人口老龄化日益严重,人们也开始从寒冷的衰退地区向舒适的阳光地带转移。我们一般认为这种迁移只涉及老年人,但实际上,它为年轻人创造了很多建设和卫生保健方面的工作岗位,更不用说(not to mention)它对迁入地的旅游、零售和餐饮的影响了。

在过去20年里,从冷战结束到之后十年所经历的两个经济泡沫的破灭,美国一直在寻找下一个经济表述。现在美国正在经历另一个恐慌时期,这对广大劳动力,特别是对最为年轻的劳动人群而言,是个坏消息。

美国一直以来就是一个人口流动较为显著的国家,但是人口普查局的最新数据表明,当前的人口流动性已经跌到了有史以来的最低水平。当然,有些人因为住房所困而不能流动,因为他们住的房子售价远低于抵押贷款;然而许多年轻人——他们连房子都没有,也没有家庭,也待在原地不愿流动。这些现象以及其他种种迹象表明人们不再像过去那样经常(used to)愿意为了赚钱的机会而收拾行囊、远走他乡了。美国人的生活不再各式各样的了,我们的经济模式实际上只划分为两类:流动人口经济和常住人口经济。

这个问题的另一原因在于美国最大的产业都开始走下坡路了。过去,年轻人很清楚应该去哪里工作(比如19世纪70年代去芝加哥、20世纪最初10年间去底特律和20世纪70年代去休斯顿),也或多或少地(more or less)知道他们到那后会做什么(屠宰牲畜、汽车制造或是石油销售)。而且这些工厂都规模庞大,足以向各个层次的劳动者提供工作,从没有技术的工人到经理再到工程师,可谓应有尽有。但是今天,如果说我们的经济中存在为数不多的一些亮点的话,也都规模相对较小(尽管有些未来有希望增长),分布相对分散。这些好岗位分布在硅谷、波士顿的生物技术研究中心和罗利·达勒姆,以及南部“高科走廊”沿线的先进制造工厂里。这些公司在全国乃至全球范围内招募具有专业技能的人才。(想在这些工厂的“微中心”里谋一份工作,你不必像脸谱网创始人马克·扎克伯格那么专业,但至少也得有计算机科学学士学位或者在技术学校待过一两年。)这个新兴的择业市场是面向全国的,它为那些属于流动人口的劳动者提供更具竞争力的报酬和更高的议价权力。

另一方面,“非流动阶层”的许多人生活在美国的阴暗之中。如果你没有专业的技术,就不会举家搬到其他州,排队应聘一家新开的汽车生产厂,或是一家绿色能源新兴公司的低薪职位。然而,普查数据却令人惊奇地表明,此类“非流动劳动力”不仅仅局限于这些没



有独门技术的工人。事实上，他们中的很多人还有大学学历。

直到最近，任何一个本科学位都至少能保证一份中产阶级收入。但现如今，四分之一的大学毕业生比那些没有本科学位的工人赚的都要少。麻省理工学院的知名劳力经济学家大卫·奥托尔最近告诉我说，现在的本科学历再也无法保证一份好工作了。尽管那些来自顶尖名校的学生无论是学什么专业的，都有可能(*be likely to*)得到一份好的工作，但那些来自无名学校的学生只能通过自己所学的东西来接受用人单位的评判。为了在全国范围内竞争一份工作，这些毕业生需要具备(*be armed with*)新兴产业所需要的技能(无论这种技能是否为技术性质的)。

那些不具备特殊技能的毕业生，比如其专业为诗歌或是历史之类的，将会同他们的近邻为一份二等的低薪工作，比如低级别的管理工作或是票务工作而展开竞争。由于低技能的劳力市场被分割为数千个微型经济体，“非流动型工人”就不太可能对薪水或工作条件提出什么要求，也不太可能会获取宝贵技能。

那么，雄心勃勃的年轻工人在当今这个时代究竟应该学些什么东西呢？不幸的是，这个问题很难回答，因为美国还没有这样一个明确的国家级项目。美国有不少的新兴的、规模更小的产业，但它们中的哪一个才是最有前途的(*promising*)呢？(现在看起来会有 20 年蓬勃发展期的纳米技术可能只用 5 年时间就会达到发展顶峰)。我们不知道现在社会最需要哪门技术，或者是在未来十年里，这些技术是否会有用。

我们所明白的就是现在所有政府要考虑的问题：教育、医疗保险、工人的再度培训，再也不仅仅是富人的福利，而是出于生存的需要。保证尽可能多的人可以获得机会，这事关每个人的利益，并且同其他大多富庶国家相比，美国在创新上投入人力物力的能力还是更强一些。(五年之前，美国的移民率还是欧盟国家的两倍)。在我们的国民经济寻找下一阶段的时候，这至少能给我们带来些许安慰。

答案速查

46. G 47. F 48. D 49. B 50. J 51. A 52. I 53. E 54. B 55. D

答案详解

46. 答案 G

解析 G 段提到，麻省理工学院的知名劳力经济学家大卫·奥托尔最近告诉我说，现在的本科学历再也无法保证一份好的工作了。尽管那些来自顶尖名校的学生无论是学什么专业的，都有可能得到一份好的工作，但那些来自无名学校的学生只能通过自己所学的东西来接受用人单位的评判。题干中的 *does not guarantee a good job* 对应原文中的 *no longer a guarantor of a good job*，故答案为 G。

47. 答案 F

解析 F 段提到，普查数据令人惊奇地表明，此类“非流动型劳力”不仅仅局限于这些没有独门技术的工人之中。事实上，他们中的很多人还有大学学历。题干中的 *The census data is surprising* 和 *college graduates* 分别对应原文中的 *The surprise in the census data* 和

many have a college degree, 而 immobile workforce 在原文中直接提到, 故答案为 F。

48. 答案 D

解析 D 段提到, 美国一直以来就是一个人口流动较为显著的国家, 但是人口普查局的最新数据表明, 当前的人口流动性已经跌到了有史以来的最低水平。题干中的 less mobile than ever before 对应原文中的 its lowest level in recorded history, 故答案为 D。

49. 答案 B

解析 B 段提到, 随着人口老龄化日益严重, 人们也开始从寒冷的衰退地区向舒适的阳光地带转移。我们一般认为这种迁移只涉及老年人, 但实际上, 它为年轻人创造了很多建设和卫生保健方面的工作岗位, 更不用说这种迁移对迁入地的旅游、零售和餐饮的影响了。题干中的 old people from cold to warm places 和 jobs available to the young 分别对应原文中的 a shift from the cold Rust Belt to the comforts of the Sun Belt 和 jobs for the young, 故答案为 B。

50. 答案 J

解析 J 段提到, 同其他富庶国家相比, 美国在创新上投入的人力物力还是最多的。题干中的 better at innovation 对应原文中的 exciting new ideas is still greater than that of most other wealthy countries, 故答案为 J。

51. 答案 A

解析 A 段提到, 在欧洲人开始在美国定居的前三百多年间, 这样的故事始终是有关人口外迁的——移民迁到美洲大陆, 然后去边疆开拓大草原, 排干湿地, 建立新的城市。题干中的 moving outward 对应原文中的 moving outward, 故答案为 A。

52. 答案 I

解析 I 段提到, 我们不知道现在社会是最需要哪种技能, 或者是在未来十年里, 这些技术是否会有用。题干中的 it is hard to predict what skills are most needed or valued 对应原文中的 It's not clear exactly what skills are most needed, 故答案为 I。

53. 答案 E

解析 E 段提到, 想在这些工厂的“微中心”里谋一份工作, 至少也得有计算机科学学士学位或者在技术学校待过一两年。这个新兴的择业市场是面向全国, 它为那些属于流动人口的劳动者提供更具竞争力的报酬和更高的议价权力。题干中的 Computer or other technical skills 和 a well-paying job 分别对应原文中的 a B.A. in computer science or a year or two at a technical school 和 competitive salaries and higher bargaining power, 故答案为 E。

54. 答案 B

解析 B 段提到, 然而到 19 世纪末, 随着边疆的消失, 美国人开始感到些许的恐慌。题干中的 the frontier vanished 在原文中出现, 题干中的 new economic mobility 对应原文中的 a new narrative of economic mobility, 故答案为 B。

55. 答案 D

解析 D 段提到, 美国人的生活不再各式各样了, 我们的经济模式实际上只划分为两类: 流动人口经济和常住人口经济。题干中的 those who move and those who don't 对应原文中的 the mobile and immobile, 故答案为 D。



Text 3

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

A new study shows a large gender gap on economic policy among the nation's professional economists, a divide similar to the gender divide found in the general public.

"As a group, we are pro-market," says Ann Mari May, co-author of the study and a University of Nebraska economist. "But women are more likely to accept government regulation and involvement in economic activity than our male colleagues."

"It's very puzzling," says free market economist Veronique de Rugy of the Mercatus Center at George Mason University. "Not a day goes by that I don't ask myself why there are so few women economists on the free market side."

A native of France, de Rugy supported government intervention (干预) early in her life but changed her mind after studying economics. "We want many of the same things as liberals—less poverty, more health care—but have radically different ideas on how to achieve it."

Liberal economist Dean Baker, co-founder of the Center for Economic Policy and Research, says male economists have been on the inside of the profession, confirming each other's antiregulation views. Women, as outsiders, "are more likely to think independently or at least see people outside of the economics profession as forming their peer group," he says.

The gender balance in economics is changing. One-third of economics doctorates (博士学位) now go to women. "More diversity is needed at the table when public policy is discussed," May says.

Economists do agree on some things. Female economists agree with men that Europe has too much regulation and that Wal-mart is good for society. Male economists agree with their female colleagues that military spending is too high.

The genders are most divorced from each other on the question of equality for women. Male economists overwhelmingly think the wage gap between men and women is largely the result of individuals' skills, experience and voluntary choices. Female economists overwhelmingly disagree by a margin of 4 to 1.

The biggest disagreement: 76% of women say faculty opportunities in economics favor men. Male economists point the opposite way: 80% say women are favored or the process is neutral.

56. What is the finding of the new study?

- A) The gender divide is a big concern of the general public.
- B) Men and women understand economics quite differently.

- C) The gap between male and female economists needs to be closed.
D) Male and female economists disagree widely on economic policy.
57. What does Ann Mari May say about female economists?
A) They are strongly against male domination in the economics profession.
B) They tend to support government intervention in economic activity.
C) They usually play an active role in public policy-making.
D) They are mostly strong advocates of free market economy.
58. What do we learn about economist Veronique de Rugy?
A) She represents most female economists' standpoint.
B) She devotes herself to eliminating women's poverty.
C) Her study of economics changed her view on government's role in economic activities.
D) Her academic background helped her get into the inner circle of the economics profession.
59. What does Ann Mari May imply about public policy-making?
A) More female economists should get involved.
B) It should do justice to female economists' studies.
C) More attention should be paid to women's rights.
D) It should aim at sustainable development.
60. On what issue do male and female economists differ most?
A) Government regulation.
B) Job creation.
C) Military spending.
D) Gender equality.

参考译文

(56)最近的一项研究表明,就经济政策而言,美国经济学家之间的观点存在着巨大的性别差异。这种类似的差异我们也可以在公众身上找寻到。

(57)“作为一个集体而言,我们支持市场导向型(pro-market)经济,”该研究的合伙人,内布拉斯加大学经济学家安·马瑞·梅如是说道。“但是相比较于男性而言,女性更倾向于接受政府对经济活动调控和干预(government regulation and involvement in economic activity)的做法。”

“这令人感到非常困惑,”乔治梅森大学麦卡图斯研究中心的自由市场经济学家佛伦尼克·德鲁吉说道。“每天我都在问自己,为什么支持自由市场(free market)的女经济学家如此屈指可数?”

(58)作为土生土长的法国人,德鲁吉在其早年曾支持政府干预,但在研究了经济学之后则改变了自己的看法。“我们像自由主义者一样也有很多同样的需求,即少一些贫困,多一些医保,但在如何实现这一目标上,我们同自由主义者有着截然不同的看法。”

美国经济政策与研究中心的合伙创办者、自由主义经济学家迪安·贝克尔表示,男性经济学家属于经济学领域的业内人士,承认彼此的反政府干预观点。而作为业外人士的女性经济学家则“更愿意进行独立思考,或者至少可以说是愿意看到经济学领域外的人同她

们抱团”。

经济学领域的性别平衡正在发生着改变。现在有三分之一的经济学博士学位都授给了女性。梅表示, (59) “在讨论公共政策问题时, 我们需要有更多的女性参与进来。”

男女经济学家确实在某些事物上有着共同的想法。女性经济学家同意男同胞的观点, 比如欧洲政府干预过多, 沃尔玛超市对于社会大有裨益。男性经济学家同意女同胞的观点, 比如军费开支(military spending)过高。

(60)男女双方的最大分歧在于彼此对妇女平等问题的看法。男性经济学家强烈认为, 男女之间的工资差异主要是由个体的技能、经验和自主选择造成的。女性经济学家则以四比一的压倒性多数不同意这种观点。

双方最大的分歧之处在于, 76%的女性认为, 经济学领域的男性更容易获得在学校任教的机会; 男性经济学家则表示反对, 其中有 80%的人认为女性才更容易获得这种机会, 或者说男性和女性的机会是平等的。

答案速查

56. D 57. B 58. C 59. A 60. C

答案详解

56. 答案 D

解析 事实细节题。文章开篇第一段指出, 最近的一项研究表明, 就经济政策而言, 美国经济学家之间的观点存在着巨大的性别差异。换言之, 男女经济学家对经济政策的观点有很大差异, 故答案为 D。A 项“性别差异是公众担心的一个大问题”, 原文未提及, 可能是对本段后半句“这种类似的差异我们也可以在公众身上找寻到”的曲解, 可以排除; B 项“男性和女性对经济学的理解截然不同”, 除首段明确提出对“经济政策”的看法存在差异, 从下文的例子中也可看出差异存在于“经济政策”, 而非针对“经济学”, 可以排除; C 项“男女经济学家之间的差距需要缩小”, 原文未提及, 可以排除。

57. 答案 B

解析 事实细节题。文章第二段提到, 相较于男性而言, 女性更倾向于接受政府对经济活动调控和干预的做法。故答案为 B。A 项“他们强烈反对男性在经济学领域的主导地位”, 原文未提及, 可以排除; C 项“他们在公众政策制定中通常起积极作用”, 原文未提及, 可以排除; D 项“他们大多数是自由市场经济的强烈支持者”, 第二段第一句提到, 男女经济学家作为一个整体都是支持自由市场经济的, 但相对而言, 女性经济学家比男性经济学家更易接受政府干预经济的行为, 此选项不符合文意, 可以排除。

58. 答案 C

解析 事实细节题。文章第四段第一句指出, 德鲁吉在其早年曾支持政府干预, 但在研究了经济学之后则改变了自己的看法, 即学习经济学改变了她对政府在经济活动中的角色的看法, 故答案为 C。A 项“她代表了大多数女性经济学家的观点”, 文中提到大多数女性经济学家支持政府干预, 而她在学习了经济学后改变了这种看法, 她代表的是少数女性经

经济学家的观点,可以排除;B项“她致力于消除女性贫困问题”,第三段后半部分提到她希望减少贫困,但并未提及她本人致力于消除贫困,可以排除;D项“她的学术背景使她进入经济学领域的核心圈子”,原文未提及,可以排除。

59.答案 A

解析 推理判断题。第六段最后一句提到,在讨论公共政策问题时,需要更多不同意见。从前文可以了解到,男女经济学家在经济政策上存在很大差异,此句暗示应有更多的女性参与进来,故答案为A。本题的其他三个选项,B项“应公平对待女性经济学家的研究”,C项“应更多关注女性权利”,D项“应当旨在可持续发展”,文中均未提及,可以排除。

60.答案 C

解析 事实细节题。第八段第一句指出,男女经济学家的最大分歧在于对女性平等问题的看法,故答案为D。A项“政府调控”,不是最大分歧,可以排除;B项“创造就业”,第八段和第九段讲了两个关于性别平等的分歧,一个是工资差距,一个是就业机会不平等,但就业机会不平等不同于创造就业,可以排除;C项“军费开支”,根据第7段最后一句,男女经济学家都同意军费支出过高,可以排除。

Text 4

By the mid-nineteenth century, the term “ice-box” had entered the American language, but ice was still only beginning to affect the diet of ordinary citizens in the United States: The ice trade grew with the growth of cities. Ice was used in hotels, taverns, and hospitals, and by some forward-looking city dealers in fresh meat, fresh fish, and butter. After the Civil War (1861–1865), as ice was used to refrigerate freight cars, it also came into household use. Even before 1880, half the ice sold in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and one-third of that sold in Boston and Chicago, went to families for their own use. This had become possible because a new household convenience, the icebox, a precursor of the modern refrigerator, had been invented.

Making an efficient icebox was not as easy as we might now suppose. In the early nineteenth century, the knowledge of heat, which was essential to a science of refrigeration, was rudimentary. The common sense that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting was of course mistaken, for it was the melting of ice that performed the cooling. Nevertheless, early efforts to economize ice included wrapping the ice in blankets, which kept the ice from doing its job. Not until near the end of the nineteenth century did inventors achieve the delicate balance of insulation and circulation needed for an efficient ice-box.

But as early as 1803, an ingenious Maryland farmer, Thomas Moore, had been on the right track. He owned a farm about twenty miles outside the city of Washington, for which the village of Georgetown was the market center. When he used an icebox of his own design to transport his butter to market, he found that customers would pass up the rapidly melting stuff in the tubs of



his competitors to pay a premium price for his butter, still fresh and hard in neat, one-pound bricks. One advantage of his icebox, Moore explained, was that farmers would no longer have to travel to market at night in order to keep their produce cool.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
A) The influence of ice on the diet. B) The transportation of goods to market.
C) The development of refrigeration. D) Sources of the term "ice-box".
2. According to the passage, when did the word "icebox" become part of the American language?
A) In 1803. B) Around 1850.
C) During the Civil War. D) Before 1880.
3. The word "rudimentary" in Para. 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A) basic B) sufficient C) necessary D) undeveloped
4. The sentence "Thomas Moore, had been on the right track" (Para. 3) indicates that _____.
A) Moore's farm was not far away from Washington
B) Moore's farm was on the right road
C) Moore's design was completely successful
D) Moore was suitable for the job
5. Which following conclusion is right according to this article?
A) Icebox is the origin of modern refrigerator.
B) Icebox can keep ice from melting.
C) Difference between icebox and refrigerator is that the latter is electric.
D) Both icebox and refrigerator can keep meat, fish and butter fresh.

参考译文

冰盒这个词在 19 世纪中期就已经进入美国语言中了, 不过那时冰还只是开始对美国普通市民的食品产生影响。伴随着城市的发展, 冰的交易也在增多。在宾馆、酒馆、医院, 冰被一些有远见的城市商人用在鲜肉、鲜鱼和黄油的保鲜上。美国内战后, 当冰被用在冷藏车上时, 它也进入了家庭。甚至在 1880 年前, 纽约、费城、巴尔的摩冰总销量的一半, 波士顿和芝加哥冰总销量的三分之一进入了家庭以作家用。这些之所以成为可能, 都是因为一种新的家庭用具——冰盒, 现代冰箱的前身——被发明了出来。

制作一个有效的冰盒并不像我们现在想象的那么容易。作为制冷科学关键因素的热学在 19 世纪早期还没有得到发展。那种认为最好的冰盒就是阻止冰融化的“常识”显然是错误的。因为导致冷却的是冰的融化。然而, 早期为了减少冰的消耗, 人们甚至会将冰包裹起来以阻止其融化。直到接近 19 世纪末期, 发明家们才完成了有效冰盒所必需的隔热与循环的精确平衡。

但早在 1803 年时, 一个天才的马里兰农夫, Thomas Moore, 就曾经走对了路。他拥

有一个距华盛顿城 20 多英里的农场,乔治镇是这个地区的中心市场。当他用自己设计的冰盒往市场运送黄油时,他发现顾客们会拒绝购买他的竞争对手们满盆快速溶化的黄油,而会出高价购买他的仍然新鲜干爽的、一磅重的黄油块。Moore 解释说,冰盒的优点之一就是农夫们有了它以后,从此无须为了保持黄油的干爽而晚上再到市场来。

答案速查

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D

答案详解

1. 本文的主旨是什么?

A) 冰对人们饮食的影响。

B) 货品向市场的运输。

C) 冷藏技术的发展。

D) “冰盒”一词的来源。

答案 C

解析 从文中内容可知,作者一开始谈到冰盒在美国出现,逐渐进入美国家庭,后面又提到人们一直都在尝试着更有效地利用冰来保鲜。从中可知 C 项为正确答案。

2. 根据本文,在美国语言中“冰盒”一词是什么时候出现的?

A) 1803 年。

B) 1850 年左右。

C) 在美国内战期间。

D) 1880 年前。

答案 B

解析 本题的依据是文章的第一句“By the mid-nineteenth century, the term ‘ice-box’ had entered the American language”,从中可知 B 项为正确答案。

3. 和第二段中 rudimentary 这个词的意思最接近的是 _____。

A) 基本的

B) 足够的

C) 必要的

D) 发展不充分的

答案 D

解析 本题可参照第二段的第二句。这句话的意思是“在 19 世纪早期,作为制冷科学关键因素的热学知识还没有……”,而后面紧接着的一句是“那种认为最好的冰盒就是阻止冰融化的常识显然是错误的”,从这句话可以判断当时人们对热学并不了解,引申这个意思的话就可以知道 rudimentary 的意思肯定是负面的,因此 D 项是正确答案。

4. “Thomas Moore, 就曾经走对了路”这句话(第三段)说明了 _____。

A) Moore 的农场离华盛顿不远

B) Moore 的农场就在路边

C) Moore 的设计很成功

D) Moore 适合这项工作

答案 C

解析 本题可参照第三段。从中可知,Moore 是一个天才的农夫,他自己设计了一个冰盒并应用于自己黄油的保鲜上,因而让自己的产品卖出好价钱,因此 C 项为正确答案。

5. 按照本文的意思,下面的结论中哪个是正确的?

A) 冰盒是现代电冰箱的起源。

B) 冰盒可以保持冰不融化。

C) 冰盒和电冰箱的区别在于后者是用电推动的。



D) 冰盒和电冰箱都能保持肉、鱼和黄油新鲜。

答案 D

解析 本题考查对文章的理解。第一个选项中, origin 和 precursor 不是等同的概念, 所以不合适。第二个选项与文中的意思正相反。第三个选项是主观臆测, 文中没有明确阐述。只有第四个选项合适。

Text 5

Specialization can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialization was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalization of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: Exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word “amateur” does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialization in the 19th century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the 19th century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the 20th century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the 19th century and then by several local geological journals in the 20th century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalization and specialization was already well under way in British geology during the 19th century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the 20th