

考研英语(二) 阅读 第一书

2019 MBA MPA MPACC
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考研英语(二) 高分阅读 老蒋80篇

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老蒋·主编

第5版



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英语二, 找老蒋

I persist, therefore I am.

用一年时间做一件感动自己的事。

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

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考研英语(二)

高分阅读
老蒋80篇



(第5版)

老蒋图书编委会·编写
老蒋·主编



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Unit 1

Text 1

At the heart of the debate over illegal immigration lies one key question: are immigrants good or bad for the economy? The American public overwhelmingly thinks they're bad. Yet the consensus among most economists is that immigration, both legal and illegal, provides a small net boost to the economy. Immigrants provide cheap labor, lower the prices of everything from farm produce to new homes, and leave consumers with a little more money in their pockets. So why is there such a discrepancy between the perception of immigrants' impact on the economy and the reality?

There are a number of familiar theories. Some argue that people are anxious and feel threatened by an inflow of new workers. Others highlight the strain that undocumented immigrants place on public services, like schools, hospitals, and jails. Still others emphasize the role of race, arguing that foreigners add to the nation's fears and insecurities. There's some truth to all these explanations, but they aren't quite sufficient.

To get a better understanding of what's going on; consider the way immigration's impact is felt. Though its overall effect may be positive, its costs and benefits are distributed unevenly. David Card, an economist at the UC Berkeley, notes that the ones who profit most directly from immigrants' low-cost labor are businesses and employers—meatpacking plants in Nebraska, for instance, or agricultural businesses in California. Granted, these producers' savings probably translate into lower prices at the grocery store, but how many consumers make that mental connection at the checkout counter? As for the drawbacks of illegal immigration, these, too, are concentrated. Native low-skilled workers suffer most from the competition of foreign labor. According to a study by George Borjas, a Harvard economist, immigration reduced the wages of American high-school dropouts by 9% between 1980 – 2000.

Among high-skilled, better-educated employees, however, opposition was strongest in states with both high numbers of immigrants and relatively generous social services. What worried them most, in other words, was the fiscal burden of immigration. That conclusion was reinforced by another finding that their opposition appeared to soften when that fiscal burden decreased, as occurred with welfare reform in the 1990s, which curbed immigrants' access to certain benefits.

The irony is that for all the overexcited debate, the net effect of immigration is minimal. Even for those most acutely affected—say, low-skilled workers, or California residents—the impact isn't all that dramatic. “The unpleasant voices have tended to dominate our perceptions,” says Daniel Tichenor, a political science professor at the University of Oregon. “But when all those factors are put together and the economists calculate the numbers, it ends up being a net positive, but a small one.” Too bad most people don't realize it.

1. What can we learn from the first paragraph?
 - A. Whether immigrants are good or bad for the economy has been puzzling economists.
 - B. The American economy used to thrive on immigration but now it's a different story.
 - C. The consensus among economists is that immigration should not be encouraged.
 - D. The general public thinks differently from most economists on the impact of immigration.
2. In what way does the author think ordinary Americans benefit from immigration?
 - A. They can access all kinds of public services.



- B. They can get consumer goods at lower prices.
C. They can mix with people of different cultures.
D. They can avoid doing much of the manual labor.
3. Why do native low-skilled workers suffer most from illegal immigration?
A. They have greater difficulty getting welfare support.
B. They are more likely to encounter interracial conflicts.
C. They have a harder time getting a job with decent pay.
D. They are no match for illegal immigrants in labor skills.
4. What is the chief concern of native high-skilled, better-educated employees about the inflow of immigrants?
A. It may change the existing social structure.
B. It may pose a threat to their economic status.
C. It may lead to social instability in the country.
D. It may place a great strain on the state budget.
5. What is the irony about the debate over immigration?
A. Even economists can't reach a consensus about its impact.
B. Those who are opposed to it turn out to benefit most from it.
C. People are making too big a fuss about something of small impact.
D. There is no essential difference between seemingly opposite opinions.

文章导读

这是一篇论述移民给美国经济带来的影响是好还是坏的文章。

第一段提出主题,指出在移民对经济是好还是坏这一问题上存在着分歧。

第二段对大家熟知的一些观点做了说明,它们虽然有一定的合理性,但还不够充分。

第三、四段分析了原因:移民的整体影响可能是积极的,但实际上它付出的代价和带来的好处却是不均衡的。

第五段得出结论:人们对于移民的争论过于小题大做,高估了移民带来的影响。

文章精讲

Para 1 ① At the heart of the **debate** over **illegal immigration** lies one key question: are immigrants good or bad for the economy? ② The American public **overwhelmingly** thinks they're bad. ③ Yet the **consensus** among most economists is that **immigration**, both legal and illegal, provides a small net boost to the economy. ④ Immigrants provide cheap labor, lower the prices of everything from farm produce to new homes, and leave consumers with a little more money in their pockets. ⑤ So why is there such a **discrepancy** between the **perception** of immigrants' **impact** on the economy and the reality?

①有这样一个关键问题成为有关非法移民现象争论的焦点:移民对经济是好还是坏? ②美国大多数公众认为移民不好。③然而,许多经济学家的共识是:不管是合法还是非法移民,都为经济的发展带来一个小小的净增长。④移民提供了廉价劳动力,降低了包括农产品和新屋等众多商品的价格,同时节省了消费者兜里的钱。⑤那么,为什么人们对移民对经济影响的看法与现况如此不同呢?

【语篇分析】

首段开篇点题,直接提出核心问题:移民对美国经济的影响是好还是坏。句①是本文核心句也是本段主旨句,全文将围绕这一问题展开讨论与分析。句②给出的是多数美国公众的看法:移民对美国经济有负面影响。句③的转折连词 yet 表示下文内容与上文相反,本句给出经济学家的看法:总体而言是好的。句④与句③是一个意群,这里句④是对句③的解释,分析移民对经济有利的原因所在。句⑤对于句②与句③陈述的公众与专家的不同反应提出了疑问。目的在于引出下文。

【词汇突破】

debate/di'beit/ *n.* 讨论, 辩论, 争论
 illegal/i'li:gəl/ *a.* 违法的, 违反规则的
 immigration/imi'greiʃən/ *n.* 移民; 移居
 overwhelmingly/əuvə'welmiŋli/ *ad.* 压倒地, 势不可挡地
 consensus/kən'sensəs/ *n.* 舆论; 一致同意

immigrant/'imigrənt/ *n.* 移民, 侨民; 从异地移入的动植物
 discrepancy/dis'krepənsi/ *n.* 矛盾, 不符合之处
 perception/pə'sepʃən/ *n.* 感知能力; 认识, 观念
 impact/'impækt/ *n.* 冲击; 影响

Para 2 ① There are a number of familiar **theories**. ② Some argue that people are **anxious** and feel **threatened** by an inflow of new workers. ③ Others **highlight** the **strain** that **undocumented** immigrants place on public services, like schools, hospitals, and **jails**. ④ Still others **emphasize** the role of race, arguing that foreigners add to the nation's fears and **insecurities**. ⑤ There's some truth to all these explanations, but they aren't quite **sufficient**.

①有这样一些大家都熟知的看法。
 ②有人认为新工人的流入会让人感到焦虑与威胁。
 ③还有一些人强调非法移民给学校、医院和监狱等公共服务带来压力。
 ④另有一些人强调种族所带来的影响, 他们认为外来人增加了美国的恐惧和不安全感。
 ⑤这些看法都有其对的一面, 但是理由却不够充分。

【语篇分析】

第二段承接上文, 对于上文末句提出的疑问给出了回答。句①概括说明目前存在一些大家所熟知的理论分析。句②、句③与句④是对句①的详解, 分别给出了三种不同的看法, 表示移民给美国当地人带来了冲击、压力和不安全感。句⑤是对这些观点的总结, 作者认为这些解释虽有其道理, 但还不够充分。这又为下文对该问题的诠释做了铺垫。

【词汇突破】

theory/'θiəri/ *n.* 学说, 理论
 anxious/'æŋkʃəs/ *a.* 紧张的; 渴望的
 threaten/'θretən/ *vi.* 威胁; 预示
 highlight/'hailait/ *vt.* 强调, 突出
 strain/strein/ *n.* 压力; 血统
 undocumented/ʌn'dɒkjumentid/ *a.* 无正式文件的,

无事实证明的

jail/dʒeɪl/ *n.* 监狱, 拘留所
 emphasize/'emfəsaɪz/ *vt.* 强调, 着重
 insecurity/ɪn'si:kjuəri/ *n.* 不安全, 不牢靠
 sufficient/sə'fɪʃənt/ *a.* 足够的, 充足的

Para 3 ① To get a better understanding of what's going on, consider the way immigration's impact is felt. ② Though its overall effect may be positive, its costs and benefits are **distributed** unevenly. ③ David Card, an economist at UC Berkeley, notes that the ones who profit most directly from immigrants' low-cost labor are businesses and employers-**meatpacking** plants in Nebraska, for instance, or agricultural businesses in California. ④ Granted, these producers' savings probably translate into lower prices at the **grocery** store, but how many consumers make that mental connection at the **checkout** counter? ⑤ As for the **drawbacks** of illegal immigration, these, too, are **concentrated**. ⑥ Native low-skilled workers suffer most from the **competition** of foreign labor. ⑦ According to a study by George Borjas, a Harvard economist, immigration reduced the wages of American high-school **dropouts** by 9% between 1980—2000.

①为了更好地了解事情的真相, 我们考虑一下移民影响被大家所感受的方式。
 ②尽管总体而言移民带来的影响是正面的, 但是其成本与利益的分布并不均衡。
 ③加利福尼亚大学伯克利分校的经济学家大卫·卡得指出, 从移民的低价劳动力中直接受益的是那些商人和雇主, 比如内布拉斯加州的肉联厂, 或者是加利福尼亚的农业产业。
 ④假设这些生产者节省下来的成本转化为百货商店里的低价位产品, 但有多少消费者会在收银台付款时将它们联系到一起呢?
 ⑤至于非法移民所带来的不利之处也备受关注。
 ⑥技能水平低的当地人最强烈地感受到外来劳工的竞争。
 ⑦哈佛经济学家乔治·勃耶斯的研究表明, 移民使高中就辍学的美国人的薪水在1980年到2000年间降低了9%。

【语篇分析】

第三段就移民对经济影响的问题做出深度分析。句①表明,大家受移民带来影响的方式可能并不相同。言外之意,移民给人们带来的利与弊,不同人会有不同的感受。对这一层含义,下文会有更详细的解读。句②补充句①,表明成本与利益的分布并不均衡。这句话旨在说明,有些人明显或直接受到移民带来的好的影响从而受益,而有些人未必直接受益,甚至受到负面影响。句③补充句②,表示得益于廉价劳动力,商人和雇主直接从移民行为中受益。句④做出假设,说明消费者是间接受益者,只是大家未必能够意识到这一点:移民对他们有益。句②③④是对移民好的影响的分析,句⑤⑥⑦谈及的则是移民带来的负面影响,以及受到负面影响冲击的主要人群。从而,本段着重分析了不同人群在受益或者受损于移民影响的不均衡性。

【命题分析】

对一个话题的深度分析也是命题设置点。本段对移民对经济影响的问题做出深层分析,作者指出不同人群感受移民带来的利与弊的结果不同,所以也导致了大家对移民看法有失偏颇的现象产生。该处在本文是潜在考点。

【词汇突破】

distribute/dis'tribju:t/ *vt.* 分配, 散布
meatpacking/'mi:t,pækiŋ/ *n.* 肉类加工业
grocery/'grəʊsəri/ *n.* 食品杂货店, 食品杂货业
checkout/'tʃekaut/ *n.* 检验, 校验; 结账
drawback/'drɔ:bæk/ *n.* 缺点, 劣势; 退税

concentrate/'kɒnsəntreɪt/ *vi.* 专心于, 集中; 关注
competition/ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/ *n.* 竞争; 竞争者
dropout/'drɒpaut/ *n.* 辍学者, 退学者; 拒绝传统社会的人

Para 4 ① Among high-skilled, better-educated employees, however, **opposition** was strongest in states with both high numbers of immigrants and relatively **generous** social services. ② What worried them most, in other words, was the **fiscal burden** of immigration. ③ That conclusion was **reinforced** by another finding: that their opposition appeared to **soften** when that fiscal burden decreased, as **occurred** with welfare **reform** in the 1990s, which **curbed** immigrants' access to certain benefits.

①然而, 在一些移民人数较多而且相对而言社会服务较为优越的州, 拥有高技能、受过良好教育的雇员反对意见也最强烈。②换言之, 令他们最担心的是为移民承担的财政负担。③另一个研究也证实了这个结论: 当他们的财政负担减弱时, 比如 20 世纪 90 年代的福利改革就对移民可享受到的某些福利进行了限制, 这时人们的反对声音也变得微弱。

【语篇分析】

本段承接上一段, 继续阐述不同人群对移民的利弊的不同感受。句①是本段主旨句, 表明在社会服务好的州中, 高技能等人群反对意见最强烈。句②解释了原因: 因为他们担心要为移民承担更多的财政负担。句③引述的是一个调查结果, 是对句②的补充说明: 财政负担减少, 反对意见就会减少, 从侧面说明大家对移民的不支持。

【命题分析】

原因解释说明部分是命题设置点。本段句②是对句①的原因解释, 分析了社会服务好的州中高技能等人群反对意见最强烈的原因, 即要为移民承担更多财政负担, 言外之意, 国家预算可能增加, 最终买单者还是他们这些纳税人。该处在本文是考点(第 4 题)。

【词汇突破】

opposition/ˌɒpə'zɪʃən/ *n.* 反对; 反对党
generous/'dʒenərəs/ *a.* 慷慨的; 优越的; 肥沃的
fiscal/'fɪskəl/ *a.* 财政的; 会计的
burden/'bɜ:dən/ *n.* 负担; 责任
reinforce/ˌri:ɪn'fɔ:s/ *vt.* 加固; 证实

soften/'sɒfən/ *vt.* 使温和, 使缓和, 变柔和
occur/ə'kɜ:/ *vi.* 发生, 出现
reform/ri'fɔ:m/ *n.* 改革, 改良
curb/kɜ:b/ *vt.* 制止, 束缚

Para 5 ① The irony is that for all the overexcited debate, the net effect of immigration is **minimal**. ② Even for those most **acutely** affected—say, low-skilled workers, or California **residents**—the impact isn't all that dramatic. ③ “The unpleasant voices have tended to **dominate** our perceptions,” says Daniel Tichenor, a political science professor at the University of Oregon. ④ “But when all those factors are put together and the economists **calculate** the numbers, it ends up being a net positive, but a small one.” ⑤ Too bad most people don't realize it.

①颇为讽刺的是，尽管人们对于移民的争论反应强烈，移民的最终影响却很微小。②即使是对那些受到影响最大的方面也是如此——比如对那些技术能力差的工人或者加利福尼亚的居民所造成的影响——这些影响其实并没有那么强烈。③俄勒冈大学政治学教授丹尼尔·提切诺认为，“这些不友好的声音已经很大程度影响了我们的看法。”④“但是，如果把所有这些因素综合考虑，并让经济学家计算数据时，最终结论还是利大于弊，虽然不大，但这却是正面的。”⑤糟糕的是，很多人没有意识到这一点。

【语篇分析】

末尾段对全文进行总结，作者表明就移民问题争论意义不大，因为最终它的影响并不显著。句①是本段主旨句，指出对于移民问题的争论并没有实质意义，毕竟移民给经济带来的影响微乎其微。句②是对句①的例证补充，说明即使受到移民冲击最大的人群，其所受到的影响也并不强烈。句③④⑤是一个意群，通过引述专家话语，表明作者态度。其中句③说明人们已经受到一些不友好声音的影响，认为移民是有负面效应的。句④⑤则强调，其实移民终究是利大于弊的，而人们受到外界声音的蒙蔽而看不到事实的真相。

【命题分析】

表讽刺的内容常常是命题设置点。本段句①陈述出一个颇具讽刺意味的现象，指明人们本没必要就移民问题进行激烈争论，毕竟它的影响并不显著。该处在本文成为考点（第5题）。

【词汇突破】

minimal/'miniməl/ <i>a.</i> 最小的，极少的	dominate/'dɒmineɪt/ <i>vt.</i> 主宰；施加
acutely/ə'kjuːtli/ <i>ad.</i> 尖锐地；剧烈地	calculate/'kælkjuleɪt/ <i>vt.</i> 计算；估计
resident/'rezɪdənt/ <i>n.</i> 居民；住院医师	

题目精讲

01 What can we learn from the first paragraph?	从第一段中我们可以知道什么?
A. Whether immigrants are good or bad for the economy has been puzzling economists.	A. 移民对经济发展是有利还是有弊困扰着许多经济学家。
B. The American economy used to thrive on immigration but now it's a different story.	B. 过去的美国经济因移民而兴盛，而现在完全不同。
C. The consensus among economists is that immigration should not be encouraged.	C. 经济学家们的共识是应当限制移民。
D. The general public thinks differently from most economists on the impact of immigration.	D. 对于移民的影响，公众与大多数经济学家的观点不一致。

【题型】判断题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 the first paragraph 可知应对第一段加以分析，首段第二、三句 “The American... thinks they are bad... Yet... a small boost... the economy（绝大多数美国民众认为移民不

好。然而，多数经济学家的共识是：不管是合法的还是不合法的移民，都为经济的发展带来一个小小的净增长)”，可见普通民众与大多数经济学家的观点不一致，故本题题眼为首段二、三句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对，考生不难发现 D 项 *thinks differently* 与文中 *thinks they are bad... Yet... a small boost* 对应，即 D 项是文中意思的同义转述，故选 D。

【错项分析】A 项 *puzzling economists* 与首段第三句 *consensus among most economists* 意思不符，文中已经鲜明表达了经济学家的观点，没有丝毫困惑；B 项 *thrive on immigration* 与首段第四句 *provide cheap labor* 等移民带来的种种好处对应，但 *used to* 文中没有提到；C 项 *consensus among economists* 与第三段第三句 *consensus among most economists* 对应，但与文中意思相反。

02 In what way does the author think ordinary Americans benefit from immigration?	作者认为普通美国人是从什么角度因移民而获益的？
A. They can access all kinds of public services.	A. 他们可以得到各种各样的公共服务。
B. They can get consumer goods at lower prices.	B. 他们使得物价下降。
C. They can mix with people of different cultures.	C. 他们可以与不同文化背景的人接触。
D. They can avoid doing much of the manual labor.	D. 他们可以避免从事大量的体力劳动。

【题型】观点细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 *author think*、*ordinary Americans*、*benefit from immigration* 可回文定位至首段第四句 “*Immigrants provide cheap labor, lower the price... their pockets*（移民提供了廉价劳动力，降低了包括农产品以及新住房在内的一切东西的价格，同时节省了消费者兜里的钱）”，可见由于移民物价下降，从而使普通民众获益。故本题题眼是首段第四句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对，考生不难发现 B 项 *lower prices* 与文中 *lower the price* 意思相符，故选 B。

【错项分析】A 项 *public services* 与第二段第三句 *public services* 对应，但意思相反；C 项 *people of different culture* 是根据 *immigrant* 的字面意思所作的过度推理，文中没有提到；D 项 *manual labor* 与首段第四句 *provide cheap labor* 对应，但文中没有提到避免体力劳动。

03 Why do native low-skilled workers suffer most from illegal immigration?	为什么当地低技能的人最受非法移民的影响？
A. They have greater difficulty getting welfare support.	A. 他们更难得到福利援助。
B. They are more likely to encounter interracial conflicts.	B. 他们更容易遭受种族间的冲突。
C. They have a harder time getting a job with decent pay.	C. 他们更难找到工资尚可的工作。
D. They are no match for illegal immigrants in labor skills.	D. 他们在工作技能上比不上非法移民。

【题型】原因分析题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 *native low-skilled workers*、*suffer most from illegal immigration* 可回文定位至第三段最后两句 “*Native low-skilled... immigration reduced the wages... 1980—2000*（技能水平低的当地人最强烈地感受到来自国外的劳动力竞争。根据哈佛经济学家 George Borjas 的研究来看，移民使高中就辍学的那些美国人的工资在 1980 至 2000 年间降低了 9%）”，其中第五句与题干中 *native low-skilled workers* 对应，尾句的例子讲明因为移民，高中退学者的工资下降了 9%，故本题题眼是第

三段最后两句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对，考生不难发现 C 项 decent pay 与文中 immigration reduced the wages 对应，故选 C。

【错项分析】A 项 welfare support 与第二段第三句 public services 对应，但文中不是针对低技能的当地人而言的；B 项 interracial conflicts 与第二段第四句 the role of race 对应，但文中没有提到种族冲突；D 项 labor skills 是根据第三段第五句 low-skilled workers 的字面意思所作的过度推理，文中并没有就移民与当地人在技能上作比较。

04 What is the chief concern of native high-skilled, better-educated employees about the inflow of immigrants?	对于移民的涌入，当地那些技术高超、受过良好教育的人主要关心的是什么？
A. It may change the existing social structure.	A. 它可能会改变现有的社会结构。
B. It may pose a threat to their economic status.	B. 它可能会对他们的经济地位构成威胁。
C. It may lead to social instability in the country.	C. 它可能会导致整个国家的社会不稳定。
D. It may place a great strain on the state budget.	D. 它可能会给国家预算增加巨大负担。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 chief concern、native high-skilled、better-educated employees、inflow of immigrants 可回文定位至第四段第一、二句 “Among high-skilled... was the fiscal burden of immigration (然而在一些移民数量较多且社会服务较优越的州，技术高超、受过良好教育的雇员持反对意见最强烈。换句话说，他们最担心的就是为移民所承担的那些财政负担)”，故本题题眼是第四段第一、二句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对，考生不难发现 D 项 great strain on the state budget 与文中的 fiscal burden 相对应，故选 D。

【错项分析】A 项 social structure、C 项 social instability 都与第二段第四句 nation’s fear and insecurities 对应，但这三者在概念上还是有所差别的，是对文意的过度引申；B 项 economic status 是根据第四段第二句 fiscal burden 所作的过度推理，文中没有提到。

05 What is the irony about the debate over immigrants?	关于移民问题的争议，一个有讽刺意味的事实是什么？
A. Even economists can’t reach a consensus about its impact.	A. 即使是经济学家，对移民影响的看法也无法达成一致。
B. Those who are opposed to it turn out to benefit most from it.	B. 那些反对移民的人结果从移民中获益最大。
C. People are making too big a fuss about something of small impact.	C. 人们对于小的影响过于小题大做。
D. There is no essential difference between seemingly opposite opinions.	D. 那些表面上看起来相反的观点，实质上没有什么不同。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 irony、debate over immigration 可回文定位至尾段首句 “The irony... overexcited debate... is minimal (具有讽刺性的是：尽管人们对于移民的争论过于强烈，但移民对美国的最终影响却很小)”，这两句话表明移民的负面影响很小，美国人其实是大惊小怪，故本题题眼是尾段首句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对，考生不难发现 C 项 too big a fuss 与文中 overexcited debate、minimal 对应，即 C 项是文意的同义转述，故选 C。

【错项分析】A项 economists can't reach a consensus 与首段第三句 consensus among most economists 对应,但意思相反;B项 benefit most 与第三段第三句 profit most 对应,但文中讲获益最大的是企业和雇主,而反对最强烈的却是本地高技能、受过良好教育的人,二者并不相同;D项 no essential difference 与首段二、三句提到的两种不同的观点对应,但是显然二者是有明显的区别的,是根据 irony 的字面意思设置干扰。

Text 2

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage — spying as a "profession". These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open-source intelligence", and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

6. The emergence of the Net has _____.
 - A. received support from fans like Donovan
 - B. remolded the intelligence services
 - C. restored many common pastimes
 - D. revived spying as a profession
7. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to _____.
 - A. introduce the topic of online spying
 - B. show how he fought for the US
 - C. give an episode of the information war
 - D. honor his unique services to the CIA
8. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.
 - A. causing the biggest trouble
 - B. exerting the greatest effort
 - C. achieving the greatest success
 - D. enjoying the widest popularity

9. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that _____.
 A. Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
 B. Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
 C. Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
 D. Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
10. Straitford is most proud of its _____.
 A. official status
 B. nonconformist image
 C. efficient staff
 D. military background

文章导读

这是一篇关于网络对情报工作影响的文章。

第一段引出网络对情报工作的影响。

第二段介绍了电子谍报业的产生。

第三段介绍了谍报领域中的先锋——Straitford 公司。

第四段介绍了 Straitford 将网络世界视为情报收集和情报发布彼此促进的工具。

第五段讲了 Straitford 公司很看重该公司的局外人地位。

文章精讲

Para 1 ① Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. ② The American **spymaster** who built the Office of **Strategic** Services in the World War II and later **laid the roots for** the CIA was **fascinated** with information. ③ Donovan believed in using whatever tools **came to hand** in the “great game” of **espionage** — spying as a “profession.” ④ These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday **pastimes** as buying books and sending mail, is **reshaping** Donovan's **vocation** as well.

①狂野的比尔·多诺范肯定会喜欢网络的。②这位曾在二战期间创建了“战略服务处”，后来又为中央情报局(CIA)的成立打下了基础美国间谍大王对情报工作非常痴迷。③多诺范深信，在间谍这场“大游戏”即间谍“职业”中，可以使用任何手段。④如今，网络已经改变了买书和寄信这样的日常事情，也在重新塑造多诺范曾经从事的这个职业。

【语篇分析】

第一段引出文章核心话题：互联网可成为间谍行业可利用的工具。句①②③是一个意群，通过阐述第二次世界大战期间的间谍头目多诺范可能喜欢互联网这个工具，引出文章主旨。句④点出本文核心话题，表明网络对情报工作产生影响。

【命题分析】

因果逻辑关系是命题热点。本段句④作者指出因为网络的出现，导致间谍工作方式的改变，该句构成一个因果逻辑关系。该部分成为本文考点（第1题）。

【词汇突破】

spymaster /'spai:mɑ:stə(r)/n. 间谍组织的首脑
 strategic /strə'ti:dʒik/a. 战略的，战略上的
 lay the roots for 为……打下基础
 CIA 中央情报局 (Central Intelligence Agency)
 fascinate /'fæsineit/vt. 使着迷，使神魂颠倒

come to hand 到手，被收到
 espionage /'espianə:dʒ/n. 侦察，间谍活动
 pastime /'pɑ:staim/n. 消遣，娱乐
 reshape /'ri:'ʃeip/vt. 使再成形，重塑，改造
 vocation /vəu'keiʃən/n. 行业，职业；天职

Para 2 ①The latest **revolution** isn't simply a **matter of** gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. ② That kind of **electronic** spying has been going on for **decades**. ③ In the past three or four years, the World Wide **Web** has **given birth to** a whole industry of point-and-**click** spying. ④The **spooks** call it "open-source **intelligence**", and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly **influential**. ⑤ In 1995 the CIA held a **contest** to see who could **compile** the most data about **Burundi**. ⑥ The winner, by a large **margin**, was a **tiny** Virginia company called Open-Source **Solutions**, whose clear **advantage** was its **mastery** of the electronic world.

①最近这次革命性的改变不再仅仅是某人偷看某人电子邮件这样的事情。②这样的电子间谍活动已经存在了数十年。③在过去的三四年中,互联网孕育出了一个靠点击来进行间谍活动的完整的产业。④间谍称之为“开放的源情报”,并且随着互联网的发展,它变得越来越有影响力。⑤1995年,中央情报局举办了一场竞赛,看谁能够收集到最多的有关布隆迪的情报。⑥弗吉尼亚一家名为“开放源信息咨询公司”的小公司大幅胜出,其显著优势是它对电子世界的把握。

【语篇分析】

本段围绕电子谍报业话题而展开。句①②组成的意群介绍早期电子间谍活动,该句是铺垫,为引出句③做下铺垫。句③提出本文核心词:点击谍报产业。“点击”一词是借代,指谍报业广泛利用电脑及网络工具。句④是句③的递进解读,同时阐明互联网对谍报业的影响会日益增强。句⑤⑥是一个意群,通过举例论证句④陈述的观点,表明擅用互联网,谍报工作会更有成效。

【命题分析】

举例说明部分是命题热点。本段句⑤⑥以小公司获得情报比赛第一名的事例说明,互联网这一工具对谍报工作的重要意义。该部分是潜在考点。

【词汇突破】

revolution/ˌrevəˈluːʃən/n. 革命
a matter of (取决于某事的) 情况、问题或事情
electronic/ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk/a. 电子的
decade/ˈdekeɪd/n. 十年
web/web/n. 网,网络;(互联)网
give birth to 生产(婴儿);产生,孕育
click/klik/v. 发出咔嗒声 n. 咔嗒声
spook/spuːk/n. 鬼,幽灵;间谍
source/sɔːs/n. 来源,源泉;原始资料
intelligence/ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/n. 智力;情报
influential/ɪnfluˈenʃəl/n. 有影响的,有权势的

contest/ˈkɒntest/n. 竞赛
compile/kəmˈpaɪl/vt. 汇编,编制,编纂
Burundi/buˈrundi/n. (非洲国家)布隆迪
margin/ˈmɑːdʒɪn/n. 页边空白;(湖、池等的)边缘;(时间、金额等的)余地,余裕
tiny/ˈtaɪni/a. 微小的,极小的
solution/səˈluːʃən/n. 解答,解决;解决办法;溶解
advantage/ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/n. 优势,有利条件,好处
mastery/ˈmɑːstəri/n. 掌握,精通;控制,控制权

Para 3 ①Among the **firms** making the biggest **splash** in this new world is Straitford, **Inc.**, a **private** intelligence-**analysis** firm **based** in Austin, Texas. ②Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from **Chile** to Russia) to **corporations** like **energy**-services firm McDermott International. ③ Many of its **predictions** are available **online** at [www. straitford. com](http://www.straitford.com).

①在这个崭新的领域中,最引人瞩目的公司是斯泰福有限公司,它是一家设在得克萨斯州奥斯汀市的私人情报分析公司。②斯泰福的赚钱的途径是将获取的情报(内容涉及智利、俄罗斯等多国)销售给像能源服务商麦得莫特国际这样的公司。③它的许多预测在网上都可以查阅,网站是 [www. straitford. com](http://www.straitford.com)。

【语篇分析】

第三段与第四、五段形成一个大段落群，本段介绍了谍报领域表现卓越的斯泰福公司。

【命题分析】

生动形象的俗语或短语使用部分可为命题热点。本段首句出现的 make the biggest splash 源自固定短语 make a splash。该短语原意为发出声响，可引申为引人注目，表示一石激起千层浪，获得成功。此处使用该短语表示斯泰福公司是最为成功的一家公司。该部分成为本文考点（第3题）。

【词汇突破】

firm/fə:m/n. 商号，公司	base/beis/vt. 以……作基础，基于
splash/splæʃ/n. 溅，飞溅，溅起的水和泥浆	Chile/'tʃili/n. 智利（南美洲西南部的一个国家）
make a splash (口) 引起轰动，惹人注目	corporation/'kɔ:pə'reɪʃən/n. 社团，法人，公司，企业
Inc. (incorporated 的缩写，置于公司名称之后)	energy/'enədʒi/n. 精力；(物) 能量
股份有限的；组成公司的	prediction/pri'dɪkʃən/n. 预言，预测
private/'praɪvət/a. 私人的，私下的，秘密的	online/ɒn'laɪn/ad. 在线地
analysis/ə'nælɪsɪs/n. 分析，分解	

Para 4 ① Straitford **president** George Friedman says he **sees** the online world **as** a kind of **mutually reinforcing** tool for both information collection and **distribution**, a spymaster's dream. ② Last week his firm was busy **vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world** and predicting a **crisis** in **Ukraine**. ③ "As soon as that report **runs**, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet **sign-ups** from Ukraine," says Friedman, a **former** political science professor. ④ "And we'll **hear back from** some of them." ⑤ Open-source spying does have its **risks**, of course, since it can be difficult to **tell** good information **from** bad. ⑥ That's where Straitford **earns its keep**.

①斯泰福总裁乔治·弗里曼说，他把网络世界视为情报收集和情报发布互促的工具，这也是间谍头目的梦想。②上周，他的公司一直忙于收集世界各地的零星数据，并预测在乌克兰将发生一场危机。③曾是政治学教授的弗里曼说：“一旦这个报道发布，我们在乌克兰的注册用户将骤增500个。”④“我们还会收到其中一些人的反馈。”⑤当然，开放源谍报活动的确有它的风险，因为分辨真假信息是件很困难的事情。⑥而这也正是斯泰福获利之处。

【语篇分析】

第四段与第三段紧密相连，引述斯泰福总裁的话语，阐明网络在情报工作中的作用。句①概括阐述网络对于情报工作的作用。句②③④组成的意群以具体案例说明了网络的意义。句⑤⑥是对开放源谍报工作的分析。

【词汇突破】

president/'prezɪdənt/n. 总统，主席，校长，总裁等	from the far corners of the world 来自世界各地
see... as... 把……视作……	crisis/'kraɪsɪs/n. 危机
mutually/'mju:tʃuəli/ad. 互相地	Ukraine/ju(:)'kreɪn/n. (国名) 乌克兰
reinforce/'ri:ɪn'fɔ:s/vt. 加固，增援，增强	run /rʌn/v. (此处意为) 蔓延，传播，继续
distribution/'dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən/n. 分发，分配；散布，分布	sign-up/'saɪnʌp/n. 签名成为会员；应聘者
vacuum/'vækjuəm/v. 用吸尘器吸尘（清扫）；像吸尘器一样吸收，提取，整理	former/'fɔ:mə/a. 从前的，以前的
data bits n. (计) 数据位	hear back from 收到某人的回信、来电等
	risk/rɪsk/n. 冒险，风险
	tell... from... 区分，分辨
	earn one's keep 谋生，挣饭吃

Para 5 ① Friedman **relies on** a **lean staff** of 20 in Austin. ② Several of his staff members have **military**-intelligence backgrounds. ③ He sees the firm's **outsider status** as the **key** to its success. ④ Straitford's **briefs** don't sound like the usual Washington **back-and-forthing**, **whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance** they might be wrong. ⑤ Straitford, says Friedman, **takes pride in** its independent voice.

①弗里曼靠的只是在奥斯汀市的20名员工。②其中几人有军事情报工作背景。③他把公司的局外人的立场视为成功的关键。④斯泰福公司简报听上去不像华盛顿当局常说的那种字斟句酌的套话,政府机构往往要避免发布戏剧化的言论,以免言之有误。⑤弗里曼说,斯泰福公司为其独立的声音感到自豪。

【语篇分析】

本段继续以斯泰福公司为核心,阐述公司为其独立声音而自豪。句①②为一个意群,陈述的是公司的员工很少的一个现状。句③④⑤为一个意群,表述的是斯泰福公司可以独立于政府之外,可以有其独立的声音。其中句③的 *outsider status* 说明公司不属于政府,突出表现了该公司的独立性。句④⑤补充句③,说明它局外人的身份使其有着独立的声音和立场。

【命题分析】

引述内容往往是为表述一个观点而服务的,所以成为命题热点。本段作者引用弗里曼的陈述,表明该公司的独立性。该部分是本文考点(第5题)。

【词汇突破】

rely on 依赖,指望
lean /lin/ a. 瘦的,贫乏的,歉收的
staff /stɑ:f/ n. 全体员工
military /'militəri/ a. 军事的,军用的
outsider /'aʊt'saɪdə/ n. 局外人,外人
status /'steɪtəs/ n. 地位,身份
key /ki:/ n. 钥匙;琴键;答案;关键,要诀
brief /brɪf/ n. 摘要,大纲,简报
back-and-forthing n. 谨慎的行为,字斟句酌的言辞
whereby /weə'baɪ/ ad. 凭那个,借以;在那个方面

agency /'eidʒənsi/ n. 经销,代理;代理行,经销处;作用,力量;(此文指)政府机构
avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ vt. 避免
dramatic /drə'mætɪk/ a. 戏剧性的,剧烈的;引人关注的
declaration /ˌdeklə'reɪʃən/ n. 宣布,宣告,声明
on the chance of/that (和积极性动词连用时) 对……怀着希望;(和消极性动词连用时)以防,以避免
take pride in 以……为骄傲

|| 题目精讲 ||

06 The emergence of the Net has _____.	网络的出现已经_____。
A. received support from fans like Donovan	A. 得到了像 Donovan 这样的爱好者的支持
B. remolded the intelligence services	B. 改变了情报收集工作
C. restored many common pastimes	C. 恢复了许多普通的消遣活动
D. revived spying as a profession	D. 使谍报复兴为一种职业

【题型】细节题。
【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 *emergence of the Net* 可回文定位至首段尾句 “These days the Net... is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well”, 该句指出网络改变了 Donovan 的职业, 根据上文第二句 *spying as a profession* 可知 Donovan 的职业是谍报工作。故本题的题眼是首段第一、二句。
【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对, 考生不难发现 B 项 *remolded the intelligence services* 与题眼中的 *reshaping Donovan's vocation* 等信息对应, 故 B 项是文中意思的对应改写, 所以选 B。

【错项分析】A 项 receive support 与首段第三句 whatever tools come to hand in 对应，但 support 一词文中没有明确说明；C 项 common pastimes 与首段第三句 great game 对应，但文中用的是比喻义而不是真的指消遣性的游戏；D 项 revived spying as a profession 与首段尾句 reshaping Donovan's vocation 对应，但上文第二句说明在网络出现之前谍报已经是一种职业。

07 Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to _____.	文中提到 Donovan 的例子是为了_____。
A. introduce the topic of online spying	A. 引出网络谍报这个话题
B. show how he fought for the US	B. 表明 Donovan 是怎样为美国效力的
C. give an episode of the information war	C. 提供信息战的一个片段
D. honor his unique services to the CIA	D. 表彰他为中央情报局所作的独特贡献

【题型】例证题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 Donovan's story 可回文定位至首段，介绍了他的相关背景，首段尾句 “These days the Net... reshaping Donovan's vocation as well” 用他的间谍身份引出了网络谍报这个话题。故本题的题眼是首段。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对，考生不难发现 A 项 introduce the topic 与题眼中的 These days the Net, reshaping Donovan's vocation 等信息对应，故 A 项是文中意思的同义改写，所以选 A。

【错项分析】B 项 fought for the US 与首段第二句介绍的 Donovan 的工作历程对应，但这是例中信息，不是作者的写作意图；C 项 episode of the information war 与首段第三句的 espionage 形式上对应，但 information war 文中没有提及；D 项 services to the CIA 与首段第二句 CIA 对应，同样这也是例中信息，不是作者的举例目的。

08 The phrase “making the biggest splash” (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.	“making the biggest splash” (第三段第一行) 这个短语最可能的意思是_____。
A. causing the biggest trouble	A. 引起了最大的麻烦
B. exerting the greatest effort	B. 作出最大的努力
C. achieving the greatest success	C. 取得最大的成就
D. enjoying the widest popularity	D. 受到最广泛的欢迎

【题型】短语推断题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干出处信息 Line 1, Paragraph 3 和题干信号词 making the biggest splash 可回文定位至第三段首句 “Among the firms... in this new world... Texas”，要弄清该短语的意思，需要结合上下文来理解。本文第二段尾句 “The winner... whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world”，讲了以明显优势赢得情报搜索比赛的是一家小公司，那么第三段首句也应该讲的是在行业内做得不错的公司，make the biggest splash 是用来形容它的成就的，是一种形象的说法。第五段第三句的 key to its success 也说明了 Straitford 公司的成功。故本题的题眼是第二段尾句、第三段首句和第五段第三句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对，考生不难发现 C 项 achieving the greatest success 与题眼中的 clear advantage was its mastery、key to its success 对应，故 C 项是文中意思的同义转述，所以选 C。

【错项分析】A 项 causing the biggest trouble、B 项 exerting the greatest effort 及 D 项 enjoying the widest popularity 都与第三段首句 making the biggest splash 对应，但只是根据其表面意思所作的臆测，在文中没有对应的依据。