

2018 MBA、MPA、MEM、MPAcc 等
管理类联考与经济类联考

英语(二) 阅读理解 新教材



◎ 都学网学术中心 薛冰 编著

更注重实际学习效果



北京航空航天大学出版社
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内 容 简 介

本书共分两大部分：Part A 和 Part B。Part A 为传统题型阅读，Part B 为新题型阅读。Part B 又分为四个单元，分别称为基础篇，提高篇，冲刺篇和实战篇，按照由易到难的原则，循序渐进，步步为营。

本书中的每篇文章的讲解都分为四个部分：解题之路、词汇精解、难句解析、参考译文。每部分都力求在有限的空间内给广大读者提供一幅展示阅读中长难句总体特点的全景图，使其能简洁明了地掌握长难句的脉络结构。适用于 MBA、MPA、MEM、MPAcc 等管理类联考和经济类联考英语（二）选拔性考试。

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Part A | 传统题型阅读

概 述

考研英语(二)传统题型阅读是相对于新题型阅读而言的,即所谓的“4选1题型阅读”。2010年英语(二)大纲修订后,该部分称为Part A。共4篇文章,总长度为1500词左右。要求考生阅读文章并回答每篇文章后面的问题。考生需要在每小题所提供的选项(A、B、C、D)中选出唯一正确或是最合适的答案。该部分主要考查考生获取信息、理解文章、猜测重要生词词义并进行推断等方面的能力。每篇文章设5题,共20题。每小题2分,共40分。

基础篇

小贴士 (Tips)

1. 该单元内容相对简单,主要以夯实基础为主,要求每篇文章阅读两遍,建议总用时45分钟;
2. 首遍先快速通读全文,然后做文后习题,建议用时15分钟,其中阅读7分钟,做题8分钟;
3. 第二遍边读边对照汉语译文,检查是否有理解偏差,再对照“解题之路”部分,验证做题效果,建议用时15分钟;
4. 最后再看文后的“词汇精解”和“难句解析”部分,对重点词汇和句型强化记忆,建议用时15分钟。

Text 1

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion. One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically.

Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an

automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

1. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be _____.
 - A) its power source
 - B) its driving system
 - C) its monitoring system
 - D) its seating capacity
2. What is the author's main concern?
 - A) How to render automobiles pollution-free.
 - B) How to make smaller and safer automobiles.
 - C) How to solve the problem of traffic jams.
 - D) How to develop an automated subway system.
3. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?
 - A) A rail.
 - B) An engine.
 - C) A retractable arm.
 - D) A computer controller.
4. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is _____.
 - A) keep in the right lane
 - B) wait to arrive at his destination
 - C) keep in constant touch with the computer center
 - D) inform the system of his destination by phone
5. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?
 - A) Enthusiastic.
 - B) Pessimistic.
 - C) Optimistic.
 - D) Cautious.

★解题之路

1. 选 A)。事实细节题。

本题考查未来汽车的一项重大改进可能是什么。根据题干 *improvement in the future* 定位到第二段第二句话 ... and should not be powered by the gasoline engine 以及第三段开头 ... power source 可得知需要改进汽车的能量来源, 故 A) its power source 正确。C) its monitoring system 汽车的监控系统, 有一定的干扰性, 文章第三段和第四段都谈到了这一问题。但考生要明白该问题不是汽车本身需改进的问题。B) its driving system 汽车的驾驶系统和 D) its seating capacity 汽车载客量都不符合文章内容, 因此不能选。

2. 选 C)。文章主旨题。

本题考查作者讨论的重点是什么。此类题要求纵观全文, 把握文章脉络, 提炼其重点所在。第一段讲述了汽车专家对未来汽车的两种态度; 第二段描述了对未来汽车的展望; 第三段提出汽车在将来仍是城市交通拥挤的主要问题, 随后针对这个问题提出自动化公路系统解决方案, 后面三段都是对自动化高速公路系统这一解决方案的详细描述; 所以文章重点在于 C) How to solve the problem of traffic jams 如何解决交通拥挤的问题。A) How to render automobiles pollution-free 怎样使汽车没有污染和 B) How to make smaller and safer automobiles 如何制造体积更小、更安全的汽车在第二段中都有提到, 但这几点都不是本文作者关注的重心; D) How to develop an automated subway system 如何开发自动化的地铁系统, 显然背离文章主题。

3. 选 A)。事实细节题。

本题问通过什么手段为自动化公路系统中的汽车提供驱动电源。题干中 autos = the car; electric power = electrically powered, 定位到第五段第一句: Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system... (一旦与轨道连接, 汽车就会从高速公路系统中获得电力); 由此可知 A) A rail 铁轨是提供的驱动电源。B) An engine 一个引擎, 不符合题意; C) A retractable arm 可伸缩的手臂, 只是连通电源的方式; D) A computer controller 主控电脑, 起监控汽车行驶的功能而不是提供驱动电力, 故排除。

4. 选 D)。事实细节题。

本题问在自动化公路系统中, 司机只需要做什么。该细节定位到第六段第一句话 “The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions (= inform) about his destination into the system.” (司机通过电话提供行车指令, 而系统将管理剩下的一切), 由此可知答案为 D) inform the system of his destination by phone 通过电话告知系统将前往的目的地。A) keep in the right lane 保持在正确的车道上, 由 “The computer will calculate the best route”, 可知此任务是由系统来执行的; B) wait to arrive at his destination 等待到达目的地, 由文章内容可知, 其前提条件是司机首先要通过电话对系统发出指令, 然后如此; C) keep in constant touch with the computer center 与计算机中心保持联络, 根据文章内容可知, 无须保持联络, 系统会自动操作。

5. 选 C)。作者态度题。

文章第一段叙述了对汽车的两种截然不同的看法, 根据提示词 however, 以及第二段的正面描写: “smaller, safer, and more economical”, “far more pollution-free” 等词可推断出作者对汽车的态度是乐观的, 只是提出有许多方面要改进。因此 C) Optimistic 乐观的, 为正确答案。A) Enthusiastic 热心的、热情的, 原文只是客观地介绍交通的未来, 没有太多的主观因素; B) Pessimistic 悲观的; D) Cautious 谨慎的、小心的, 都不合题意。

★词汇精解

pessimistic [ˌpesɪˈmɪstɪk] *adj.* 悲观的, 消极的

automobile [ˌɒtəməˈbɪl] *n.* 汽车

bound [baʊnd] *adj.* 注定的, 必定的

disuse [dɪsˈjuːs] *n.* 废弃, 不用

abandon [əˈbændən] *vt.* 抛弃, 放弃, 遗弃

rust [rʌst] *vi.* 生锈

authority [əˈθɒrəti] *n.* 权威, 专家

urban [ˈɜːbən] *adj.* 城市的

foreseeable [fɔːˈsiəbl] *adj.* 可预见的

motorcar [ˈmɒtəˌkɑː] *n.* 汽车

undoubtedly [ʌnˈdaʊtɪdli] *adv.* 毫无疑问地, 无疑

significantly [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəntli] *adv.* 重要地, 明显地

economical [ˌekəˈnəmɪkl] *adj.* 经济的, 节俭的, 节约的

gasoline [ˈɡæsəlin] *n.* 汽油

pollution-free [pəˈluʃən-fri] *adj.* 无污染的, 环保的

congestion [kənˈdʒestʃən] *n.* 拥挤, 堵塞

automated [ɒtəˈmetɪd] *adj.* 自动的

retractable [rɪˈtræktəbl] *adj.* 可伸缩的

attach [əˈtætʃ] *vt.* 粘合, 连接

monitor [ˈmɒnɪtə] *vt.* 监控, 监督

dial [ˈdaɪəl] *vt.* 拨打 (电话)

instruction [ɪnˈstrʌkʃən] *n.* 指令, 命令

destination [ˌdestɪˈneɪʃən] *n.* 目的地, 终点; 目标

calculate [ˈkælkjuleɪt] *vt.* 计算

exit [ˈegzɪt] *n.* 出口

buzzer [ˈbʌzə] *n.* 蜂鸣器

estimate [ˈestəˌmeɪt] *vt.* 估计, 估算

handle [ˈhændl] *vt.* 处理, 应对

★难句解析

1. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust.

【参考译文】他们预见, 不久的将来, 所有的汽车都会被抛弃, 任其生锈。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。They see a day 是主句, in the not-too-distant future 是时间状语,

when 引导的从句作 future 的后置定语, 该从句的主语是 all autos, 谓语是 will be abandoned and allowed, 不定式 to rust 作主语 all autos 的补足语。

2. Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion.

【参考译文】 无论使用什么能源, 未来的汽车都将是依然是城市交通拥挤的主要问题。

【结构分析】 the auto ... will be the main problem 是主干; 句首的 Regardless of ... source 是让步状语; 介词短语 in the future 和 in urban traffic congestion 分别是 the auto 和 the main problem 的后置定语。

3. One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

【参考译文】 对这个问题一个解决办法就是自动公路系统。

【结构分析】 这句话的主语是 solution, 系动词 is 作谓语, the automated highway system 是表语; proposed 是过去分词, 作 solution 的定语, 介词短语 to this problem 是 solution 的后置定语。

4. When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically.

【参考译文】 当汽车进入公路系统, 一支伸缩臂从车上落下与铁轨接触, 这种铁轨同给地铁列车供电的铁轨相似。

【结构分析】 这是一个主从复合句。主句是 a retractable arm ... with a rail, 主语是 a retractable arm, 谓语是并列结构 will drop ... and make contact ...; 句首的 when 引导的是时间状语从句; 末尾的 which 引导的是定语从句, 修饰前面的 a rail。

5. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer.

【参考译文】 一旦与铁轨连接, 汽车就由该系统供电, 对汽车的操控将交给中心计算机。

【结构分析】 这是一个主从复合句。主干由两个并列句构成: the car will become ... and control of ... computer, 第一个分句的过去分词 powered 作系动词 become 的表语; 句首的 Once 引导的是时间状语从句, 其中出现了省略现象, 补全后是: Once (the car is) attached to the rail。

6. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer that will warn him of his coming exit.

【参考译文】 然后司机可以自由休息, 只等蜂鸣器提醒他出口到了。

【结构分析】 该句的主语是 The driver, 谓语由两部分组成: will be 和 wait for; buzzer 后面的 that 从句作其后置定语。

7. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

【参考译文】 估计自动公路每小时能够运送一万辆车, 而现在的公路每小时只能运送一千五百到两千辆。

【结构分析】 句首的 It 是形式主语, 指代其后的 that 从句; 过去分词短语 compared with ... 引导的是方式状语, 修饰前面的 handle; 该状语结构中的 that 从句是 the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles 的后置定语。

★ 参考译文

一些悲观的专家们感到汽车注定要被废弃。他们预见, 不久的将来, 所有的汽车都会被抛弃, 任其生锈。然而, 其他专家们则认为汽车依然会存在。他们认为, 在可预见的未来, 汽车仍将是城市交通的主要工具。

今后 30 年, 汽车毫无疑问将会经历重大的变化。它应该变得更小、更安全和更经济, 而且不应当由汽油发动机驱动。未来的汽车应当比现在的汽车更环保。

无论使用什么能源, 未来的汽车都将是依然是城市交通拥挤的主要问题。对这个问题的一个解决办法就是自动公路系统。

当汽车进入公路系统，一支伸缩臂从车上落下与铁轨接触，这种铁轨同给地铁列车供电的铁轨相似。一旦与铁轨连接，汽车就由该系统供电，对汽车的操控将交给中心计算机。然后计算机将监控汽车的一切状况。

驾驶员将用电话向监控系统拨入目的地指令。计算机将计算出最佳线路并且为汽车预留通道，使它一路畅通直达正确的公路出口。然后司机可以自由休息，只等蜂鸣器提醒他出口到了。估计自动公路每小时能够运送一万辆车，而现在的公路每小时只能运送一千五百到两千辆。

Text 2

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal, has risen sharply. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation between hunters and hunt saboteurs (阻拦者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labor Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

- Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes _____.
A) for recreation
B) in the interests of the farmers
C) to limit the fox population
D) to show off their wealth
- What is special about fox hunting in Britain?
A) It involves the use of a deadly poison.
B) It is a costly event which rarely occurs.
C) The hunters have set rules to follow.
D) The hunters have to go through strict training.
- Fox hunting opponents often interfere in the game _____.
A) by resorting to violence
B) by confusing the fox hunters
C) by taking legal action
D) by demonstrating on the scene

4. A new law may be passed by the British Parliament to _____.
- A) prohibit farmers from hunting foxes
B) forbid hunting foxes with dogs
C) stop hunting wild animals in the countryside
D) prevent large-scale fox hunting
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) killing foxes with poison is illegal
B) limiting the fox population is unnecessary
C) hunting foxes with dogs is considered cruel and violent
D) fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich

★ 解题之路

1. 选 A)。事实细节题。

英国的富人猎狐是出于什么目的。由 rich 定位到第三段最后一句的 expensive 和 wealthy, 其相关内容从第三段的第一句可知人们把猎狐当成一项运动 (think of it as a sport), 选项 for recreation 为了消遣, 是该句的同义转述。B) in the interests of the farmers 为了农民的利益和 C) to limit the fox population 限制狐狸的数量都是站在农民的立场上的表述, 不是猎人本身的看法; D) to show off their wealth 炫耀财富, 偏离考点, 文中无内容支持。

2. 选 C)。事实细节题。

英国猎狐有何特别之处。C) The hunters have set rules to follow 遵循一定的准则与第三段话中的 follow strict codes of behavior 内容一致。A) It involves the use of a deadly poison 猎狐中涉及使用致命毒药, 是农场主的行为; 而 B) It is a costly event which rarely occurs 猎狐花费大, 很少发生, 与 D) The hunters have to go through strict training 打猎者必须经过严格训练, 此两项都属偏离考点的无支持选项。

3. 选 B)。事实细节题。

猎狐反对者们通常采用什么手段来干扰捕猎。由该题的题干定位到第四段第四行, 阻拦者误导猎手和混淆狐狸区气味的踪迹。A) by resorting to violence 通过诉诸暴力, 而文章中描述冲突中有时出现暴力, 与题干中的 often 相悖; C) by taking legal action 通过采取合法行动, 文章末段提到要求议会通过反猎狐的法律, 即当时尚不存在相关法律, 人们无法可依, 自然不能采用法律手段, 故此项错误; D) by demonstrating on the scene 通过在猎狐现场示威游行, 此项原文未提到。

4. 选 B)。事实细节题。

to 这个关键词表目的, 考查英国议会通过这项新法律的目的。通过关键词 a new law 定位到最后一段的最后两句, 新法律将使 the hunting of wild animals with dogs 成为非法行为 (illegal), 而 foxes 属于 wild animals, 由此可推断选 B) 正确。A) prohibit farmers from hunting foxes 禁止农民猎狐, 禁止的对象是任何狩猎野生动物的人, 不单指农民, 故不准确; C) stop hunting wild animals in the countryside 禁止在乡间狩猎, 有关 a new law 文中并未提及 hunting wild animals 的地点为 countryside, 且此选项中省略了 a new law 中所提及的狩猎方式: with dogs, 故排除; D) prevent large-scale fox hunting 禁止大规模狩猎, 文中未提到。

5. 选 C)。推理判断题。

对应到第四段第二句, 其中 brutal 相当于 cruel, 文中对猎狐的描写也反映出暴力、残忍的特点。A) killing foxes with poison is illegal 用毒药毒死狐狸是非法的, 文中未提及; B) limiting the fox population is unnecessary 没有必要限制狐狸数量, 文中第一段说农民受狐狸之害不浅, 表明控制狐狸数量是必须的, 所以此项错误; D) fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich 猎狐经常导致富人和穷人之间的冲突, 文章说到猎狐者多为富有者, 也提到了猎狐和反对猎狐的人常常引发激烈冲突, 但从中无法推断出冲突双方就是富人和穷人, 所以不正确。

★ 词汇精解

accuse [ə'kjuz] *vt.* 指责, 指控
 classify ['klæsɪfaɪ] *vt.* 分类, 分级
 poison ['pɔɪzn] *vt.* 下毒, 毒死
 consist [kən'sɪst] *vi.* (of) 由……组成, 包括
 pursue [pə'su] *vt.* 从事, 追赶, 追求
 eventually [ɪ'ventʃʊəli] *adv.* 最终, 最后
 uniform ['junɪfɔ:m] *n.* 制服
 regularly ['regjələli] *adv.* 有规律地, 经常地, 定期地
 incident ['ɪnsɪdənt] *n.* 事件, 事变

interfere [ɪntə'fɪr] *vi.* (with, in) 干涉, 妨碍
 mislead ['mɪs'li:d] *vt.* 误导, 带错路
 disturb [dɪ'stɜ:b] *vt.* 打扰, 妨碍, 使不安
 trail [treɪl] *n.* 小路, 痕迹, 足迹
 confrontation [ˌkɒnfrən'teɪʃən] *n.* 对抗, 冲突, 面对
 Parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] *n.* (英) 议会
 approve [ə'pru:v] *vt.* 同意, 批准
 illegal [ɪ'li:ɡl] *adj.* 不合法的, 非法的
 ban [bæn] *n.* 禁止, 禁令

★ 难句解析

1. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses.

【参考译文】猎狐就是用一群经过专门训练的狗在乡间追杀狐狸, 后面跟着骑马的男人和女人们。

【结构分析】这句话的主干是第一个逗号之前的内容, 主语是 Hunting, 谓语是 consists of, 动名词短语 pursuing a fox 是 of 的宾语, 介词短语 across the countryside 是地点状语; 介词短语 with ... riding horses 是 pursuing 的方式状语, 其中的过去分词 followed 和现在分词 riding 分别是 trained dogs 和 men and women 的后置定语。

2. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal, has risen sharply.

【参考译文】但是最近几十年来, 反对猎杀狐狸的人数急剧上升, 因为他们认为这样做很残酷。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句, 主句中出现了分裂现象, 主语是 the number of people, 和谓语 has risen 之间插入了一个过去分词短语 opposed to fox hunting 和原因状语从句, 该分词短语作 people 的后置定语; 原因状语从句中的 they 指代前面的 people, it 指代前面的 fox hunting; 起首的 over the last couple of decades 是时间状语。

3. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation between hunters and hunt saboteurs.

【参考译文】现在几乎没有一次狩猎不因狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生冲突而告终。

【结构分析】这个句子使用了双重否定结构, 即 rare ... without; 句子主语 it 指代不定式 to pass off ... saboteurs, 介词短语 between hunters and hunt saboteurs 是 confrontation 的后置定语。

4. Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself.

【参考译文】狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生的喧嚣的冲突很寻常, 几乎成为整个狩猎过程中与追捕狐狸本身同等重要的部分。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句, Noisy ... so common 为主句, 其主语是 Noisy confrontations, 谓语是 have become, common 是表语, 介词短语 between hunters and saboteurs 是 confrontations 的后置定语; that 引导的是结果状语从句, 与前面的 so 形成呼应, 该从句的主语 they 指代前面的 Noisy confrontations, as much ... as ... 形成同级比较结构, 意为“与……一样。”

5. A Labor Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal.

【参考译文】议会工党成员迈克·福斯特力图让议会批准一项使用狗来猎取野生动物为非法行为的新法律。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，A Labor ... a new law 是主句，其主语是 A Labor Party Member, Mike Foster 是主语的同位语，谓语是 is trying to get, 宾语是 Parliament, 不定式 to approve a new law 是宾语补足语；which 引导的是 a new law 的定语从句，形容词 illegal 是从句中宾语 the hunting 的补足语。

★参考译文

狐狸和农场主从来不能和睦相处。这些像狗一样的小动物一直因为咬死农场动物而受到谴责。狐狸被正式划为有害动物，农场主会通过枪杀和毒杀减少它们的数目。

农场主还可以请当地的猎狐队来捕猎以控制狐狸的数目。猎狐就是用一群经过专门训练的狗在乡间追杀狐狸，后面跟着骑马的男人和女人们。当狗终于抓住狐狸的时候，就会咬死它或者猎人来枪杀它。

参加追猎的人把它看成是一项运动，他们穿着一件红上衣白裤子的特别制服，严格遵守运动规则。但拥有一匹马和定期追猎很昂贵，所以大多数猎手都是有钱人。

据估计，多达十万人会观看或参与追猎狐狸。但是最近几十年来，反对猎杀狐狸的人数急剧上升，因为他们认为这样做很残酷。现在几乎没有一次狩猎不因狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生冲突而告终。有时这些事件会导致暴乱，但大多数阻拦者都是通过误导骑马人或扰乱猎犬所跟踪的狐狸嗅迹来干预狩猎。

狩猎者和阻拦者之间发生的喧嚣的冲突很寻常，几乎成为整个狩猎过程中与追捕狐狸本身同等重要的部分。但是今年支持猎狐运动的人们面临着对这项运动的更大威胁。议会工党成员迈克·福斯特力图让议会批准一项使用狗来猎取野生动物为非法行为的新法律。如果这项法律获得通过，像狐狸这样的野生动物将在英国的禁令下得到保护。

Text 3

For an increasing number of students at American universities, Old is suddenly in. The reason is obvious: the graying of America means jobs. Coupled with the aging of the baby-boom generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years. By 2050, 25 percent of all Americans will be older than 65, up from 14 percent in 1995. The change poses profound questions for government and society, of course. But it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions, and in law and business as well. "In addition to the doctors, we're going to need more sociologists, biologists, urban planners and specialized lawyers," says Professor Edward Schneider of the University of Southern California's (USC) School of Gerontology (老年学).

Lawyers can specialize in "elder law," which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination. Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history. "Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money," one professor says.

Margarite Santos is a 21-year-old senior at USC. She began college as a biology major but found she was "really bored with bacteria." So she took a class in gerontology and discovered that she liked it. She says, "I did volunteer work in retirement homes and it was very satisfying."

1. "... Old is suddenly in" (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably means "_____."

- A) America has suddenly become a nation of old people
- B) gerontology has suddenly become popular
- C) more elderly professors are found on American campuses
- D) American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students

2. With the aging of America, lawyers can benefit _____.
 - A) from the adoption of the “elder law”
 - B) from rendering special services to the elderly
 - C) by enriching their professional knowledge
 - D) by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests
3. Why can businessmen make money in the emerging elder market?
 - A) Retirees are more generous in spending money.
 - B) They can employ more gerontologists.
 - C) The elderly possess an enormous purchasing power.
 - D) There are more elderly people working than before.
4. Who can make big money in the new century according to the passage?
 - A) Retirees who are business-minded.
 - B) The volunteer workers in retirement homes.
 - C) College graduates with an MBA or law degree.
 - D) Professionals with a good knowledge of gerontology.
5. It can be seen from the passage that the expansion of America’s elderly population _____.
 - A) will provide good job opportunities in many areas
 - B) will impose an unbearable burden on society
 - C) may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination
 - D) will create new fields of study in universities

★ 解题之路

1. 选 B)。句义理解题。

本题有一定的难度。题干定位于原文第一段第一句话，其大意为：对于越来越多的美国大学生而言，“老”突然变得 in 了，原因很显然；the graying of American means jobs 美国的老年化意味着工作机会。另外，联系第一段第二句话中的 the graying，以及末段提到的 Margarite 改修 gerontology（老年学）课程的例子可知，引文中 Old 指的就是“老年学”，由此可推断，in 有 popular（受欢迎）之意。故选 B)。A) America has suddenly become a nation of old people 美国突然变成老人之国了，原文数据表明美国老年人数量增多，但仍只占少部分，不至于说美国是老人之国，故错误；C) more elderly professors are found on American campuses 美国校园出现越来越多的老年教授，文章未提到；D) American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students 美国大学已经意识到招收老年学生的必要性，文章也未提及。

2. 选 B)。事实细节题。

本题问随着美国老年化，律师如何受益。根据第二段第一句话 “Lawyers can ... age discrimination” 可以概括出，律师可为老年人提供多种服务，故选 B)。A) from the adoption of the “elder law” 从老年人法律中受益，文中未提及；C) by enriching their professional knowledge 丰富他们的专业知识，不够精确，应该是相关老年学的知识；D) by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests 赢得老人的信任以谋取利益，与原文不符，原文中的 trust 是“信托”，而不是信任的意思，故排除。

3. 选 C)。事实细节题。

本题问为什么商人能在日益发展的老年人市场中赚到钱。由题干中的 businessmen 定为到第二段：Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history 商人在老年人市场上看到了巨大的机会，因为高达 7400 万人口的生育高峰期出生的一代人可能是人类历史上最富有的一群退休者，暗示其消费能力，由此推断选

C). A) Retirees are more generous in spending money 退休者花钱更慷慨, 原文只提到消费能力, 没讲消费态度; B) They can employ more gerontologists 他们可以雇更多的老年学家; D) There are more elderly people working than before 现在比以前有更多的老年人在工作, 这两项原文均未提到。

4. 选 D)。事实细节题。

本题问新世纪里谁能赚大钱。由题干 make big money 定位到第二段最后一句话: an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money (= make big money), 意思是“MBA 和法学专业的学生如果拥有老年学知识, 将获得‘印钞许可证’”——这是一个夸张幽默的说法, 意指能源源不断地挣到大钱; 其必备条件是: 专业精通; 对老年学具有相当的知识, 而 D) 就是这句话的同义替换。A) Retirees who are business-minded 拥有商业头脑的退休人员, 不符合文章意思; B) The volunteer workers in retirement homes 在退休老人福利院工作的义务志愿者, 不符合上面的条件; C) College graduates with an MBA or law degree 拥有 MBA 或法学学位的大学毕业生只符合了其中一个条件, 不准确。

5. 选 A)。事实细节题。

本题问美国老年人数量的增加将带来什么效应。这是一道主旨题, 根据第一段中的 the graying of American means jobs 和 it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions, and in law and business as well (这也在医药、卫生行业以及法律、商业方面创造了工作机会), 可见原文指出了许多行业都将受益于美国社会的老龄化, 所以选 A)。B) will impose an unbearable burden on society 将给社会施加不可忍受的负担, 而文中只讲益处, 故排除。C) may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination 将导致养老院虐待事件、年龄歧视问题, 文中: Lawyers can specialize in “elder law,” which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination. (律师可以专门做老年法律业务, 包括信托、房地产、养老院虐待和年龄歧视方面), 可见老年人口扩大化与家庭虐待和年龄歧视之间并非因果关系, 而是作为如何有益于法律人士的证据, 故排除; D) will create new fields of study in universities 将在大学里创造新的研究领域, 而原文没提到老年学以及相关的知识是否是新的研究, 故排除。

★词汇精解

obvious [ˈɒvɪəs] *adj.* 明显的

baby-boom [ˈbeɪbɪˌbʊm] *n.* (美) 婴儿出生高峰期

expand [ɪkˈspænd] *vt.* 扩张, 扩展

significantly [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəntli] *adv.* 明显地, 重要地

pose [poʊz] *vt.* 造成, 引起, 设置

profound [prəˈfaʊnd] *adj.* 深刻的, 深奥的

sociologist [ˌsɒsiˈɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 社会学家

urban [ˈɜːbən] *adj.* 城市的

specialize [ˈspeʃəlaɪz] *vi.* (in) 擅长……, 专门研究……

trust [trʌst] *n.* 信托

estate [ɪˈsteɪt] *n.* (上有大片建筑物的) 土地, 房地产

nursing-home [ˈnɜːsɪŋˈhɒm] *n.* 敬老院

abuse [əˈbjuːs] *n.* 虐待, 滥用

discrimination [dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃən] *n.* 歧视

retiree [rɪˈtaɪəˈriː] *n.* 退休人员

combine [kəmˈbaɪn] *vt.* 结合, 联合

gerontology [ˌdʒerənˈtɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 老年学

bacteria [bækˈtɪriə] *n.* 细菌

volunteer [ˌvɒləntɪr] *n.* 志愿者

★难句解析

1. Coupled with the aging of the baby-boom generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years.

【参考译文】生育高峰一代走向老龄化, 人的寿命延长就意味着全国老年人口在今后 50 年内必然有相当大的增长。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句。主句的主语是 a longer life span, 谓语是 means, 宾语是 that

引导的从句；该从句的主语是 the nation's elderly population，谓语是 is bound to expand，over the next 50 years 是时间状语；句首的过去分词短语 Coupled with ... 作伴随状语，修饰主句的主语。

2. Lawyers can specialize in “elder law,” which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination.

【参考译文】 律师可以成为“老年人法”专家，“老年人法”包括从财产委托、房地产到敬老院虐待和年龄歧视等方方面面的相关问题。

【结构分析】 这是一个主从复合句。逗号之前是主句；which 引导的是定语从句，修饰前面的 elder law，介词短语 from ... to ... 是前面 everything 的后置定语。

3. Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history.

【参考译文】 商人在老年人市场看到巨大的商机，因为生育高峰期出生的人——人口高达 7400 万——很可能将成为人类历史上最富有的退休群体。

【结构分析】 这是一个主从复合句。主句是 Businessmen ... the elder market，其中的介词短语 in the elder market 是 opportunities 的后置定语；because 引导的原因状语从句中，主语是 the baby boomers，谓语是 are likely to be，the wealthiest group of retirees 是表语，介词短语 in human history 是 group of retirees 的后置定语，主谓之间出现了分裂现象，74 million strong 是 baby boomers 的后置定语。

4. “Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money,” one professor says.

【参考译文】 一位教授说：“任何学生只要有老年学方面的专门知识，又有一个学位，例如工商管理学硕士或法学学位，就如同有印制钞票的许可证一般。”

【结构分析】 引号之间的引语是一个主从复合句。主句的主语是 Any student，谓语是 will have，宾语是 a license，不定式 to print money 是 a license 的后置定语；who 引导的定语从句中使用了固定搭配 combines ... with ...，an expert knowledge 是 combines 的宾语，介词短语 in gerontology 是 an expert knowledge 的后置定语，say 是副词，相当于 for example，作插入语。

5. She began college as a biology major but found she was “really bored with bacteria.”

【参考译文】 她上大学时学的是生物学，但是她发现“实在厌烦了细菌”。

【结构分析】 这是由 but 连接的两个并列句。介词短语 as a biology major 是 began 的方式状语；found 后面的内容是其宾语从句，省略了引导词 that，补全后即是 ... found (that) ...，该宾语从句中的 was bored with 是固定搭配，意即“对……厌烦”。

★ 参考译文

对于越来越多的美国大学生来说，老年学突然时髦起来。理由显而易见：美国的人口老龄化意味（增加）一些就业机会。生育高峰一代走向老龄化，人的寿命延长就意味着全国老年人口在今后 50 年内必然有相当大的增长。到 2050 年，65 岁以上的美国人将从 1995 年占全国人口总数的 14% 增长到 25%。当然，这种变化为政府和社会引发了一些深刻的问题。但是这也给医药卫生界以及法律和商业界创造了就业机会。南加利福尼亚大学老年学学院的爱德华·施奈德说：“除了医生，我们还将需要有更多的社会学家、生物学家、城市规划人员和专门律师。”

律师可以成为“老年人法”专家，“老年人法”包括从财产委托、房地产到敬老院虐待和年龄歧视等方方面面的相关问题。商人在老年人市场看到巨大的商机，因为生育高峰期出生的人——人口高达 7400 万——很可能将成为人类历史上最富有的退休群体。一位教授说：“任何学生只要有老年学方面的专门知识，又有一个学位，例如工商管理学硕士或法学学位，就如同有印制钞票的许可证一般。”

玛格丽特·桑托斯是南加利福尼亚大学的一名 21 岁的四年级学生。她上大学时学的是生物学，但是她

发现“实在厌烦了细菌”。所以她修了一门老年学的课程,并发现很喜欢这门课。她说:“我在养老院做志愿者,这份工作让我非常满意。”

Text 4

The decline in moral standard — which has long concerned social analysts — has at last captured the attention of average Americans. And Jean Bethke Elshtain, for one, is glad.

The fact that ordinary citizens are now starting to think seriously about the nation's moral climate, says this ethics professor at the University of Chicago, is reason to hope that new ideas will come forward to improve it.

But the challenge is not to be underestimated. Materialism and individualism in American society are the biggest obstacles. “The thought that ‘I’m in it for me’ has become deeply rooted in the national consciousness,” Ms. Elshtain says.

Some of this can be attributed to the disintegration of traditional communities, in which neighbors looked out for one another, she says. With today's greater mobility and with so many couples working, those bonds have been weakened, replaced by a greater emphasis on self.

In a 1996 poll of Americans, loss of morality topped the list of the biggest problems facing the U.S. And Elshtain says the public is correct to sense that: Data show that Americans are struggling with problems unheard of in the 1950s, such as classroom violence and a high rate of births to unmarried mothers.

The desire for a higher moral standard is not a lament (挽歌) for some nonexistent “golden age,” Elshtain says, nor is it a wishful longing for a time that denied opportunities to women and minorities. Most people, in fact, favor the lessening of prejudice.

Moral decline will not be reversed until people find ways to counter the materialism in society, she says. “Slowly, you recognize that the things that matter are those that can't be bought.”

1. Professor Elshtain is pleased to see that Americans _____.
 - A) have adapted to a new set of moral standards
 - B) are longing for the return of the good old days
 - C) have realized the importance of material things
 - D) are awakening to the lowering of their moral standards
2. The moral decline of American society is caused mainly by _____.
 - A) its growing wealth
 - B) the self-centeredness of individuals
 - C) underestimating the impact of social changes
 - D) the prejudice against women and minorities
3. Which of the following characterizes the traditional communities?
 - A) Great mobility.
 - B) Concern for one's neighbors.
 - C) Emphasis on individual effort.
 - D) Ever-weakening social bonds.
4. In the 1950s, classroom violence _____.
 - A) was something unheard of
 - B) was by no means a rare occurrence
 - C) attracted a lot of public attention
 - D) began to appear in analysts' data