

考研英语

多功能阅读

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加入译文

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Unit 16

Part A

Text 1

难度系数: 11111

开始时间:

结束时间:

Justice in society must include both a fair trial to the accused and the selection of an appropriate punishment for those proven guilty. Because justice is regarded as one form of equality, we find in its earlier expressions the idea of a punishment equal to the crime. Recorded in the Old Testament is the expression “an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth”. That is, the individual who has done wrong has committed an offense against society. To make up for this offense, society must get even. This can be done only by doing an equal injury to him. This conception of retributive justice is reflected in many parts of the legal documents and procedures of modern times. It is illustrated when we demand the death penalty for a person who has committed murder. This philosophy of punishment was supported by the German idealist, Hegel. He believed that society owed it to the criminal to give a punishment equal to the crime he had committed. The criminal had by his own actions denied his true self and it is necessary to do something that will counteract this denial and restore the self that has been denied. To the murderer nothing less than giving up his own life will pay his debt. The demand of the death penalty is a right, the state owes the criminal and it should not deny him his due.

Modern jurists have tried to replace retributive justice with the notion of corrective justice. The aim of the latter is not to abandon the concept of equality but to find a more adequate way to express it. It tries to preserve the idea of equal opportunity for each individual to realize the best that is in him. The criminal is regarded as being socially ill and in need of treatment that will enable him to become a normal member of society. Before a treatment can be administered, the cause of his antisocial behavior must be found. If the cause can be removed, provisions must be made to have this done. Only those criminals who are incurable should be permanently separated from the rest of the society. This does not mean that criminals will escape punishment or be quickly returned to take up careers crime. It means that justice is to heal the individual — not simply to get even with him. If severe punishment is the only adequate means for accompanying this, it should be administered. However, the individual should be given every opportunity to assume a normal place in society, his conviction of crime must not deprive him of the opportunity to make his way in the society of which he is a part. (450 words)

1. How is retributive justice reflected in the practice of law?

- [A] By isolating the criminals from the law abiding group.
- [B] By punishing him to the same extent that the damage is done.
- [C] By proclaiming his conviction of the crime.
- [D] By making up his offense materially.

2. Different from retributive justice, corrective justice is adopted in the way according to the _____.

- [A] type of crime that was proven
- [B] outcome of the sentence
- [C] severity of the punishment
- [D] the administration of the higher law system

3. An advocate of corrective justice will strongly oppose _____.

- [A] imprisonment
- [B] death penalty
- [C] appealing
- [D] forced labor

4. The biblical expression “an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth” is cited to suggest that _____.

- [A] punishment is a necessary part of showing equality
- [B] retributive justice comply with the moral standards of the religion
- [C] men are originally born sinners
- [D] justice is the backbone of the law system

5. It can be inferred that corrective punishment is in favor of _____.

- [A] deprivation of the criminal's rights as an individual
- [B] distortion of the criminal's personality
- [C] flexible administration of punishment
- [D] the cure of evil spirit by benevolent treatment

Text 2 XXXXXXXXXX 开始时间: 结束时间:

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960s when the SBA (Small Business Administration) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even 15 years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts.

Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company.

MESBICs are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management technique and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBICs far above the legal minimum of \$ 500 000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBICs are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises.

Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the “social responsibility approach” and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBICs and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach. (112 words)

6. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- [A] The use of MESBICs for aiding minority entrepreneurs seems to have greater potential for success than

does the original SBA approach.

- [B] There is a crucial difference in point of view between the staff and directors of some MESBICs
- [C] After initial problems with management and marketing, minority businesses have begun to expand at a steady rate.
- [D] Minority entrepreneurs wishing to form new businesses now have several equally successful federal programs on which to rely.
7. According to the passage, the MESBIC approach differs from the SBA approach in that MESBICs _____.
 [A] seek federal contracts to provide markets for minority businesses
 [B] encourage minority businesses to provide markets for other minority businesses
 [C] attempt to maintain a specified rate of growth in the minority business sector
 [D] rely on the participation of larger corporations to finance minority businesses
8. The author's primary objective in the passage is to _____.
 [A] disapprove the view that federal efforts to aid minority businesses have been ineffective
 [B] explain how federal efforts to aid minority businesses have changed since the 1960's
 [C] establish a direct link between the federal efforts to aid minority businesses made before the 1960's and those made in the 1980's
 [D] analyze the basis for the belief that job-specific experience is more useful to minority businesses than is general management experience
9. The attitude of some MESBIC staff members toward the investments preferred by some MESBIC directors can best be described as _____.
 [A] defensive [B] indifferent [C] shocked [D] disapproving
10. Which of the following statements is true?
 [A] The direct and effective measures by MESBICs underlie the speeding up of the growth of minority businesses.
 [B] SBA failed to achieve the expected results because it did not include in-between large companies to provide concrete managerial experience and job-specific experience and large amounts of money, but the general experience and small amounts of financial aids.
 [C] MESBIC is an organization for the minority businesses and by the minority specialists.
 [D] The preference of MESBIC over SBA lies totally in the potential market that MESBICs provide.

Text 3

开始时间:

结束时间:

Historians have only recently begun to note the increase in demand for luxury goods and services that took place in eighteenth century England. Mckendrick has explored the Wedgwood firm's remarkable success in marketing luxury pottery; Plumb has written about the proliferation of provincial theaters, musical festivals, and children's toys and books. While the fact of this consumer revolution is hardly in doubt, three key questions remain: who were the consumers? What were their motives? And what were the effects of the new demand for luxuries?

An answer to the first of these has been difficult to obtain. Although it has been possible to infer from the goods and services actually produced what manufacturers and servicing trades thought their customers wanted, only a study of relevant personal documents written by actual consumers will provide a precise picture of who wanted what. We still need to know how large this consumer market was and how far down the social scale the consumer demand for luxury goods penetrated. With regard to this last question, we might note in passing that Thompson, while rightly restoring laboring people to the stage of eighteenth-century English history, has probably exaggerated the opposition of these people to the inroads of capitalist consumerism in general; for example, laboring people in eighteenth century England readily shifted from home brewed beer to standardized beer produced by huge, heavily capitalized urban breweries.

To answer the question of why consumers became so eager to buy, some historians have pointed to the ability of manufacturers to advertise in a relatively uncensored press. This, however, hardly seems a sufficient answer. McKendrick favors a Veblen model of conspicuous consumption stimulated by competition for status. The “middling sort” bought goods and services because they wanted to follow fashions set by the rich. Again, we may wonder whether this explanation is sufficient. Do not people enjoy buying things as a form of self-gratification? If so, consumerism could be seen as a product of the rise of new concepts of individualism and materialism, but not necessarily of the craze for conspicuous competition.

Finally, what were the consequences of this consumer demand for luxuries? McKendrick claims that it goes a long way toward explaining the coming of the Industrial Revolution. But does it? What, for example, does the production of high quality pottery and toys have to do with the development of iron manufacture or textile mills? It is perfectly possible to have the psychology and reality of a consumer society without a heavy industrial sector.

That future exploration of these key questions is undoubtedly necessary should not, however, diminish the force of the conclusion of recent studies: the insatiable demand in eighteenth century England for frivolous as well as useful goods and services foreshadows our own world. (159 words)

11. In the first paragraph, the author mentions Mckendrick and Plumb most probably in order to _____.

- [A] contrast their views on the subject of luxury consumerism in eighteenth century England
- [B] indicate the inadequacy of historiographical approaches to eighteenth century English history
- [C] give examples of historians who have helped to establish the fact of growing consumerism in eighteenth century England
- [D] support the contention that key questions about eighteenth-century consumerism remain to be answered

12. Which of the following items can be regarded as the kind of documents mentioned in paragraph 2?

- [A] A written agreement between a supplier of raw materials and a supplier of luxury goods.
- [B] A diary that mentions luxury goods and services purchased by its author.
- [C] A theater ticket stamped with the date and name of a particular play.
- [D] A payroll record from a company that produced luxury goods such as pottery.

13. According to Thompson, which of the following attitudes belongs to capitalist consumerism?

- [A] Enthusiasm. [B] Curiosity. [C] Hostility. [D] Stubbornness.

14. In the third paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with _____.

- [A] contrasting two thesis and offering a compromise.
- [B] questioning two explanations and proposing a possible alternative to them.
- [C] paraphrasing the work of two historians and questioning their assumptions.
- [D] raising several questions but implying that they cannot be answered.

15. According to the text, eighteenth-century England and the contemporary world of the passage's readers are _____.

- [A] dissimilar in the extent to which luxury consumerism could be said to be widespread among the social classes.
- [B] dissimilar in their definitions of luxury goods and services.
- [C] dissimilar in the extent to which luxury goods could be said to be a stimulant of industrial development.
- [D] similar in their strong demand for a variety of goods and services.

Text 4

开始时间:

结束时间:

The goal of artificial intelligence is to demonstrate that man is all surface, that there is nothing dark or mysterious in the human condition, nothing that cannot be lit by the event light of operational analysis. Like any program, an artificial intelligence program is a set of instructions to manipulate symbolic data; every symbol and every instruction is as clearly defined and accessible as the net. There are no shades or degrees, and nothing can

remain undefined. A dislike of mystery is ingrained(使根深蒂固) in every programmer by hard experience; for everyone has spent untold hours "debugging" his programs, tracking down subtle errors that have crept into his commands as he wrote or copied them. Unexplained or unknown lines of code do not add variety or give his work a pleasantly unpredictable turn; they simply mean failure to perform. It is no surprise, then, that Minsky claims: "It may be so with man, as with machine, that when we understand finally the structure and program, the feeling of mystery (and self-approbation) will weaken." To put it another way, the symbolic logic by which the machine functions demands total unidimensional understanding. The goal of logicians at least since Leibniz has been to shine the light of mathematical reason upon the widest possible area of human experience. Artificial intelligence programmers have pursued that end further than even Leibniz envisioned, for they even devise algorithms(运算法则) to imitate human paranoia(偏执狂), thus reducing the irrational to a set of machine instructions.

In his own way, computer man retains and even extends the Faustian tendency to analyze. Yet the goal of Faustian analysis was to understand, to "get to the bottom" of a problem; it divided an issue painstakingly into parts in order to build a clear picture of the interrelations. Turing's man analyzes not primarily to understand but to act. A computer program is not a static description but a series of instructions. This we have seen all along — a program is a logical theorem that proves itself by its execution. The computer gives mathematical and verbal symbols a life of their own, sets them dancing to a prearranged tune, and the programmer is never sure that the tune is correct until he can witness the dance. For Turing's man, knowledge is a process, a skill. A man or a computer knows something only if he or it can produce the right answer when asked the right question. The approach to any problem is still highly analytical but utterly superficial, for depth in the Faustian sense adds nothing to a program's operational success. Electronic man creates convenient hierarchies of action by dividing tasks into subtasks, routines into subroutines. The end is reached when the "subproblems" become trivial manipulations of data that are clear at a glance. In this way, all complexity is drained from a problem, and mystery and depth vanish, defined out of existence by the programmer's operational cast of thought.

16. Compared with other logicians, artificial intelligence (AI) programmers _____.

- [A] are more logical in their way of thinking
- [B] have wider knowledge of mathematics
- [C] have enriched human experience by imitating human paranoia
- [D] better explain human experience with the symbolic logic by which computer functions

17. Which of the following statements is true about an AI program?

- [A] It is different from any other programs in that it is symbolic.
- [B] In an AI program, subtle errors can be overlooked.
- [C] The function of an AI program is to process data.
- [D] In an AI program, the programmer had to be debugging the program all the time.

18. What can be inferred from the sentence "a programmer is never sure that the tune is correct until he can witness the dance." (2nd paragraph)?

- [A] The programmer cannot be sure whether the tune he chooses is the right one until he sees the dance on the computer screen.
- [B] The programmer can see the dance only after he chooses the right tune.
- [C] Mathematical and verbal symbols can become alive once they hear the right tune.
- [D] Only through running a program can a programmer see whether a program is valid or not.

19. The word "drained" in the 2nd paragraph can best be replaced by _____.

- [A] removed [B] issued [C] released [D] retained

20. The article aims at _____.

- [A] comparing the difference between artificial intelligence and the human mind
- [B] illustrating the complexity of AI

- [C] showing the workings of AI
[D] demonstrating that man is all surface

Part B

难度系数: 11111

开始时间:

结束时间:

The relationship between the United States and its European allies has been experiencing subtle, yet profound changes since the end of the Cold War. Although disputes surfaced during the Balkan crisis of the 1990s, the U. S. invasion of Iraq has been the linchpin of cross-Atlantic animosity. The gap is evident in terms of both attitude and policy priority in international affairs.

21) _____. After the Afghanistan war, President George W. Bush unexpectedly used the term “axis of evil” — Iran, Iraq and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea — and launched military actions against Iraq in a very short period of time. These bellicose activities diluted the world’s sympathy toward the United States, not long ago the victim of international terrorism.

22) _____. It is not simply the widespread protest of the Iraq war and antipathy toward America’s president that pose threats to European-U. S. relations. An increasing number of Europeans are wary of unilateralist U. S. policies even if Bush is voted out of office in the coming presidential elections. This has left a desire in Europe to unite and strengthen.

At present, the greatest threats to relations are not the EU’s cultural dignities and political ambition, but the ballooning assertiveness of the United States. Since the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the United States is depending more on its military advantage, which makes the world’s only super power go further along its unilateralist road. This is precisely what France and Germany dislike most.

Meanwhile, leading up to the invasion of Iraq, U. S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld labeled parts of the continent “old Europe” and “new Europe,” respectively, on the basis of their attitudes toward how to deal with Iraq.

23) _____. It supported small European nations in joining the European Union to weaken the roles of France and Germany in the bloc.

But the United States would not necessarily profit from its efforts of dividing Europe. European nations, no matter how big or small, may not be docile and obedient to the United States. The European continent is a united body and every European country, despite varying cultures, is a part of one big family. European interdependence in areas of security and development is far beyond the expectation of the United States.

24) _____. The strength of the United States is, and will always be the protector of European nations. In return, the United States also needs a strong Europe. A European think tank concluded that the United States may win a war without contribution from its allies, but it is not likely to win peace without military and non-military assistance from its European allies.

The European-U. S. alliance is a financial necessity, as well as important in terms of intelligence sharing and peace-keeping. Because the “soft” power of the United States has been damaged, European diplomatic effort looks more like an inevitable part of U. S. military endeavors, rather than an optional supplement.

The influence of Europe cannot be underestimated, although Europe will not catch up with the United States militarily in the short term. 25) _____. The United States would do well to depend on the reputation and influence of Europe in international organizations.

(593 words)

- [A] Remaining residual sympathy evaporated after the Bush administration articulated a preemptive strategy, which says the United States ought to invade any nation it sees as an imminent threat before that country attacks America, its interests or its allies.
- [B] More importantly, it also has diplomatic prowess.
- [C] Furthermore, after Saddam Hussein's regime fell, the United States accelerated its alienation from big European powers.
- [D] The nations of Europe do not want to be at odds with the United States.
- [E] The United States is responsible for the alienated European-U. S. relationship.
- [F] In fact, neither the United States nor its European allies want to see the crisis in Iraq expand and hurt their basic relationship.
- [G] A united Europe would benefit the United States very much.

Part C

难度系数: 33333

开始时间:

结束时间:

26) Silicon Valley is a magnet to which numerous talented engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs from overseas flock to in search of fame, fast money and to participate in a technological revolution whose impact on mankind will surely surpass the epoch-making European Renaissance and Industrial Revolution of the bygone age.

With the rapid spread of the Internet since the early '90s, and the relentless technological innovations generated through it, the information era is truly upon us, profoundly influencing and changing not only our lifestyle, but also the way we work, do business, think and communicate with others.

27) The unprecedented success of the Valley is a testimony to the concerted international endeavors and contributions by people from diverse cultural and racial backgrounds, made possible by the favorable political, economic and intellectual climate prevailing, as well as the farsighted policies of the US government.

Many countries have, or are in the process of creating, their own "Silicon Valley". So far, none has yet threatened the preeminence of the US prototype. What makes Silicon Valley such a unique entity? There are several crucial factors.

28) First and foremost, it has the largest concentration of brilliant computer professionals and the best supporting services in the world, and easy access to world-class research institutions, like Stanford University, which continually nurtures would-be geniuses which the industry needs in order to move forward. Without these advantages, the Valley would be a different place.

Secondly, it actively encourages, or even exalts, risk-taking. Hence, failure holds no terror and there is no stigma attached to a failed effort. On the contrary, they will try even harder next time round. Such never-say-die approach is the sine qua non for the ultimate triumph in entrepreneurship and technological breakthrough.

A third decisive factor is the vital role of venture capitalists who willingly support promising start-ups with urgently needed initial capital to get them started. Some would even give failed entrepreneurs a second chance if convinced that a fresh concept might lead to eventual success.

29) Of equal importance, many bright young people and middle level professionals are keen to work for a new venture at substantially reduced remuneration, as it offers more scope for entrepreneurship and job satisfaction than the established companies. There is also a pride of achievement if their efforts contribute to its fruition.

Intellectual challenges aside, it is a common practice for start-ups to offer generous share options to employees in order to attract the right talent into their folds. This is a powerful incentive to motivate the staff to do their utmost and to share

in the company's prosperity if it reaches its goal. Many regard this as the foundation of a successful enterprise.

Those that have become high flyers, such as Netscape, Intel, Cisco and Yahoo, have turned many of their employees, including support staff like secretaries, into dot. com millionaires overnight, often at the relatively young age of 20s or 30s.

The Valley's professionals are among the most hardworking people anywhere. A 15-hour day and 7-day week is not uncommon, especially during the start-up stage. They would give up social life, and curtail their family life too, in order to pursue the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. It is this single minded pursuit of excellence, supported by strong ethos of team work and esprit de corps, that sustain them until their mission is accomplished.

Paper qualifications, though useful, is not a be all and end all. More weight is given to a candidate's proven abilities and aptitude for the job. This is amply demonstrated by industry icons like Apple's Jobs and Wozniak and Microsoft's Gates, all college dropouts who might not have emerged in a qualification-conscious community.

While racial prejudice no doubt still exists in the United States, albeit in a less degrading form as before, it is hardly discernible in the Valley. What counts most is one's vision and track record, and not one's nationality, skin color or creed.

30) This, together with its multiracial society, informal lifestyle and agreeable climate, lures foreigners to its shores.

However, with the collapse of the US Nasdaq share index earlier this year resulting in the plunge in prices of technology shares listed on it and elsewhere, the hitherto valuable share options held by numerous paper dot. com millionaires have become virtually worthless in these changed circumstances. Those who could not take the heat, as it were, left their employment feeling disillusioned.

(737 words)

答案分析与详解

Part A

Text 1

(典型试题, 连线解读: 请见 442 页)



难句分析

1. [原文] The criminal had by his own actions denied his true self and it is necessary to do something that will counteract this denial and restore the self that has been denied.

[解析] 句中 and 后的分句中包含一个由 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 something; 第二个 that 同样引导的是定语从句, 用于修饰 self。

[译文] 罪犯用他自己的行动否定了他自己, 有必要作些什么来抵消他的自我否定, 使他恢复先前否定的那个自我。

2. [原文] However, the individual should be given every opportunity to assume a normal place in society, his conviction of crime must not deprive him of the opportunity to make his way in the society of which he is a part.

[解析] 后一个分句中包括一个定语从句, 是由 of which 引导的; 短语 deprive sb. of sth. 意思是“剥夺某人的什么东西”。

[译文] 然而, 社会应该给予每个人机会来获得一个正常的位置, 他即使触犯了法律也不应该剥夺他在社会中的发展, 他是社会的一份子。



答案详解



短文主要论述了两种法律制裁手段,过去推行惩罚性法律制裁,即罪犯犯了什么罪,就给他以相应的惩罚;现代社会推崇的是纠正性法律制裁,重在用仁慈的方法来对待罪犯,使其重新回到社会的群体当中去。

- [B] 第一段写的就是惩罚性法律制裁,第二段则是承上启下,谈论了现代社会推崇的纠正性法律制裁。第一段明确提到了罪犯犯了什么罪,就给他以相应的惩罚,这是过去的做法。
- [C] 第二段讲的是纠正性法律制裁,从这一段中不难看出,纠正性法律制裁并不是要抛弃平等这一概念,而是要试图找出一种更合适的方法来表达它。罪犯应该被看作是在社会上患上了“疾病”且需要“治疗”,以变成正常的社会人。在实施“治疗”前,必须找到他反社会行为的原因,若此原因可以去除,那么就要去除。只有对那些无可救药的罪犯才把他们永久地与社会其他成员分离。所以,纠正性法律制裁是根据惩罚的轻重性来采取措施的。
- [B] 文中说“惩罚性法律制裁”主张如果罪犯达到死刑的标准,就应该处以死刑;而“纠正性法律制裁”重在治疗犯罪以使罪犯重新回到社会群体当中。第二段第七句说“只有对那些无可救药的罪犯才把他们永久地与社会其他成员分离”,由此可推断出在纠正性法律制裁下犯罪最严重时也只是将其与社会分离,并未采用死刑。
- [A] 此题可以定位于文章的第一段。作者在这一段里引用了这一表达,之后又做了解释。文中说“这就是说,做错事的人对社会造成了侵犯,为了加以补偿,社会就必须给它以惩罚。这只有通过对它实施同等的伤害才能实现”。这里所说的内容与[A]“惩罚是展示平等的必需部分”的意思是一致的。[C]凭常识就可以排除,[B]、[D]与这里的内容不相关。
- [D] 从最后一段可以看出,纠正性法律制裁试图找出一种更加合适的方法来表达平等这一概念。罪犯应该被看成是患上了一种社会病,需要治疗,以成为正常的社会人。社会应该给予每个人机会来获得一个正常的位置,他即使触犯了法律也不应该剥夺他在社会中的发展。这就表明,纠正性法律制裁主张用仁慈的方法来治愈那些罪犯的邪恶人性。

Text 2



难句分析

- [原文] While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates.
[解析] 句子的框架结构是 the results were disappointing; while 引导的是让步状语从句,而不是时间状语从句,表示“尽管,虽然”;since 引导的不是时间状语从句,而是原因状语从句。
[译文] 尽管该项目使得许多少数民族企业形成新的商业公司,但结果仍令人大失所望,因为毫无经验的管理、没有优势的地点以及资金的缺乏都导致了高失败率。
- [原文] MESBICs are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management technique and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available.
[解析] 句子的基本结构是 MESBICs are the result of the belief, that 引导的名词性从句作 belief 的同位语,

其框架结构是 providing firms with access gives firms an opportunity, to develop sound business foundations 这个不定式结构作定语修饰 opportunity, 而 than 引导的是比较状语从句。

[译文] MESBIC 的工作人员相信, 比起简单的提供一些普通的管理经验和少量资金来说, 为公司提供获取相关管理技术与具体工作相关的经验, 以及大量资金的渠道, 会给那些公司更大的机会完善其商业基础。

3. [原文] The latter often still think mainly in terms of the “social responsibility approach” and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant.

[解析] that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant 作定语修饰 deals。

[译文] 后者还主要从“社会责任角度”来考虑, 因此他们更倾向于那些比正常投资风险性更大, 吸引力更少的那些交易。



答案详解



自 20 世纪 60 年代开始了 SBA 这种资助少数民族企业的方法, 尽管使得很多少数民族企业形成了新的商业公司, 但是其结果很令人失望, 因此联邦决策者决定采用另外一种方法, 即 MESBIC, 实际上是政府提供资金给大企业或者公司, 这些大企业或者公司再转而资助少数民族企业, 而少数民族企业将发展成为其资助公司的供货商或者是顾客。MESBIC 的建立是因为通过大公司的转接资助, 提供相关的管理技术经验以及资金, 少数民族企业可以获得更大的机会发展, 而遭遇的风险却更小。但是, MESBIC 内部关于该项投资的意见并不一致, 领导者不太实际, 而员工则本着对社会负责任的态度工作。

6. [A] 文章一开头就指出 SBA 这种资助少数民族企业的方法所产生的结果是令人失望的 (the results were disappointing), 在第二段作者转而描述联邦决策者所采用的另外一种方法即 MESBIC, 它对少数民族企业提供资金, 发挥着越来越重要的作用, 而文章的大部分笔墨也都在支持作者的观点, 即 MESBIC 成功的可能性非常大。[B] 认为该文的主题是“MESBIC 的工作人员和领导者之间意见不一致”, 这只在最后一段提到; [C] 认为“少数民族企业开始稳步扩展”, 文中没有提到; [D] 认为“希望成立新公司的少数民族企业现在可以依靠同等程度成功的联邦项目”, 也不对。
7. [D] 第二段描述了 MESBIC 这一方法, 即大企业或者公司通过使用政府提供的企业资金参与到少数民族企业的成功和稳步发展中去 (In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital.). [A] 的意思是“MESBIC 用联邦契约的方式为少数民族企业提供市场”; [B] 是“MESBIC 鼓励少数民族企业为其他少数民族企业提供市场”; [C] 是“MESBIC 试图在少数民族企业中维持一定的增长率”。
8. [B] 第一段描述了政府在 1960s 为帮助少数民族企业做出的种种努力, 第二段描述了 MESBIC 成功存在更大的潜在可能性。[A] 认为“不支持那种认为联邦政府为资助少数民族企业付出的努力没有效果的观点”, 这在文章中没有任何依据; [C] 认为“在 1960s 联邦政府的努力和 1980s 政府的努力之间建立直接的联系”, 这在文中也找不到; [D] 的意思是“分析认为和具体工作相关的经验比普通的管理经验对少数民族企业更有用这一观点的根据”, 这一内容也没有涉及。而答案 [B] 是“解释联邦政府在资助少数民族企业上所做出的努力是如何发生变化的”。
9. [D] 最后一段指出 MESBIC 的工作人员觉得经理喜好更有冒险性的投资可能会导致 MESBIC 也产生 SBA 那样令人失望的结果。文中没有描写工作人员的震惊, 防御性和漠不关心, 而是不赞成。
10. [B] 从第二段可知, MESBIC 通过大公司的中间作用, 为少数民族企业提供具体的管理技术等, 这些都是加速少数民族企业发展的基础之所在, 由此可以推断出 [B] 正确。同样根据此段内容, MESBIC 提供的措施是间接的, 所以 [A] 不正确; 第三段的第一句话指出, MESBIC 的工作人员主要是西班牙裔和美国黑人中的专业人士, 所以 [C] 说 “by the minority specialists” 与文意矛盾; [D] 的表述过于绝对, 由文章可知, MESBIC 优于 SBA 只是部分地由于 MESBIC 提供的潜在市场, 而非完全由于这一点。

Text 3



难句分析

1. [原文] Although it has been possible to infer from the goods and services actually produced what manufacturers and servicing trades thought their customers wanted, only a study of relevant personal documents written by actual consumers will provide a precise picture of who wanted what.

[解析] 句子主干是 only a study of relevant personal documents... will provide a precise picture of who wanted what. although 引导让步状语从句。

[译文] 虽然制造商和服务商能从实际提供的货物和服务上看出他们的消费者需要什么,但是只有研究一个真正消费者写的个人需求手册才能精确了解他们到底需要什么。

2. [原文] With regard to this last question, we might note in passing that Thompson, while rightly restoring laboring people to the stage of eighteenth-century English history, has probably exaggerated the opposition of these people to the inroads of capitalist consumerism in general.

[解析] 句子主干为: we might note... that... that Thompson... 是宾语从句。with regard to this question 作状语。

[译文] 关于最后一个问题,我们顺便提一下,在让劳动人民返回到 18 世纪的英国历史舞台的同时,从总体上来说,汤姆森也许夸大了这些人对抨击资本主义用户至上主义的程度。



答案详解



本文的中心议题是 18 世纪发生在英格兰的对奢侈品的需求的增长说明了什么问题。作者在第一段指出,历史学家们只是最近才开始注意到 18 世纪英格兰对奢侈品需求的增加,但仍存在三个关键问题;第二、三、四段对这三个问题进行了解答;最后一段为结论段,作者认为,18 世纪英格兰人对奢侈品的需求是我们当今所处时代对奢侈品需求的先导,即在对奢侈品的需求这一点上,我们与他们是相似的。

11. [C] 该题考查对首段细节与主题关系的判断,从文章第一段的第二句话我们就可以得到答案。“McKendrick 对豪华陶器畅销进行了研究,Plumb 写了关于省级剧院、音乐节以及儿童玩具、书籍增多的文章”,这两个人都从不同的角度关注了 18 世纪英格兰对奢侈品需求增长的问题,可见[B]和原文意思相反。作者根本没有将二者的观点进行对比,故[A]不对。作者在列举完这两个实例之后,用了一个转折词语“While”,这表明着这想把话题转移,因此[C]正确。
12. [B] 根据第二段第二句主从之间的逻辑关系,作者要表达这样一个观点:只有消费者自己的记录才能切实反映“谁需要什么”的问题。[A]是“原材料供应商和奢侈品供应商之间达成的协议”,这不是消费者的行为,体现不出谁是消费者,故不对。而[B]项记录自己所购货物和享受服务的日记,就属此类记录。[C]是“标有日期和名称的戏票”,这只是人们消费的一种方式而已,也无法说明是谁在消费,故也不对。[D]是“生产诸如陶器这种奢侈品的公司的工资册”,这也只是记录领取工资的员工的收入情况,不能说明他们就是所要寻找的消费者,所以答案是[B]。
13. [C] 根据第二段最后一句,Tompson 夸大了劳动者对资本主义消费的反反对,也就是说,劳动者对此类消费的一般态度是“反对”,只是程度被夸大而已。
14. [B] 第三段的语篇结构为:针对“消费者的购买欲望为什么如此强烈”的问题,首先给出两个解释:(1)有些历史学家的观点;(2)McKendrick 的观点,随后分别对这两种观点进行反驳,作者在最后提出自己的理解。[A]选项提到了“两种观点的对比以及提出一个折中的观点”,该选项后面部分与原文不符,故不对。[C]选项只是提到了原文的一部分,比较片面,故不对。[D]选项的内容在该段没有提到,太偏,所

以也不对。由此可见,只有[B]选项概括了上述语篇特征。

15. [D] 该题意在比较 18 世纪的英格兰人与读者所处的当今世界在奢侈品消费方面的态度。根据文章最后一段,18 世纪英格兰人对奢侈品的需求是我们所处时代对奢侈品需求的先导(“the insatiable demand in eighteenth century England for frivolous as well as useful goods and services foreshadows our own world”)。而[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中都使用了“dissimilar”一词,故不对。由此判断,只有[D]选项“对奢侈品需求的强烈程度是相似的”概括了上述含义。

Text 4



难句分析

- [原文] The goal of artificial intelligence is to demonstrate that man is all surface, that there is nothing dark or mysterious in the human condition, nothing that cannot be lit by the event light of operational analysis.

[解析] 句中的前两个 that 引导的都是宾语从句,充当 demonstrate 的宾语;第三个 that 引导的是定语从句,修饰 nothing。

[译文] 人工智能的目标是要证明人是十分肤浅的,人类的环境一点也不黑暗、神秘;什么事情都能通过连续的运算分析知识加以解释。
- [原文] A dislike of mystery is ingrained(使根深蒂固) in every programmer by hard experience; for everyone has spent untold hours “debugging” his programs, tracking down subtle errors that have crept into his commands as he wrote or copied them.

[解析] 全句包括两个分句,用分号连接。在后一个分句里又包含几个复合句:由 that 引导的是一个定语从句,修饰前面的 errors;由 as 引导的是一个时间状语从句。在这个分句里,现在分词短语 tracking down... 作状语。

[译文] 艰苦的经历使得每个程序员对于神秘事物都十分厌恶。因为人人都曾经花费过数个小时“调试”自己的程序,跟踪微小的、在他编写或者拷贝指令时潜入到他的指令中的错误。
- [原文] Artificial intelligence programmers have pursued that end further than even Leibniz envisioned, for they even devise algorithms(运算法则) to imitate human paranoia(偏执狂), thus reducing the irrational to a set of machine instructions.

[解析] 句中的 than 引导了一个比较状语从句;for 是并列连词,表因果。reducing... 是现在分词短语作状语,表示结果。

[译文] 人工智能编程员对这一目标的执着追求比莱布尼兹所料想的还要更远,因为他们甚至设计出了模仿人类妄想狂的运算法则,这样就将无理性归入了机器指令。
- [原文] Electronic man creates convenient hierarchies of action by dividing tasks into subtasks, routines into subroutines.

[解析] dividing tasks into subtasks, routines into subroutines 是动名词短语作介词宾语。

[译文] 电子工程师通过将任务分割成子任务、将程序分成子程序而创造出便利的行动层次。
- [原文] In this way, all complexity is drained from a problem, and mystery and depth vanish, defined out of existence by the programmer's operational cast of thought.

[解析] 句中的短语 out of existence 意思是“消失;不复存在”。

[译文] 这样,一个问题中的所有复杂成分均被过滤掉,神秘和深奥随之消失,一切都通过编程师的思维操作构想而加以排除。



答案详解



通常谈论人工智能的文章多倾向于讨论其将来是否对人类造成威胁,本文一开始就指出:人工智能的目标是证明人是十分肤浅的,人类的神秘都是可以通过理性分析得以解释的。第一段主要是从人工智能编程师的角度说明了人工智能程序的目的;第二段则具体说明了它的工作原理。

16. [D] 第一段的后半部分提到 logicians 的目的是用数学推理来解释人类的活动,而人工智能编程师把一些非理性的东西转化成 machine instructions,从而 pursued that end further,此处的 end 与上文中的 goal 指的是同一内容。
17. [C] 第一段的第二句话提到 Like any program, an artificial intelligence program is a set of instructions to manipulate symbolic data...,这实际上就是说,AI program 的实质就是 a set of instructions to manipulate symbolic data。
18. [D] 文章里提及此句时使用了比喻的手法,理解本句的重点在于上面的一句话 a program is a logical theorem that proves itself by its execution,此句中的 execution 指的就是“使程序运行起来”。dance 和 tune 在句中是用的比喻义,[A]、[B]、[C]是按字面意思理解的。
19. [A] 根据此词在原文中所处的位置“In this way, all complexity is drained from a problem, and mystery and depth vanish, defined out of existence by the programmer's operational cast of thought.”,由这句话可以判断出,drain 一词应该与 vanish 的词义近似,由此得出,其意思是“剥夺;耗尽;去除”。
20. [C] 文章第一段从人工智能编程师的角度说明了人工智能程序的目的;第二段指出了它的工作原理。因此,[C]最符合。注意,[D]是一个强干扰项,但是,demonstrating that man is all surface 只是人工智能的目的,而非全文的主题。

Part B



答案详解



本文讲了美国和欧洲盟国之间的关系问题。自冷战结束后,欧美关系就发生了很微妙然而意义深刻的变化。上世纪90年代美国入侵伊拉克时,双方就有争吵,之后,在国际问题上的态度和政策有了明显的隔阂。美国种种好战举动一方面减弱了“9·11”事件带给人们对美国的同情,另一方面,也使得欧美关系更为紧张,而关系紧张的关键在于美国的自大傲慢:自阿富汗战争之后,美国依靠其强大的军事优势,实行单边外交,引起了法国和德国的强烈不满;同时,根据对待伊拉克的态度,美国防部长拉姆斯菲尔德把欧洲大陆划分为新旧欧洲;萨达姆政权倒台之后,美国就加速了其脱离欧洲各强国的步伐,并试图分裂欧洲。但是这种举动未必能取得成功,因为欧洲的团结程度远远超出了美国的预料,而且,分裂了欧洲对美国也没有什么好处。

21. [E] 上文刚讲了伊拉克战争使欧美关系出现了隔阂(gap),而下文讲的是,美国一系列的好战举动导致了美国在国际社会上不再因“9·11”而被视作恐怖主义的受害者,人们对美国的同情也减弱了。[E]的意思是,美国应该为欧美之间的疏离关系负责,这既是和上文内容保持了衔接,又是对下文内容的统领。
22. [A] 上文讲了人们对美国的同情减弱了(diluted the world's sympathy),而[A]用“余存的同情”(Remain-