

老 蒋 首 推



2021年考研英语(二)

阅读理解

精读80篇

精练篇

老蒋 / 主编



老蒋重磅奉献
全新视频精讲篇

第13版

老蒋新布局，四大板块、一本精练，更加实用

入门必测、视频精讲、精测精讲、Part B，环环相扣

高分必测篇全面升级，新增重量级预测文章



微信扫描二维码，
关注老蒋公众号(laojiangyingyu2)，
跟读学习每日一句(含视频讲解)。

中国人民大学出版社

老 蒋 首 推

英语(二) 找老蒋

2021年考研英语(二)

阅读理解 精读80篇

精练篇

老蒋 / 主编

第13版

老蒋新布局，四大板块、一本精练，更加实用

入门必测、**视频精讲**、精测精讲、Part B，环环相扣

高分必测篇全面升级，**新增**重量级预测文章

中国人民大学出版社

· 北京 ·

目 录

Unit 1	1
Text 1	1
Text 2	8
Text 3	15
Text 4	22
Unit 2	30
Text 1	30
Text 2	36
Text 3	43
Text 4	50
Unit 3	58
Text 1	58
Text 2	65
Text 3	71
Text 4	78
Unit 4	85
Text 1	85
Text 2	92
Text 3	99
Text 4	106
Unit 5	115
Text 1	115
Text 2	122
Text 3	129
Text 4	136
Unit 6	144
Text 1	144
Text 2	150
Text 3	158
Text 4	164
Unit 7	172
Text 1	172
Text 2	179
Text 3	187
Text 4	195
Unit 8	203
Text 1	203
Text 2	210
Text 3	216
Text 4	224

Unit 1

Text 1

Bill Gates, the **billionaire** Microsoft chairman without a single **earned** university degree, is by his success raising new **doubts** about the worth of the business world's **favorite academic** title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration) ①.

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has **borne** the mark of **lowly commerce** and **greed** on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer **disciplines** such as **philosophy** and **literature** ②.

But even with the **recession** **apparently** cutting into the hiring of business school **graduates**, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993 ③. This is **nearly** 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a **testimony** to the **widespread assumption** that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to **run** companies some day ④.

"If you are going into the **corporate** world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, 'should I **attempt** to get an MBA', the answer a lot more is: It depends."

The Success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the **late** Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped **inspire self-conscious debates** on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught ⑤.

The *Harvard Business Review* printed a lively, **fictional exchange** of letters to **dramatize complaints** about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said "MBAs want to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to **function** as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs."

The problem, most **participants** in the debate **acknowledge**, is that the MBA has **acquired** an **aura** of future **riches** and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness ⑥.

Enrollment in business schools **exploded** in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who **pursued** a business career could do without one ⑦. The growth was **fueled** by a **backlash** against the anti-business values of the 1960s and by the women's movement.

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to **analyze** systems but are not so skillful at **motivating** people ⑧. "They don't get a lot of **grounding** in the people side of the business," said James Shaffer, vice-president and **principal** of the Towers Perrin management **consulting** firm.

1. According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?

- [A] Scornful. [B] Appreciative. [C] Envious. [D] Realistic.

2. It seems that the controversy over the value of MBA degrees has been fueled mainly by _____.

- [A] the complaints from various employers
[B] the success of many non-MBAs

* 文章中的①、②、③……标志前面的句子为长难句，在文章的后面有详细解读。

Text 1

- [C] the criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines
 [D] the poor performance of MBAs at work
3. What is the major weakness of MBA holders according to *The Harvard Business Review*?
 [A] They are usually self-centered.
 [B] They are aggressive and greedy.
 [C] They keep complaining about their jobs.
 [D] They are not good at dealing with people.
4. From the passage we know that most MBAs _____.
 [A] can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly
 [B] quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates
 [C] receive salaries that do not match their professional training
 [D] cherish unrealistic expectations about their future
5. What is the passage mainly about?
 [A] Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.
 [B] The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.
 [C] Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
 [D] A debate held recently on university campuses.



词汇短语

billionaire	[biljə'neə] <i>n.</i> 亿万富翁	assumption	[ə'sʌmpʃən] <i>n.</i> 假设, 臆断; 担任, 承担
earned	[ɜ:nd] <i>a.</i> 获得的	run	[rʌn] <i>vt.</i> 经营, 管理; 开动, 操作
doubt	[daʊt] <i>n.</i> 疑惑, 疑问	corporate	['kɔ:pərit] <i>a.</i> 公司的, 团体的; 社团的, 法人的; 全体的
favorite	['feivərit] <i>a.</i> 最喜欢的, 特别喜爱的	attempt	[ə'tempt] <i>vt.</i> 尝试, 努力
academic	[ækə'demik] <i>a.</i> 学术的; 学校的, 学院的	late	[leit] <i>a.</i> 过世的, 以前的; 迟的, 晚的
borne	[bɔ:n] <i>vt.</i> (bear 的过去分词形式) 承载, 承担; 忍受, 忍耐; 承受, 支承	inspire	[in'spaɪə] <i>vt.</i> 鼓舞, 激发; 给……以灵感
lowly	['ləʊli] <i>a.</i> 低俗的; 地位低的, 卑贱的	self-conscious	['self'kɒnʃəs] <i>a.</i> 自觉的, 自我意识的
commerce	['kɒmə(:)s] <i>n.</i> 商业	debate	[di'beɪt] <i>n.</i> 辩论, 争论
greed	[grɪd] <i>n.</i> 贪婪	fictional	['fɪkʃənəl] <i>a.</i> 虚构的, 编造的
discipline	[di'siplin] <i>n.</i> 学科; 纪律	exchange	[iks'tʃeɪndʒ] <i>n.</i> 交换, 调换; 汇兑, 兑换
philosophy	[fi'lɒsəfi] <i>n.</i> 哲学; 哲理, 人生哲学	dramatize	['dræmətaɪz] <i>vt.</i> 戏剧性地描述, 生动地表达; 改编成为戏剧
literature	['lɪtərɪtʃə] <i>n.</i> 文学; 文献, 图书资料	complaint	[kəm'pleɪnt] <i>n.</i> 抱怨, 诉苦; 投诉, 控告
recession	[ri'seʃən] <i>n.</i> 萧条, (经济的) 衰退	function	['fʌŋkʃən] <i>vi.</i> 活动, 运行, 起作用
apparently	[ə'pærəntli] <i>ad.</i> 明显地	participant	[pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt] <i>n.</i> 参与者
graduate	['grædjueɪt] <i>n.</i> 研究生; 毕业生	acknowledge	[ək'nɒlɪdʒ] <i>vt.</i> 承认; 确认; 答谢
nearly	['niəli] <i>ad.</i> 几乎	acquire	[ə'kwaɪə] <i>vt.</i> 取得, 获得
testimony	['testɪməni] <i>n.</i> 证据, 证明		
widespread	['waɪdspreɪd] <i>a.</i> 流行的, 普遍的		

aura	['ɔ:rə] n. 光环
riches	['ritʃɪz] n. 财富, 财产
enrollment	[in'reʊlmənt] n. 登记, 注册
explode	[iks'pləʊd] v. 激增, 迅速扩大; 爆炸; 爆发, 突发
assumption	[ə'sʌmpʃən] n. 假定, 设想
pursue	[pə'sju:ɪ] vt. 追求, 从事; 追赶, 追踪
fuel	[fjuəl] v. 激起, 刺激; 加燃料,

backlash	['bækklæʃ] n. 反冲
analyze	['ænləɪz] vt. 分析
motivate	['məʊtɪveɪt] vt. 激励, 激发
grounding	['graʊndɪŋ] n. 基础
principal	['prɪnsəpəl] n. 负责人, 校长; 资本, 本金
consulting	[kən'saltɪŋ] a. 咨询的, 任专职 顾问的



难句精解

1. Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title; the MBA (Master of Business Administration).

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子的主干是 Bill Gates...is...raising new doubts, 名词短语 the billionaire...degree 是 Bill Gates 的同位语, without...degree 是 chairman 的后置定语, 其中的 earned 是形容词; by his success 是方式状语, about...title 是 doubts 的后置定语, 最后的 the MBA 是前面 academic title 的同位语。

【词汇链接】raise doubts about...对……产生怀疑; academic title 学术头衔; Master of Business Administration 工商管理硕士

【参考译文】比尔·盖茨, 拥有亿万财富却没有大学学位的微软主席, 通过他的成功引发了人们对商界最受欢迎的学术头衔 MBA (工商管理硕士) 价值的质疑。

2. The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and greed on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子的主干是 The MBA...has borne the mark, 名词短语 a 20th-century product 是 MBA 的同位语, 过去分词 ruled 是 campuses 的后置定语, such as... literature 是 disciplines 的后置定语。

【词汇链接】tree-lined 路两边植树的; campus 校园; rule 统治

【参考译文】MBA, 20 世纪的产物, 在以哲学和文学这样的纯理论学科为主的绿树成荫的大学校园里, 一出现就被打上低俗的商业和贪婪的记号。

3. But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】逗号之后是主干, 主语是 about 79,000 people, 谓语是 are expected to receive, 宾语是 MBAs; 逗号之前是 with 引导的独立主格结构, 即 with+名词+现在分词。

【词汇链接】cut into 减少; business school 商学院; be expected to do...应该……

【参考译文】然而, 虽然经济萧条使对商学院毕业生的需求明显降低, 但 1993 年仍有大约 7.9 万人即将获得 MBA 学位。

4. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.

【翻译演练】

Text 1

【结构分析】逗号之前是主干, nearly...graduates 是表语, 其中的 16 times 是 the number 的定语; 逗号之后是一名词短语, 作前面主干的同位语, 可以切分为: a testimony to the widespread assumption (that the MBA is vital for young men and women) (who want to run companies some day)。介词短语 to... assumption 是 testimony 的后置定语, 第一个括号内是 assumption 的同位语从句, 第二个括号内是 young men and women 的定语从句。

【词汇链接】be vital for...对……很重要; some day 某一天

【参考译文】这几乎是 1960 年商学院毕业生的 16 倍, 这也是对那个普遍假设的证明, 即 MBA 对那些将来想开公司的青年男女来说是非常必要的。

5. The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为: (The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, //such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., //has helped inspire self-conscious debates) (on business school campuses) (over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught)。第一部分是主干, 主语是 The success, 谓语是 has helped inspire, 宾语是 debates; 第二部分是 debates 的后置定语; 第三部分也是 debates 的后置定语, 其中的 the worth 和 whether 引导的从句分别作 over 的宾语。

【词汇链接】self-conscious 自觉的; management skill 管理技能

【参考译文】比尔·盖茨和其他非 MBA 毕业生, 如已故的沃尔玛连锁超市的 Sam Walton 的成功, 已经在商学院引起了有关工商学位的价值和管理技能是否可以后天习得等问题的自发讨论。

6. The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an aura of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句, 可以切分为: (The problem, //most participants in the debate acknowledge//, is) (that the MBA has acquired an aura of future riches and power) (far beyond its actual importance and usefulness)。第一部分是主句的主语+谓语结构, 即 The problem...is, 分隔号内是插入语; 第二部分是 that 引导的从句, 作 is 的表语; 第三部分是一介词短语, 作前面 aura 的后置定语, its 指代 aura。

【词汇链接】far beyond 远远超过; actual 实际的; usefulness 有用性, 作用

【参考译文】大部分参与辩论的人认为, 问题在于拥有 MBA 学位的人对未来财富和权力的憧憬大大超出了其实际的重要性和作用。

7. Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为: (Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption) (that no one//who pursued a business career//could do without one)。第一部分是主干, 由 and 连接的两个并列句组成, 其中的 in business schools 是 Enrollment 的后置定语; 第二部分 that 引导的从句是 assumption 的同位语, 其中的 who...career 是 no one 的定语从句, without one 是条件状语, one 指代前文的 MBA。

【词汇链接】pursue a business career 从商; can do 能实现, 能维持

【参考译文】20 世纪七八十年代商学院招生规模迅速扩大, 使得人们认为没有 MBA 就不能在商界发展。

8. Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，可以切分为：(Business people//who have hired or worked with MBAs//say) {those//with the degrees//often know (how to analyze systems) but are not so skillful (at motivating people)}。第一部分是主句的主语+谓语结构，即 Business people...say，分隔号内 who...with MBAs 是主语的定义从句；第二部分 those 引导的是 say 的宾语从句，这也是一个主从复合句，主句的主干是 those...know...but are not so skillful，分隔号内 with the degrees 是 those 的后置定语，小括号内 how 引导的是 know 的宾语从句，at motivating people 是范围状语。

【词汇链接】work with sb. 与某人共事；be skillful at sth. 对某事很擅长

【参考译文】雇用过拥有 MBA 学位的人或与他们一起工作过的商业人士说，那些 MBA 学位持有者通常知道如何分析系统，但在激励人员方面却缺乏技巧。

全文精译

比尔·盖茨，拥有亿万财富却没有大学学位的微软主席，通过他的成功引发了人们对在商界最受欢迎的学术头衔 MBA（工商管理硕士）价值的质疑。

MBA，20 世纪的产物，在以哲学和文学这样的纯理论学科为主的绿树成荫的大学校园里，一出现就被打上低俗的商业和贪婪的记号。

然而，虽然经济萧条使对商学院毕业生的需求明显下降，但 1993 年仍有大约 7.9 万人即将获得 MBA 学位。这几乎是 1960 年商学院毕业生的 16 倍，这也是对那个普遍假设的证明，即 MBA 对那些将来想要开公司的青年男女来说是非常必要的。

“如果想进入商界，没有一个 MBA 学位仍然是一个不利因素，”市场营销和管理科学教授 Donald Morrison 说。“但是，在过去的五年左右，当有人问‘我应该去读 MBA 吗’，很多答复是：不一定。”

比尔·盖茨和其他非 MBA 毕业生，如已故的沃尔玛连锁超市的 Sam Walton 的成功，已经在商学院引起了有关工商学位的价值和管理技能是否可以后天习得等问题的自发讨论。

《哈佛商业评论》发表了一些语气活泼、内容虚构的往来书信以渲染对工商学位拥有者的抱怨。

文章称 MBA 雇员“令人极其失望”，并说“MBA 雇员太急于升职，他们不了解政治和人际关系，直到第三年他们才能够作为团队中的一分子起作用。但到那时，他们又开始另找工作了。”

大部分参与辩论的人认为，问题在于拥有 MBA 学位的人对未来财富和权力的憧憬大大超出了其实际的重要性和作用。

20 世纪七八十年代，商学院招生规模迅速扩大，使得人们都认为没有 MBA 学位就不能在商界发展。20 世纪 60 年代对反商业价值观的强烈不满和妇女运动又进一步促使招生人数迅速增长。

雇用过拥有 MBA 学位的人或与他们一起工作过的商业人士说，那些 MBA 学位持有者通常知道如何分析系统，但在激励人员方面却缺乏技巧。“他们在公司里很难深入到群众中去”，Towers Perrin 管理咨询公司副董事长兼负责人 James Shaffer 说。

试题解析

1. According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?	1. 根据文章第二段，被纯理论学科所统治的大学校园对待商业的一般态度是什么？
[A] Scornful.	[A] 蔑视的。
[B] Appreciative.	[B] 理解的。

Text 1

[C] Envious.	[C] 羡慕的。
[D] Realistic.	[D] 现实的。

【答案】A。

【题型】主观态度题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“Paragraph 2, general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines”可回文定位到第二段“The MBA, a 20th century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and greed on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines...”(MBA, 20 世纪的产物, 在以哲学和文学这样的纯理论学科为主的绿树成荫的大学校园里, 一出现就被打上低俗的商业和贪婪的记号), 观点态度题需要在文中寻找表示主观态度的表达: 形容词、情态动词、主观感受词等。

【选项对比】题眼中的“always”与题干中的“general”相对应, A 选项“scornful”与题眼中的“lowly commerce and greed”相对应, 表明了大学校园里对 MBA 的态度不屑一顾, A 选项(蔑视的)与原文意思对应, 故答案选 A。

【错项分析】B、C、D 三个选项均为正面积极意义, 与题眼中的阐述不对应, 故排除。

2. It seems that the controversy over the value of MBA degrees has been fueled mainly by _____.	2. 可以看出, 关于 MBA 学位价值的争议主要由 _____ 推动。
[A] the complaints from various employers	[A] 各种各样雇主的抱怨
[B] the success of many non-MBAs	[B] 许多非 MBA 人士的成功
[C] the criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines	[C] 纯粹研究学术的科学家的批评
[D] the poor performance of MBAs at work	[D] MBA 人士在工作中的糟糕表现

【答案】B。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“the controversy over the value of MBA degrees has been fueled”可回文定位到第五段“The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over...can be taught.”(比尔·盖茨和其他非 MBA 毕业生, 如已故的沃尔玛连锁超市的 Sam Walton 的成功已经在商学院引起了有关工商学位的价值和管理技能是否可以后天习得等问题的自发讨论), 根据句中的“has helped”可知其前后为因果逻辑, 导致此争议的原因在本段前一部分(比尔·盖茨和其他非 MBA 毕业生, 如已故的沃尔玛连锁超市的 Sam Walton 的成功)。此处为题眼。

【选项对比】B 选项(许多非 MBA 人士的成功)是对题眼表达的总结, 故答案选 B。

【错项分析】A 选项(各种各样雇主的抱怨)与尾段首句“Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say...”(雇用拥有 MBA 学位的人以及与他们一起工作过的商业人士说……), 但不是引发争议的原因, 故排除; C 选项(纯粹研究学术的科学家的批评)与第二段“... purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.”(纯理论学科, 如哲学和文学)对应, 原文的意思指的是以这种理论学科为主的大学里的人士, 而并非只是科学家, 故排除; D 选项(MBA 人士在工作中的糟糕表现)与第七段首句“The article called MBA hires ‘extremely disappointing’ and...”(文章称 MBA 员工“令人极其失望”)对应, 但不是引发争议的原因, 故排除。

3. What is the major weakness of MBA holders according to <i>The Harvard Business Review</i> ?	3. 根据《哈佛商业评论》的观点, MBA 人士的主要缺点是什么?
[A] They are usually self-centered.	[A] 他们常常以自我为中心。

[B] They are aggressive and greedy.	[B] 他们贪婪而有野心。
[C] They keep complaining about their jobs.	[C] 他们不停地抱怨工作。
[D] They are not good at dealing with people.	[D] 他们不善于与人相处。

【答案】D。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“the major weakness of MBA holders according to *The Harvard Business Review*”可回文定位到第六段“*The Harvard Business Review* printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders.”(《哈佛商业评论》发表了一些语气活泼、内容虚构的往来书信以渲染对商学学位拥有者的抱怨)。但是本段并未说明抱怨的具体内容，需要继续向下文寻找。下文第七段“...MBAs wants to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs.”(MBA 雇员太急于升职，不懂政治和人际关系，直到第三年他们才能够作为团队中的一分子起作用。但到那时，他们又开始另找工作了)详细描述了抱怨的内容，故第七段是题眼。

【选项对比】D 选项(他们不善于与人相处)是对题眼的同义改写，故答案选 D。

【错项分析】A 选项(他们常常以自我为中心)与第七段首句“as part of a team until their third year.”(直到第三年他们才能够作为团队中的一分子起作用)对应，但是此句的意思并不是说他们“自我”，而是说他们很难融入团队的氛围，不懂政治和人际关系，故排除；B 选项的“aggressive and greedy”(贪婪而有野心)与原文中的“want to move up too fast”(太急于升职)意思不对应，故排除；C 选项在原文中没有提及，故排除。

4. From the passage we know that most MBAs _____.	4. 根据文章可知，大多数拥有 MBA 学位的人_____。
[A] can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly	[A] 可以很快得到晋升
[B] quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates	[B] 一熟悉同事就会辞职
[C] receive salaries that do not match their professional training	[C] 得到的薪水与他们的专业训练不相匹配
[D] cherish unrealistic expectations about their future	[D] 对他们的未来有不切实际的憧憬

【答案】D。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“most MBAs”可回文定位到文章多处，不能精确定位，故需要将各个选项逐一回文定位进行判断。

【选项对比】D 选项(对他们的未来有不切实际的憧憬)与第八段首句“...the MBA has acquired an aura of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness”(拥有 MBA 学位的人对未来财富和权力的憧憬大大超出了其实际的重要性和作用)意思相符，故答案选 D。

【错项分析】A 选项(可以很快得到晋升)与第七段首句“want to move up too fast”(太急于升职)对应，但是原文阐述的是拥有 MBA 学位的人的想法，并未提及事实情况，故排除；B 选项(他们一熟悉同事就辞职)与第七段尾句“But by then, they're out looking for other jobs.”(但到那时，他们又开始另找工作了)对应，是对原文的曲解，辞职与熟悉同事并无关系，故排除；C 选项(得到的薪水与他们的专业训练不相匹配)与第八段首句的“of future riches”(未来的财富)对应，但也只是拥有 MBA 学位的人的憧憬，并未提及事实情况，故排除。

Text 2

5. What is the passage mainly about?	5. 文章的主要内容是什么?
[A] Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.	[A] 为什么 MBA 项目入学人数在增加。
[B] The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.	[B] 商学院 MBA 改革的必要性。
[C] Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.	[C] 质疑拥有 MBA 学位是否值得。
[D] A debate held recently on university campuses.	[D] 最近大学校园举办的一场辩论。

【答案】C。

【题型】篇章主旨题。

【题眼锁定】作答篇章主旨题时可将各段首句进行比对,筛选出篇章主旨句。

【选项对比】首段首句“Bill Gates,...raising new doubts about the Worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA...”点明主旨:引发了人们对 MBA 的质疑,下文阐述 MBA 人数的上升以及 MBA 被各个行业、各界人士质疑和批判,如:大学、媒体、雇主、同事等。故本文的主旨为 MBA 学位已经受到质疑,即 C 选项的表达,故答案选 C。

【错项分析】A 选项(为什么 MBA 项目入学人数在增加)与第九段首句“Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s,...”(20 世纪七八十年代商学院招生规模迅速扩大)对应,但这只是与文章主题相对立的一个现象,并非文章主旨,故排除;B 选项中的“reforming”(改革)在原文中没有提及,故排除;D 选项(最近大学校园举办的一场辩论)与第五段“self-conscious debates on...”(自发讨论)对应,但是只是一场辩论,不是文章主旨,故排除。

Text 2

When school officials in Kalkaska, Michigan, closed classes last week, the **media flocked** to the story, **portraying** the town's 2,305 students as **victims of stingy taxpayers** ①. There is some truth to that: the property-tax rate here is one-third lower than the state average. But **shutting** their schools also allowed Kalkaska's educators and the state's largest teachers' **union**, the Michigan Education Association, to make a political point ②. Their aim was to **spur passage** of **legislation** Michigan **lawmakers are debating** to increase the state's **share** of school **funding** ③.

It was no **coincidence** that Kalkaska shut its schools two weeks after **residents rejected** a 28 percent property-tax increase. The school board argued that without the increase it **lacked** the \$1.5 million needed to keep schools open ④.

But the school system had not done all it could to keep the schools open ⑤. Officials **declined** to borrow against next year's state aid, they refused to **trim extracurricular** activities and they did not consider **seeking** a smaller—perhaps more acceptable—tax increase. In fact, closing early is costing Kalkaska a significant **amount**, including \$600,000 in **unemployment payments** to teachers and **staff** and \$250,000 in lost state aid ⑥. In February, the school system **promised** teachers and staff two months of **retirement** payments in case schools closed early, a **deal** that will cost the **district** \$275,000 more ⑦.

Other signs suggest school **authorities** were at least as **eager** to make a political statement as to keep schools open. The Michigan Education Association hired a public relations firm to **stage a rally** marking the school closings, which attracted 14 local and national television stations and networks. The president of the National Education Association, the MEA's parent organization, flew from

Washington, D. C., for the event. And the union **tutored** school officials in the art of television **interviews**. School **supervisor** Doyle Disbrow **acknowledges** the district could have kept schools open by cutting programs but **denies** the moves were politically **motivated**.

Michigan lawmakers have reacted angrily to the closings. The state Senate has already voted to put the system into **receivership** and reopen schools immediately; the Michigan House plans to consider the **bill** this week.

6. We learn from the passage that schools in Kalkaska, Michigan, are funded _____.
 [A] by both the local and state governments
 [B] exclusively by the local government
 [C] mainly by the state government
 [D] by the National Education Association
7. One of the purposes for which school officials closed classes was _____.
 [A] to avoid paying retirement benefits to teachers and staff
 [B] to draw the attention of local taxpayers to political issues
 [C] to make the financial difficulties of their teachers and staff known to the public
 [D] to pressure Michigan lawmakers into increasing state funds for local schools
8. The author seems to disapprove of _____.
 [A] the Michigan lawmakers' endless debating
 [B] the shutting of schools in Kalkaska
 [C] the involvement of the mass media
 [D] delaying the passage of the school funding legislation
9. We learn from the passage that school authorities in Kalkaska are more concerned about _____.
 [A] a raise in the property-tax rate in Michigan
 [B] reopening the schools there immediately
 [C] the attitude of the MEA's parent organization
 [D] making a political issue of the closing of the schools
10. According to the passage, the closing of the schools developed into a crisis because of _____.
 [A] the complexity of the problem
 [B] the political motives on the part of the educators
 [C] the weak response of the state officials
 [D] the strong protest on the part of the students' parents



词汇短语

media	[ˈmi:diə] <i>n.</i> 媒体
flock	[flɒk] <i>vi.</i> 蜂拥, 聚集
portray	[pəˈtreɪ] <i>vt.</i> 描写, 描绘; 扮演, 饰演
victim	[ˈvɪktɪm] <i>n.</i> 受害者
stingy	[ˈstɪndʒi] <i>a.</i> 吝啬的
taxpayer	[ˈtæksˌpeɪə] <i>n.</i> 纳税人
shut	[ʃʌt] <i>v.</i> 关闭
union	[ˈjuːnjən] <i>n.</i> 工会, 联盟; 结合, 联合
association	[əˌsəʊsiˈeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 协会, 联盟, 社团; 联合, 结合

spur	[spɜː] <i>v.</i> 刺激, 鞭策
passage	[ˈpæsidʒ] <i>n.</i> 通过
legislation	[ledʒɪsˈleɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 立法; 法律, 法规
lawmaker	[ˈlɔːmeɪkə(r)] <i>n.</i> 立法者
debate	[dɪˈbeɪt] <i>v.</i> 辩论, 争论
share	[ʃeə] <i>n.</i> 份额; 股份
funding	[ˈfʌndɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 提供资金, 筹款
coincidence	[kəʊˈɪnsɪdəns] <i>n.</i> 巧合, 巧事; 一致, 符合
resident	[ˈrezɪdənt] <i>n.</i> 居民, 定居者
reject	[rɪˈdʒekt] <i>vt.</i> 拒绝; 拒纳, 退回

board	[bɔ:d] <i>n.</i> 董事会, 理事会; 板, 牌子
lack	[læk] <i>v.</i> 缺乏
decline	[di'klaɪn] <i>v.</i> 谢绝, 拒绝; 下降, 减少
trim	[trim] <i>vt.</i> 削减; 整理, 修整
extracurricular	[,ɛskstrəkə'rikjulə] <i>a.</i> 课外的, 业余的
seek	[si:k] <i>v.</i> 寻找; 寻求; 搜索
amount	[ə'maʊnt] <i>n.</i> 量, 数量; 总额, 总数
unemployment	[,ʌnim'plɔimənt] <i>n.</i> 失业
payment	['peimənt] <i>n.</i> 支付, 支付数额
staff	[stɑ:f] <i>n.</i> 全体职工, 全体人员
promise	['prɒmis] <i>v.</i> 许诺
retirement	[ri'taiəmənt] <i>n.</i> 退休
deal	[di:l] <i>n.</i> 交易, 协议

district	['distrikt] <i>n.</i> 地区, 行政区
authority	[ɔ:'θɒriti] <i>n.</i> 官方, 当局, 行政管理机构; 权力, 管辖权; 权威, 专家
eager	['i:gə] <i>a.</i> 热切的, 渴望的
stage	[steɪdʒ] <i>vt.</i> 举办, 筹划; 上演
rally	['ræli] <i>n.</i> 集会, 大会
tutor	['tju:tə] <i>vt.</i> 辅导
interview	['intəvjʊ:] <i>n.</i> 访谈, 采访; 面试
supervisor	['sju:pəvaɪzə] <i>n.</i> 监督人, 管理人
acknowledge	[ək'nɒlɪdʒ] <i>vt.</i> 承认; 确认; 答谢
deny	[di'naɪ] <i>vt.</i> 否认, 不承认; 拒绝给予
motivate	['məʊtɪveɪt] <i>vt.</i> 激励, 激发
receivership	[ri'si:vəʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 破产管理
bill	[bil] <i>n.</i> 议案; 账单; 纸币, 钞票



难句精解

1. When school officials in Kalkaska, Michigan, closed classes last week, the media flocked to the story, portraying the town's 2,305 students as victims of stingy taxpayers.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句, 可以切分为: (When school officials//in Kalkaska, Michigan//, closed classes last week), (the media flocked to the story), (portraying the town's 2,305 students//as victims of stingy taxpayers//)。第一部分是 When 引导的时间状语从句, 分隔号内的介词短语 in Kalkaska, Michigan 是主语 school officials 的后置定语; 第二部分是主句, to the story 是范围状语; 第三部分的现在分词 portraying 引导伴随状语, as... taxpayers 是宾语补足语。

【词汇链接】Michigan 密歇根 (美国州名); close classes 关闭学校; portray...as...将……描述成……; taxpayer 纳税人

【参考译文】上周, 当密歇根州 Kalkaska 的学校官员关闭学校的时候, 媒体纷纷报道此事, 说该镇 2 305 名学生成了吝啬纳税人的牺牲者。

2. But shutting their schools also allowed Kalkaska's educators and the state's largest teachers' union, the Michigan Education Association, to make a political point.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子的主语是动名词短语 shutting their schools, 谓语是 allowed, 宾语是 Kalkaska's educators...Association, 不定式 to make...point 是宾语补足语。

【词汇链接】allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事; teachers' union 教师协会; make a political point 成为政治焦点

【参考译文】但是, 关闭学校也使 Kalkaska 的教育工作者和全州最大的教师协会——密歇根州教育联合会成为政治焦点。

3. Their aim was to spur passage of legislation Michigan lawmakers are debating to increase the state's share of school funding.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为：(Their aim was to spur passage of legislation) (Michigan lawmakers are debating) (to increase the state's share of school funding)。第一部分是主干，不定式 to spur...legislation 是表语；第二部分是一单句，作前面 legislation 的定语；第三部分的不定式 to increase...funding 是目的状语。

【词汇链接】one's aim is to do...某人的目的是……；spur passage of...促使通过……

【参考译文】他们的目的是促使密歇根州的立法者们正在讨论的增加州政府对教育资金投入的法案获得通过。

4. The school board argued that without the increase it lacked the \$1.5 million needed to keep schools open.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，可以切分为：(The school board argued) (that//without the increase// it lacked the \$1.5 million needed//to keep schools open//)。第一部分是主句的主语+谓语结构；第二部分是 that 引导的从句，作 argued 的宾语，其主干是 it lacked the \$1.5 million，主语 it 指代前面的 The school board，过去分词 needed 是 \$1.5 million 的后置定语，without the increase 是条件状语，不定式 to...open 是目的状语。

【词汇链接】school board 学校董事会；argue that...认为……；keep...open 使……开放

【参考译文】学校董事会说，若不增加投入，学校运作将短缺 150 万美元。

5. But the school system had not done all it could to keep the schools open.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为：(But the school system had not done all//it could//) (to keep the schools open)。第一部分是主干，it could 是宾语 all 的定语从句；第二部分的不定式 to...open 是目的状语。

【词汇链接】school system 学校管理部门；do all sb. can to do...尽某人所能去……

【参考译文】但是，学校管理部门并没有采取足够的措施使学校维持下去。

6. In fact, closing early is costing Kalkaska a significant amount, including \$600,000 in unemployment payments to teachers and staff and \$250,000 in lost state aid.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为：(In fact, closing early is costing Kalkaska a significant amount), (including \$600,000//in unemployment payments to teachers and staff//and \$250,000//in lost state aid//)。第一部分是主干，主语是动名词短语 closing early, Kalkaska 和 a significant amount 分别是间接和直接宾语；第二部分中 including 引导的短语作 a significant amount 的定语，介词短语 in unemployment...staff 和 in...aid 分别是 \$600,000 和 \$250,000 的后置定语。

【词汇链接】in fact 实际上；a significant amount 一大笔（钱）；unemployment payment 失业金；state aid 州补助金

【参考译文】实际上，过早关闭学校使 Kalkaska 花掉了一大笔钱，这包括付给教师和职员 60 万美元失业金和 25 万美元州补助金。

7. In February, the school system promised teachers and staff two months of retirement payments in case schools closed early, a deal that will cost the district \$275,000 more.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为：(In February, the school system promised teachers and staff//two months of retirement payments//in case schools//closed early//), (a deal//that will cost the district \$275,000 more//)。第一部分是主干，即 the school system promised teachers and staff two months of retirement payments, two...payments 是 promised 的直接宾语，过

去分词 closed 是 schools 的后置定语;第二部分是一名词短语,作前面句子的同位语,其中 that 引导的从句是 a deal 的定语, the district 和 \$ 275,000 more 分别是 cost 的间接和直接宾语。

【词汇链接】promise sb. sth. 许诺给某人某物; retirement payment 退休金

【参考译文】2月,学校管理部门答应万一学校提前关闭,就给教师和职员发放两个月的退休金,这样又将使该地区花费超过 27.5 万美元。



全文精译

上周,当密歇根州 Kalkaska 的学校官员关闭学校的时候,媒体纷纷报道此事,说该镇 2 305 名学生成了吝啬纳税人的牺牲者。报道还是阐述了一部分事实:该地的财产税比州平均税率低三分之一。但是,关闭学校也使 Kalkaska 的教育工作者和全州最大的教师协会——密歇根州教育联合会成为政治焦点。他们的目的是促使密歇根州的立法者们正在讨论的增加州政府对教育资金投入的法案获得通过。

Kalkaska 在居民们拒绝增加 28% 的财产税两周后关闭了学校,这并不是巧合。学校董事会说,若不增加投入,学校运作将短缺 150 万美元。

但是,学校管理部门并没有采取足够的措施使学校维持下去。官员们不愿借用下一年度的州补助金,他们不愿削减课外活动,也不愿考虑寻求升幅更小一点的也许更易被接受的税。实际上,过早关闭学校使 Kalkaska 花掉了一大笔钱,这包括付给教师和职员的 60 万美元失业金和 25 万美元州补助金。2月,学校管理部门答应万一学校提前关闭,就给教师和职员发放两个月的退休金,这样又将使该地区花费超过 27.5 万美元。

其他一些迹象表明,学校管理部门至少像渴望继续维持学校开门一样渴望发表一份政治声明。密歇根州教育联合会雇了一个公关公司为学校召集了一次集会,宣布学校正式关闭,这吸引了 14 家地方和国家电视台和网络公司。全国教育协会、密歇根州教育联合会会长委员会会长专程从华盛顿飞来参加这次活动。工会还向学校官员教授电视访谈的艺术。学校主管人 Doyle Disbrow 承认,本区本来可以通过裁减一些项目来维持学校运作,但他否认这个运动带有政治目的。

密歇根州的立法者对学校关闭事件很恼火。州参议院已投票决定将教育体系纳入破产管理,并且立即让学校复课;密歇根众议院本周将考虑此项法案。



试题解析

6. We learn from the passage that schools in Kalkaska, Michigan, are funded _____.	6. 从文中我们可以得知,密歇根州 Kalkaska 的学校_____资助。
[A] by both the local and state governments	[A] 由地方政府和州政府
[B] exclusively by the local government	[B] 全由地方政府
[C] mainly by the state government	[C] 主要靠州政府
[D] by the National Education Association	[D] 由全国教育协会

【答案】A。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“schools in Kalkaska, Michigan, are funded”可回文定位到首段尾句“Their aim...Michigan lawmakers are debating to increase the state's share of school funding.”(他们的目的是促使密歇根州的立法者们正在讨论的增加州政府对教育资金投入的法案获得通过),此处为题眼。

【选项对比】A 选项(由地方政府和州政府)与题眼中的“state's share of school funding”(增加州政府在学校教育资金中的份额)意思相对应,“share”(份额)说明地方政府与州政府共同分担学校经费,故答案选 A。

【错项分析】B选项中的“exclusively”（全部地）和C选项中的“mainly”（主要地）与原文题眼中的“share”（份额）不对应，故排除；D选项（由全国教育协会）可回文定位到第四段第三句“The president of the National Education Association...”（全国教育联合会会长……），但是原文没有提及全国教育协会对教育资金的资助，故排除。

7. One of the purposes for which school officials closed classes was _____.	7. 学校官员关闭学校的目的之一是_____。
[A] to avoid paying retirement benefits to teachers and staff	[A] 避免支付教职工的退休金
[B] to draw the attention of local taxpayers to political issues	[B] 将当地纳税人的注意力转移到政治问题上
[C] to make the financial difficulties of their teachers and staff known to the public	[C] 让公众了解教师和职工的资金困难
[D] to pressure Michigan lawmakers into increasing state funds for local schools	[D] 给密歇根州立法者们施加压力，来增加州政府拨给地方学校的资金

【答案】D。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“purposes, school officials closed classes”可回文定位到首段首句“school officials in...closed classes last week.”（学校官员上周关闭了学校）以及首段尾句“Their aim was to...”（他们的目的是……），首段尾句为题眼。

【选项对比】D选项（给密歇根州立法者们施加压力，来增加州政府拨给地方学校的资金）是首段尾句“Their aim was to spur passage of legislation Michigan lawmakers are debating to increase the state's share of school funding.”（他们的目的是促使密歇根州的立法者们正在讨论的增加州政府对教育资金投入的法案获得通过）的同义改写，故答案选D。

【错项分析】A选项（避免支付教职员工的退休金）与第三段第四句“In February, the school system promised teachers and staff two months of retirement payments... \$ 275,000 more.”（二月份，学校管理部门答应给教师和职员发放两个月的退休金……27.5万美元）对应，意为：即使学校关闭，也要支付高额的退休金，故排除；B选项（将当地纳税人的注意力转移到政治问题上）与首段第三句对应，但原文阐述的是关闭学校带来的影响，而不是目的，故排除；C选项在原文中没有提及，故排除。

8. The author seems to disapprove of _____.	8. 作者似乎不同意_____。
[A] the Michigan lawmakers' endless debating	[A] 密歇根州立法者们无休止的讨论
[B] the shutting of schools in Kalkaska	[B] Kalkaska 学校的关闭
[C] the involvement of the mass media	[C] 大众媒体的介入
[D] delaying the passage of the school funding legislation	[D] 耽搁学校资金立法的通过

【答案】B。

【题型】推断题。

【题眼锁定】本推断题的题干缺乏有价值的信号词，可将各选项逐一回文定位，进行判断。

【选项对比】第三段首句“But the school system had not done all it could to keep the schools open.”（但是学校管理部门并没有采取足够的措施使学校维持下去）。说明作者对关闭学校持反对态度，故答案选B。

【错项分析】A选项（密歇根州立法者们无休止的讨论）与首段尾句“Michigan lawmakers are

debating to increase the state's share of school funding”(密歇根州的立法者们正在讨论的增加州政府对教育资金投入)对应,但是作者并未对此事件进行评论,故排除;C选项与第四段第二句“14 local and national television stations and networks”对应,但作者没有发表自己的观点和态度,故排除;D选项与首段尾句“...legislation Michigan lawmakers are debating to increase the state's share of school funding”(密歇根州的立法者们正在讨论的增加州政府对教育资金投入)对应,但是原文只是对事实的陈述,作者并未表明自己的态度,故排除。

9. We learn from the passage that school authorities in Kalkaska are more concerned about _____.	9. 从文中我们可以得知 Kalkaska 的校方官员更关心_____。
[A] a raise in the property-tax rate in Michigan	[A] 密歇根州财产税率的提高
[B] reopening the schools there immediately	[B] 学校的立即复课
[C] the attitude of the MEA's parent organization	[C] 密歇根州教育联合会的上级组织
[D] making a political issue of the closing of the schools	[D] 让学校的关闭成为政治问题

【答案】D。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词“school authorities in Kalkaska are more concerned about”可回文定位到第四段首句“school authorities were at least as eager to make a political statement as to keep schools open”(学校管理部门至少像渴望继续维持学校开门一样渴望发表一份政治声明),此处为题眼。

【选项对比】D选项(让学校的关闭成为政治问题)是对题眼的同义改写,发表政治声明即意味着让此事成为政治问题,故答案选D。

【错项分析】A选项(密歇根州财产税率的提高)与第二段首句“residents rejected a 28 percent property-tax increase”(居民们拒绝增加28%的财产税)对应,但这并不是学校管理部门关注的,故排除;B选项(学校的立即复课)与尾段尾句“The state Senate has already voted to put the system into receivership and reopen schools immediately”(州参议院已投票决定将教育体系纳入破产管理,并且立即让学校复课)对应,但是原文的意思是州参议院的投票决定,而不是校方官员的决定,故排除;C选项(密歇根州教育联合会的上级组织)与第四段第二句“The Michigan Education Association hired a public relations firm to stage a rally marking the school closings”(密歇根州教育联合会雇了一个公关公司为学校召集了一次集会,宣布学校正式关闭)对应,但是原文并未提及校方领导是否关注密歇根州教育联合会的态度,而是吸引了大量的媒体,故排除。

10. According to the passage, the closing of the schools developed into a crisis because of _____.	10. 根据文章,学校的关闭发展成了一个危机是因为_____。
[A] the complexity of the problem	[A] 问题的复杂性
[B] the political motives on the part of the educators	[B] 教育界人士的政治动机
[C] the weak response of the state officials	[C] 州政府官员的漠视
[D] the strong protest on the part of the students' parents	[D] 学生家长的强烈抗议

【答案】B。

【题型】原因分析题。