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2010 年考研 英语阅读理解 高分强化训练100篇

主编 白 洁

精选题源 文章全部选自历年真题来源刊物，与真题选材保持高度的一致，涉及多领域背景

单元设计 每一套题为一单元，完全体现真题的命题思路

考查全面 在深度分析阅读真题出题角度的基础上，总结设计出17种常考问题

全方位深度解析 题解部分包括文章体裁结构分析、试题解析、核心词与超纲词、长难句分析、全文翻译等



 中国人民大学出版社

2010 年考研

英语阅读理解高分 强化训练 100 篇

► 主 编 白 洁
编 者 韩满玲 刘启升 唐启明
王 红 赵艳萍

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主编 白 洁

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前言

“考研成败在英语，英语成败在阅读，得阅读者得天下”，这是广大考研学子自己总结出来的复习经验，这足以说明阅读在整个英语考试中的分量。阅读之所以重要，一是它的权重大、分值高——占全卷内容的50%；二是与其他题型高度相关——完形填空考查在阅读理解基础上语法词汇的运用，翻译测试在阅读理解基础上的语言转换，写作水平更是依赖于阅读理解。阅读训练除了可以提高阅读能力本身外，还可以更高效地帮助学生记忆单词、培养语感、了解外国人的思维方式和写作模式，从整体上提高英语水平。

众所周知，英语是一门实践性很强的科目，阅读尤为如此。对广大考生而言，阅读成绩上不去的原因无非是：词汇认知能力差、句子结构框架把握不准、阅读速度慢、意思理解不到位、缺乏阅读技巧。而这几个层面能力提高的有效方法就是要扩大阅读量，并且有针对性地做一定量的阅读练习，这是必由之路。

为了帮助考生突破阅读理解大关，我们编写了《考研英语阅读理解高分强化训练100篇》一书，本书具有以下几个方面的特点。

1. 精选题源。本书中所使用的文章全部来自《经济学家》、《新闻周刊》、《时代周刊》、《纽约时报》、《泰晤士报》、《英国卫报》等历年考研英语真题来源刊物，与真题选材保持高度的一致。文章内容涉及经济、文化、环境、人口、教育、科普、社会等多领域背景。

2. 单元设计。每一套题为一单元，包括4篇传统四选一题型和1篇新题型。文章长度和难度、题目数量、出题角度、问题设置、考查重点、干扰项设计等完全体现真题的命题思路。

3. 考查全面。在深度分析阅读真题出题角度的基础上，总结设计出17种常考问题，即词义推测题、细节分析题、段落大意题、段落理解题、全文主旨题、文章主题题、作者态度题、作者观点题、例证意图题、引语理解题、局部细节理解题、反向推断题（虽然现在已不多见）、例证作用题、信息正误判断题、推断引申题、难句理解题、标题确定题。

4. 解析详细。题解部分包括文章体裁结构分析、试题解析、核心词与超纲词、长难句分析、全文翻译等，每篇文章都从词、句、章进行全方位深度解析，新题型还增加了干扰选项分析，让考生明白干扰项的设计角度，以保证答题的正确率与提高答题速度。

参加本书的编写人员均是中国人民大学一线教师，他们不仅非常熟悉考研试题与大学英语教学在难度上的差异，而且又都多年从事考前辅导工作，积累了帮助考生复习过关的丰富经验，因此讲解更到位、更有针对性。

由于成书仓促，错误之处难免，敬请同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者

2009年6月

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Unit One

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

Text 1

Doug Rodgers, a retired bakery owner in Vernon, Vermont, built his dream house several years ago, on a hilltop with great views. But he fears he could end up staring at a 100-foot mobile-phone tower. Verizon, an American wireless giant, is hoping to install one nearby. Mr. Rogers says it would soar above his maples and oaks. He has complained vigorously to town authorities, and Verizon is now investigating a different site nearby. The state of Vermont is scarred enough, says Mr. Rogers, who can clearly see another mobile tower on a hill a few miles away.

Similar disputes are breaking out across America. Everybody wants good mobile coverage, but no one wants an eyesore. That is true even if, as Verizon plans near Mr. Rogers, it is disguised as a tree, with rubber cover.

The quarrels call to mind other battles over windmill power. But opponents of mobile towers sometimes point to an extra worry: radiation. One farm owner in Pennsylvania recently (and so far unsuccessfully) opposed a tower because he feared it might affect his horse-breeding operations. The industry insists the towers are safe.

Mobile-phone companies say that demand is exploding and they must build to meet it. But putting up towers is a last resort, says Anne Patrick, the New England marketing director for T-Mobile. She reckons that only about 5% of her new placements this year would involve building a new tower. Towers are expensive as well as ugly; Verizon says that new ones in Vermont average \$900,000 each; more often, antennas are added to existing utility poles or other structures. One virtue of Vermont is that it has more trees than, say, Texas to hide them.

Bringing wireless to the countryside is uneconomical in any case, so the priority tends to be urban areas and interstate highways. Indeed, hilly, rural Vermont has notoriously spotty coverage. The governor, James Douglas, has just signed a bill that is supposed to bring broadband and mobile access to virtually all Vermonters by 2010. It creates a Vermont Telecommunications Authority to make it easier to get permission for wireless structures and provide public funding to push broadband and wireless expansion.

Other parts of New England are also lobbying for more coverage, for safety reasons. One of Maine's

senators, Susan Collins, has complained that she had to drive 20 minutes to a hill before being able to take a call from Michael Chertoff, the homeland security secretary, about last year's terrorist plots against airlines operating from Britain. And New York's governor has just pledged to end the dead zone along nearly 50 miles of interstate highway between New York and Montreal. In January a man died of abnormally low body temperature there after his car broke down and he could not summon help.

1. According to the passage, Doug Rodgers is worried that _____.
 A. he could see a 100-foot mobile-phone tower a few miles away
 B. his house would be hidden by a mobile-phone tower
 C. a mobile-phone tower would be built near his house
 D. there will be harmful radiation from the tower
2. What does the author mean by "but no one wants an eyesore" (Lines 1~2, Para. 2)?
 A. The mobile-phone tower is harmful to the eyes.
 B. Local people dislike mobile-phone towers in sight.
 C. The mobile-phone towers are disguised as tall trees.
 D. No one likes the poor service by mobile phone companies
3. According to the passage, people in America argued over wireless coverage _____.
 A. because of a variety of concerns
 B. like their quarrel over windmill power
 C. as a result of the exploding demand
 D. due to their limited wireless access
4. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Vermont uses trees to hide the added antennas.
 B. Building towers is not economical.
 C. Wireless expansion needs few new towers.
 D. Vermont enjoys extensive wireless coverage.
5. According to the last paragraph, the lobbying for more wireless coverage _____.
 A. resulted from individual and national security concerns
 B. was the result of Susan Collins' experience
 C. stresses the safety awareness on the highway
 D. was started for the economic reasons

Text 2

"The ban on outdoor advertising in São Paulo is illegal and we will prove this," says Paul Meyer, chief operating officer of America's Clear Channel Outdoor, the world's biggest outdoor-advertising company. The councilors of Brazil's biggest city passed a law banning billboards last September, and Clear Channel is suing to have it overturned. Mr. Meyer says his firm's lawyers are confident that it will be declared unconstitutional. "The destruction of a business would certainly be against the law in America," he adds.

Yet bans on billboards exist in other parts of the world—even America. Vermont, Maine, Hawaii and Alaska all prohibit them, as do some 1,500 towns. In Europe, the Norwegian city of Bergen does the same and many others are imposing severe restrictions on billboards; the mayor of Moscow, for example, is about to introduce regulation to reduce their number and size.

Even so, no big city had ever imposed a complete ban on billboards before São Paulo. The "Clean

City” law also bans ads on taxis and buses and imposes strict limits on shop front signs. Previously, most of São Paulo’s billboards had been erected without permission, although Clear Channel had spent some \$ 2 m to comply with pre-ban rules on outdoor ads.

São Paulo is now ad-free. Many inhabitants of the metropolis of 11m think their city is prettier as a result. Inspired by its success, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília and Porto Alegre and even Buenos Aires, capital of Brazil’s neighbour Argentina, are discussing measures to reduce or ban outdoor ads.

“This might only be the beginning,” warns Jean-François Decaux, chairman of JCDecaux, the second-biggest outdoor advertising company. In his view local companies must work together to pull down illegal billboards. Otherwise many other cities, especially in emerging economies, will be tempted to follow the Brazilian example.

For Robert Weissman of Commercial Alert, a lobby group, São Paulo’s move is excellent news. Public space must not be abused for private commercial purposes, he says. Yet Mr Decaux argues that outdoor advertisers pay municipal authorities good money for the use of public space. They sometimes also provide cities with bus shelters, public loos and so forth in exchange for the right to place advertisements on them.

This trade gives outdoor advertisers and local authorities a strong incentive to work with one another. Decaux and Meyer say they are in favour of good regulation and strong enforcement. They point out that the proliferation of illegal billboards is bad for business because it distracts attention from legal ones. And the more legal advertising there is, the more reluctant city governments will be to part with the revenue and services it brings.

Regardless of the outcome of Clear Channel’s lawsuit, São Paulo may well reintroduce advertising one day, for just those sorts of reasons. City governments, after all, are almost always short of cash—and it is no exception.

6. The passage is mainly talking about _____.
 - A. the ban of outdoor ads in São Paulo
 - B. the problem of outdoor ads in Brazil
 - C. the ads ban in some developing countries
 - D. the debate on outdoor ads ban in America
7. According to the author, the result of “Clean City law” is that _____.
 - A. there are no advertisements in São Paulo now
 - B. most people in São Paulo believe it is more beautiful now
 - C. Argentina is inspired to take measures to ban outdoor ads
 - D. many other cities are considering controlling outdoor ads
8. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Clear Channel Outdoor is the largest advertising company in the world.
 - B. Mr. Weissman thinks public space must not be used for private business.
 - C. Outdoor advertisers must pay municipal authorities to use public space.
 - D. Outdoor advertising in São Paulo is likely to be made legal again.
9. We can infer from the 7th paragraph that _____.
 - A. bus shelter business will benefit outdoor advertisers and local authorities
 - B. Mr. Decaux and Mr. Meyer support the banning of outdoor ads
 - C. illegal billboards will endanger the outdoor advertising business
 - D. the growing legal advertising will reduce the revenue and services

10. What is the author's attitude toward outdoor advertising?

A. Neutral.

B. Objective.

C. Negative.

D. Positive.

Text 3

You go looking for a book to buy as a present for a child, and you will be spoiled for choice, even in a year such as this, when there is no new Harry Potter by Ms. J. K. Rowling. And her wizard is not alone; the past decade has been a productive one for good children's books, which has set off an enormous number of films and in turn led to increased sales of classics such as "The Lord of the Rings" and so forth.

Yet despite the abundance in excellent books, reading is increasingly unpopular among children in Britain. According to the National Foundation for Educational Research, in 1997, 23% said they didn't like reading at all. In 2003, 35% did. And around 6% of children leave primary school each year unable to read properly.

Maybe the declining popularity of reading is the fault of the increasing availability of computer games. Maybe the books boom has affected only the top of the educational pile. Either way, Gordon Brown, the chancellor, plans to change things for the bottom of the class. In his pre-budget report, he announced the national implementation of Reading Recovery, a scheme to help the children who are struggling most.

Reading Recovery is aimed at six-year-olds, who receive four months of individual daily half-hour sessions with a specially trained teacher. An evaluation published earlier this year reported that children on the scheme made 20 months' progress in just one year, whereas similarly weak readers who received no special help made just five months' progress, and so ended the year even further below the level expected for their age.

At more than £2,000 per pupil, Reading Recovery is not cheap. But it may be a sound investment. The KPMG Foundation, a charity that has been paying for Reading Recovery in some schools, reckons that each child who leaves primary school unable to read will go on to cost the taxpayer at least £50,000 in specialist teaching in secondary schools, dealing with truancy, paying benefits to adults who are more likely to be sick and jobless, and the consequences of increased crime.

International research tends to find that by the time British children leave primary school they are reading well by international standards, but read less often for fun than those elsewhere. The inspectors said that when they asked why it is good to be able to read, children were more likely to say that it would help them to do well in tests or get a good job than that reading was enjoyable.

This matters not only because children who are keen on reading can look forward to lifelong pleasure, but because loving books is an excellent predictor of future educational success. According to the OECD, being a regular and enthusiastic reader is more of an advantage than having well-educated parents in good jobs.

11. What does the author mean by "you will be spoiled for choice" in Paragraph 1?

A. The parent will be disappointed with the limited choices.

B. There are too many excellent books to choose from.

C. The parent will be confused with the books.

D. The parent is afraid the books will spoil children.

12. According to the author, one reason for declining popularity of reading may be _____.

A. books are no longer interesting as in the past

B. they have too many books to read

- C. computer games take up all their spare time
D. the books boom has not influenced all children
13. We can infer from the passage that Reading Recovery _____.
A. is initiated to help the top education pile B. may save taxpayers' money in the long run
C. includes all primary school students D. improved weak readers' progress by 400%
14. Which of the following statements is true of the text?
A. In 2003, 35% children surveyed liked reading.
B. British primary school graduates read less well than those elsewhere.
C. British children read less for fun than for practical reasons.
D. Parents' education and career are not an advantage to children.
15. In Paragraph 5, the author mainly discusses _____.
A. the payoffs of the Reading Recovery
B. the profitability of the investment in Reading Recovery
C. the consequences of children's reading problem
D. the social and financial cost of Reading Recovery

Text 4

The public holiday on the last Monday of August marks, in most British minds, the unofficial end of summer. A vast migration takes place, as millions take advantage of the long weekend to visit seaside resorts or fly to Europe in a final sun-seeking cheer. Once the festivities are over, gloom descends; workers face four months of uninterrupted labor until Christmas Eve, their next official day off.

This depression often provokes calls for more public holidays, and this year the clamor has been louder than usual. David Cameron's new Conservatives have been forced to deny rumors that they would recommend three new public holidays. Earlier in the summer, two ministers suggested a worthy sounding "Britain Day", intended to inspire civil pride. On August 27th the Institute for Public Policy Research, a worthy think-tank, called for a new day off to "celebrate community heroes".

To the idlers, the case for more time off looks persuasive. By European standards at least, Britain is a nation of workaholics, with only the Austrians labouring as many hours per week. Workers are entitled to 20 working days of leave a year, the European Union's required minimum. Other countries are more generous. France and Denmark give at least 25 days in leave, and many Finns get 30. Britons celebrate a miserably eight national holidays a year; in Europe only the Romanians, with five, have fewer. Even significant national events are celebrated grudgingly; the British were given two days off to celebrate the queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002, but had to forfeit an existing public holiday to make up for it.

National holidays are illogical as well as scarce. The queen's official birthday (a moveable holiday unrelated to her date of birth) is seen as a good excuse for a holiday in most of Britain's former colonies, but not in Her Majesty's homeland. Distribution is also badly distorted; seven of the eight holidays fall between December and May, leaving only August's to break up the rest of the year.

There are plenty of things that a new holiday might celebrate. Patriots suggest that England should honour St George (the patron saint of the place), just as Scotland takes time off for St Andrew. The historically minded argue for a Magna Carta (The charter of liberties) day, whereas the politically correct suggest holidays celebrating "communities" and "volunteering".

Sadly, not everyone is keen on increasing public holidays. The CBI, a business lobbying group, points out that legal leave is already planned to rise to 28 working days by 2009, and says that an extra

public holiday would cost up to £6 billion (\$12.1 billion). In the face of such tough objections, concerns about leisure and the quality of life may seem vague and idealistic.

16. What is the passage mainly talking about?
 - A. Different attitudes towards public holidays in Britain.
 - B. The increase of national holidays in Britain.
 - C. The problem of public holidays in Britain.
 - D. The call for more public holidays in Britain.
17. The calls for more public holidays in Britain could be the results of _____.
 - A. the economic depression
 - B. the 4-month work without a rest
 - C. the long wait for an official day off
 - D. recommendation of two ministers
18. What does the word "workaholics" most probably mean (Line 2, Para. 3)?
 - A. Compulsive workers.
 - B. Idle workers.
 - C. Lazy workers.
 - D. Irrational workers.
19. According to the passage, the increase of British working days of leave _____.
 - A. is supported by all British people
 - B. is planned by CBI to be carried out by 2009
 - C. is challenged by some opponents
 - D. is likely to result in economic recession
20. We can draw the following conclusions except _____.
 - A. British national holidays are neither reasonable nor enough
 - B. from June to December, there is only one British national holiday
 - C. the queen's official birthday is celebrated in more than one country
 - D. people suggest new holidays from different perspectives

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 1—5, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps.

For a nation of pet lovers, Britain conducts a surprising number of experiments on animals; some 3m a year. America appears to use fewer animals—just 1.1m a year, according to official statistics—but that is an illusion. Unlike Britain's government, America's does not think rats and mice worth counting.

[1] _____. That is why many researchers are working on ways of reducing the number of animal experiments needed and of making those that still happen more effective. However, the transition is proving easier for some types of experiment than for others, as a group of researchers in the field discussed at the sixth World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences, held last week in Tokyo.

The most important message from the congress was that things are going in the right direction. [2] _____. There has also been a shift in the sort of animal used. Most of those employed today are rodents rather than dogs, cats, rabbits and monkeys. Also, of the experiments that are still

conducted, the majority are now concerned with developing and testing medicine rather than, say, checking how toxic cosmetics are.

These welcome trends, however, are at risk as a result of a law that began life in European Commission. The European Union's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical Substances regulations became law in June. [3] _____.

This extra testing may or may not be good in principle, but it is likely to lead to chaos in practice. Not only will more animals be used but, according to Thomas Hartung of the European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods, near Milan, it could result in the withdrawal of a lot of chemicals that are in fact safe.

This undesirable result would be a direct consequence of differences among species. [4] _____. That said, many of these will already have been spotted—their everyday use is, in effect, an unplanned experiment on humans—and withdrawn.

[5] _____.

At the moment, for example, batches of vaccines for diseases like yellow fever are tested on monkeys. That is nasty for the animals, which may catch the disease if the vaccine has not been made properly; indeed, this is why the tests are carried out. It is also expensive. It would be better if the tests could be done on smaller, cheaper (and less cute) animals. Yet replacing monkeys with mice does not cut the number of animals used. Indeed, since researchers started employing genetically altered animals this way, that number has been creeping back up. It is worth questioning how many of the tests now conducted are necessary.

[A] They require the retrospective testing of thousands of substances that have been in use before tests on new chemicals were made mandatory. The result is likely to be about 4m toxicology experiments that would not otherwise have happened.

[B] Experimental animals, in other words, may react badly to things that would not harm a human. In addition, some harmful chemicals may be pronounced safe for human use, because they produce no ill effects in animals.

[C] The progress so far in reducing experiments on animals has been fruitless, though researchers have been making tremendous efforts to change the situation of animal experiments like reducing the number of these animals.

[D] The number of animals used in experiments has fallen by half in the past 30 years, at least in those countries that record such things.

[E] Unfortunately, replacement isn't always an option. Some important kinds of testing just can't be done without animals, at least at this time. In these cases, researchers still can work to reduce the number of animals used in a given study.

[F] In an ideal world, there would be no animal testing. It is expensive and can be of dubious scientific value, since different species often react differently to the same procedure.

[G] Genetic engineering might offer one way round this sort of problem. It could be used to add appropriate human genes to experimental animals in order to make them react more like people. With chemical testing, knowing which genes to modify is hard. However, this route is already being pursued for medical tests.

第一单元

试题解析

Part A

◆ 第一篇 ◆

一 文章体裁结构分析

这是一篇议论文。文章首先以道格·罗杰斯的事例引出主题：人们对手机无线发射塔的担心，然后讨论了人们和无线通讯公司及政府对于增加无线信号覆盖的争论和态度，文章最后讨论的是新英格兰其他地区争取更大范围的无线电信号覆盖，其考虑因素既有国家安全又有公民人身安全。

二 试题解析

1. [答案] C

[考点] 细节理解

[解析] 此题考查的是对原文第一段细节理解。首段提到道格·罗杰斯害怕看到一个 100 英尺高的无线发射塔，这是无线通讯公司威讯打算在他家附近建造的。选项 C 是对这一部分最准确的概括。干扰选项 A 篡改了原文的说法，利用了原文的 100-foot tower 误导不够细心的考生，这座塔将要建在道格·罗杰斯家旁边，而不是第一段最后一句提到的几英里外山上的那座。选项 B 错误在于：原文提到塔高于树木，而不是挡住他的房子。选项 D 提到的辐射不是本段所涉及的担心原因，而是第三段提到的一些人担心的原因。

2. [答案] B

[考点] 推测句意

[解析] 此题考查根据上下文理解推测句子的确切含义。这句话字面意思是：没有人希望看到刺眼的东西，eyesore 虽然是超纲词，但可以从词的构成猜出词义为“眼睛酸痛”。从上句的 similar disputes，我们可以推测出这是类似于第一段提到的道格·罗杰斯遇到的问题，因此“刺眼的东西”实际是指手机信号发射塔。选项 A 是利用了 eyesore 的字面意思进行误导；选项 C 认为信号塔被伪装成大树，而实际原文下一句话的意思是：即使是塔被伪装成树也会让人不快。厌恶的对象被故意调换了；选项 D 利用原文涉及的并列句 Everybody wants good mobile coverage 来误导考生，but 会被误认为是大家没有得到很好的无线信号，进而误选选项 D。

3. [答案] A

[考点] 细节理解

[解析] 此题考查原文提到的美国人争论无线信号覆盖的原因。这在原文涉及多处细节。第一、二段提到人们反对建造无线发射塔，原因是有碍观瞻；第三段提到人们害怕辐射，但公司回应无危害。最后一段指出新英格兰其他地区要求增加覆盖率是出于安全原因。因此选项 A 最具有概括性。选项 B 利用第三段首句，错误地把这种争论和风车发电等同起来，实际上原文只是在说明第一段人们反对发射塔的原因和风车一样，都是庞然大物，太“刺眼”。选项 C 和选项 D 都只是其中一部分原因，太片面。

4. [答案] D

[考点] 真伪判断

[解析] 此题考查的是判断不符合原文的细节。同原文进行对比，选项 A 与第四段倒数第一句和第二句意义一致；选项 B 与第五段首句意义一致；选项 C 与第四段第二、三句意义一致。而选项 D 对应的原文第五段第二句意思是：而境内多山农村地区面积较大的佛蒙特无线信号覆盖点很分散，因此选项 D 与原文不符合，入选。

5. [答案] A

[考点] 细节推理

[解析] 此题考查最后一段新英格兰其他地区人们要求增加无线信号覆盖率的原因，首句只是提到安全原因，从后面的两个人的例子来看，一个是国家安全，一个是个人安全。因此选项 A 所述原因最完整。选项 B 和选项 C 都太片面，而选项 D 所提到的经济原因在原文未涉及，属于无中生有。

三 核心词与超纲词

antenna *n.* 天线

broadband *n.* 宽带

lobby *vi.* 游说

notoriously *ad.* 声名狼藉地，名声不好地

pledge *vt.* 发誓

plot *n. & vt.* 阴谋

reckon *vt.* 考虑，认为

soar *vi.* 高飞，超过

vigorously *ad.* 精力旺盛的，用力地

四 长难句分析

1. That is true even if, as Verizon plans near Mr. Rogers, it is disguised as a tree, with rubber cover.

[解析] 这是一个简单主从复合句。even if 引导让步状语从句，意思是：即使……而 even if 从句被 as 引导的非限制性定语从句断开，理解时应先放在一边，先看完整的从句，有助于减少干扰。

[译文] 即使像威讯公司在罗杰斯家旁边计划的那样把发射塔用橡胶裹住，伪装成一棵树，看上去还是会很刺眼。

2. It creates a Vermont Telecommunications Authority to make it easier to get permission for wireless structures and provide public funding to push broadband and wireless expansion.

[解析] 这是一个简单句，但里面有三个不定式和一个介词短语，意群较多。to make it easier 中，it 为形式代词，实际指代的是 to get...funding；to push 是目的状语，指的是获得许可和提供公共资金的目的。

[译文] 法案还建立了佛蒙特电信局，使无线通讯设施申请更容易，同时提供政府资助，以推动宽带和无线信号的扩充。

五 全文翻译

道格·罗杰斯是佛蒙特州 Vernon 镇一位退休的糕点铺老板，他几年前在一个山顶建造了他梦寐以求的住宅，那里景色非常优美。但他现在担心每天都要看到一座高达 100 英尺的手机信号发射塔。因为美国的无线通讯业巨头威讯公司打算在他家附近建一个发射塔。罗杰斯说这会大大高于他的枫树和橡树，并且已经向当地镇政府提出强烈抗议。因此威讯公司现在正在调查附近另外一个地点。罗杰斯说佛蒙特州已经（被发射塔）弄得满目疮痍了，他现在就能清楚地看到几英里外一座山上的另外一个塔。

类似的争端也发生在美国其他地方。美国人都想要好的手机信号，但没人愿意看到刺眼的东西。即使像威讯公司在罗杰斯家旁边计划的那样把发射塔用橡胶裹住，伪装成一棵树，看上去还是会很刺眼。

这令人想到关于风车发电的一些争论。而无线发射塔的反对派有时会提出另外一个隐患：辐射。最近，宾夕法尼亚一位农场主担心发射塔会影响其马场经营而反对建塔，但迄今为止尚未成功。而移动电话公司则坚持认为发射塔安全无害。

手机公司说因为需求量激增他们必须扩建发射塔来满足需求。但 T-Mobile 新英格兰营销主任安妮·帕特里克说，其实建发射塔是最后的解决办法。她预计该公司今年扩容仅有 5% 涉及建新塔。无线电话塔既昂贵又难看。威讯公司称在佛蒙特新建一座发射塔平均耗资 900 000 美元。更多时候是在现有的电信设备杆或其他建筑上加装天线。比起得州，在佛蒙特建塔的一个好处是树多可以遮掩。

无论从哪方面看，在农村地区覆盖无线信号都不省钱，因此通常会优先考虑市区和州际公路。而境内多山、农村地区面积较大的佛蒙特覆盖点异常分散。州长詹姆斯·道格拉斯刚刚签署了一项法案，将于 2010 年前让几乎所有佛蒙特人能够使用宽带和手机。法案还设立了佛蒙特电信局，使无线通讯设施申请更容易，同时提供政府资助，以推动宽带和无线信号的扩充。

新英格兰其他地区纷纷以安全为由游说加大信号覆盖面。缅因州的参议员苏珊·柯林斯抱怨说，去年美国国土安全部部长迈克尔·切尔托夫给她打电话讨论关于恐怖分子破坏英国航空公司的阴谋，她得开车 20 分钟赶到附近一座山上才能收到信号。纽约州长最近也发誓要结束纽约与蒙特利尔之间一段 50 英里长的州际高速公路无线信号盲区。今年一月，有一个人汽车发生故障，由于不能打电话请求急救，死于体温过低。

◆ 第二篇 ◆

一 文章体裁结构分析

这是一篇议论文。文章首段提到圣保罗对户外广告发布禁令，美国户外广告公司称禁令是违法的。随后开始讨论世界其他地方与圣保罗做法的异同，讨论户外广告的利弊和禁令的得失。最后作者指出出于经济利益考虑，圣保罗市政府会再次让户外广告合法化。

二 试题解析

6. [答案] A

[考点] 判断全文主旨

[解析] 此题考查全文的主旨大意。全文主要围绕圣保罗对户外广告禁令展开。提到的其他国家和城市都是围绕圣保罗的情况。选项 A (圣保罗的户外广告禁令) 符合题意。选项 B: 偷梁换柱。选项中 in Brazil 范围过大, 而原文户外广告禁令是在圣保罗。选项 C: 偷梁换柱。选项中 the banning of advertising 范围过大, 而文章中心是户外广告 (outdoor ads)。in some developing countries 是禁令实施范围的偏离。选项 D: in America 偏离了禁令实施的范围。

7. **[答案]** D

[考点] 单一细节

[解析] 此题考查细节理解。正确选项为 D。其意思是: 很多其他城市正在考虑控制户外广告。原文相关信息在第四段第二句: Inspired by its success, Rio de Janeiro, ...are discussing measures to reduce or ban outdoor ads. 其意思是: 一些城市在考虑减少或禁止户外广告, 这与“控制”的说法一致。选项 A 是对原文第四段第一句的 São Paulo is now ad-free 断章取义的理解。原文这句话很显然是指没有户外广告牌, 而不是没有广告。其他类型广告并没有禁止。选项 B 将原文提到的很多居民 (many inhabitants), 偷换成多数居民 (most inhabitants)。选项 C 将原文提到的 Buenos Aires (阿根廷首府布宜诺斯艾利斯) 替换成整个阿根廷。

8. **[答案]** D

[考点] 多项细节真伪判断

[解析] 此题考查原文多个细节的正误判断。选项 A 相关句为第一段第一句的 the world's biggest outdoor-advertising company, 指出这个公司是最大的户外广告公司, 选项 A 故意漏掉了关键词 outdoor, 改变了原意。选项 B 意思是: 公共空间禁止用于私人公司, 这与原文第六段第二句的 Public space must not be abused (公共空间不能滥用) 不符。与选项 C 相关的第六段第三句并未说明是必须付费使用, 而第四句 They sometimes...in exchange for the right to place advertisements on them 表明可以向城市提供公共设施来换取放置广告的权利。正确选项 D 的意思是: 圣保罗的户外广告很可能再次合法化。第八段首句 ...São Paulo may well reintroduce advertising one day 表明圣保罗很可能重新允许户外广告, 即合法化。

9. **[答案]** C

[考点] 推理判断

[解析] 此题考查基于原文细节的推理。正确选项为 C, 意思是: 非法户外广告对户外广告行业造成危险。这与原文第七段第三句中 illegal billboards is bad for business 的意思吻合。选项 A 中 bus shelter business 指的是“公交候车亭生意”, 而原文第七段 This trade 的意思为: 交换, 即用提供公共设施来交换广告投放空间, 而非“贸易和生意”的意思。选项 B 意思是: 两人支持禁止户外广告, 而第七段第二句 Decaux and Meyer say they are in favour of good regulation and strong enforcement 表明两人赞同对户外广告进行良好规范并确保实施。而不是禁止。选项 D 意思是: 不断增长的合法广告会降低财政收入和服务。这与第七段第四句 And the more legal advertising there is, ...it brings (合法广告越多, 政府就越不愿意放弃广告带来的收入和服务) 意思不符。

10. **[答案]** B

[考点] 判断作者态度

[解析] 此题考查作者对于户外广告的态度问题。根据语气态度题的规律和全文各段主题句来看, 作者都是在客观引述其他人的观点, 并没有直接表达自己的观点。因此其态度应该是客观的。选项 A: neutral, 强调持中立态度, 不偏袒任何一方。通常指的是在对立观点或争端双方中不偏袒的立场。而 objective 着重客观、真实, 不为个人偏见、兴趣、感情或看法所左右, 不强调自己为第三方中立方。