

2007年考研英语 阅读理解 精读200篇

胡 敏 郝福合 编著

胡敏 主编

最新版

基础100篇

全面铺垫应考能力，文章、题型、词汇烂熟于心

模拟60篇

高强度思维训练，洞穿出题意图，破解制胜法门

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北京新航道学校考研英语培训教材

2007年考研英语

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前言

本书是《考研英语阅读理解精读100篇》(2005年版,郝福合编著)、《考研英语阅读理解高分宝典》(2005年版,胡敏编著)和《考研英语考前10天模拟冲刺卷》(2005年版,胡敏主编)三本书的精粹汇编。编者对原书的内容进行了全面修订,增加了极具指导性的题目解析。本书三个部分遵循由易到难、循序渐进的原则,从基础技能训练到仿真强化训练,考生经过200篇阅读的“洗礼”,应该对最后一役握有胜算了。

第一部分基础100篇,文章难度略低于真实的考研阅读文章,长度也短一些,但文章题材和体裁贴近考研真题,模拟练习题型丰富,能全面涵盖考研真题题型。这部分适用于在备考初期恶补语言基础,尽快熟悉考研阅读文章和词汇,培养解题思路。读者一定注意不要把这100篇当作真题来演练,否则会产生“简单”的错觉,但作为热身阶段的练习材料,这100篇可以说是必不可少的。

第二部分模拟60篇,难度较大,选材完全仿真,个别试题的难度超过真题,是考生在提高阶段熟悉题型、磨练解题思路、扩充词汇的最佳练习材料,有利于解题能力的迅速增强。

第三部分冲刺40篇,是胡敏老师最新研发的模拟题,每篇文章都是参照最近几年的真题文章精心挑选的,选材和练习题仿真度极高,供最后冲刺阶段热身演练。

在第二部分和第三部分的复习中,考生应注意熟记相关词汇,透彻理解文章,细心揣摩题目解析,领悟考研阅读的出题思路及破解技巧。

对待一篇考研英语阅读文章,应做到五个“把握”:一是把握句子主体结构。考研英语的句式普遍相当冗长、繁杂,决定句子中心意义的是主干部分。首先,应确定句子的核心结构,所谓纲举目张;二是把握层次信号词,文中往往会出现一些表示承上启下、具有起承转合作用的连接词,表明上下文、前后句的联系,如表示转折意义的yet, but, however, nevertheless后面的信息就经常成为考查重点;三是把握文章的结构脉络。对作者的行文思维没有清晰的认识,可能会有“只在此山中,云

深不知处”的感觉。有两种思维模式在英语文章中最为常用。一种是演绎思维 (deductive reasoning), 常见于论说文体, 特点是从一般到个别、从论点到论据。另一种是归纳思维 (inductive reasoning), 常见于说明文体等, 特点是从个别到一般, 从观察到结论。此外, 平行结构 (parallel structure) 和时间顺序 (chronological order) 也常用于说明性文体; **四是把握主题大意**, 要培养捕捉或者概括全篇以及各段主题的能力, 以避免“只见树木, 不见森林”、“一叶障目, 不见泰山”; **五是把握考查信息**。做阅读题应严格遵循以事实为依据的原则, 要求我们准确搜寻到题目在文章中的对应信息, 这是做对题目的前提。希望大家从以上五个方面突破一篇文章。

具体到考研阅读题目的设置, 按考查的侧重点大体可划分为九大类题型。

- 1、**事实细节题**, 这种题型最基础, 考查对文章某处信息的直接理解。
- 2、**词义判断题**, 考查单词、词组在文中的具体含义, 须依据上下文语境做出判断。
- 3、**指代关系题**, 考查代词等的所指。
- 4、**概念理解题**, 要求对文章中提到的一个概念做出准确的解释。
- 5、**逻辑关系题**, 涉及对前后文内在关系的考查。
- 6、**信息归纳题**, 考查对句子、段落甚至文章信息的综合概括。
- 7、**信息推断题**, 考查文中没有明说、意在言外的信息。
- 8、**态度推断题**, 要求确定作者的主观态度、倾向。
- 9、**主旨思想题**, 考查对段落、层次或全篇中心大意的把握。

阅读是考研英语中的重头戏, 占据举足轻重的地位。曾有人不无夸张地说: “得阅读者得天下”。但英语阅读往往又是众多学习者和考生的弱项, 其中一个重要原因是缺乏阅读量。马克思曾说过, “批判的武器代替不了武器的批判”, 即理论代替不了实践。英语实践性极强, 阅读尤为如此。突破英语阅读必须有针对性地做一定量的阅读练习, 以战养战, 对广大考生而言, 这是必由之路。阅读涉及五个层次能力的运用, 包括词汇认知、语法结构、阅读速度、理解能力、阅读技巧。这些能力的掌握不是靠纸上谈兵, 可以说, Reading is what reading does, 阅读量是阅读能力的基础。此外, What you profit from reading is more than reading, 因为, 英语学习实践证明, 阅读也是提高听、说、写、译各方面能力的有效途径。

胡敏 郝福合

2006年2月

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第一部分

基础 100 篇

Test 1

Text 1

Electronic mail has been in widespread use for more than a decade, simplifying the flow of ideas, connecting people from distant offices and eliminating the need for meetings, but E-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication. As time goes on, and more people surf the Net, the amount of unsolicited e-mail grows. Some folks reasonably assume that cyberspace mirrors many aspects of other forms of communications. It would seem that since telemarketing and direct mail are successfully used as marketing techniques for many businesses, it should follow that direct e-mail, or unsolicited e-mail, should also work. This topic is hotly debated between experienced Internet users and newcomers.

Unlike receiving promotional materials through the mail or over the phone, e-mail does carry a cost to the recipient. "Bandwidth" is used every time an e-mail message is sent and places a load on existing resources. The process of sending unsolicited e-mail to large, untargeted lists, or through mailing list discussion groups or Usenet newsgroups, is known as "spamming". Spamming wastes bandwidth. Imagine if it became common practice for businesses to market this way. Not only would it be annoying for many, the load on the system would translate to higher access fees. Unlike regular mail where the sender pays the cost of delivering the mail, e-mail is cheap to send, and in some cases, expensive to receive.

Many businesses responsibly market by e-mail, for example, by inviting existing customers or website visitors to receive future e-mail announcements. Some of the free e-mail services are advertiser supported and hence using e-mail marketing in an up-front acceptable manner. Hopefully, this will be the norm, rendering the inconvenience of spam a thing of the past.

1. Though e-mail marketing will inevitably get more sophisticated, the author believes?

- [A] the trend will not continue for much longer
- [B] it is time to put a stop to it
- [C] it will get worse
- [D] it is time for senders to be more responsible with it

2. The general use of the term "spam" in this text refers to_____.

- [A] any unwanted e-mail
- [B] any untargeted e-mail
- [C] any unsolicited, list e-mail
- [D] any targeted, list e-mail

3. The difference between regular mail and e-mail in terms of costs is_____.

- [A] e-mail is many times more expensive
- [B] e-mail costs the receiver
- [C] e-mail costs nothing to send
- [D] e-mail saves the cost of paper

4. In order to market responsibly, the author suggests that businesses_____.

- [A] obtain permission first
- [B] cut down on the number of e-mails
- [C] only send e-mail to existing customers
- [D] do not use advertisements through e-mail

5. Which of the following can best sum up the text?

- [A] The trend towards e-mail marketing must be stopped.
 [B] E-mail marketing has changed a lot since it first began a decade ago.
 [C] E-mail marketing is unproductive when used incorrectly.
 [D] E-mail marketing messages must be managed wisely.

篇章剖析

本文按照提出问题——分析问题——解决问题的思路，探讨电子邮件的合理使用。本文主题句为“E-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication”。第一段提出问题：直接电子邮件和主动提供的电子邮件是否可行。第二段从浪费带宽和接收付费两个方面指出：电子邮件会带给接受者损失。第三段通过介绍很多企业负责任的做法来提出解决对策。

词汇注释

eliminate [i'limineit] *vt.* 排除，清除；淘汰
 inappropriate [inə'prəupriət] *a.* 不当的
 surf [sə:f] *vt. & vi.* 网上冲浪，浏览
 unsolicited [ʌnsə'lisitəd] *a.* 主动提供的，不请自来的
 assume [ə'sju:m] *vt.* 臆断，想当然地认为
 cyberspace ['saibəspeis] *n.* 网络空间，计算机空间
 mirror ['mirə] *vt.* 反映
 telemarketing [telimɑ:kitin] *n.* 电话销售
 debate [di'beit] *vt.* 争论，讨论，辩论
 promotional [prə'məʊʃənəl] *a.* 促销的，宣传的
 recipient [ri'sipiənt] *n.* 接受者
 bandwidth ['bændwidθ] *n.* 带宽
 untargeted [ʌn'tɑ:gətid] *a.* 未被设定为目标的
 spamming [spæmin] *n.* 发送电子垃圾
 market ['mɑ:kit] *vi. & vt.* 销售

access ['ækses] *n.* 入口，通道；接近，进入
 advertiser ['ædvətaizə] *n.* 广告商
 up-front [ʌp'frʌnt] *a.* 预付的
 norm [nɔ:m] *n.* 标准、规范
 render ['rendə] *vt.* 使得，致使
 inconvenience [inkən'vi:niəns] *n.* 不便
 spam [spæm] *n.* 电子垃圾(指网上垃圾邮件、网上广告宣传品等)
 mailing list 又称邮件列表，是互联网上的一种重要工具，用于各种群体之间的信息交流和信息发布。邮件列表具有传播范围广的特点，可以向互联网上数十万用户迅速传递消息。邮件列表有许多表现形式，如电子刊物、新闻邮件、网站更新通知等。Usenet 是互联网上通过ISP的一个公共电子公告板系统，在国外，使用频率仅次于电子邮件，而且是免费的。所有的用户都可以发布消息，也能看到别人发布的消息并做出回复，从而实现交流。

难句突破

It would seem that since telemarketing and direct mail are successfully used as marketing techniques for many businesses, it should follow that direct e-mail, or unsolicited e-mail, should also work.

主体句式: It would seem that ...

结构分析: that 之后是一个主从复合句: since 引导原因状语从句; 主句的主干结构为 it should follow that ..., 理解为“因此可以说”。

句子译文: 情况似乎是, 既然电话销售和直接邮件成功地用作许多企业的营销技巧, 因而直接电子邮件或者主动提供的电子邮件也应该可行。

Not only would it be annoying for many, the load on the system would translate to higher access fees.

主体句式: Not only 开头的倒装句型。

结构分析: 以 not only 开头, 句子应部分倒装。本句后面的 but also 被省略。动词 translate 应理解为“转化”。

句子译文: 不仅许多人感到烦恼, 而且系统的负担也会转化为较高的使用费。

题目解析

1. 答案为 D, 属事实细节题。原文对应信息是: “but E-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication”。本题考查对文章主题句的理解。
2. 答案为 C, 属词义判断题。原文对应信息是: “The process of sending unsolicited e-mail to large, untargeted lists, or through mailing list discussion groups or Usenet newsgroups, is known as ‘spamming’.” A 项的 unwanted 与 unsolicited 含义不符; B 项的 untargeted 应修饰 lists; D 项的 targeted 违背原文。
3. 答案为 B, 属事实细节题。原文对应信息是: “Unlike regular mail where the sender pays the cost of delivering the mail, e-mail is cheap to send, and in some cases, expensive to receive.”
4. 答案为 A, 属信息归纳题。原文对应信息是: “Many businesses responsibly market by e-mail, for example, by inviting existing customers or web site visitors to receive future e-mail announcements.” 作者这样讲是在建议企业在进行营销时应首先获得接受方的允许。
5. 答案为 D, 属主旨思想题。本题考查全文主题: “E-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication.”

参考译文

电子邮件得到广泛应用已有十多年, 结果使思想的交流简单便捷, 使相隔遥远的办公人员相互联系, 使会议的召开失去必要, 但为了避免不明和不当的交流, 电子邮件应慎重使用。随着时间的延长, 以及更多的人上网, 主动提供的电子邮件数量在增多。有些人言之成理地认为, 网络空间反映出其他交流形式的诸多方面。情况似乎是, 既然电话销售和直接邮件成功地用作许多企业的营销技巧, 因而直接电子邮件或者主动提供的电子邮件也应该可行。在经验丰富的互联网用户和新用户之间, 这个话题争论得很激烈。

和通过邮件或电话接到促销材料不同, 电子邮件的确给接受者带来损失。每次发电子邮件都使用“带宽”, 给现有资源带来负担。向规模庞大的、未被设定为目标的用户群体发送主动提供的电子邮件, 或者通过 mailing list 讨论组或 Usenet 新闻组发送主动提供的电子邮件, 其过程被称为“发送电子垃圾”。发送电子垃圾浪费带宽。试想一下企业普遍采取这种方式销售的情形。不仅大家感到烦恼, 而且系统的负担也会转化为较高的使用费。和常规邮件的发送人支付投递费用不同, 发送电子邮件省钱, 但在有些情况下, 接收却费钱。

很多企业通过电子邮件的销售是负责的, 比如, 邀请现有顾客或网站访问者接收以后的电

子邮件通告。有些免费电子邮件服务由广告商付费，从而以能够接受的预付方式运用电子邮件营销。这种方式有望成为标准，从而使电子垃圾造成的不便成为历史。

Text 2

It has been argued that where schools become bureaucratized, they become bound up with the techniques and implementation of the managerial process, and may concentrate on concern with position and self-advancement. In so doing, they may neglect the purpose for which they were set up. Thus, they do not facilitate the development of those who are part of the school community, and tend to neglect the desires of children, parents and society at large.

It is because of such criticisms that there has been an increasing influence in political rhetoric and legislation of free-market theories of organization and society. Such theories suggest that a much more market-oriented, competitive approach is required so that schools reorient themselves towards their “clients”. By so doing, it is claimed, not only do they once again address the needs of those with whom they should be primarily concerned, but such an approach also unleashes the benefits of individual responsibility, freedom of choice, and reward.

Though much of this sounds attractive, it has its roots as much in an economic body of thought as in social and political theory, and this must raise the question of whether it can be viably transferred to an educational context. Indeed, if by “educational” we mean the development of all within the school community, then free-market theory may miss the mark by concentrating on only one section, “the consumers”. If teachers are seen as part of this community, then their development is just as important.

If bureaucratic forms of management face the problem of explaining how their values can be objective when they are in fact the product of a particular value orientation, the forms of management derived from free-market theories, suggesting an openness to the adoption of different sets of values, are subject to the charge of relativism. In other words, free-market theories, granted that they are arguing that individuals should be allowed to pursue their own ends, must explain why any set of values, including their own, is preferable to another.

6. According to the author, criticism of schools arises from_____.

- [A] concerns that schools deliberately neglect students
- [B] the high cost of education due to bureaucracy
- [C] a perception of them as self-serving and bureaucratic
- [D] a misunderstanding of schools officials

7. The “school community” (line 4, para. 3) the author refers to would probably include_____.

- [A] students
- [B] students and parents
- [C] students, parents and teachers
- [D] teachers and students

8. The transfer of free market ideas to the schools may fail because_____.

- [A] schools have no real clients

[B] they concentrate only on the consumer and do not include teachers

[C] schools are totally different from the free market

[D] they have no solid purpose in their aims

9. According to the text, criticism of free market solutions in education arise from the fact that_____.

[A] they do not explain why their set of values are better than others

[B] their values are too subjective

[C] their values are too different from those within an educational context

[D] the educational context is not a free market

10. The “charge of relativism” mentioned in the last paragraph is meant to show_____.

[A] the values are too narrow-minded

[B] the values are not specific enough

[C] the values are too self-serving

[D] the values are not strongly held

篇章剖析

本文采用并列结构，分为两个层次：前两段是第一个层次，介绍一种理论。该理论指责学校官僚机构化，认为应采取面向市场的竞争态度，自我调整。后两段是第二层次，从两个角度剖析该理论的缺陷。首先指出，该理论的根源是社会政治理论和经济思想体系，未必适用于教育领域。其次，来自于自由市场理论的管理形式以偏盖全、妄自尊大。

词汇注释

bureaucratized [bjʊə'rɒkrətaɪzd] *a.* 官僚机构化的，成为政府机构的

implementation [ˌɪmplɪmen'teɪʃən] *n.* 执行，实施

facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] *vt.* 使便利，使变得容易

rhetoric ['retərɪk] *n.* 讨论，言谈；修辞

legislation [ˌledʒɪs'leɪʃən] *n.* 立法

oriented ['ɔ:riəntɪd] *a.* 以…为导向的

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n.* 态度，方法

reorient [ˌri:'ɔ:riənt] *vt.* 调整，重定方向

address [ə'dres] *vt.* 满足(需求)；对付，处理

unleash [ʌn'li:ʃ] *vt.* 放开；发出

viably ['vaɪəbəli] *ad.* 切实可行地

bureaucratic [ˌbjʊərə'krætɪk] *a.* 官僚主义的；政府的

orientation [ˌɔ:(r)ɪən'teɪʃən] *n.* 方向

derive [dɪ'raɪv] *vt.* 追溯…的起源；取得

relativism ['relətɪvɪzəm] *n.* (认为认识、真理、道德等均非绝对的)相对主义

preferable ['prefərəəbl] *a.* 更可取的，更好的

bound up with 热衷于；与…有密切关系

at large 整体的

miss the mark 没有达到目标，未取得成功

subject to 受到

preferable to 比…更为可取

难句突破

Though much of this sounds attractive, it has its roots as much in an economic body of thought as in social and political theory.

主体句式: ... it has its roots as much ... as

结构分析: 全句为主从复合句。though 引导让步状语从句；主句为同级比较句型。this 指代

上一段的观点。as much A as B 表示同等程度，可以理解为“不仅B而且A”。

句子译文：尽管这种理论在很大程度上听起来充满魅力，但是其根源不仅在于社会政治理论，而且在于经济思想体系。

The forms of management derived from free-market theories, suggesting an openness to the adoption of different sets of values, are subject to the charge of relativism.

主体句式：The forms of management...are subject to the charge of relativism.

结构分析：全句为简单句。derived...和 suggesting... 为两个分词短语，修饰主语 the forms of management。

句子译文：源自于自由市场理论、表明采用各种不同价值体系的管理形式会被人指责为相对主义。

In other words, free-market theories, granted that they are arguing that individuals should be allowed to pursue their own ends, must explain why any set of values, including their own, is preferable to another.

主体句式：...free market theories... must explain why ...

结构分析：主干为主从复合句。why 引导宾语从句。granted that 意为“即使”，引导让步状语从句，在全句中作插入语，表示补充说明。

句子译文：换言之，自由市场理论，即便认为个人应该得到允许，追求自己的目标，也必须解释清楚为什么某个价值体系，包括自己的价值体系，比另一个更可取。

题目解析

6. 答案为C，属事实细节题。原文对应信息是：“It has been argued that where schools become bureaucratized, they become bound up with the techniques and implementation of the managerial process, and may concentrate on concern with position and self-advancement.” C项中的 self-serving 对应 “concentrate on concern with position and self-advancement”; bureaucratic 对应 “bureaucratized”。
7. 答案为C，属概念理解题。原文对应信息是：“Indeed, if by ‘educational’ we mean the development of all within the school community, then free-market theory may miss the mark by concentrating on only one section, ‘the consumers’. If teachers are seen as part of this community, then their development is just as important.” 可见，school community 包括 consumers 和 teacher。根据全文语境判断，consumers 指 students 和 parents。
8. 答案为B，属事实细节题。原文对应信息同上。重点把握词组 miss the mark 的理解。
9. 答案为A，属语义推断题。原文对应信息为全文结尾一句。依据本段主题——自由市场管理形式以偏盖全、妄自尊大，可知本句表明自由市场管理形式无法解释自己的价值体系优越于其他价值体系。
10. 答案为C，属概念理解题。原文对应信息同第9题。词组 in other words 提示，下文即具体阐释。

参考译文

有人认为,学校变得官僚机构化,热衷于管理过程的方法和执行,专注于对职位和自我发展的考虑。这样一来,他们或许忽视了当初建校的目的。于是,他们并没有为学校群体成员的发展提供便利,而往往忽视了孩子、家长以及整个社会的愿望。

正是由于有这样的指责,在政治讨论和机构、社会的自由市场理论立法方面,影响在增加。这种理论认为,需要采取一个更加面向市场的、更有竞争意识的态度,以便于学校调整自己,面向“顾客”。据称,这样做学校不仅再次满足了应主要关注的那部分人的需要,而且这种态度也可以使人得到个人责任、自由选择以及奖励所带来的好处。

尽管这种理论在很大程度上听起来充满魅力,但是其根源不仅在于社会政治理论,而且在于经济思想体系,一定会引起能否成功地转用于教育领域的问题。实际上,如果我们把“教育”理解为学校群体内所有成员的发展,那么自由市场理论可能因为只关注于一个部分,即“消费者”而达不到目的。如果教师被视为该群体的一部分,那么他们的发展则同样重要。

如果官僚机构化的管理形式面临着这样的问题:当它们实际上是一个特定价值取向产物的时候,解释其价值观念如何客观,那么源自于自由市场理论,却表明采用各种不同价值体系的管理形式会被人指责为相对主义。换言之,自由市场理论,即便认为个人应该得到允许,追求自己的目标,也必须要解释清楚为什么某个价值体系,包括自己的价值体系,比另一个更可取。

Text 3

The United States is often considered a young nation, but in fact it is next to the oldest continuous government in the world, and the reason is that its people have always been willing to accommodate themselves to change. It should be realized, however, that sharing benefits of our achievements was the result of trial and error. Unprincipled businessmen had first to be restrained by government before they came to learn that they must serve the general good in pursuing their economic interests. Thus, although early statesmen strongly believed in private enterprise, they chose to make the post office a government monopoly and to give the schools to public ownership. Since then, government has broadened its activities in many ways including preventing monopolies from taking over the economy.

Increased growth by acquisition by our largest corporations has resulted in a situation where virtually independent economic giants will dominate the American economy. Growth of these vast corporate structures, even though accompanied by an increase in the number of much smaller and less powerful companies that operate under their control, foretells the creation of monopoly—like structures throughout American business. In general, the major acquisitions by the sample companies were corporate organizations that were profitable and successful before acquisition. The main effect of the merger or acquisition was to transfer control and management of an already successful enterprise to a new group. Profitability ratios indicate that, in most instances, the acquired companies operated less efficiently after acquisition.

Americans hold with Lincoln that “the legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot do so well for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities.” Clearly merger restriction is one example of legitimate government intervention.

11. It is implied that the main quality of the United States stressed is its_____.
 [A] youth [B] shared wealth [C] trial and error [D] flexibility
12. The term “general good” (line 5, para. 1) refers to_____.
 [A] efficient practices [B] ethical practices
 [C] common well-being [D] profitable decisions
13. The creation of US post office monopoly is cited as an example of a_____.
 [A] replacement of the existing economic order
 [B] restraint of unprincipled businessmen
 [C] flexible view of government
 [D] system of shared profits
14. From the text we learn that when mergers occurred, the added companies had_____.
 [A] low profitability ratios [B] management difficulties
 [C] poor productivity [D] achieved success
15. The author's view of mergers is_____.
 [A] critical [B] cautious [C] qualified [D] favorable

篇章剖析

文章结构是从一般到个别，分为两大层次：第一段为第一个层次，指出美国政府适应变化，防止垄断。全文主题句在本段结尾：“Government has broadened its activities in many ways including preventing monopolies from taking over the economy.” 二、三两段为第二层次。第二段从反面讲合并的危害；第三段引用林肯的观点，从正面讲政府限制合并的合理性。

词汇注释

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] <i>vt.</i> 使适应；容纳；向…提供住处	acquire [ə'kwaɪə] <i>vt.</i> 收购
unprincipled [ʌn'prɪnsəpld] <i>a.</i> 不讲道德的	legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmɪt] <i>a.</i> 合情合理的；合法的
restrain [rɪ'streɪn] <i>vt.</i> 抑制；阻止	capacity [kə'pæsɪti] <i>n.</i> 能力；容量；身份
monopoly [mə'nɒpəli] <i>n.</i> 垄断	restriction [rɪ'strɪkʃən] <i>n.</i> 限制，约束
acquisition [ˌækwɪ'zɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 收购	intervention [ˌɪntə(:)'venʃən] <i>n.</i> 干预
virtually ['vɜ:tʃuəli] <i>ad.</i> 几乎；实际上	next to 几乎；仅次于
corporate ['kɔ:pəɪt] <i>a.</i> 公司的；全体的	trial and error 反复试验
foretell [fɔ:'tel] <i>vt.</i> 预示；预言	believe in 相信…可行；相信…的效用
merger ['mɜ:dʒə] <i>n.</i> 合并	take over 取而代之；接管
	hold with 赞同；支持

难句突破

Increased growth by acquisition by our largest corporation has resulted in a situation where virtually independent economic giants will dominate the American economy.

主体句式：Increased growth ... has resulted in a situation ...

结构分析：两个 by 意义不同，第一个 by 表示方式，第二个 by 表示施动者。where 引导定

语从句，修饰 situation。

句子译文：我们的最大型企业通过收购获得继续发展，这样导致的情况是，近乎独立的经济巨头将支配美国经济。

Growth of these vast corporate structures, even though accompanied by an increase in the number of much smaller and less powerful companies that operate under their control, foretells the creation of monopoly-like structures throughout American business.

主体句式：Growth ... foretells the creation ...

结构分析：even though 引导的状态语作插入语，其中，that 引导定语从句，修饰 companies。their 指代 ‘these vast corporate structures’。

句子译文：尽管与此同时规模小得多、实力弱得多、在其控制下运作的公司数量也在增长，但是这些庞大企业结构的发展预示了美国商业界类似垄断的结构会产生。

题目解析

- 11. 答案为 D**，属信息推断题。原文对应信息为文章首句，讲到美国政府之所以几乎是世界上执政时间最长的一脉相承的政府，其原因在于美国人民总是愿意适应变化，由此可推知，美国所强调的主要特征是灵活变通。
- 12. 答案为 C**，属词义判断题。原文对应信息为 “They must serve the general good in pursuing their economic interests.” 根据后续提示可知，general good 的词义一定与 their economic interests 相反。
- 13. 答案为 B**，属逻辑关系题。可以通过关联词语判定，该例前有 thus，说明是承接上文。上文讲的是美国乐于适应变化。据此推断，举出该例是为了说明政府自由的观念。
- 14. 答案为 D**，属事实细节题。原文对应信息是：“In general, the major acquisitions by the sample companies were corporate organizations that were profitable and successful before acquisition,” 说明被合并的公司收购前是运作成功的。
- 15. 答案为 A**，属态度推断题。根据第二段，作者先后指出，最大型企业的收购带来的最终结果是经济巨头统治美国经济，而且收购后的公司运作效率不如以前，可见作者对合并持批判态度。

参考译文

美国经常被视为年轻的国度，但事实上，它几乎是世界上执政时间最长的一脉相承的政府，其原因在于，美国人民总是愿意适应变化。然而，应意识到，共享我们成就所带来的好处是反复尝试的结果。不讲道德的商人必须首先由政府加以约束才能逐渐认识到，在追求经济利益的同时，自己必须服务于公益。因此，尽管早期政治家坚定地认为企业应该私有，但他们情愿让邮政为政府垄断，使学校为公共所有。自此以后，政府在诸多方面扩展了活动范围，包括防止垄断取代经济。

我们的最大型企业通过收购获得继续发展，这样导致的情况是，近乎独立的经济巨头将支配美国经济。尽管与此同时规模小得多、实力弱得多、在其控制下运作的公司数量也在增长，但是这些庞大企业结构的发展预示了美国商业界类似垄断的结构会产生。一般而言，范例公司的主要收购是收购之前赢利的成功企业组织。合并或收购的主要影响在于，将一个业已成功企