



陈正康英语

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SUPER INTENSIVE READING

考研英语

真题超精读

基础篇1994-2004

主编 陈正康

精讲词汇难句
透析命题思路



哈尔滨工业大学出版社
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前言

问:如何提高阅读分数? 答:先提高阅读能力。

问:如何提高阅读能力? 答:单词;精读;泛读。

这是一个困扰了无数考研学子的问题,众所周知,“得阅读者得天下”,然而要真正提高阅读分数必先真正提高阅读能力。因此,多年来,我始终倡导,要真正搞懂吃透历年考研英语真题,在考研英语这个科目中得高分就必须对这些试卷进行“超精细阅读”。所谓超精细阅读,就是一字不漏、通晓全文的精读。要真正做到“精读”,必须做到如下三点:

第一,真题中没有一个单词是生词。这一标准强调的是词汇。对于一个单词的形(拼写)、音(发音)、义(含义),我们要有一个从认知到应用的转变。考研英语,并不要求同学们有海量的词汇储备,而是要求对词汇的一词多意、熟词生义和衍生词有深刻的把握。

第二,真题中没有一个句子是难句。在复习的过程中,同学们如果能做到在过去的考研英语中,任意挑出一个句子,就立刻能够看懂它,并把它翻译成汉语,那么我坚信考研英语必然能得高分。

第三,任何一道选择题,真正吃透正确选项为什么对,错误选项为什么错。选择题的基本命题理念,就是用一些错误的选项来干扰大家的思路,从而考察大家在对和错之间的选择。我们如果想一步一步地修正自己的做题思路,让自己的思路和命题专家的思路高度统一,就不仅必须知道正确选项正确在什么地方,而且还要明晰错误选项为什么错误,只要经过认真系统的准备,才能实现眼中只有正确答案的境界!

因此,在考研英语复习的基础阶段(暑假之前),同学们应该坚持至少每天超精细阅读一篇文章(基础阶段可以按照计划重复精读1994年到2004年真题的文章),在真题中复习核心词汇、核心语法及长难句,掌握考试命题思路与答题技巧。为了便于大家用超精细阅读的方法复习,结合多年授课的经验,我特意编写了这本《考研英语真题超精读》,每篇考研文章均给出了核心词汇详解、长难句精析、全文翻译及思路透析。不谓呕心沥血,也称得上汗水之作,望诸君善待。时间与精力有限,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎大家批评指正。我的邮箱 ZHENG-KANGKAOYAN@163.com。最后祝大家考研成功!

陈正康
2012.3

目 录

第一部分 阅读理解

1994 年阅读理解	1
1995 年阅读理解	22
1996 年阅读理解	42
1997 年阅读理解	63
1998 年阅读理解	83
1999 年阅读理解	104
2000 年阅读理解	125
2001 年阅读理解	145
2002 年阅读理解	165
2003 年阅读理解	183
2004 年阅读理解	202

第二部分 英译汉

1994 年英译汉	219
1995 年英译汉	221
1996 年英译汉	223
1997 年英译汉	225
1998 年英译汉	227
1999 年英译汉	230
2000 年英译汉	232
2001 年英译汉	234
2002 年英译汉	237
2003 年英译汉	239
2004 年英译汉	241

第三部分 英语知识运用

1994 年英语知识运用	245
1995 年英语知识运用	246
1996 年英语知识运用	248
1997 年英语知识运用	251
1998 年英语知识运用	253
1999 年英语知识运用	255
2000 年英语知识运用	258
2001 年英语知识运用	260
2002 年英语知识运用	264
2003 年英语知识运用	268
2004 年英语知识运用	272

参考文献	277
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第一部分 阅读理解

✧ 1994 年阅读理解 ✧

Passage 1

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and **the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes**, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

11. In para. 1, "**the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes**" means ____.

- [A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
- [B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes
- [C] Americans want to have their incomes increased
- [D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

12. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that ____.

- [A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production
- [B] consumers can express their demands through producers
- [C] producers decide the prices of products
- [D] supply and demand regulate prices

13. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by ____.

- [A] private property and rights concerned
- [B] manpower and natural resources control
- [C] ownership of productive resources
- [D] free contracts and prices

14. The passage is mainly about ____.

- [A] how American goods are produced
- [B] how American consumers buy their goods
- [C] how American economic system works
- [D] how American businessmen make their profits

核心词汇详解

注:黑体和加下划线的地方为需要同学们重点把握的内容

enterprise ['entəpraɪz] (n.) 企(事)业单位,事业,事业心,进取心, private enterprise 私人企业, state-owned enterprise 国有企业

orient ['ɔ:riənt] (v.) 为……定方向,为……定位, (n.) 东方 后缀-oriented 表示以……为目标的/为导向的, 如: market-oriented 以市场为导向的; test-oriented 以考试为目标的,应试的

oriental [ɔ:ri'entəl] (a.) 东方的

strive [straɪv] (v.) 奋斗,争取

motive ['məʊtɪv] (n.) 动机,目的;(a.) 运动的,推动的

couple ['kʌpəl] (v.) 连接,结合 (n.) 夫妻,一对 couple with 与……结合在一起

mechanism ['mekənɪzəm] (n.) 机制,原理,机械装置

mechanics [mi'kæniks] (n.) 力学,机械学

mechanize ['mekənaɪz] (v.) 使机械化

desire [di'zaɪə] (n. / v.) 渴望

bid [bɪd] (n. / v.) 出价,投标

bid up 哄抬价格 bid for 投标,争取

regulate ['regjuleɪt] (v.) 调节,调整

regulation [ˌregju'leɪʃən] (n.) 管理,调整,规则,制度

profit ['prɒfɪt] (n.) 利润,收益,益处 at a profit 获得利润地;(v.) 获益,得益于, profit from sth.

gain control over 获得对……的控制

characterize ['kærəktəraɪz] (v.) ①表示……的特性; ②描述……的特性

contract ['kɒntrækt] (n.) 契约,合同;(v.) ①缩小,缩短;②订(约)

eliminate [i'limineɪt] (v.) 消除

embrace [ɪm'breɪs] (v.) ①拥抱;②包含

property ['prɒpəti] (n.) ①财产,所有权;②性质,特性

respond [rɪ'spɒnd] (v.) ①回答,答复;②(to)响应

response [rɪ'spɒns] (n.) ①回答,答复;②反应,响应 in response to 作为对……的反应

system ['sɪstəm] (n.) ①系统,体系;②制度,体制

tend [tend] (v.) ①趋向,往往是;②照料,看护

overstate [ˌəʊvə'steɪt] (vt.) 夸大,夸张

长难句精析

① The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most.

[考点分析] 该句的主干是“The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy”,后面是 in which 引导的定语从句。

[参考译文] 美国的经济体制是在基本上由私营企业组成并以市场为导向的经济基础上建立起来的,在这个经济体制上,需要生产什么主要是由消费者在市场上花钱购买他们最需要的商品和服务决定的。

② Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together

determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

[考点分析] 此句的主干是 it is... that together determine..., 这是一个典型的强调句。coupled with 和 and 连接三个并列成分 the demand of individual consumers, the desire of businessmen to maximize profits 和 the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes。determine 后是 what 和 how 连接的并列的宾语从句。

[参考译文] 在美国经济体制中, 消费者个人的需求、商人获取最大利润的追求和消费者渴望最大限度地增加自己的收入共同决定应该生产什么和如何利用资源去生产这些产品。

③ **In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.**

[考点分析] 该句的主干是 the concept of private property embraces not only... but also...。其中 including... 是分词结构作后置定语, 对 certain rights 进行修饰。

[参考译文] 在美国经济中, 私人财产的概念不仅仅包含对生产资料的所有权, 还包含某些其他权利, 其中包括确定产品的价格或与另一私营者签订自由合同的权利。

④ **If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product.**

[考点分析] 该句的主干是 “this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers”, 非限定性定语从句中的 which 指代整个主句的内容。in turn 意为相应的, 反过来, result in 意为导致。

[参考译文] 另一方面, 如果商品的大量生产导致成本的降低, 这会促使增加销售商和生产商的供给, 从而反过来导致价格下降, 致使更多的消费者购买产品。

全文翻译

美国的经济体制是在基本上由私营企业组成并以市场为导向的经济基础上建立起来的。在这个经济体制里, 需要生产什么主要是由消费者在市场上花钱购买他们最需要的商品和服务决定的。为了获取利润, 私有企业之间互相竞争, 来生产这些产品和提供这些服务。在竞争的压力下运作, 追求利润的动机很大程度上决定了生产商品和提供服务的方式。因此, 在美国的经济体制中, 消费者个人的需求、商人对获取最大利润的追求以及消费者渴望最大化自己的收入, 所有这些共同决定了应该生产什么和如何利用资源去生产这些产品。

在以市场为导向的经济中的一个重要因素是反映消费者需求以及生产者对消费者需求做出反应的机制。在美国经济中, 这一机制由价格体制提供, 在价格体系中, 价格随消费者的相对需求和出售者及生产者的供应情况而上下浮动。如果产品相对供不应求, 价格就会抬升, 从而使一些消费者从市场上消失。另一方面, 如果商品的大量生产导致成本的降低, 这会促使销售商和生产商供给的增加, 从而反过来导致价格下降, 致使更多的消费者购买产品。因此, 价格是美国经济体制中的调节机制。私有企业经济的一个重要因素是允许个人拥有生产资料(私有财产), 允许他们雇用劳动力, 控制自然资源, 以及生产产品、提供服务以获取利润。在美国经济中, 私人财产的概念不仅仅包含对生产资料的所有权, 还包含某些其他权利, 其中包括确定产品的价格或与另一私营者签订自由合同。

思路透析

11. In para. 1, “the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes” means ____.	第一段的“个人想最大限度地扩大收入”在文中的含义是_____。
[A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes	[A] 美国人从来没有对其收入满意过
[B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes	[B] 美国人往往夸大自己的收入

[C] Americans want to have their incomes increased	[C] 美国人想让自己的收入得到增加
[D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes	[D] 美国人想提高自己收入的购买力

[答案] [D]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:细节题。先定位到第一段末句。解题的关键是看对 maximize 的理解。原文所在句“coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes”将生产者和消费者的愿望对照来说。句中的两个 maximize 是并列关系,作用、意义完全相同。众所周知,商人总是想用最少的投入取得最大的利润,这就是 maximize 的意义。由此可知,消费者希望使一定的收入取得最大限度的效益,即用现有收入买到更多更好的商品,而[D]选项恰是此意。[A]和[B]选项未在原文提及。[C]选项反映的是劳资双方的关系,而不是生产者与消费者之间的关系。

12. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that ____.	第二段前两句告诉我们_____。
[A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production	[A] 生产者可以通过机械化生产满足消费者
[B] consumers can express their demands through producers	[B] 消费者可以通过生产者表达自己的需求
[C] producers decide the prices of products	[C] 生产者决定商品价格
[D] supply and demand regulate prices	[D] (商品)供求关系调节(商品)价格

[答案] [D]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:细节题。[D]选项就是该段第二句“prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers”的概括,为正确答案。[A]选项在这两句中并未涉及。注意文中第一句的 mechanism 意为“机制”,而该选项中的 mechanized 意为“机械化”,二者含义不同,为偷换概念。误选[B]选项的考生是对该段首句的语法成分分析错误。它是一个省略句,补全后应该是“An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and (by which consumer demands can be) responded to by producers”。由此可知,消费者通过这一机制表达他们的需求,而生产者则通过这一机制对他们的需求做出反应。[B]选项理解成 consumer demands can be expressed... by producers。[C]选项与第二句“供求关系调节价格”不符,也应该排除。

[注意] 干扰选项经常使用原文中出现的词语或类似的结构伪造,即偷换概念,所以对那些出现了原词的选项一定要仔细辨别。

13. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by ____.	根据文章,私营企业经济的特点是_____。
[A] private property and rights concerned	[A] 私人财产及相关权利
[B] manpower and natural resources control	[B] 劳动力及其自然资源的控制
[C] ownership of productive resources	[C] 生产资料的所有权
[D] free contracts and prices	[D] 自由合同和价格

[答案] [A]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:细节题。题干要求考生回答私营企业经济的特点,即第三段的内容。该段

只有两句。第一句强调的是私营企业最重要的因素是个人拥有生产资料(私人财产)、允许个人雇用劳动力和控制自然资源。第二句是指私人财产的概念还包含某些其他权利,如:产品价格的决定权或与其他私有个体的自由签约权。[A]选项是对上述内容的概括,为正确答案。而[B]、[C]和[D]选项虽然都在第三段述及,但是都是[A]选项下的具体内容,缺乏概括性,不应该入选。

[注意] 干扰选项往往以偏概全,正确选项往往具有概括性。

14. The passage is mainly about ____.	文章的主要内容是_____。
[A] how American goods are produced	[A] 美国商品的生产过程
[B] how American consumers buy their goods	[B] 美国消费者如何购物
[C] how American economic system works	[C] 美国经济体制如何运作
[D] how American businessmen make their profits	[D] 美国商人如何赚取利润

[答案] [C]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:主旨题。本文第一段论述美国经济体制的构成;第二段介绍市场经济的运行方式;第三段介绍私营经济的特点。后两段是对第一段的进一步论述。由此可见,美国经济体制的构成和运作是本文论述的中心。[C]选项正反映了这一主题。[A]、[B]和[D]选项都在文中有所涉及,但都是具体细节,比较片面,不具有概括性,而[C]选项概括性强,可以包括[A]、[B]和[D]的主要内容,故[C]为正确答案。

[注意] 主旨题的正确选项必须具有概括性,能涵盖文章中心,切忌以偏概全。

Passage 2

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon—it’s already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply **ring up sales**. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaign. Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

15. According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to ____.

- [A] withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes
- [B] obtain more convenient services than other people do
- [C] enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper

[D] cash money wherever he wishes to

16. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that ____.

[A] in the future all the Americans will use credit cards

[B] credit cards are mainly used in the United States today

[C] nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash

[D] it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before

17. The phrase "ring up sales" most probably means "____".

[A] make an order of goods

[B] record sales on a cash register

[C] call the sales manager

[D] keep track of the goods in stock

18. What is this passage mainly about?

[A] Approaches to the commercial use of computers.

[B] Conveniences brought about by computers in business.

[C] Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.

[D] Advantages of credit cards in business.

核心词汇详解

issue ['isju:] (v.) 流出, 发行, 颁布; (n.) 问题, 争端; **issued** (a.) 由……发行的 bank-issued 银行发行的
automatic [ɔ:tə'mætɪk] (a.) 自动的, 无意识的, 机械的; (n.) 自动机械

automatically [ɔ:tə'mætɪkəli] (adv.) 自动地, 无意识地 前缀 auto-表示自动

available [ə'veɪləbl] (a.) 可以利用的, 可得到的

avail [ə'veɪl] (n.) 效用, 帮助; (v.) 有助于

cashless ['kæʃlis] (a.) 无现款的, 无钱的

cash [kæʃ] (n.) 现金; (v.) 兑换现金

cashier [kæ'ʃɪə] (n.) 出纳

horizon [hə'reɪzən] (n.) 地平线, 视野, 见识

on the horizon 即将来到, 已露端倪的

horizontal [ˌhɒrɪ'zɒntəl] (a.) 水平的, 地平线的

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] (adv.) 相应地, 因此

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] (n.) 一致

in accordance with 与……一致

promotional [prə'məʊʃənl] (a.) 促销的, 提升的, 促进的

promotional campaigns 促销活动

promote [prə'məʊt] (v.) 促进, 促销, 提升

stock [stɒk] (n.) 库存, 现货, 股票

in stock 有货

on hand 在手边(随时可用)

in hand 在手中, 在控制下

out of hand 无法控制

utilities [ju'tɪlɪtɪz] (n.) 公用事业, 公用事业公司

utility [ju'tɪlɪti] (n.) 效用, 有用

utilize ['ju:tɪlaɪz] (v.) 利用, 使用

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] (v.) 靠近, 接近, 处理; (n.) ①方法, 途径②探讨

campaign [kæm'peɪn] (n.) ①战役; ②运动

commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] (a.) 商业的, 贸易的

deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] (v.) ①存放; ②储蓄; (n.) ①存款, 保证金; ②沉积物

efficient [ɪ'fɪʃənt] (a.) ①有效的, 效率高的; ②有能力的, 能胜任的

identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] (v.) ①识别, 鉴别; ②(with)把……和……看成一样, 打成一片

personnel [ˌpɜ:sə'nel] (n.) ①全体人员, 全体职员; ②人事(部门)

range [reɪndʒ] (n.) ①范围, 领域; ②排列, 连续; (v.) 排列成行

withdraw [wɪð'drɔ:] (v.) ①收回, 退出; ②提取(钱)

staff [stɑ:f] (n.) 全体职工, 全体人员; (v.) 配备工作人员

register ['redʒɪstə] (v.) ①登记, 注册; ②(仪表等)指示, 自动记下; (n.) 登记, 注册

rely [rɪ'laɪ] (v.) ①(on)依赖, 依靠; ②信赖, 信任

keep track of 跟踪

长难句精析

① At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly.

[考点分析] 句子的主干是 computers record which... and which..., 其中有两个并列的 which 引导的宾语从句, 逗号后是一个 allowing 引导的分词结构, 修饰整个主句, 相当于 which allows...。

[参考译文] 同时这些计算机记录哪些时间段是销售高峰和哪些员工最有效率, 从而可以相应地调整员工工作任务的分派。

② Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

[考点分析] 该句的特点是有两个插入语“from... to...”对主语进行补充说明, 主干是“enterprises bring... to...”。

[参考译文] 许多其他商业企业, 从剧院到杂志社, 从燃气电器公司到牛奶加工厂, 都通过计算机的使用给消费者提供更好、更高效的服务。

全文翻译

1.3 亿美国人的手中至少持有一家银行发行的信用卡。信用卡持有者可在商店、饭店、宾馆, 当地、外地甚至国外赊购货物, 同时信用卡还可以使他们享受银行提供的许多服务。越来越多的信用卡可以自动读取, 于是持卡人就可以在不同地方存取, 不管本地支行是否营业。对于我们很多人来说, “无现钞的社会”不是即将来临, 而是已经到来。

计算机为消费者提供诸多便利的同时, 也给商家带来了很多优势。电子收银机能做的远不止记录销售额, 它们可进行各种各样的记录, 包括谁卖了什么, 何时卖的, 卖给了谁。通过被售商品的种类及其销售速度等信息的显示, 商家能够随时了解其商品的情况。然后卖家便可以做出是再订货还是把商品退给供应商的决定。同时这些计算机记录哪些时间段是销售高峰和哪些员工最有效率, 从而可以相应地调整员工工作任务的分派。此外, 他们还可以确定偏爱的顾客群进行促销活动。基于同样的原因, 生产商们也依赖计算机。计算机分析的营销报告能有助于决定目前应重点生产哪些商品, 将来开发哪些产品, 应停止生产哪些产品。计算机跟踪库存商品、现有原材料甚至生产过程本身。

许多其他商业企业, 从剧院到杂志社, 从燃气电器公司到牛奶加工厂, 都通过计算机的使用给消费者提供更好、更高效的服务。

思路透析

15. According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to ____.	根据文章, 信用卡使其持有者可以_____。
[A] withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes	[A] 根据自己的意愿, 想要多少钱, 就取多少钱
[B] obtain more convenient services than other people do	[B] 比别人获得更多的便利服务
[C] enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper	[C] 享受店主的更多信任
[D] cash money wherever he wishes to	[D] 可以在任何地方兑换现金

[答案] [B]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 细节题。本文第一段通过一系列的实例说明信用卡(credit card)给其使用

者带来的诸多方便。通过该段第二句“信用卡持有者可以在商店、饭店、宾馆,在当地、外地甚至在国外自动刷卡,同时信用卡还可以使他们得到银行提供的许多服务”可以看出,[B]选项全面准确地归纳和概括了原文思想,因此为正确答案。虽然原文指出信用卡持有者可以不受地域和时间的限制去存钱取钱,但是这并不意味着愿取多少就取多少,因此[A]选项不正确。[C]选项是文中未提及的内容,原文中未对持卡者和未持卡者的信誉度进行比较。况且,这也不符合事实。无论是持信用卡还是支付现金,顾客在购物时都享受同等的信誉。[D]选项错在 wherever(无论在什么地方),试问在没有银行的地方或是未开通信用卡的地方怎么能够兑取现金呢?该选项过于绝对。

[注意] 解细节题的关键是定位到具体的一句话,且正确选项不能过于绝对。

16. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that ____.	从第一段最后一句中我们可以得知_____。
[A] in the future all the Americans will use credit cards	[A] 将来所有美国人都会使用信用卡
[B] credit cards are mainly used in the United States today	[B] 如今信用卡主要在美国使用
[C] nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash	[C] 现在,许多美国人不用现金支付
[D] it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before	[D] 现在使用信用卡比过去更方便了

[答案] [C]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:细节题。本题考查考生对第一段最后一句的理解。该段最后一句指出“对于我们很多人来说,‘无现钞的社会’不是即将来临,而是已经到来”。[C]选项是对此句的改写,nowadays与原句时态相符,many Americans与for many of us一致,do not pay in cash与cashless society一致,因此[C]为正确答案。[A]选项中的in the future与原句时间it is already here不符;况且all the Americans也过于绝对。[B]选项的内容原文未提及,而且它与本段第二句谈到的可以在国外使用信用卡的事实相悖。[D]选项亦无法从该句推出,属于无中生有。

[注意] 干扰项往往是文中没有提及的,属于无中生有,或者是过于绝对。

17. The phrase “ring up sales” most probably means “_____”.	第二段词语“ring up sales”的大概意思是_____。
[A] make an order of goods	[A] 订货
[B] record sales on a cash register	[B] 记录销售额
[C] call the sales manager	[C] 呼叫销售经理
[D] keep track of the goods in stock	[D] 跟踪库存货物

[答案] [B]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:词义题。该短语出现在第二段第二句electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales。第二段主要列举了电子收银机(cash register)的用途。第三句提到电子收银机可以进行各种各样的记录。从上下文我们可以知道ring up sales是电子收银机的基本工作,即“将销售情况记入收款机”,这与[B]选项相符,[A]、[C]和[D]选项都相差太远,尤其是[C]选项属于字面意思。

[注意] 词义猜测题的命题意图是要求考生根据上下文判断生词的含义,字面意思肯定是干扰项。

18. What is this passage mainly about?	文章的主要内容是_____。
[A] Approaches to the commercial use of computers.	[A] 计算机商业应用的方法
[B] Conveniences brought about by computers in business.	[B] 商业中计算机带来的便利
[C] Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.	[C] 商业企业自动化的意义
[D] Advantages of credit cards in business.	[D] 商业中信用卡的优势

[答案] [B]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:主旨题。本题同样要求首先了解各段主旨,以便总结概括文章中心。本文首先从信用卡的应用谈论计算机给消费者带来的便利,随后谈及计算机给销售商带来的便利,最后指出计算机的应用范围很广。因此[B]选项是文章主要讨论的话题,为正确答案。[A]选项和[C]选项中的“应用方法”和“意义”都不是本文探讨的对象。[D]选项仅仅是文章第一段的内容,作者通过它是想说明计算机的应用给消费者带来的诸多方便这一主旨,不具有概括性。

[注意] 主旨题的正确选项必须具有概括性,能涵盖文章中心。

Passage 3

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who can not profit substantially from regular programs.

19. In para. 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that _____.

- [A] the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society
- [B] exceptional children are more influenced by their families than normal children are
- [C] exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society

[D] the needs of the society weigh much heavier than the needs of the exceptional children

20. The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that ____.

- [A] they are expected to be leaders of the society
- [B] they might become a burden of the society
- [C] they should fully develop their potentials
- [D] disabled children deserve special consideration

21. This passage mainly deals with ____.

- [A] the differences of children in their learning capabilities
- [B] the definition of exceptional children in modern society
- [C] the special educational programs for exceptional children
- [D] the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children

22. From this passage we learn that the educational concern for exceptional children ____.

- [A] is now enjoying legal support
- [B] disagrees with the tradition of the country
- [C] was clearly stated by the country's founders
- [D] will exert great influence over court decisions

核心词汇详解

exceptional [ik'sepʃənl] (a.) 例外的, 有缺陷的; 杰出的; exceptional children 需要特殊照顾的儿童

exception [ik'sepʃən] (n.) 除外, 例外, with the exception of 除……之外

in some way (s) = in one way 以某种方法 **in a way** = to a certain extent but not entirely 在某种程度上

potential [pə'tenʃəl] (n.) 潜能, 潜力 (a.) 潜在的, 可能的

adapt [ə'dæpt] (v.) (使) 适应, 适合, 改编, 改写

supporting [sə'pɔ:tɪŋ] (a.) (演员、节目等) 次要的

support [sə'pɔ:t] (v./n.) 支持, 拥护, 供养

supportive [sə'pɔ:tɪv] (a.) 支持的

expression [iks'preʃən] (n.) 表达, 表示 full expression of 充分表达

express [iks'pres] (v.) 表示, 表示, (a.) **特快的, 快速的**; (n.) 快车, 快递

capability [ˌkeɪpə'bɪlɪti:] (n.) 能力, 才能, 技能

capable ['keɪpəbl] (a.) 有能力的, 有才能的

denote [di'nəʊt] (v.) 表示, 意味着

interpret [ɪn'tə:prɪt] (v.) 解释, 说明, 口译

interpreter [ɪn'tə:prɪtə] (n.) 译员, 口译者

substantially [səb'stænʃəli] (adv.) 真正地, 实质性地

substantial [səb'stænʃəl] (a.) 实质的, 真实的, 结实的

substance ['sʌbstəns] (n.) 物质, 实质, 大意, 财产

appropriate [ə'prəʊprieɪt] (a.) (to) 适当的, 恰如其分的

confirm [kən'fɜ:m] (v.) 证实; 确认, 批准

capacity [kə'pæsɪti] (n.) ①容量, 容积; ②能量, 能力;

capture ['kæptʃə] (n.) 捕获, 俘虏; (v.) ①吸引(注意); ②俘虏

focus ['fəʊkəs] (n.) 焦点, (活动、兴趣等的) 中心; (v.) (on/upon) 使聚集, 集中

indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] (v.) ①指出, 指示; ②表明, 暗示

imply [ɪm'plai] (v.) 暗示

deserve [di'zə:v] (v.) 应受, 值得

modify ['mɒdɪfaɪ] (v.) 更改, 修改, 修饰

tradition [trə'dɪʃən] (n.) 传统, 惯例

长难句精析

①And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

[考点分析] 该句是 it is... that... 的强调句型, 强调地点 in the public schools。破折号后是对 society's

understanding 的解释。其中有一个 that 引导的定语从句对 the knowledge, hopes, and fears 三个名词进行修饰。此句的 understanding 意思是“理智、知性”;pass on 意思是“把……传给另一个,转移”。

[参考译文]正是在公立学校里我们感受到了社会知性的充分体现——向下一代传授知识、希望和恐惧。

② **The great interest** in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades **indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.**

[考点分析] 此句的主干是 The great interest... indicates the strong feeling... , 主语后是一个较长的修饰限制成分 in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades。宾语 the strong feeling in our society 后是 that 引导的同位语从句, 其主语是 all citizens, 谓语是 deserve, 在两者之间有插入成分 whatever their special conditions 进行补充说明。

[参考译文] 过去 30 年间公共教育表现出的对特殊儿童的巨大关注表明了存在于我们社会中的那种强烈情绪, 即所有公民, 不论情况怎么特殊, 都应该得到全面发展其能力的机会。

全文翻译

特殊儿童在一些重要的方面不同于其他同龄的孩子。对于这些孩子来说, 要把他们全部的成熟的潜力开发出来, 他们所受的教育就必须适应那些差异。

虽然我们关注的是特殊儿童的需要, 但却发现我们也在描述他们的生活环境。当舞台上的主角吸引了我们的注意力后, 我们也意识到配角及戏剧场景的重要性。特殊儿童所处的家庭及社会环境常常是他们成长和发展的关键。正是在公立学校里我们感受到了社会知性的充分体现——向下一代传授知识、希望和恐惧。

任何社会的教育都是反映该社会的一面镜子。在这面镜子里, 我们可以看到优点、弱点、希望、偏见, 以及文化本身的核心价值。过去 30 年间公共教育表现出的对特殊儿童的巨大关注表明了存在于我们社会中的那种强烈情绪, 即所有公民, 不论情况怎么特殊, 都应该得到全面发展其能力的机会。

“人人生来平等。”这句话我们已听过无数次, 但在民主社会它对教育仍然有着极其重要的寓意。尽管这句话被国家建立者们用来表示法律面前人人平等, 也被解释为机会面前人人平等。这个概念暗示了所有儿童都有接受教育的机会——即每个儿童, 不管其本身的能力大小与否, 都有权利在学习上最大限度地得到帮助。最近的法庭裁决已再次确定了所有儿童——不论残疾与否——都有接受适当的教育的权利, 并已命令公立学校采取必要的措施来提供这种教育。作为回应, 学校也在调整课程安排, 使授课能够适应特殊儿童, 适应那些不能从常规课程中真正获益的儿童的需要。

思路透析

19. In para. 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that ____.	第二段作者引用舞台主角的例子目的是为了说明____。
[A] the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society	[A] 特殊儿童的成长与家庭和社会有很大关系
[B] exceptional children are more influenced by their families than normal children are	[B] 与正常儿童相比, 特殊儿童受到的家庭影响更大
[C] exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society	[C] 家庭和社会最感兴趣的是特殊儿童
[D] the needs of the society weigh much heavier than the needs of the exceptional children	[D] 社会的需要比特殊儿童的需要重要得多

[答案] [A]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 例证题。该段第二句为了进一步说明第一句而打了个比方, 把 exceptional children 比喻成 leading actor, 把 their environment 比做 supporting players and the scenery of the play。作者引用

这个例子是为了从舞台主角的魅力离不开配角和场景的支持这一事实引出一个观点,也就是第三句:“特殊儿童所处的家庭和社会常常是他们成长和发展的关键。”[A]选项和这个思想吻合,为正确答案。文章第一段指出特殊儿童与正常儿童相比有许多不同,但是并没有具体就某方面的不同进行比较,而[B]选项中出现了原文不存在的“家庭影响”比较,属于无中生有,所以不对。[C]选项中的干扰词有 key、exceptional children 和 family and society,它们出现在该段第三句,但是[C]选项的含义与原文已大相径庭。[D]选项也出现了文中未有的“比较”,属于无中生有。

[注意] weigh much heavier than 意为:比……分量重得多,比……重要得多,例证题的关键是找到例子说明的观点。

20. The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that ____.	特殊儿童在教育上得到很多关注的原因是_____。
[A] they are expected to be leaders of the society	[A] 他们有望成为社会领袖
[B] they might become a burden of the society	[B] 他们有可能成为社会负担
[C] they should fully develop their potentials	[C] 他们应该充分发挥自己的潜力
[D] disabled children deserve special consideration	[D] 残疾儿童值得特殊关注

[答案] [C]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:细节题。第三段最后一句指出“公共教育对特殊儿童的巨大关注表明所有公民不管情况特殊与否,都应该有机会全面发展自己的能力”,言外之意就是,特殊儿童在教育上受关注是因为他们尽管不同于一般儿童,却有全面发展的权利。[C]选项与此意相同,是原文的同意替换。fully develop their potentials 与原文 fully develop their capabilities 同义替换,故[C]为正确答案。[A]选项和[B]选项在原文中均未提及,属于无中生有。[D]选项读起来似乎合理,但是实际上是答非所问,没有给出任何实在的原因。

[注意] 正确答案一定是文中信息的同意替换,正话反说。

21. This passage mainly deals with ____.	文章的主要内容是_____。
[A] the differences of children in their learning capabilities	[A] 孩子在学习能力上的差异
[B] the definition of exceptional children in modern society	[B] 现代社会中特殊儿童的定义
[C] the special educational programs for exceptional children	[C] 为特殊儿童设的特殊教育项目
[D] the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children	[D] 使教育适应特殊儿童的特点的必要性

[答案] [D]

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:主旨题。文章第一段为主题段,先引出话题“特殊儿童”,指出他们与同龄儿童相比有许多明显的不同之处;接着给出主旨句“为使特殊儿童的全部潜力得到开发,教育必须适应他们的不同需要”;在随后的段落里,作者主要通过阐述“人人都享有接受教育的平等机会”的观点,充分论证主题的合理性。因此[D]选项符合主题思想,是正确答案。[A]选项中的对象是 children,而非文中的 exceptional children。此外,本文并未说明儿童在学习能力方面存在哪些差异。[B]选项原文没有提及,属于无中生有。[C]选项虽然在最后一段被简略提及,但是它是学校在“教育机会人人平等”的观念影响下的具体措施,不是