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让考研英语阅读成为一种思维方式

# Reading

考研英语阅读实力提高抢分秘籍

主编 舒洋 英语一

实力提高成为一种终极目标

Make strength improve  
ment an ultimate goal

# Reading

## 考研英语阅读实力提高抢分秘籍

主编 舒洋 英语一



中国政法大学出版社

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自2005年进入新东方学校以来,我讲授考研英语已有十余年了,期间面授学员逾十万人。通过听我的课程,大部分考生提高了考研英语成绩,考取了理想院校。2014年,我参与编写的《四大名师历年考研英语真题超详解及复习指导》一书一经出版就受到了广大考生的一致好评。根据学生的反馈,我发现目前市面上针对考研英语的参考书颇多,但是大部分题目的解析只是从已知答案再反推讲解的角度入手,学生在使用后达不到举一反三的效果。因此,我萌生了写一本能够真正从学生角度出发,便于掌握的考研英语的想法。基于以上所想,本书从考研英语基本解题思路、文章题材、近年真题解析三个角度来进行编写。

## 一、基本解题思路

通过调查我发现全国考生做阅读的方法基本上是一致的,即拿到一篇文章后,按照“看题——返回原文定位——寻找对应选项”这三个步骤来做题。首先,可以肯定,这个做题方法是没有问题的,但是考官在选材和设置题目的时候考查的是考生从宏观到微观的整体把控能力,即不但要掌握文章的中心,还要进一步把控文章的细节。因此,本书就是在保留考生自己做题方法的同时,教给学生如何把控考研英语阅读分析的细节问题。

## 二、文章题材

外国人写文章时,在写作手法上,同一种题材要表达的中心思想是差不多的。例如2003年的真题,文章中心是批判快速时尚,然后作者给出自己的观点。同样的题材也出现在了2016年的真题中,仍然是时尚的话题,作者依旧是先批判现状,然后提出自己的观点。因此,考生在研究真题时应尽量总结文章的题材,尤其注意常见的易错题材:经济类、法律类和人文类。

笔者在十余年的教学过程中发现,考生的做题状态经常会不稳定,造成这种状态的原因一般有两个:对文章的题材不熟悉;在固定的题型上犯错误。因此,本书将2010年以前真题中考生最容易出错的文章进行了分类,争取让考生在以后做题时,面对同样的题材,同类的题目不再出现犹豫不决的情况。

## 三、近年真题解析

2010年之后在题目设置上有了一些新的变化,这种变化并非指文章和题型,而是体

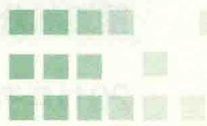
现在选项的设计和考生做题时的心理因素上。基于以上考虑，本书重点选取了近年真题并配有详细解析，分别从文章大意、题目浏览、题目解析三个角度进行讲解，且每年都会更新。

希望广大考生在使用本书后，做题时能真正达到举一反三的目的，无论是从心理上还是从实力上都能避开考官设计的出题陷阱，从而在考场上做到有的放矢，考出理想成绩。

舒洋

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## 第一部分 考研英语基本解题思路

### 1. 考研英语的解题步骤

#### 第一步：通览全局

##### (1) 标清段落

拿到文章，先看有几段，做到心中有数。

##### (2) 通读各段首句

作者写文章，为了将自己的观点在第一时间表明，会在最醒目的位置说明自己的观点，那么各段首句便是重点，考生在读文章的时候可用笔将每一段的第一句话标注，起到提醒自己的作用。

#### 第二步：通览各题题目

通览每一道题的目的：首先可以大体的确定段落，除此之外也可以适当地判断题型。

#### 第三步：按照顺序做题

做一道题的顺序大体为：读题——回到原文找线索——对应选项

弊端：所有的考生，包括笔者在内，大体的做题顺序都应该如此，但是考研英语的考查角度是注重细节，不仅仅是做题步骤的问题，还有更为重要的细节问题，所以考生在大致掌握基本的做题思路之外，还应该在以下三个环节中注意细节。

**环节一：**仔细阅读题目，可以将译文写在旁边。

题目是最容易设计陷阱的地方，时间、程度、否定词在此都会让考生忽略，所以这个时候需停下脚步，翻译整个题目会成为解题的重中之重。

**环节二：**返回对应段落通读，找到了定位句（题目提问的内容）整体做标记，一直到通读结束。

**环节三：**通读后不要马上返回选项，要仔细分析段落与题目相关的定位句，看哪一个选项与此相关。

通常，一道题正确选项的位置往往会在：定位句、段首尾、转折句中出现。

### 2. 例题分析

#### 例题一

British food has a good reputation, but English cooking has a bad one. It is difficult to

explain the reason for this. Unfortunately, however, superb raw ingredients are often mined from the kitchen so that they come to the table without any of the natural flavor and goodness.

This bad reputation discourages a lot of people from eating in an English restaurant. If they do go to one, they are usually full of prejudice against the food. It is a pity, because there are excellent cooks in England, excellent restaurants, and excellent home-cooking. How, then, has the bad reputation been built up?

Perhaps one reason is that Britain's Industrial Revolution occurred very early, in the middle of the nineteenth century. As a result, the quality of food changed too. This was because Britain stopped being a largely agricultural country. The population of the towns increased enormously between 1840 and 1870, and people could no longer grow their own food, or buy it fresh from a farm. Huge quantities of food had to be taken to the towns, and a lot of it lost its freshness on the way.

This lack of freshness was disguised by "dressing up" the food. The rich middle classes ate long elaborate meals which were cooked for them by French chefs. French became, and has remained, the official language of the dining room. Out-of-season delicacies were served in spite of their expense, for there were a large number of extremely wealthy people who wanted to establish themselves socially. The "look" of the food was more important than its taste.

In the 1930s, the supply of servant began to decrease. People still tried to produce complicated dishes, however, but they economized on the preparation time. The Second World War made things even worse by making raw ingredients extremely scarce. As a result, there were many women who never had the opportunity to choose a piece of meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop, but were content and grateful to accept anything that was offered to them.

Food rationing continued in Britain until the early 1950s. It was only after this had stopped, and butter, eggs and cream became more plentiful, and it was possible to travel abroad again and taste other ways of preparing food, that the English difference to eating became replaced by a new enthusiasm for it.

1. According to the author, it is difficult to explain

- [A] why excellent ingredients are spoiled in the process of cooking.
- [B] why people do not like English cooking.
- [C] why British food often has a natural flavor.
- [D] why people prefer home-cooking to ready made food.

2. The negative effect of Britain's Industrial Revolution on English cooking is that

- [A] the population in the countryside decreased dramatically.
- [B] people no longer grew their own food on their own farms.
- [C] the freshness of food was lost on the way to the cities.
- [D] Britain was no longer an agricultural country.

3. As a result of the Industrial Revolution

- [A] more attention was given to the look of the food.
- [B] French became the official language in English restaurants.

- [C] a large number of extremely wealthy people ate in French restaurants.  
 [D] out-of-season delicacies became very expensive.
4. The Second World War worsened the problem because  
 [A] there was an increasing demand for servants.  
 [B] there was a lack of raw ingredient supply.  
 [C] many women refused to choose meat from butcher's shops.  
 [D] French chefs dominated English restaurants.
5. A new enthusiasm for eating emerged in Britain  
 [A] when many women finally had the opportunity to purchase flesh meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop.  
 [B] when butter, eggs and cream became available.  
 [C] when people started traveling to other cities.  
 [D] after the early 1950s.

## 一、文章大意

**第一段 :** British food has a good reputation, but English cooking has a bad one.

英国的食物有一个很好的名声，但是英国的烹调名声很差。

**第二段 :** This bad reputation discourages a lot of people from eating in an English restaurant.

这个不好的名声使得大多数的人不想去英国餐馆吃饭。

**第三段 :** Perhaps one reason is that Britain's Industrial Revolution occurred very early, in the middle of the nineteenth century.

也许，其中的一个原因是英国的产业革命开始得很早（十九世纪中期）。

**第四段 :** This lack of freshness was disguised by "dressing up" the food.

缺乏新鲜度的食物被“包装”所掩盖。

**第五段 :** In the 1930s, the supply of servant began to decrease.

在 20 世纪 30 年代，仆人的供给量开始减少。

**第六段 :** Food rationing continued in Britain until the early 1950s.

在英国，食物的配给制一直持续到 20 世纪 50 年代。

**文章大意总结 :** 从产业革命到 20 世纪 50 年代，英国烹调名声不好的原因。

## 二、题目浏览

题目	解析（关键词、题型，以及段落锁定）
1. According to the author, it is difficult to explain	关键词：it is difficult to explain
2. The negative effect of Britain's Industrial Revolution on English cooking is that	关键词：negative effect, Britain's Industrial Revolution, English cooking
3. As a result of the Industrial Revolution	关键词：Industrial Revolution
4. The Second World War worsened the problem because	关键词：The Second World War
5. A new enthusiasm for eating emerged in Britain	关键词：A new enthusiasm, in Britain

### 三、题目解析

1. According to the author, it is difficult to explain

[A] why excellent ingredients are spoiled in the process of cooking.

[B] why people do not like English cooking.

[C] why British food often has a natural flavor.

[D] why people prefer home-cooking to ready made food.

关键词：it is difficult to explain

翻译：根据作者的观点，\_\_\_\_\_解释起来很困难。

1. British food has a good reputation, but English cooking has a bad one. It is difficult to explain the reason for this. Unfortunately, however, superb raw ingredients are often mined from the kitchen so that they come to the table without any of the natural flavor and goodness.

英国的食物有很好的名声，但是英国的烹调名声很差。原因解释起来很困难。上好的原材料通常经过烹饪端到餐桌上，然而，不幸的是，它们原有的风味和口感也因此失去了。

#### >>> 单词解析

reputation *n.* 名声

unfortunately *adv.* 不幸地

superb *adj.* 出色的；极好的

raw ingredient 原材料

mine *v.* 开采；开矿

natural flavor 自然风味

goodness *n.* (文章含义) 好的口感

#### >>> 长难句解析

Unfortunately, however, superb raw ingredients are often mined from the kitchen so that they come to the table without any of the natural flavor and goodness.

本句的主干: superb raw ingredients are often mined from the kitchen. 主语为 raw ingredients, 谓语为 are often mined, so that 之后为表示结果的从句。

#### >>> 解题思路

根据题干所描述的信息可定位到文章的第一段，第二句话中有关键词的内容，即 It is difficult to explain the reason for this (这个解释起来很困难) 其中的代词 “this” 应是题目横线中的信息，而刚好应该指代上文，所以，第一段的第一句应当是正确答案的位置，即 “British food has a good reputation, but English cooking has a bad one” (英国的食物有很好的名声，但是英国的烹调名声很差)。与该信息相对应的选项为 [B] why people do not like English cooking. 其中的 do not like 相当于文中的 bad one (名声不好)。

#### >>> 错误分析

选项 [A] why excellent ingredients are spoiled in the process of cooking (为什么上好的原材料在烹饪过程中被破坏了) 以及选项 [C] why British food often has a natural flavor (为什么英国的食物有原始的风味) 都与第一段的尾句有关，即 Unfortunately, however, superb raw ingredients are often mined from the kitchen so that they come to the table without any of the natural flavor and goodness. (然而，不幸的是，上好的原材料通常经过烹饪端到餐桌上，它们就会失去原有的风味。) 两个选项本身与文章的内容是相符的，但是转折后必然不是解释的原因了，逻辑的角度应当排除，错误的原因为答非所问。选项 [D] why people prefer home-cooking to ready made food (为什么比起现成的食物，人们宁愿选择家庭烹饪) 不但在该段落没有体现，甚至与题目也毫无关系，该选项的错误原因为无中生有。

II. This bad reputation discourages a lot of people from eating in an English restaurant. If they do go to one, they are usually full of prejudice against the food. It is a pity, because there are excellent cooks in England, excellent restaurants, and excellent home-cooking. How, then, has the bad reputation been built up?

这个不好的名声使得很多人不想去英国餐馆用餐。即使去了，他们通常也会对食物有很多偏见。这真是令人遗憾，因为英格兰有很多优秀的厨师，出色的餐馆以及好的家庭料理。那么，英国烹调不好的名声又是怎么产生的呢？

>>> 单词解析

discourage *v.* 不鼓励；阻止

prejudice *n.* 偏见

pity *n.* 遗憾，可惜

cook *n.* 厨师

excellent *adj.* 出色的

home-cooking 家庭料理

build up 建立；产生

2. The negative effect of Britain's Industrial Revolution on English cooking is that

[A] the population in the countryside decreased dramatically.

[B] people no longer grew their own food on their own farms.

[C] the freshness of food was lost on the way to the cities.

[D] Britain was no longer an agricultural country.

关键词：negative effect, Britain's Industrial Revolution, English cooking

翻译：英国的产业革命给英国的烹调带来的消极影响是

III. Perhaps one reason is that Britain's Industrial Revolution occurred very early, in the middle of the nineteenth century. As a result, the quality of food changed too. This was because Britain stopped being a largely agricultural country. The population of the towns increased enormously between 1840 and 1870, and people could no longer grow their own food, or buy it fresh from a farm. Huge quantities of food had to be taken to the towns, and a lot of it lost its freshness on the way.

也许，其中的一个原因是英国的工业革命开始得很早（十九世纪中期）。因此，食物的质量也发生了变化。这是因为英国不再是一个农业大国了。城镇的人口在1840到1870年间大量增长，人们不再自己种植食物，或者亲自去农场买食物。大量的食物运输到了城市，在运输的过程中，大部分食物变得不再新鲜。

>>> 单词解析

Industrial Revolution 产业革命

occur *v.* 发生

quality *n.* 质量

agricultural country 农业国

enormously *adv.* 急剧地；大量地

quantity *n.* 数量

freshness *n.* 新鲜度

### >>> 解题思路

根据题干关键词的信息定位到第三段，首句就已经提到了关键词的信息，即 Perhaps one reason is that Britain's Industrial Revolution occurred very early, in the middle of the nineteenth century. 但是选项没有对应的内容，根据正确答案经常出现在定位句、段首尾、转折句的原则，该段落的尾句：Huge quantities of food had to be taken to the towns, and a lot of it lost its freshness on the way (大量的食物运输到了城市，在运输的过程中，大部分食物变得不再新鲜)，刚好与选项 [C] the freshness of food was lost on the way to the cities (在运输到城市的过程中食物失去了新鲜度) 对应，其中的 cities 相当于尾句中的 towns。

### >>> 错误分析

选项 [A] the population in the countryside decreased dramatically (乡村人口在急剧地下降) 与该段落中的 The population of the towns increased enormously between 1840 and 1870 对应，但是文中该句是说明城市的人口在上涨，并不足以说明乡村的人口在下降，该选项是概念上的偷换。选项 [B] people no longer grew their own food on their own farms 与该段落中 people could no longer grow their own food, or buy it flesh from a farm 对应，逗号之前基本上全部对应，考生在分析时会疏忽后面的信息，因为之后说不在农场买东西，而选项却说不在自己的农场种自己的食物，这也是概念上的偷换。选项 [D] Britain was no longer an agricultural country 是一个最大干扰项，该选项的意思是说英国不再是一个农业国，但是该段落中 Britain stopped being a largely agricultural country 是说英国不再是一个农业大国，并不是说不再是一个农业国，考生很可能在做题的时候没有察觉到 largely 被偷换。

### 3. As a result of the Industrial Revolution

[A] more attention was given to the look of the food.

[B] French became the official language in English restaurants.

[C] a large number of extremely wealthy people ate in French restaurants.

[D] out-of-season delicacies became very expensive.

**关键词：**Industrial Revolution

**翻译：**作为产业革命的结果

IV. This lack of freshness was disguised by "dressing up" the food. The rich middle classes ate long elaborate meals which were cooked for them by French chefs. French became, and has remained, the official language of the dining room. Out-of-season delicacies were served in spite of their expense, for there were a large number of extremely wealthy people who wanted to establish themselves socially. The "look" of the food was more important than its taste.

缺乏新鲜度的食物被“包装”所掩盖。富裕的中产阶级曾经享用长时间精心准备的食物，这些食物是由法国的厨师为他们准备的。法语成了餐厅的官方语言，并延续至今。尽管非应季的食物成本很高，但是仍然被供应，这是因为有许多十分有钱的人想要建立自己的社交圈。食物的“外观”远比它的口味重要。

### >>> 单词解析

disguise v. 伪装

chef n. 厨师

out-of-season 非应季

delicacy n. 菜肴

taste n. 口味，品味

### >>> 长难句解析

Out-of-season delicacies were served in spite of their expense, for there were a large number of extremely wealthy people who wanted to establish themselves socially.

该句子分成两个部分：以 for 为分界。for 之前：主语为 Out-of-season delicacies，谓语为 were served, in spite of their expense 为让步状语。for 之后：是一个 there be 句型，主干为 there were a large number of extremely wealthy people, who wanted to establish themselves socially 是解释 people 的定语从句。

### >>> 解题思路

根据题干关键词的信息本应该对应第三段，但是第二题已经考查过，按照出题顺序的原则对应第四段，由于该段落没有产业革命的信息，所以正确答案的位置很有可能为段首句。

段首句：This lack of freshness was disguised by “dressing up” the food. (缺乏新鲜度的食物被“包装”所掩盖。)

段尾句：The “look” of the food was more important than its taste. (食物的“外观”远比它的口味更重要。)

以上两个信息都是在强调外观的重要性，该段落为首尾呼应了，而可以体现这个信息的应当是选项 [A] more attention was given to the look of the food (食物的外观更加受关注)。

### >>> 错误分析

选项 [B] French became the official language in English restaurants (法语成了英国餐馆的官方语言) 对应段落中的 French became, and has remained, the official language of the dining room. 但是该句子中没有说明是英国餐馆，偷换了概念。选项 [C] a large number of extremely wealthy people ate in French restaurants (许多十分有钱的人在法国餐馆吃饭) 与段落中 there were a large number of extremely wealthy people who wanted to establish themselves socially 该句子是说明许多十分有钱的人想建立自己的社交圈，并没有像选项说的在法国餐馆吃饭，这是概念上的偷换。选项 [D] out-of-season delicacies became very expensive (非应季的食物变得很贵) 对应段落中 Out-of-season delicacies were served in spite of their expense 该句子是说非应季的食物尽管很贵，说明一直都贵，但是选项中的 became 则说明变得很贵，意在说之前是不贵的，概念上已经偷换。

4. The Second World War worsened the problem because

[A] there was an increasing demand for servants.

[B] there was a lack of raw ingredient supply.

[C] many women refused to choose meat from butcher's shops.

[D] French chefs dominated English restaurants.

关键词：The Second World War

翻译：第二次世界大战使得问题更加严重的原因是

V. In the 1930s, the supply of servant began to decrease. People still tried to produce complicated dishes, however, but they economized on the preparation time. The Second World War made things even worse by making raw ingredients extremely scarce. As a result, there were many women who never had the opportunity to choose a piece of meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop, but were content and grateful to accept anything that was offered to them.

20世纪30年代，仆人的供给量开始减少。尽管如此，人们仍在试图做复杂的食物，但他们会节省准备时间。第二次世界大战使这些事情变得更加严峻，主要是由于原材料极端匮乏。因此有很多家庭主妇没有机会到物资条件充足的肉店去买肉，但是她们欣然接受任何来自于肉店给她们提供的东西。

### >>> 单词解析

servant *n.* 仆人

decrease *v.* 减少

complicated *adj.* 复杂的

scarce *adj.* 匮乏的

butcher *n.* 屠夫  
content *adj.* 满意的  
grateful *adj.* 充满感激的

### >>> 长难句解析

As a result, there were many women who never had the opportunity to choose a piece of meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop, but were content and grateful to accept anything that was offered to them.

该句子分成两个部分，以转折词 *but* 划分。*but* 之前，是一个 *there be* 引导的主系表结构，主干部分为 *there were many women, who never had the opportunity to choose a piece of meat* 为解释 *women* 的定语从句，之后的 *from* 作地点状语。*but* 之后，省略了主语 *women*, *were content and grateful* 为系表内容，*to accept anything* 为目的状语，*that* 之后为 *anything* 的定语从句。

### >>> 解题思路

根据题干的关键词可直接与第四段对应，该段落明确提出二战信息的句子为 *The Second World War made things even worse by making raw ingredients extremely scarce.* (第二次世界大战使这些事情变得更加的严峻，主要是由于原材料极端匮乏。) 该句子中的 *by* 虽然表示方式，但是也能体现出二战让事态严重的原因，而与该句子相对应的选项为 [B] *there was a lack of raw ingredient supply* (原材料供给缺乏) 其中的 *lack of* 相当于文中的 *scarce*。

### >>> 错误分析

[A] *there was an increasing demand for servants* (仆人的需求在增加) 刚好与该段落中的首句有关，即 *In the 1930s, the supply of servant began to decrease.* 但是该句子是说仆人的数量在下降，并不意味着仆人的需求在上涨，这是概念上的偷换。选项 [C] *many women refused to choose meat from butcher's shops* (许多的家庭主妇拒绝在肉店买肉) 与该段落的尾句是相反的，尾句指明 *were content and grateful to accept anything that was offered to them* (她们是欣然接受任何来自于肉店给她们提供的东西)。选项 [D] *French chefs dominated English restaurants* (法国厨师占据了英国餐馆) 在文章中没有体现。

## 5. A new enthusiasm for eating emerged in Britain

- [A] when many women finally had the opportunity to purchase flesh meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop.  
[B] when butter, eggs and cream became available.  
[C] when people started traveling to other cities.  
[D] after the early 1950s.

关键词：A new enthusiasm, Britain

翻译：在英国，一种新的对吃的热衷

VI. Food rationing continued in Britain until the early 1950s. It was only after this had stopped, and butter, eggs and cream became more plentiful, and it was possible to travel abroad again and taste other ways of preparing food, that the English difference to eating became replaced by a new enthusiasm for it.

在英国，食物的配给制一直持续到 20 世纪 50 年代早期。只有配给制结束之后，黄油、鸡蛋、奶油等食材才变得更加的充足，人们再次出国旅游，品尝不同种类的食物也才成为可能。先前英国人对饮食的漠视正被一种新的热情所替代。

### >>> 单词解析

rationing *n.* 配给制  
plentiful *adj.* 充足的  
enthusiasm *n.* 热情

### >>> 解题思路

根据题干关键词的信息对应文章的最后一段, Food rationing continued in Britain until the early 1950s. It was only after this had stopped... 这个部分是整个段落的总起部分, 说明接下来的一切都是发生在 20 世纪 50 年代早期之后, 刚好与选项 [D] after the early 1950s (在 20 世纪 50 年代早期之后) 对应。

### >>> 错误分析

butter, eggs and cream became more plentiful (黄油、鸡蛋、奶油等食材变得更充足) 与选项 [B] when butter, eggs and cream became available 对应, 此处 available 译为“可获得”, 说明之前得不到, 但是文中的 plentiful 是充足, 说明之前也有, 此处属于概念偷换。it was possible to travel abroad again (再次到国外旅游成为可能) 与选项 [C] when people started traveling to other cities 对应, 但是该选项中的 started 是开始, 而文中的 again 是再一次, 属于概念偷换。选项 [A] when many women finally had the opportunity to purchase flesh meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop (当家庭主妇最终有机会到肉店买东西) 在文中没有提到, 错误原因为无中生有。



## 第二部分 经济学文章

### Text 1 ( 2000-1 )

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, D. C.