

还原命题思路 名家详尽解析

高教版
2018

考研英语二 历年真题名家详解

主编 曹其军

高等教育出版社

- 题干分析 + 选项解析 + 参考译文
- 收录最新八年真题
- 曹其军老师推荐基础强化阶段必备教材



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内容提要

《2018 考研英语二历年真题名家详解》收录了自 2010 年英语(二)单独命题以来的历年真题,庖丁解牛剖析,洞察命题新动向,指导考生把握命题脉搏,赢取高分。本书以真题解析为基点,以强调命题方法、对症下药为宗旨,以提高实战能力为核心,以快速提高和立竿见影为目的,是管理类专业硕士联考复习最宝贵的真题资料。

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前言

为使报考管理类专业硕士学位的考生科学有效地快速提高成绩,本书精心收录了自2010年英语(二)单独命题以来的8年真题。真题的作用不言而喻,一套内容完整、编排合理、分析透彻、解答规范、总结到位的历年真题,是广大考生的重要复习素材,是了解试题信息、分析命题动态、总结命题规律最直接、最宝贵的第一手资料。通过认真分析研究历年真题,可以发现命题的特点和趋势,找到知识点之间的有机联系,总结每部分内容的考查重点、难点,凝练解题思路、方法和技巧。

作为一本翔实可靠的真题集,本书最大的特色是对真题进行了科学的精讲。通过逐题深度剖析,以真题为鉴,洞察命题新动向,考生可以清楚历年考试出题的重点和难点,把握命题脉搏,使冲刺阶段的总结性复习更有针对性和目的性,真正做到有的放矢和事半功倍,赢取高分。

本书以真题解析为基点,以强调命题方法、对症下药为宗旨,以提高实战能力为核心,以快速提高和立竿见影为目的,对试卷进行全方位、多视角解读。

英语知识运用部分,逐选项进行汉语解释,紧扣上下文语境,对短语、句式详尽点拨。

阅读部分,先对题干进行详细剖析,在文章中精确定位,将命题方法精准归类,使得阅读题目不再飘忽不定、似是而非、模棱两可。然后对选项逐一分析,各个击破,将考点与方法技巧进行有机联系,不仅彰显了命题轨迹和应试精髓,更达到了立竿见影之功效。


翻译部分,译文练达流畅,用词仔细推敲,使考生了然不惑。更有重点句式解析,对难句深入解析,对各种句型详加注解,提升考生对长难句的理解,提高英语阅读水平,真正全方位加强英语语言能力。

大小作文注重审题方法,对题干要求全息解读,指导考生运用正确间架结构,符合写作规范,不遗漏任何必需成分。范文精选精讲,对重要句式,分析其文法结构和在文章中的作用,多维度逐一剖析,使考生不仅掌握间架脉络,同时洞悉经典句式,在考场上做到胸有成竹、下笔成章。

在编写过程中,编者得到了广大教师的大力支持,特此感谢;同时参阅了众多有关的教材和复习指导书,引用了一些例子,恕不一一提及,谨对所有相关的作者表示真诚的谢意。由于编者水平有限,兼之时间仓促,错误和疏漏之处难免,恳请读者批评指正。


编者

2017年5月



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The background of the cover is composed of several large, overlapping, abstract geometric shapes made of thin grey lines. These shapes resemble wireframe models of polyhedrons or complex crystalline structures, scattered across the white background. A central 3D ribbon banner is also present, featuring a faceted, geometric end on the right side.

2010年全国硕士研究生招生考试
英语(二)真题及解析



Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is "4" in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U.S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care

workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

1. [A] criticized [B] appointed [C] commented [D] designated
2. [A] proceeded [B] activated [C] followed [D] prompted
3. [A] digits [B] numbers [C] amounts [D] sums
4. [A] moderate [B] normal [C] unusual [D] extreme
5. [A] with [B] in [C] from [D] by
6. [A] progress [B] absence [C] presence [D] favor
7. [A] reality [B] phenomenon [C] concept [D] notice
8. [A] over [B] for [C] among [D] to
9. [A] stay up [B] crop up [C] fill up [D] cover up
10. [A] as [B] if [C] unless [D] until
11. [A] excessive [B] enormous [C] significant [D] magnificent
12. [A] categories [B] examples [C] patterns [D] samples
13. [A] imparted [B] immersed [C] injected [D] infected
14. [A] released [B] relayed [C] relieved [D] remained
15. [A] placing [B] delivering [C] taking [D] giving
16. [A] feasible [B] available [C] reliable [D] applicable
17. [A] prevalent [B] principal [C] innovative [D] initial
18. [A] presented [B] restricted [C] recommended [D] introduced
19. [A] problems [B] issues [C] agonies [D] sufferings
20. [A] involved in [B] caring for [C] concerned with [D] warding off

【答案解析】▶▶

1. 【答案】D

【解析】[A]批评；[B]布置；[C]评论；[D]认定。根据空白处上下文的要求，在选项[B]和[D]之间选择。选项[B]侧重“布置任务；指定人选”，而选项[D]是由世界卫生组织“指认，认定”的瘟疫，比较适合。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】[A]继续；[B]激活；[C]跟随；[D]促使。选项[A]和[C]指时间关系；[B]和[D]表达因果关系。根据上下文，alert 导致紧急会议的召开，所以在选项[B]和[D]之间选择，[B]指“使……活跃起来”，不符合宾语 meeting(会议)的要求。本题教育部考试中心所给标准答案为[C]，但综合来看，笔者认为[D]更符合要求。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】[A]数码；[B]数量；[C]量；[D]总数。四个选项都是“数量”的意义，符合上下文的要求。区别主要在于选项[B]和[C]：[B]指可数名词的数量，rising numbers 指上升的病例数量；[C]指不可数名词的量，如 large amounts of sea water。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】[A]适度的;[B]正常的;[C]异常的;[D]极端的。四个选项分成两组:[A]和[B]表达“普通”的意思;[C]和[D]表达“相反”“超常”的意思。根据上下文,在选项[A]和[B]中选择。此处修饰 severity(严重性),而下文又讲一般人恢复很快,所以不算严重。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】介词除了考查搭配关系外,就是句法功能;此处的介词没有搭配要求,在句法上是一个伴随的独立结构,由 with 引出。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】[A]进步;[B]缺席;[C]到场;[D]喜欢。此处考查一组相反意义的短语,在选项[B]和[C]之间选择。根据上下文,因为症状不重,所以不用治疗也可以痊愈。

7. 【答案】D

【解析】[A]现实;[B]现象;[C]概念;[D]注意。这些词语本身没有任何混淆,只能依靠上下文,came to global notice 得到国际关注,只有选项[D]符合要求。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】这一组介词没有搭配要求,也没有句法要求,只有意义的通顺,符合“在健康成年人群中”的只有 among。

9. 【答案】B

【解析】[A]熬夜;[B]快速增加;[C]填满;[D]掩盖。这是四个同介词 up 搭配的短语,根据上下文,只有 cases began to crop up(病例大量出现)符合要求。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】[A]随着;[B]如果;[C]除非;[D]直到。上下文要求表达两个动作 fade 和 arrived 之间的时间关系,只有选项[A]和[D]表达时间关系,而[D]一般和否定词 not 组成搭配,故排除。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】[A]多余的;[B]巨大的;[C]重大的;[D]壮观的。这四个修饰语都有“大”和“多”的意思。修饰语和被修饰的名词组成一种固定语义联想关系,是语言使用的习惯。从后面的名词 flu activity(流感活动)看,只有选项[B]和[C]合适;而[B]指物理上的庞大,不适合。

12. 【答案】D

【解析】[A]类型;[B]例子;[C]模型;[D]抽样。这四个词都有“样子”的意思,但符合上下文要求的只有选项[B]和[D],而[B]指一个集合中典型的人或事,[D]是一个集合中任意选取的对象。在检测中,往往使用 sample。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】[A]透露;[B]沉浸;[C]注射;[D]感染。这四个词基本属于形近词,意义差别大。根据上下文即可判断。

14. 【答案】A

【解析】[A]释放;[B]传达;[C]缓减;[D]保持。这是一组形近词,没有意义的混淆。根据上下文即可判断。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】[A]布置;[B]递送;[C]取;[D]给。空格中的动词要和后面的名词 orders 组成动宾结构, take order(下订单)属于习惯搭配关系。

16. 【答案】B

【解析】[A]可行的;[B]可得到的;[C]可靠的;[D]可应用的。这是四个后缀相同的形近词,但意义不同。根据修饰与被修饰词 The new vaccine 的组合,只有选项[B]合适。

17. 【答案】D

【解析】[A]流行的;[B]主要的;[C]创新的;[D]初始的。答案要由被修饰的名词 doses(药剂)决定,此处的上下文指“初始阶段的药剂”。

18. 【答案】C

【解析】[A]呈现;[B]限制;[C]推荐;[D]引进。选项[B]和选项[C]、[D]形成反义关系;根据上下文的要求,在[C]和[D]之间选择;因为“不适合孕妇”,而 introduce 不能表达这个意义,故选项[C]合适。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】[A]毛病;[B]问题;[C]疼痛;[D]受罪。此处的选择应该是和 difficulties、disease 并列的意义,只有 problem 可以表达“疾病”的意思。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】[A]卷入;[B]关心;[C]与……有关;[D]避开。选项[B]和[C]都有“关心”的意思,但是[B]表达“关切,爱护”之义;而[C]表达“关注”。根据上下文,动词后面的对象是“孩子们”和“年轻人”,是“关心的”对象。

【参考译文】▶▶

首次在墨西哥发现的猪流感爆发,2009年6月11日被定性为一场全球性瘟疫。这是41年中首个被世界卫生组织认定(1)的全球性瘟疫。

急剧升温的警报促使(2)在日内瓦召开流感专家紧急会议。这次会议的召开源于澳大利亚病例的急剧增加;以及在英国、日本、智利和其他地方病例的增长数量(3)。

但是根据世界卫生组织总干事 Margaret Chan 的说法,瘟疫的严重程度较为适度(4),表现在(5)绝大部分病人只有轻微症状,即使缺乏(6)任何药物治疗,也能够痊愈。

瘟疫在2009年4月下旬得到全球关注(7)。当时墨西哥官方注意到健康成人中的(8)大量人入院救治并死亡。随着墨西哥城在极度恐慌中关闭,病例开始在纽约市、美国西南诸州,乃至全世界迅速蔓延(9)。

在美国,新的病例似乎随着(10)温暖天气的到来而消失。但是在2009年9月,官方报道说,重大的(11)流感活动几乎在每一个州出现,而且几乎所有的经过

测试的抽样(12)都患上新的猪流感,也叫作 H1N1 病毒,不是季节性流感。在美国,猪流感感染了(13) 100 多万人,并且导致 600 多人死亡,6,000 多人住院治疗。

联邦卫生官员从国家药物储备处为孩子们发放了(14)达非疫苗,开始订购(15)来自各州的新流感疫苗。新的疫苗与每年流感疫苗不同,比人们预期要提早得到(16)。在 2009 年 10 月初,超过 300 万支疫苗可以准备完毕,尽管多数最终的(17)疫苗属于流感喷雾剂类型。这种类型的疫苗不推荐用于(18)孕妇、50 岁以上的人群,以及有呼吸困难、心脏疾病或者其他疾患(19)的人群。但是,仍然有可能对其他高危人群注射疫苗,如医护人员、照顾(20)婴儿的人、健康的年轻人。



Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$ 65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$ 50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's

and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because _____.
- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
 - [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
 - [C] *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
 - [D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis
22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.
- [A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
 - [B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
 - [C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
 - [D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- [A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
 - [B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
 - [C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
 - [D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.
- [A] auction houses' favorites
 - [B] contemporary trends
 - [C] factors promoting artwork circulation
 - [D] styles representing Impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.

- [A] Fluctuation of Art Prices
- [B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
- [C] Art Market in Decline
- [D] Shifted Interest in Arts

【答案解析】▶▶

21. 【答案】D

【题干分析】题干提供了两个定位标记: first paragraph(第一段)确定了段落范围;关键词 Damien Hirst's sale(Damien Hirst 的销售)以及 last victory(最后一次胜利)确定具体考查的句子,即 It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy. 通常,下文解释上文的意义。

【选项解析】

[A]选项提供了两个名词 the art market(艺术市场)和 a succession of victories(系列胜利),其中 art market 出现在第一段,但是第一段没有提及第二个名词 a succession of victories 的信息;是否在其他段落出现,与本题无关。动词 witness(见证)无从说起。

[B]名词 auctioneer(拍卖师)出自定位句, two pieces(两件作品)也出现在段落中。但是两者的关系不是动词 got(得到)连接起来的,而是 All but two pieces sold(除了两件作品外,其他作品顺利成交),动词 got 正好违背了原文意义;此外,文章没有提及 at the highest bids(出价最高)。

[C]专有名词 *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* 在首段出现,定位没有问题;但是动词 won over(胜过)则缺乏依据:不是画作本身胜过其他作品,而是画作的拍卖取得空前成功。

[D]前半截的信息 it was successfully made(成功之举)出自定位信息;后半截的信息 before the world financial crisis(世界危机出现之前)指向定位句 one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy。我们知道,这是“全球金融危机”爆发的一个表现。

22. 【答案】A

【题干分析】根据段落和引号提示,直接定位在第三段第一句,但是题干要求解释第一句的意义,必须依靠上下文的信息,所以定位第二句: In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. 注意:代词 that 回指第一句。

【选项解析】

[A]名词 collectors(收藏家)符合定位句要求; art-market auctions(艺术拍卖市场)替换原文 galleries and salerooms(画廊和卖场);动词 were no longer involved in(不再参与)替代原文 stayed away from(远离)。这里主要是考查动词部分的替换。

[B]选项分为两个部分。 people stopped every kind of spending(人们不再

花钱)基本来自原文 *spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable*,但是没有解决 *unfashionable*(不合时宜)的意义;*stayed away from galleries*(远离画廊)出自原文,但是主体不是 *people*,而是 *collectors*。显然,这两个部分的组合其实就是原文两个句子的任意组合,并没有解释原句的真正意思。

[C]名词部分 *art collection as a fashion*(作为一种时尚的艺术收藏)已经曲解了原文 *unfashionable*(不合时宜)的意思;名词 *fashion* 的意思和作为形容词的 *fashionable* 已经差异很大。注意:*art collection has lost its appeal*(艺术收藏失去了它的魅力)也不能表达原文的信息,因为金融危机到来,表示人们的支付能力受到影响,并非艺术的魅力不再。

[D]选项也分为两部分。第一部分 *works of art in general had gone out of fashion*(艺术作品过时了)曲解了 *unfashionable*(不合时宜)的意思,所以这个部分已经错误;第二部分 *so they were not worth buying*(所以不值得购买)在原文中完全没有提及,属于多余信息。

23.【答案】B

【题干分析】题干除了提示 NOT true 外,没有任何定位标记,意味着提问的考点非常分散,需要依据每一个选项的信息到文章里定位。

【选项解析】

[A] *Sales of contemporary art*(当代艺术的销售)是一个定位标记,时间词 *from 2007 to 2008* 更加重要,指向两个句子:1) *At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier.* 2) *Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008.* 2007 年达到顶峰,2008 年下滑近 90%。动词 *fell* 直接照搬原文。选项符合原文信息。

[B] *art market*(艺术品市场)和 *many other industries*(很多其他行业)指向句子 *But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.* 原因从句中提到,艺术品市场积聚了金钱、自负、贪婪、激情和争议,其方式其他行业无法相比;而选项结尾的介词结构 *in momentum*(在动能方面,在势头上)不能等同于上述种种方面,所以选项部分不符合原义。

[C] *art market*(艺术品市场)和 *went downward*(下滑)的组合出自句子:*The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989*, 完全符合。介词结构 *in various ways*(在各个方面,以各种方式)指艺术品市场的下滑不仅是价格的下降和波动,还有其他方面。选项符合原文。

[D]主干 *Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come*(某些艺术品商人等待更好的机会)出自句子:*But anyone who does not have to sell is*

keeping away, waiting for confidence to return. better chances to come(更好的机会)替换原文 confidence to return(市场信心恢复)。选项符合原文。

24. 【答案】C

【题干分析】段落定位标记 the last paragraph(最后一段)和关键词 The three Ds(三个 D)指向最后一段第三句: The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market.

【选项解析】

[A] auction houses(拍卖行)没有提及, 无关信息。

[B] contemporary trends(当代的趋势)没有提及, 也不在上下文的范围中。

[C] 名词 factors(因素)概括了三个 D 字头的元素; promoting artwork circulation(推动艺术品流通)可以看作原文 deliver works of art to the market(把艺术作品推向市场), circulation 替换 market。符合原文信息。

[D] representing Impressionists(再现印象派)出现在上一段, 不符合定位的要求。

25. 【答案】C

【题干分析】提示词 title(标题)表明题型, 需要概括全文大意。这种题型要求定位时不再局限于某一段或者某一句, 而是寻找可以代表大意的关键词。关键词一般有三个特点: 1) 以名词为主, 只有名词具有概括文章的功能; 2) 名词的重复率高, 经常在文章各处出现, 起贯穿全文的作用; 3) 名词的覆盖范围有大小之别, 需要区分段落关键词和全文核心词的不同。在本文中, art market(艺术品市场)出现在每一个段落, 因而成为文章的中心信息词。

【选项解析】

[A] Art Prices(艺术品价格)在文章中多次出现, 属于核心信息; 但是价格仍然没有统领全文。

[B] Art Auctions(艺术品拍卖)在文章局部出现, 以偏概全。

[C] Art Market(艺术品市场)在文章中出现频率高, 范围广, 比较适合文章; in Decline(正在下行)符合文章的信息。

[D] Shifted Interest(转移的兴趣)不在文章的核心信息范围内; 文章讨论了艺术品市场受到金融危机的影响而下滑, 并没有涉及市场转向的话题。

【参考译文】▶▶

2008年9月15日, 在伦敦的苏富比拍卖场, Damien Hirst 的《美丽永驻》等 56 件作品落槌, 标志着艺术品市场一个世纪以来持续时间最长的牛市戏剧性结束。只有两件作品流拍, 拍卖金额达七千多万英镑, 创下了单个艺术家的成交纪录。这是最后的胜利。在竞拍师竞标的同时, 纽约华尔街最古老的一家银行, 雷曼兄弟银行申请破产。

自从 2003 年出现匪夷所思的增长以来, 世界艺术品市场一直在走下坡路。在 2007 年达到顶峰时, 艺术品市场的市值大约是 650 亿美元, 这同五年前相比翻

了一倍。这个数据是一家名为艺术经济研究所的创始人 Clare McAndrew 测算得出的。但是艺术品市场激发的兴趣远远超过它的市场规模，因为艺术作品不仅带来巨额财富，也伴随着膨胀的自我、贪婪、激情和争议，远非其他行业可以比拟。

在 Hirst 的作品拍卖之后的几周和数月，任何消费都变得不合时宜。在艺术界，这意味着收藏家们远离了画廊和卖场。当代艺术的销售额下降 2/3，截至 2008 年 11 月，最热门的作品类型的销售额下降接近 90%。几周之内，世界上最大的两家拍卖行——苏富比和佳士得不得不向寄售作品的客户支付近两亿美元的保证金。

自 1989 年年底日本人不再购买印象派画家的作品，当前的艺术品市场低迷状况几近谷底。专家预计，与最高价相比，这轮价格平均下跌约 40%，有些作品波动更大。但是佳士得首席执行官 Edward Dolman 认为：“我确信已经探底。”

他说，这次下跌有别于上一轮，市场上仍然有买家。这次特别报道所走访的人士都认为，当下最大的问题不是需求匮乏，而是缺少优秀的作品。死亡、负债、离婚这三个因素仍然推动着艺术作品走向市场。但是那些不着急出手的卖家仍不愿靠近，他们都在等待着市场信心恢复的那一刻。

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter, the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a