

老 蒋 首 推



英语(二) 找老蒋

2020 | 考研英语(二)

阅读必杀技

精讲 视频

老蒋 / 主编

文中视频扫码即看

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说 明

为了让考生更好地掌握考研英语（二）阅读理解命题原理及解题规律，老蒋今年“火力全开”，全力助力考生，重磅推出老蒋阅读镇山之宝——考研英语（二）阅读必杀技精讲视频，本册中视频免费即扫即看。本视频对应的内容为精测篇 Unit 1 的 4 篇文章（Text 1、Text 2、Text 3、Text 4）和 Unit 2 中的 2 篇文章（Text 1、Text 2）。

看书之前先学习这 6 篇文章，听视频掌握阅读方法与理论，再做 80 篇其他文章进行实践练习。具体到这 6 篇文章，每一篇可先自测，再精听视频，如此比对可及时找出自身问题，有针对性地加以提高，6 篇文章逐一地测、听，完整过完，好比上了六级台阶，不仅系统掌握了做阅读题的方法，而且虽只听学 6 篇文章，却也会有能力的大幅提升。

关于《精读80篇》老蒋有话告诉你!!!

老蒋英语2

...

蒋老师,《精读80篇》与《高分80篇》有什么关系?

“精8”是英(二)必读书,复习核心,精读材料;“高8”是补充,泛读练习,不要本末颠倒。“精8”是英(二)考生人手一册阅读“神书”,在某种程度上比真题还重要。

注:“精8”完成,可上手“高8”做刷题练习,巩固“精8”所学,但以“精8”为主。

蒋老师,《精读80篇》在英语(二)复习中的地位怎么样?

《精读80篇》在英语(二)复习中的地位:

1. 以往九年,近乎每一位高分学长学姐人手一册,被誉为“阅读宝典”。
2. 京虎全国分校、网校、集训、北京面授、私塾同学必须人手一册。
3. 考前复习的重头戏,没刷过《精读80篇》直接上考场,跟没啃过《老蒋真题》一样,形同裸考。

蒋老师,《精读80篇》的重点有什么?

《精读80篇》的学习重点是“精讲”与“精测”两部分(共44篇文章)。

记得考前一个月要认真刷,这两部分有强烈的预测性与前瞻性,认真做完考场上你会有复现的喜悦!

记得一位学长说过这么一句话:英语(二),不做“精8”,形同裸考。

蒋老师,复习到一半现在入手《精读80篇》还来得及吗?

《精读80篇》的最大价值就是可以全年使用,哪怕是考前一个月,你也可以用它刷题,预测考场原题。

现在入手正是用时,时间极其充分,很多考生都是这个时候开始猛攻“精8”,配合《老蒋真题》,让自己英语(二)阅读进入一个安全袋,最终成绩即使不是满分,也是高分。

大家加油吧!

老蒋英语2

X

蒋老师,《精读80篇》难度怎么样?

《精读80篇》有四部分,分别是精讲、高分必测、精测、精练。很多同学把精讲篇的前几篇文章当成了整个《精读80篇》的难度,这是有问题的,这四部分难度是逐级上升的。

《精读80篇》精讲篇前几单元的文章好比游泳池的浅水区,作用是让大家平稳过渡到深水区,难度值低于或等于考试难度;高分必测篇贴近考试难度,适合考前模拟使用;精测篇大于等于考试难度;精练篇大于考试难度。

切不可认为四部分难度值一样,它们是循序渐进、科学有序的。就像去游泳池游泳一样,一下水就到深水区,是很危险的,是不利于大家提高成长的。

因此,要按照精讲—精测—高分必测—精练的顺序来。

蒋老师,可不可以直接做《高分80篇》,不做《精读80篇》呀?

必须要做《精读80篇》!

《精读80篇》已是第12版,历史悠久,久经考验,是英语(二)阅读必读书!

其中的阅读视频也可以和《老蒋真题》中的视频对比听一下,对打开思路很有效果。

《精读80篇》不是一般的阅读书,是英语(二)阅读“神书”,是英语(二)考生“人手必备”的宝典,在很大程度上比真题还重要,其内容具有很强的前瞻性和预测性,相信在今年的考场上定会有很多题目复现。

阅读占据考试分值的半壁江山,务必重视。题感很重要,每天都要坚持练习,直到考前,不可间断。

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Text 1

老蒋亲讲阅读必杀技，阅读高分绝招，即扫即看。

After a deep, three-year recession, the economy of the 28 countries that make up the European Union collectively grew 0.4 percent in the three months that ended in June, the best quarterly figure since early 2011. That is hardly a cause for celebration for most Europeans who have experienced little or no noticeable change in their lives in recent months. The union's unemployment rate, for instance, was 10.9 percent in August, and has not even slightly changed since May.

Even so, some European policy makers are insisting that this faint recovery shows that their austerity policies—cutting government spending and raising taxes—are working. In a speech last month, George Osborne, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that economists who had called for a more gradual reduction in his country's fiscal deficit “have lost the argument.” Wolfgang Schuble, the German finance minister, insists that “the euro zone is clearly on the mend both structurally and cyclically.”

They're wrong—and, worse, wrong in a way that can only hurt the prospects of millions of Europeans who are struggling to find work. Even under the best economic scenarios envisioned by most analysts, the unemployment rate will fall only very gradually if the continent's governments do not change their policies. About one-fifth of Europeans younger than 25 are unemployed currently and many will likely remain jobless for years.

Opponents of austerity never argued that growth would never return under those policies. Rather, they asserted that governments that tried to cut their budget deficits too much and too fast in the middle of a deep recession would unnecessarily prolong and worsen the downturn.

Recent economic data provide plenty of reasons to believe that that is exactly what has happened in Europe. Britain and the countries that use the

euro have recovered much more slowly in the last five years than the average recovery of developed countries after recessions and major financial crises since 1960, according to a recent analysis by two senior officials at the Bank of England. Not surprisingly, neither Britain nor the euro zone has returned to the production levels that they achieved before the crisis in 2008.

1. According to Paragraph 1, economy growth is hardly a cause for celebration for many Europeans because _____.
 - [A] they have little idea of the past three-year recession
 - [B] they have experienced slight changes in workplace environment
 - [C] jobless rate remains almost unchanged
 - [D] the growth rate of 0.4% was not high enough
2. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that economists _____.
 - [A] prefer a step-by-step cut in Britain's fiscal deficit
 - [B] strongly support George Osborne's economic policy
 - [C] fail to find enough argument against the policy makers
 - [D] insist that the policies of cutting government spending and raising taxes work
3. Judging from the context, the phrase "on the mend" (Sentence 3, Para. 2) most probably means _____.
 - [A] gaining more profits
 - [B] undergoing improvement
 - [C] causing damage
 - [D] being repaired
4. The author's attitude toward the austerity policies is _____.
 - [A] critical
 - [B] indifferent
 - [C] approving
 - [D] impartial
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - [A] The economic recovery in the countries that use the euro has been slow in the past five years.
 - [B] Opponents of austerity argued that the austerity policies were carried out too fast.
 - [C] Britain has not yet completely recovered from the crisis that happened in 2008.
 - [D] Opponents of austerity asserted that economic recovery could never be realized under austerity policies.



Para. 1 ① After a deep, three-year **recession**, the economy of the 28 countries that **make up** the European Union **collectively** grew 0.4 **percent** in the three months that ended in June, the best **quarterly figure** since early 2011. ② That is hardly a cause for **celebration** for most Europeans who have **experienced** little or **no noticeable change in their lives** in recent months. ③ The union's **unemployment rate**, for instance, was 10.9 percent in August, and has not even **slightly** changed since May.

①在经历了3年深度的经济衰退后，欧盟28个国家的经济在本年度第二季度整体增长了0.4%，这是自2011年初以来欧盟经济最佳的季度增长。②但对于大多数欧洲人而言，这并不令人欢欣鼓舞，他们几乎没有——或根本没有——感受到明显的生活变化。③比如说，欧盟8月份的失业率仍旧是10.9%，自5月以来几乎没有发生过哪怕一丁点儿变化。



词汇短语精解

1. recession [ri'seʃn] *n.* 经济衰退
2. collectively [kə'lektivli] *ad.* 整体地，集体地
3. percent [pə'sent] *ad.* 百分之
4. quarterly ['kwɔ:təli] *ad.* 每季一次
5. figure ['figə(r)] *n.* 数字
6. celebration [ˌseli'breiʃn] *n.* 庆祝
7. experience [ik'spiəriəns] *v.* 经历

8. noticeable ['nəʊtɪsəb] *a.* 显著的
9. slightly ['slaitli] *ad.* 轻微地，稍微

经典搭配

1. make up 组成
2. no noticeable change 没有明显变化
3. in one's lives 在某人的生活中
4. unemployment rate 失业率

Para. 2 ① **难** Even so, some European policy makers are **insisting** that this **faint recovery** shows that their **austerity** policies—cutting government spending and **raising taxes**—are working. ② **难** In a speech last month, George Osborne, the British **Chancellor** of the **Exchequer**, said that economists who had **called for** a more **gradual reduction** in his country's **fiscal deficit** “have lost the **argument**”. ③ Wolfgang Schuble, the German finance minister, insists that “the euro zone is clearly on the mend both **structurally** and **cyclically**.”

①即使如此，一些欧洲政策制定者坚持认为，微弱的经济复苏表明他们削减政府开支、增加税收的紧缩政策发挥了作用。②在上个月的一次演讲中，英国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本提到那些要求国家更加循序渐进地减少财政赤字的经济学家们“已经输掉了这场辩论”。③德国财政部长沃尔夫冈·舒波尔也坚称“显然，欧元区在结构以及周期方面都处于复苏之中”。



词汇短语精解

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. insist [in'sist] <i>v.</i> 坚持，坚决主张</p> <p>2. faint [feint] <i>a.</i> 微弱的</p> <p>3. recovery [ri'kʌvəri] <i>n.</i> 恢复</p> <p>4. austerity [ə'sterəti] <i>n.</i> (经济的) 紧缩</p> <p>5. chancellor [ˈtʃɑːnsələ(r)] <i>n.</i> 大臣</p> <p>6. exchequer [iks'tʃekə(r)] <i>n.</i> (英国) 财政部</p> <p>7. gradual [ˈgrædʒʊəl] <i>a.</i> 逐渐的，平缓的</p> | <p>8. reduction [ri'dʌkʃn] <i>n.</i> 减少，降低</p> <p>9. argument [ˈɑːɡjʊmənt] <i>n.</i> 理由</p> <p>10. structurally [ˈstrʌktʃərəli] <i>ad.</i> 在结构上</p> <p>11. cyclically [ˈsɪklikli] <i>ad.</i> 循环地，周期性地</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~~~~~经典搭配~~~~~</p> <p>1. raise taxes 增加税收</p> <p>2. call for 呼吁，要求</p> <p>3. fiscal deficit 财政赤字</p> |
|---|---|



难句精讲

1. Even so, some European policy makers are insisting that this faint recovery shows that their austerity policies—cutting government spending and raising taxes—are working.

句子主干为 *some policy makers are insisting that...*。句中第一个 *that* 引导的从句作 *are insisting* 的宾语，第二个 *that* 引导的从句作 *shows* 的宾语。第二个宾语从句主干为 *their austerity policies are working*，双破折号中的内容是插入语，对 *austerity policies* 进行补充说明，表示“削减政府开支与增加税收”的紧缩政策。

【参考译文】虽然如此，一些欧洲政策制定者坚持认为，微弱的经济复苏表明他们减少政府开支、增加税收的紧缩政策发挥了作用。

2. In a speech last month, George Osborne, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that economists who had called for a more gradual reduction in his country's fiscal deficit "have lost the argument".

句子主语是 George Osborne, 谓语是 said, 宾语是 that 引导的从句, 宾语从句的主干是 economists have lost the argument。其中主语 economists 后为 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 economists, who 充当从句的主语, 谓语是 had called for, 宾语是 a more gradual reduction, 后面的 in his country's fiscal deficit 是介词短语作地点状语, 表示“在国家的财政赤字上”。

【参考译文】在上个月的一次演讲中, 英国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本指出那些要求国家更加循序渐进地减少财政赤字的经济学家们“已经输掉了这场辩论”。

Para. 3 ① They're wrong—and, worse, wrong **in a way** that can only **hurt** the **prospects** of millions of Europeans who are **struggling** to find work. ② Even under the best economic **scenarios envisioned** by most analysts, the unemployment rate will **fall** only very gradually if the continent's governments do not change their policies. ③ About one-fifth of Europeans younger than 25 are unemployed currently and many will likely **remain jobless** for years.

①他们错了, 而且, 更糟糕的是, 这种方式会破坏数百万欧洲人找到工作的前景。②如果欧洲各国各政府不改变他们的政策, 那么即使是按照分析家所能估测的最好经济状况, 失业率也只会逐步降低。③目前, 25岁以下的欧洲年轻人中约有五分之一处于失业状态, 而且许多人很有可能之后数年内继续保持这种状态。



词汇短语精解

1. hurt [hɜ:t] *vt.* 伤害
2. prospect ['prɒspekt] *n.* 希望, 前景
3. struggle ['strʌgl] *v.* 努力
4. scenario [sə'nɜ:riəu] *n.* 情节梗概

5. envision [in'viʒn] *v.* 想象, 设想
6. fall [fɔ:l] *v.* 下跌
7. remain [ri'mein] *v.* 依然
8. jobless ['dʒɒbləs] *a.* 无业的

~~~~~经典搭配~~~~~  
in a way 在某种程度上, 这种方式

Para. 4 ① **Opponents** of austerity never argued that growth would never **return under those policies**. ② **难** Rather, they **asserted** that governments that **tried to** cut their **budget** deficits too much and too fast in the middle of a **deep recession** would **unnecessarily prolong** and **worsen** the **downturn**.

① 紧缩政策的反对者从未认为经济增长不会在这些政策指导下恢复。  
② 相反，他们认为在经济严重衰退时期，政府试图大幅、快速削减预算赤字数字的做法会不必要地延长并加剧经济的下行。



### 词汇短语精解

1. opponent [ə'pəʊnənt] *n.* 反对者
2. return [ri'tə:ɪn] *n.* 恢复
3. assert [ə'sɜ:t] *v.* 断言
4. budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算
5. unnecessarily [ˌʌn'nɛsəsərəli] *ad.*  
不必要地
6. prolong [prə'lɒŋ] *v.* 延长
7. worsen ['wɜ:sn] *v.* (使) 恶化

8. downturn ['dauntə:n] *n.* 低迷时期

### 经典搭配

1. under those policies 在这些政策下
2. try to 试图
3. deep recession 经济严重衰退



### 难句精讲

Rather, they asserted that governments that tried to cut their budget deficits too much and too fast in the middle of a deep recession would unnecessarily prolong and worsen the downturn.

句子主干为 they asserted that...，第一个 that 引导的从句作 assert 的宾语，宾语从句的主语是 government，谓语是 would unnecessarily prolong and worsen，宾语是 the downturn。

第二个 that 引导定语从句，先行词是 governments，在定语从句中，that 作为关系代词，代替 government，在句中充当主语，谓语是 tried to cut，宾语是 their budget deficits，too much and too fast 是程度副词作状语，in the middle of a deep recession 是时间状语。

【参考译文】相反，他们认为在经济衰退严重时期，政府试图大幅、快速削减预算赤字数字的做法会不必要地延长并加剧经济的下行。

**Para. 5** ①Recent economic **data** provide plenty of reasons to believe that that is **exactly** what has happened in Europe. ②Britain and the countries that use the euro have recovered much more slowly in the last five years than the average **recovery** of developed countries after recessions and major **financial crises** since 1960, according to a recent analysis by two **senior officials** at the Bank of England. ③**Not surprisingly**, neither Britain nor the euro zone has returned to the **production levels** that they **achieved** before the crisis in 2008.

①最近的经济数据提供了众多理由让我们相信这才是欧洲的真实状况。②英格兰银行两位高级官员近期所做的分析指出，英国与欧元区国家的经济在最近5年恢复得相当缓慢，速度甚至比其他发达国家1960年遭受经济衰退和金融危机后的复苏速度还慢。③这也难怪，无论是英国还是欧元区都没能恢复到2008年经济危机爆发之前达到的生产水平。



### 词汇短语精解

1. data ['deɪtə] *n.* 数据
2. exactly [ɪg'zæktli] *ad.* 精确地，确切地
3. recovery [ri'kʌvəri] *n.* 恢复
4. achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 完成，达到

### 经典搭配

1. financial crisis 金融危机
2. senior official 高级官员
3. not surprisingly 果不其然
4. production level 生产水平



### 试题精讲

|                                                                                                                 |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. According to Paragraph 1, economy growth is hardly a cause for celebration for many Europeans because _____. | 1. 根据第一段，对于许多欧洲人来说经济增长几乎不值得庆祝，原因是_____。 |
| [A] they have little idea of the past three-year recession                                                      | [A] 他们对过去3年的经济衰退几乎一无所知                  |
| [B] they have experienced slight changes in workplace environment                                               | [B] 他们感受到了职场环境的些微变化                     |
| [C] <b>jobless rate remains almost unchanged</b>                                                                | [C] <b>失业率几乎保持不变</b>                    |
| [D] the growth rate of 0.4% was not high enough                                                                 | [D] 0.4%的增长率不够高                         |

**【考点】原因分析题**

**【解题思路】**根据题干提示词 because, 可判断本题为原因分析题。依据题干信号词 Paragraph 1, economy growth 及 a cause 可回文定位到首段第二句: That is hardly a cause for celebration for most Europeans who have experienced little or no noticeable change in their lives in recent months. (对大部分欧洲人而言, 这并不令人欢欣鼓舞, 他们几乎没有——或根本没有——感受到明显的生活变化。)句中“*That*”指代上一句中的“*figure*”即“0.4%”, 与题干中“*economic growth*”对应。

本段第三句表原因: The union's unemployment rate, for instance, was 10.9 percent in August, and has not even slightly changed since May. (因为, 比如说, 欧盟8月份的失业率仍旧是10.9%, 自5月以来没有发生过哪怕一丁点儿变化。)for instance 是例证信号词, 它后面的内容是对前面内容的例证, “失业率几乎没有发生变化”正是第二句中的 in their lives 方面的信息, 对比选项可知 C 项正确。请考生注意题眼句与 C 项的信息对应: unemployment rate 对应 jobless rate, not even slightly changed 对应 unchanged。

**【选项分析】**

[A] “the past three-year recession” 对应首段第一句, 然而“have little idea of”文中没有提及, 属于无中生有, 故 A 项是干扰项。且从常理来看, 欧洲人不可能对经济衰退一无所知, 此项在有效性上也有问题。

[B] “they have experienced slight changes” 对应首段第三句, 然而文中说的是“in their lives”, 即“他们生活方面”, 而不是选项中所说的“in workplace environment”, 本项属于无中生有, 偷换概念。

[C] 根据第一段的第二句和第三句, 可知正确答案为 C。

[D] “the growth rate of 0.4%” 对应首段第一句, 文中未提及“not high enough”, 是命题者自己杜撰的, 故 D 项为干扰项。

**【思路点睛】**许多干扰项的部分信息源自原文, 部分信息属于无中生有, 或是命题者自己杜撰的, 考生要认真分析。

**【模拟来源】**2014 年真题。

**【实战点睛】**英语里的非限制性定语从句有时可理解为原因, 转译为原因状语从句。

|                                                              |                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that economists _____. | 2. 从第二段我们可以了解到经济学家_____。 |
| [A] prefer a step-by-step cut in Britain's fiscal deficit    | [A] 更喜欢循序渐进地削减英国财政赤字     |



|                                                                                     |                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [B] strongly support George Osborne's economic policy                               | [B] 强烈地支持乔治·奥斯本的经济政策        |
| [C] fail to find enough argument against the policy makers                          | [C] 没能找到足够的论据来反对政策制定者       |
| [D] insist that the policies of cutting government spending and raising taxes works | [D] 坚持认为削减政府开支和增加税收的政策发挥了作用 |

### 【考点】细节题

**【解题思路】** 题干信号词是 Paragraph 2 和 economists, 根据这两个信号词回文定位到第二段第二句: In a speech last month, George Osborne, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that economists who had called for a more gradual reduction in his country's fiscal deficit "have lost the argument." (在上个月的一次演讲中, 英国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本提到那些要求政府更加循序渐进地减少财政赤字的经济学家已经输掉了这场辩论。) argument 表明有观点对立的双方, 一方的观点是 cutting government spending, 另一方的观点是 more gradual reduction in his country's fiscal deficit, 可以发现, 经济学家们主张循序渐进的政策, 所以 A 项是正确答案, 其中 prefer 对应 called for, step by step 对应 gradual, cut 对应 reduction, in Britain's fiscal deficit 对应 in his country's fiscal deficit.

### 【选项分析】

[A] 根据解题思路中的分析, A 是正确答案。

[B] 经济学家与政策制定者是观点对立的双方, 以奥斯本为代表的欧洲政策制定者的观点对应第二段第 1 句, 第 2 句和第 1 句是例证的关系, 第 2 句用来证明第 1 句的观点。根据这两句话, 可以发现经济学家的观点是 a more gradual reduction in deficit, 政策制定者的观点是 cutting government spending, more 表示一种对比关系, 显示双方观点不一致。因此, 选项 B 和原文含义相反。

[C] 原文中的句子是奥斯本认为经济学家输掉了辩论, 这是奥斯本的观点, 不是经济学家认为自己输了。另外, 原文中的 argument 是“争论, 辩论”的意思, 但是 C 项中 argument 是“理由”的意思, 选项偷换了概念, 对考生形成视觉干扰。

[D] 该选项对应第 2 段第 1 句: Even so, some European policy makers are insisting that this faint recovery shows that their austerity policies—cutting government spending and raising taxes—are working. (即

便如此，一些欧洲政策制定者坚持认为，微弱的经济复苏表明他们削减政府开支、增加税收的紧缩政策发挥了作用。)这句话的主语是 policy makers, 不是 economists, D 选项张冠李戴, 错误。

|                                                                                                        |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 3. Judging from the context, the phrase “on the mend” (Sentence 3, Para. 2) most probably means _____. | 3. 根据上下文判断, 短语 “on the mend” (第二段第三句) 最可能的意思是_____。 |
| [A] gaining more profits                                                                               | [A] 赚取更多利润                                          |
| [B] undergoing improvement                                                                             | [B] 正在改进                                            |
| [C] causing damage                                                                                     | [C] 引起破坏                                            |
| [D] being repaired                                                                                     | [D] 正被修复                                            |

**【考点】短语含义推断题**

**【解题思路】**根据题干信号词 “on the mend” 回文定位到第二段第三句: Wolfgang Schuble, the German finance minister, insists that “the euro zone is clearly on the mend both structurally and cyclically.” (而德国财政部长沃尔夫冈·舒波尔则坚称“显然, 欧元区在结构以及周期方面都处于复苏之中”。)

短语推断题的解题思路是在信息出处的上下文寻找线索, 即找具体的例证或解释。第三句讲德国财政部长的观点, 是对第一句话的例证, 锁定第一句: Even so, some European policy makers are insisting that this faint recovery shows that their austerity policies—cutting government spending and raising taxes—are working. (即便如此, 一些欧洲政策制定者坚持认为, 微弱的经济复苏表明他们减少政府开支、增加税收的紧缩政策发挥了作用。)题干中 “on the mend” 正好与 “are working (起作用)” 对应, 故 B 项与之对应, 为正确答案。

**【选项分析】**

[A] 将 A 项代入, 句子意为 “欧元区正在赚取更多利润”, 不符合常识。

[B] B、D 项意思相仿, 正确答案往往就在其中, 对比原文, B 项更具深度和概括性。

[C] mend 本意是修理、修补, on the mend 本意是 “处在修复之中”, 为积极的现象, causing damage 是消极的, 与文意相反, 故排除。

[D] being repaired 是短语 on the mend 的同义改写, 属于 “面子等于里子” 的选项, 没有经过推断得出, 为干扰项。

## 【思路点睛】

①词汇短语含义推断题的答案与要求推断其含义的词汇短语有“面子不等里子等”的关系，即通过上下文进行推理而得出正确选项非词组本身意思。本题也涉及解例证题的思路，故考生做题可多种思路灵活运用。

②短语含义推断题可以把四个选项依次代入题目，先排除明显不符合常识逻辑的选项。

【模拟来源】2012年真题第34题。

|                                                                  |                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 4. The author's attitude toward the austerity policies is _____. | 4. 作者对紧缩政策的态度是_____。 |
| [A] critical                                                     | [A] 批判的              |
| [B] indifferent                                                  | [B] 冷漠的              |
| [C] approving                                                    | [C] 赞同的              |
| [D] impartial                                                    | [D] 不偏不倚的            |

## 【考点】作者态度题

【解题思路】题干信号词是 the author 及 the austerity policies，据此定位到第三段：They're wrong—and, worse, wrong in a way that can only hurt the prospects of millions of Europeans who are struggling to find work. (他们错了，而且，更糟糕的是，这种方式会破坏数百万欧洲人找到工作的前景。) 解作者态度题，应从定位句子中找表达情感态度的词，定位句中“wrong”一词明确表达了作者的主观态度，they 指代的是上一段的 some European policy makers，显然这里作者是说这些 policy makers (政策制定者) 所制定的 austerity policies 是错的，由此可知作者的态度是“critical (批判的)”，故 A 项为正确答案。

## 【选项分析】

[A] 从第三段 They're wrong 就可发现作者的态度，在西方国家，媒体往往对政府政策进行批评，所以 A 选项最符合。

[B] 作者写一篇文章，肯定要对某事阐述自己的立场观点，态度一定是明确的，类似 indifferent (冷漠的)、biased (有偏见的) 等通常为干扰项，故排除。

[C] approving (赞同的) 与原文作者态度正好相反。

[D] impartial (不偏不倚的) 往往涉及作者对两个或两个以上对象所采取的立场，而本题询问的是作者对“紧缩政策”这单一对象的态度，应排除。

【思路点睛】

①从近年考试真题看，态度题考查频率较高，定位信息一般在尾段。

②通过题干中的 author's attitude 可判断出题目是作者态度题，而作者态度题的答案应该是积极阳光的，我们根据这条原则可先排除 B 项。A、C 项是互相矛盾的，故正确答案往往在其中。（切忌“绝对化”，仅供应试时参考。）

|                                                                                                              |                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?                                                            | 5. 以下哪个说法是不正确的?                  |
| [A] The economic recovery in the countries that use the euro has been slow in the past five years.           | [A] 欧元区这些国家的经济恢复在过去 5 年中一直是缓慢的。  |
| [B] Opponents of austerity argued that the austerity policies were carried out too fast.                     | [B] 紧缩政策的反对者认为紧缩政策被实施得太快了。       |
| [C] Britain has not yet completely recovered from the crisis that happened in 2008.                          | [C] 英国尚未从 2008 年的经济危机中恢复。        |
| [D] Opponents of austerity asserted that economic recovery could never be realized under austerity policies. | [D] 紧缩政策反对者认为在紧缩政策刺激下经济恢复绝不可能实现。 |

【考点】排除性判断题

【解题思路】判断题的题干往往缺乏有效信号词，只能把各选项与原文相应内容对应，做比对判断。

【选项分析】

[A] 对应第五段第二句：Britain and the countries that use the euro have recovered much more slowly in the last five years than the average recovery of developed countries...（英国与欧元区国家在过去 5 年相对其他发达国家平均恢复速度要慢得多……），选项中 the economic recovery 对应 have recovered, slow 对应 much more slowly, 故属于原文的同义改写，因此不是题干答案。

[B] 对应第四段：Opponents of austerity never argued that growth would never return under those policies. Rather, they asserted that governments that tried to cut their budget deficits too much and too fast in

the middle of a deep recession would unnecessarily prolong and worsen the downturn. (紧缩政策的反对者从未说过经济增长不会在这些政策指导下恢复。相反,他们认为在经济严重衰退时期,政府试图大幅、快速削减预算赤字的做法会不必要地延长并加剧经济的下行。) 选项中 opponents of austerity 对应 opponents of austerity 和第二句中的“they”, austerity policies 对应 cut their budget deficits, were carried out 对应 tried to...too fast, 故 B 项与原文对应, 不是答案。

[C] 对应第五段第三句: Not surprisingly, neither Britain nor the euro zone has returned to the production levels that they achieved before the crisis in 2008. (这也难怪, 无论是英国还是欧元区都没能恢复到 2008 年经济危机爆发之前达到的生产的水平。) Britain has not yet completely recovered 对应 neither Britain has returned, the crisis that happened in 2008 对应 the crisis in 2008. C 项是对原文的同义改写, 不是答案。

[D] 对应第四段第一句: Opponents of austerity never argued that growth would never return under those policies. (紧缩政策的反对者从未认为经济增长不会在这些政策指导下恢复。) 选项与原文意思相反, 不符合原意。另外 never 这个词太绝对, 不符合理性原则。D 为本题答案。

**【思路点睛】**

本判断题的选项散落在不同的段落中, 考生需耐心比对定位!

**【模拟来源】** 2010 年真题第 28 题。