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前言

在竞争如此激烈的中国，考研大军中的芸芸众生如何才能使自己在众多高手中脱颖而出呢？这个问题无疑困扰着很多考生。据统计，2006年考研网上报名的人数竟然高达一百八十万，最后实报人数共有一百二十多万。很难估计2007年的考研人数将会达到什么样的数字。“工欲善其事，必先利其器。”对广大考生来讲，“器”就是手头的复习资料。阅读在考研英语中一直占有极其重要的地位，占考研英语试题的60%，所以，一本好的阅读辅导书就是助考生敲开考研之门的金砖。

从整体看，语言能力的提高对于完成阅读理解题起着决定性作用，但基本技巧训练也不可忽视。基本技巧的熟练掌握决定着考试的发挥。当然技巧归技巧，阅读理解能力的整体提高还在于“以量取质”，即通过大量阅读，获得足够的文化信息，提高吸收和使用英语的能力。但现在市场上的阅读辅导书五花八门：有按文章体裁、题材选编的；有按模拟题选编的；也有按教科书选编的。但是惟独还没有按考试大纲要求的考点选编的。而本书即是按照教育部颁发的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》所要求的八大考点选编的。每个考点选了10篇阅读文章，共80篇，篇篇经典。每10篇阅读文章中均将某一类考点题突出并加以精讲。本书即是按此思路，让考生明确考点，此谓直击考点。目的是帮助广大考生有的放矢，审时度势，对自己准确定位。找到自己的真实差距，才能找到正确的解决途径，合理安排复习计划，有条不紊地进行考前准备。

本书的最大特点是针对性强。作者完全按照最新研究生英语入学考试大纲的要求，既概括出内容的重点，又解决了考生的难点。这样，考生经过全书内容的学习和操练，不仅能巩固加深英语语言知识，而且能大大提高应试能力。

另外，作者在选择文章时，既考虑到读者的兴趣因素，又强调读者的阅读水平提高。在选编文章体裁、题材方面尽最大可能给读者更大空间。研究生入学考试文章体裁范围广泛，涉及文章类型主要以议论文和说明文为主；文章题材则贴近大纲要求，包括社会科学、自然科学各个领域。具体内容包括社会、教育、心理学、经济、管理、金融、物理、生化、工程、计算机、医学、农业、哲学、文学、语言、新闻等诸多方面。广泛的阅读既能提高阅读理解部分的成绩，也可以巩固和提高词汇水平，达到一石双鸟的目的。

本书无论在复习方法的宏观指导方面，还是在具体技能的微观训练方面都对内容进行了认真的组织和精心的设计，潜移默化地引导考生巩固基础知识，帮助考生熟练掌握各种题型的答题技巧，深入理解细节内容，稳步提高，走向成功。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，不当之处还望各位专家及广大读者提出宝贵意见，以便及时修改订正。

本书编者
二〇〇六年二月于北京

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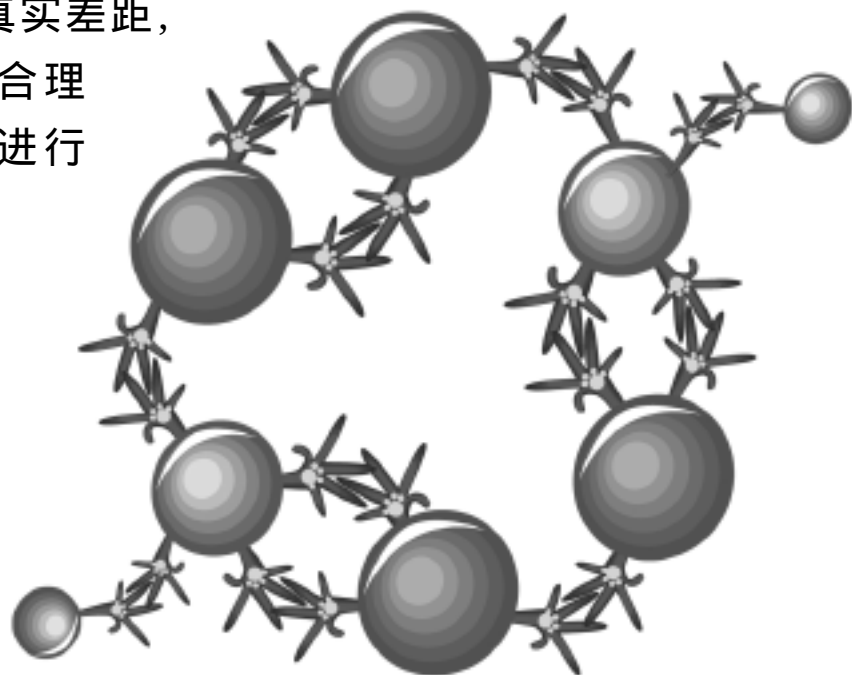
绪

教育部颁发的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》对阅读的要求如下:

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。根据所读材料,考生应能:

- 理解主旨要义;
- 理解文中的具体信息;
- 理解文中的概念性含义;
- 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系;
- 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- 区分论点和论据。

本书按照考试大纲所要求的八大考点选编。每个考点选了10篇阅读文章,共80篇,篇篇经典。每篇阅读文章中均将某一类考点题突出并加以精讲。本书即是按此思路,让考生明确考点,此谓直击考点。目的是帮助广大考生有的放矢,审时度势,对自己准确定位。找到自己的真实差距,才能找到正确的解决途径,合理安排复习计划,有条不紊地进行考前准备。



主旨题阅读10篇经典

第一章





导读:

主旨题的目的是考查学生是否理解文章的整体意思,这也是阅读的首要任务。读完一篇文章,连大意都没搞懂,还谈什么理解,更不用说选对答案了。题目一般要求考生说出一篇文章的主旨,即整篇文章的中心意思。主旨题分为文章主旨题和段落主旨题两种。What is the main idea of the passage 是问文章的主旨大意;而 What is the main idea of the third paragraph 是问第三段的主旨大意。主旨题的提问方式主要有:

1. What is the topic of this passage/what is the aim of the writer 是问文章的主旨。
2. What is the main idea/theme of the passage 是问文章的中心思想。
3. Which of the following would be the best title 是让读者给文章起一个题目。

主旨题的解题方法是用 skimming 略读,即抓主题句。如果问题问的是某一段的大意,抓住该段的主题句,问题就迎刃而解了。如果问题问的是段落的中心思想,我们就以本段的主题句为答题的依据。如果问题问的是全篇的中心思想,一定要通篇考虑每一段的内容,切勿“以段代篇”。一般来说,做这种题型时考生要注意,不管全文主旨题是文章的第一题还是最后一题,都在做完该篇文章的其他题目后,再做全文主旨题。这时,常常不需再看文章,即可直接做出来。如果不能确定,则需要看一下原文的第一段及每段话的第一句。此外,无论文章后是否有主旨题,考生也要先问问自己,这篇文章的大意是什么,因为这是其他类型问题的答题基础。

Passage 1

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each days events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the “ standard templates ” of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale



neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education and class.
(2001 年考研真题)

1. What is the passage mainly about?
[A] Needs of the readers all over the world.
[B] Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
[C] Origins of the declining newspaper industry.
[D] Aims of a journalism credibility project.
2. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____.
[A] quite trustworthy [B] somewhat contradictory
[C] very illuminating [D] rather superficial
3. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____.
[A] working attitude [B] conventional lifestyle
[C] world outlook [D] educational background
4. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____.
[A] failure to realize its real problem [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
[C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender



参考译文

为什么那么多美国人不相信自己在报纸上看到的东西？美国新闻编辑协会正试图回答这个令人痛苦的问题。该组织正深深陷入一个长期的自我剖析过程，即新闻可信度调查项目。

遗憾的是，这次新闻机构可信度调查计划结果只获得了一些肤浅的发现，诸如新闻报道中的事实错误、拼写或语法错误，和这些低层次发现交织在一起的还有许多令人挠头的困惑，譬如读者到底想读些什么。

但这种对媒体的不信任有更深刻的根源。多数新闻记者都学着用一套标准的模式去看待世界，并把每天发生的事件纳入这种模式。换言之，在媒介机构的新闻采编室文化中存在着一套约定俗成的写作模式，为纷繁复杂的新闻报道提供了一个主干框架和一个现成的故事叙述结构。

新闻记者和读者之间存在着社会和文化方面的脱节，这就是为什么新闻编辑室的“标准模式”





与众多读者的意趣相差甚远的原因。在最近一次调查中, 问卷被送到了全国五座中等城市及一座大都市的记者手中, 然后随机地给这些城市的居民打电话, 问他们同样的问题。

结果表明, 与其他美国人相比, 新闻记者更有可能居住在富人区, 有女佣, 有奔驰车, 炒股, 而他们去教堂、参加支援服务、扎根社区的可能性却很小。

记者们往往属于广义的社会文化精英的一个部分, 因此他们的工作往往反映了这些精英传统的价值观。读者对新闻媒介令人震惊的不信任的根源并非是报道失实或低下的报道技巧, 而是记者与读者的世界观每天都发生着碰撞。

这对任何一个工业产业来说都算是爆炸性的形势, 对于一个正在衰落的行业来说尤其如此。这是一个棘手的行业, 却不断地雇用观点总体上使客户恼怒的雇员。然后它又出资组织研讨会和可信度调查项目, 去探究为什么顾客们恼火了, 为什么会有那么多人逃避新闻。但它似乎从来就没有时间去注意那么多以前的顾客所抱怨的文化和阶级偏见。如果它能注意这个问题的话, 它就应该进一步开放其多样化项目(这个项目现在还只单纯考虑招收不同种族和性别的员工), 进一步寻找那些世界观、价值观、教育水平和社会阶层各不相同的各种记者。



试题详解

1. [答案] B

[注解] 这是一道主旨题。本题属“ 短文主题思想 ”的提问方式, 要求考生识别文章的中心议题。本文的主题我们在通读全文后, 并根据文章第一段第一句“ 为什么这么多美国人不相信报刊上读到的东西? ”可知全篇主要回答这一问句, 探讨的是为什么公众对报纸失望, 因此 B “ 公众对新闻界感到失望的原因 ”为正确答案。A “ 全世界读者的需求 ”范围过宽, 不符合题目要求。C “ 美国报刊业日趋衰退的原因 ”显得答非所问。D “ 新闻可信度调查项目的目的 ”在文章中未展开。

2. [答案] D

[注解] 这是一道细节题。本题是问新闻可信度调查项目的结果如何, 要求考生描述新闻的可信度调查结果。我们可以参照文章第二段第一句, “ 很遗憾, 该项目的调查结果大部分都是表面上, 如事实误差、拼写及语法错误, 以及这些读者究竟需要什么。 ”这和 D “ 相当肤浅 ”一致, A “ 相当可信 ”与内容不符, B “ 有点矛盾 ”文章未提及, 答案 C “ 非常有启发性 ”与事实相反, 故选 D。

3. [答案] C

[注解] 这是一道细节题。本题问作者所指出的记者们存在的基本问题是什么。这道题, 首先可以排除 A “ 工作态度 ”, 文中未提及; B “ 传统生活方式 ”和 D “ 教育背景 ”都属于记者与读者不同的三个方面, 是问题的次要方面, 最主要的是他们的 outlook 和 values 间的冲突。这可以参照文章倒数第二段第二句“ 读者不相信新闻媒体不在于报道有误或报道技术差, 而是在于记者与读者之间世界观方面的冲突 ”。故答案 C “ 世界观 ”为正确答案。

4. [答案] A

[注解] 这是一道推断题。本题问尽管新闻界付出了努力, 仍然不能满足读者需要的原因是什么? 不是这些记者“ 讨厌 ”, B “ 往往雇佣令人厌烦的记者 ”, 首先被排除, 而是因他们的世界观存在问题; C “ 可能做有误的报导 ”, 如前所说不是真正的原因; D “ 在种族和性别的问题方面有偏见 ”, 文章没有具体谈种族和性别问题。我们参照文章最后一段可推测出: 新闻界的问题症结在于



没能对症下药。因此, A“ 没有认识到真正的问题所在 ”为正确答案, 属概括性的答案, 故选 A。

Passage 2

Science writer Tom Standage draws apt parallels between the telegraph and the gem of late 20th century technology, the Internet. Both systems grew out of the cutting edge science of their time. The telegraphs land lines, underwater cables, and clicking gadgets reflected the 19th century's research in electromagnetism. The Internet's computers and high-speed connections reflect 20th century computer science, information theory, and materials technology. But, while gizmos make a global network possible, it takes human cooperation to make it happen. Standage's insight in this regard adds depth to his technological history. It underscores the relevance to our own time of the struggles of Samuel Morse in America, William Cooke in England, and other telegraph pioneers. They made the technology work efficiently, sold it to a skeptical public, and overcame national and international bureaucratic obstacles. The solutions they found smooth the Internet's way today.

Consider a couple of technical parallels. Telegrams were sent from one station to the next, where they were received and retransmitted until they reached their destination. Stations along the way were owned by different entities, including national governments. Internet data is sent from one server computer to another that receives and retransmits it until it reaches its destination. Again the computers have a variety of owners. Then there is the social impact. The Internet is changing the way we do business and communicate. It makes possible virtual communities for individuals scattered around the planet who share mutual interests. Yet important as this may turn out to be, it is affecting a world that was already well connected by radio, television, and other telecommunications. The Associated Press, Reuters, and other news services would have spread the Star report quickly without the Internet. In this respect, the global telegraph network was truly revolutionary. The unprecedented availability of global news in real time gave birth to the Associated Press and Reuters news services. It gave a global perspective to newspapers that had focused on local affairs. A provincialism that geographical isolation had forced on people for millennia was gone forever. Some seers naively hailed this as a force for world peace. They predicted that tensions over cultural and ethnic differences would relax as people interacted in real time. Visionaries say the same about the Internet. While communications can smooth this process, they don't automatically make it happen. As the experience of the past century and a half has shown, peace takes the will to make it work and sustained effort by all parties.

1. What's the relevance to our own time of the struggles of telegraph pioneers?

- [A] They made today's technology work efficiently.
- [B] They smooth the way for the popularity of today's technology.
- [C] They made the Internet a global network.
- [D] They overcame national and international bureaucratic obstacles.

2. What does " the gem of late 20th century technology " refer to?

- [A] The telegraph. [B] Information theory. [C] Materials technology. [D] The Internet.





3. Why is it that the global telegraph network was truly revolutionary?
- [A] It makes real time global news service available.
 - [B] It makes virtual communities possible.
 - [C] It has changed the way we do business and communicate.
 - [D] It makes world peace.
4. The Associated Press and Reuters came into being thanks to _____.
- [A] the popularity of the Internet
 - [B] the development of global telegraph network
 - [C] the breakup of provincialism
 - [D] the well-connected radio and TV system
5. All of the following facts about the telegraph and the Internet are true EXCEPT the fact that _____.
- [A] both develop from the most advanced science of their time
 - [B] they are operated similarly in technical terms
 - [C] both help to change the way we do business and communicate
 - [D] both facilitate the communication between cultures and ethnic groups



参考译文

科技文作家 Tom Standage 将电报与被誉为“20 世纪末的一颗璀璨的宝石”的互联网进行了巧妙的对比。这两种技术都是其所在时代最尖端科技发展的产物。陆地电报线路、水下电缆以及电报机的发明反映了 19 世纪电磁学研究的发展。互联网电脑和高速通信则反映了 20 世纪计算机技术、信息理论和材料科技的发展。尽管这些科技发明使全球网络成为可能,但是仍然需要人类的合作才能使其成为现实。Standage 关于这一点的认识使得他的科技发展史更有深度。他的这一深刻见解强调了美国的塞缪尔·摩尔斯、英国的威廉·库克以及其他的电报先驱所做的一切努力与我们这个时代的关系。他们使得科技成为有效的工具,将他们的成果卖给置疑的公众,并且克服了国内国际官僚政治的重重障碍。他们的发明为今日互联网的发展铺平了道路。

想想这两种发明之间在技术上的几个相似之处。电报是从一个站点发送到另一个站点,然后在被接收、转发直到达到目的地为止。沿途各站点属于不同的机构,包括国家政府机构。互联网信息是从一个服务器电脑传播到另一台服务器电脑,中间经过接收、转发,直到达到目的地为止。同样电脑也有不同的主人。由此产生了社会影响。互联网改变了我们经营生意及交流的方式。也使得地球上有着共同兴趣的人们可以在虚拟社区中互通彼此。尽管这一点可能非常重要,但它却影响了这个已经被收音机、电视和其他通信手段高速连接的世界。即使没有互联网,美联社、路透社以及其他新闻服务机构也能够使明星的报告迅速的传遍整个世界。在这一点上,电报的发明才真正是革命性的。电报史无前例的使得国际新闻的实时播放成为可能,由此才产生了后来的美联社、路透社等新闻机构。电报改变了以前报纸只关注地方新闻的特性,赋予其国际性。因为地理条件限制而强加于人们的那种地方主义被颠覆。一些预言家天真地赞扬这是一种维护世界和平的力量。他们预言由于文化和种族差异而产生的紧张局势会因为人们之间的实时沟通而缓解。



幻想家们认为互联网也具有相同的力量。虽然交流能为这个矛盾缓解过程提供便利,但其本身并不会自动发生。过去一个半世纪的经验已经证明,和平还只是一个美好的愿望还需要大家共同的努力。



试题详解

1. [答案] B

[注解] 本题是主旨题,要求考生区分论点和论据,掌握文章第二段的中心思想,即虽然这些科技发明使全球网络成为可能,但是仍然需要人类的合作才能使其成为现实。而电报先驱们为推广他们的发明而做出的努力为互联网的发展铺平了道路。选项 A、C、D 是具体的论据,而选项 B 则概括了文章的论点。因此正确答案为 B。

2. [答案] D

[注解] 本题是细节题,要求考生根据上下文理解单句之间的关系。在文章第一段开头,作者用暗喻的手法,将互联网比作“20 世纪末的一颗璀璨的宝石”。句中 the gem of late 20th century technology 指下文提到的 the Internet。在本句中, the Internet 是 the gem of late 20th century technology 的同位语。

3. [答案] A

[注解] 本题是细节题。文章第四段评论了两种技术对社会的影响。但作者欲擒故纵,文章虽然先肯定了互联网对人类社会的影响,但评论的重点却是全球电报网络对人类社会的深刻影响 (Yet important as this may turn out to be, it is affecting a world that was already well connected by radio, television, and other telecommunications.) 并且进一步表明自己的观点“全球电报网的形成和发展带来真正意义上的社会革命——前所未有地使人类能够及时获得世界新闻报道”。在本题中,考生在阅读中必须抓住重要的信息词,如 yet, in this respect 等表示语义转折和概括总结的关联词。

4. [答案] B

[注解] 本题是细节题,要求考生理解文中的具体信息。题中问及美联社、路透社等新闻机构产生的原因,对于这一点,作者在第四段中做出回答 (The unprecedented availability of global news in real time gave birth to...)。在此,考生必须根据上下文进行有关推理,即电报网络的发展使即时新闻传播成为可能,而后者促使各种新闻社的产生。故正确答案为 B。选项 A、D 与问题无关,而选项 C 是新闻机构产生后所带来的结果。

5. [答案] C

[注解] 本题是细节题,要求考生理解文章的总体结构,把握主旨并进行概括和总结。本文讨论了电报和互联网在发展基础、发展过程、技术基础、社会影响等方面的相似之处 (parallels)。选项 A (发展基础)、B (技术基础)、选项 D 中提及新技术为不同文化和种族的交流提供了便利,在文章的最后一段也得到了印证。但文章中未提供明确的信息说明电报技术的运用改变了人们经商和交流的方式。故答案为 C。





Passage 3

Technological characteristics of the factory of the future will be influenced by both “ science push ” and “ market pull ”. Science push relates to the many scientific developments that are being announced from laboratories around the world.

The manufacturing community is alert to these developments and when creative people visualize opportunities to solve major problems with new scientific developments, they are responsive to initiate major projects to attempt to capture a competitive edge. Market pull is the other dimension. The manufacturing community sees opportunities to gain a competitive edge by drawing existing or emerging technologies on to the shop floor, and they are willing to invest in the future. The driving force in both cases is the desire to increase productivity and quality. History has demonstrated that both phenomena are at work in the manufacturing environment.

Underlying the future of the manufacturing environment of tomorrow are the strategic technologies that we recognize today as playing an important role in our planning in industrial and university research laboratories. Let me elaborate on what I consider the strategic technologies in the laboratory with both medium and long range perspectives on the future. My strategic technologies include: new materials (including polymers, alloys, ceramics and composites, and superconductors) , computer engineering, microelectronics, micro-fabrication, and manufacturing system (automation for machines and processes, new processes, engineering management) .

The reality of the impact of the strategic technologies which I have mentioned is not an issue. What are the issues include: how rapidly will their impact be felt, how will the capital investments required be justified, and how will we educate the workforce to implement and manage them. I believe these issues will be resolved in an evolutionary way rather than as a new industrial revolution. There are already unfortunate examples of failure in attempts to implement individual views of factories of the future. The underlying problems will surface when we attempt too much, too soon, and without a thorough knowledge of all of the important features of strategic technologies and of whether they are fit for an effective manufacturing facility. The lack of standards has been recognized as a major deterrent to integration, and major steps have been taken on a national and worldwide basis to correct the situation. We cannot overestimate the power of the human being to adapt and to succeed. We have not yet duplicated this power with the computer. However, we have achieved the ability to use the computer to make the human more productive, more reliable and more powerful. This is perhaps the beginning for developing a more focused view of what we mean by the factory of the future. The issue of strategic technologies is of great importance to the development of the factory of the future. It is a matter of survival.

1. The most suitable title of the passage would be _____.

[A] The Factory of the Future: Technological Aspects

[B] Science Push and Market Pull

[C] The Impact of Strategic Technologies





[D] The Future of the Manufacturing Environment

2. When the manufacturing community sees opportunities to solve major problems with new scientific development, it _____.
[A] is alert and willing to invest in the future
[B] will stop drawing existing or emerging technologies on to the shop floor
[C] will quickly undertake new projects to capture the competitive edge
[D] will wait and see if it has “ science push ” and “ market pull ”
3. It is implied in the passage that the implementation of new strategic technologies will most probably not succeed if we _____.
[A] treat the strategic technologies in an evolutionary way
[B] attempt to resolve the issue of strategic technologies too soon in a revolutionary way
[C] do not realize the impact of new strategic technologies
[D] can not make the computer more productive, reliable and powerful
4. The author stresses in the last paragraph that, to cope with the issue of strategic technologies, we should _____.
[A] rely chiefly on more productive and powerful computers
[B] take major steps on a national and world wide basis
[C] put the power of the human beings into full play
[D] focus on different views concerning the factory of the future
5. The word “ deterrent ”(Para. 4) most probably refers to _____.
[A] advantage [B] shortcoming
[C] disadvantage [D] handicap



参考译文

未来工厂的技术特征将受到“科技推力”和“市场拉力”的影响。科技推力涉及到很多由世界各地的实验室所公布的研究成果及其发展状况。

制造界对这些发展非常敏感,特别是当具有创造观念的群体意识到这是一个可以用来解决某些问题的机会时,他们就会响应性地开发一些项目以试图在竞争中占有一席之地。市场拉力是另一个范畴。当有创造力的人们寻求机会用新的科学成果解决主要问题时,他们很容易开发大的项目,企图占据市场竞争优势。这两种情况中的推动力都是出于增加生产力和质量的希望。历史已经表明这两种推动力在生产环境中都在发挥着作用。

为将来的生产环境奠定基础的是战略性科学技术,即人们现在认可并在我们的计划中发挥重要作用的科学技术,包括工业上的和在实验室进行研究的。下面从未来的中长期目标对我所谓的实验室中的战略科技进行详细的说明。我的战略科技包括:新材料(包括聚合体、合金、陶瓷合成物和超导体)、计算机工程、微电子学、微加工和制造系统(机器和过程自动化、新加工、工程管理)。

我上面所提到的战略性科技对现实的影响并不成为问题的焦点。问题在于,战略技术的影响会有多快,如何保证所需的资本投资,我们如何培训人员使用和管理这些技术。我相信,这些问题





将会以演变的方式得到解决,而不是把它当成一个新的工业革命;在对待未来工厂发展的问题上企图运用个人观点,这已有了一些不幸的失败例子;如果我们过于求多、求快,而不了解战略技术的所有重要特性,不了解它们是否适合有效的生产设备,那么就会引发许多问题。缺乏统一标准是整合的主要障碍,已经根据国家和世界的标准采取了较大的措施,以纠正目前这种状况。我们无论怎么强调人的适应能力和成功能力都不为过;我们还没有用计算机复制这种能力;不过,借助计算机,我们已经能够使人类更能生产,更可靠和更强大。这也许是我们更准确理解并形成关于未来工厂理念的开始。战略科技的问题对未来工厂的发展具有重要意义。事关生存。



试题详解

1. [答案] A

[注解] 这是一道主旨题。文章第一段提到了未来工厂的技术特征受影响;第三段指出:现在正在开发的新技术将对未来工厂的发展起作用;第四段说明了利用这些技术的重要性。由此可知:本文主要讲的是未来工厂的战略技术问题。B 是第二段的重点, C 是最后一段的一个具体内容, D 是第三段的重点,它们都不能表达文章的中心思想。只有 A 能表达文章的中心意思。应选 A。

2. [答案] C

[注解] 这是一道细节题。文章第二段第一句话指出:制造界对于这些发展是敏感的,当有创造力的人们寻求机会用新的科学成果解决主要问题时,他们很容易开发大的项目,企图占据市场竞争优势。这与 C 项之意相符。应选 C。

3. [答案] B

[注解] 这是一道推论题。文章最后一段指出:我相信,这些问题将会以演变的方式得到解决,而不是把它当成一个新的工业革命;在对待未来工厂发展的问题上企图运用个人观点,这已有了一些不幸的失败例子;如果我们过于求多、求快,而不了解战略技术的所有重要特性,不了解它们是否适合有效的生产设备,那么就会引发许多问题。由此可知:如果我们以革命的方式来解决战略技术问题,那么这些问题就不会得到解决。只有 B 的推论结果符合文章的意思。应选 B。

4. [答案] C

[注解] 这是一道细节题。文章最后一段指出:问题在于,战略技术的影响会有多快,如何保证所需的资本投资,我们如何培训人员使用和管理这些技术;我们无论怎么强调人的适应能力和成功能力都不为过;我们还没有用计算机复制这种能力;不过,借助计算机,我们已经能够使人类更能生产,更可靠和更强大。由此可知作者强调的是人的力量。选项中只有 C 符合此意。应选 C。

5. [答案] D

[注解] 这是一道词义题。文章第四段第六句话指出:缺乏统一标准是整合的主要障碍,已经根据国家和世界的标准采取了较大的措施,以纠正目前这种状况。由此可知:“deterrent”的意思应该是“阻碍、障碍”。选项中只有 D 符合此意。应选 D。



Passage 4

Many critics of the current welfare system argue that existing welfare regulations foster family instability. They maintain that those regulations, which exclude most poor husband and wife families from Aid to Families with Dependent Children assistance grants, contribute to the problem of family dissolution. Thus, they conclude that expanding the set of families eligible for family assistance plans or guaranteed income measures would result in a marked strengthening of the low-income family structure. If all poor families could receive welfare, would the incidence of instability change markedly? The unhappily married couple, in most cases, remains together out of a sense of economic responsibility for their children, because of the high costs of separation, or because of the consumption benefits of marriage. The formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the family are in large part a function of the relative balance between the benefits and costs of marriage as seen by the individual members of the marriage. The major benefit generated by the creation of a family is the expansion of the set of consumption possibilities. The benefits from such a partnership depend largely on the relative dissimilarity of the resources or basic endowments each partner brings to the marriage. Persons with similar productive capacities have less economic "cement" holding their marriage together. Since the family performs certain functions society regards as vital, a complex network of social and legal buttresses has evolved to reinforce marriage. Much of the variation in marital stability across income classes can be explained by the variation in costs of dissolution imposed by society, e. g. division of property, alimony, child support, and the social stigma attached to divorce.

Marital stability is related to the costs of achieving an acceptable agreement on family consumption and production and to the prevailing social price of instability in the marriage partners social economic group. Expected AFDC income exerts pressures on family instability by reducing the cost of dissolution. To the extent that welfare is a form of government subsidized alimony payments, it reduces the institutional costs of separation and guarantees a minimal standard of living for wife and children. So welfare opportunities are a significant determinant of family instability in poor neighborhoods, but this is not the result of AFDC regulations that exclude most intact families from coverage. Rather, welfare related instability occurs because public assistance lowers both the benefits of marriage and the costs of its disruption by providing a system of government subsidized alimony payments.

1. Some criticize the current welfare regulations because _____.
[A] the low income families are not given enough the family assistance grants
[B] those regulations encourage family dissolution
[C] they expand the set of families eligible for family assistance
[D] the guaranteed income measures are increased
2. All of the following are mentioned by the author as factors tending to perpetuate a marriage EXCEPT _____.
[A] the stigma attached to divorce



- [B] the social class of the partners
 - [C] the cost of alimony and child support
 - [D] the loss of property upon divorce
3. According to this passage, family stability depends on _____.
- [A] the couple's earning ability
 - [B] how much possessions the couple have before marriage
 - [C] the relative balance between the benefits and costs of marriage
 - [D] a network of social and legal support
4. The author argues that _____.
- [A] the agreement between couples reinforce marital stability
 - [B] expected AFDC income helps to strengthen family stability
 - [C] AFDC regulations are to blame for family instability
 - [D] public assistance upsets the balance between benefit and cost of marriage
5. The tone of the passage can best be described as _____.
- [A] confident and optimistic
 - [B] polite and sensitive
 - [C] discouraged and alarmed
 - [D] scientific and detached



参考译文

许多现行福利制度的批评家认为目前的福利制度破坏了家庭的稳定性。他们认为那些福利制度将许多贫困家庭排除在为需要抚养孩子家庭提供的资助之外, 从而造成这些贫困家庭的解体。因此, 他们认为扩大符合家庭资助计划或最低工资保障系统的范围可以有效地稳固低收入家庭的结构。如果所有的贫困家庭都可以获得福利保障, 是不是家庭不稳定就会明显改善呢? 大多数情况下, 不幸的夫妇选择生活在一起是出于对孩子的经济责任感。这或许是因为离异所付出的昂贵代价, 或许是因为婚姻所带来的消费利益。家庭的形成、维持和解体在很大程度上取决于夫妇双方对婚姻所带来的收益与婚姻成本之间的相对平衡。一个家庭形成的最大收益就是消费利益的扩大。这样结合的收益很大一部分来源于双方各自带到婚姻中的不同资源或财产。如果夫妻双方经济实力相当, 那么维系家庭的经济因素就十分脆弱。因为婚姻在社会中发挥着某种非常重要的作用, 所以形成了一种复杂的社会和法律支撑网络以维持婚姻的稳定。很多收入阶层婚姻稳定性发生的变化都是可以用社会所决定的解体所需费用的多少来解释, 比如财产的分割、(离婚后) 赡养费、孩子的抚养权以及离婚所带来的社会舆论或耻辱等。

婚姻的稳定性与达成一致的家庭消费和产出意见所需的费用以及婚姻不稳定造成婚姻双方在其社会经济群体中的社会代价有着密切的关系。人们期待中的 AFDC 收入加大了婚姻不稳定的压力, 因为它会降低家庭解体的费用。在某种程度上, 这种福利制度是一种政府支付的(离婚后) 赡养费津贴, 它降低了离婚所需制度上的费用, 为妻子和孩子提供了一种最低生活保障。因此享受福利制度的机会是贫困社区家庭不稳定的一个决定性因素, 但这决不是 AFDC 制度将大多数完

