

考研权威精品英语系列

新编硕士研究生入学考试 考研英语阅读 220 篇精编

(中高级版)

组 编 黑博士考研工作室
主 审 北京航空航天大学 李养龙
主 编 肖 克 (北京外国语大学命题专家)
吴耀武 (著名考研英语阅读研究专家)
编 者 张菊芳 谢 丽 于 彪 史利红
北京师范大学外国语学院 邱培仁
中国人民大学外国语学院 王建华
北京大学外国语学院 符志刚
清华大学外国语学院 管鸣歧
上海交通大学外国语学院 周淑莲
审 读 [美] Raphaël Cooper
[美] Andrea Gabel

敬告读者

购买本书的读者，均可享有以下五项优惠或免费措施：

1. 免费勾划“北京六大考研班笔记重点”：政、英、数7~8月强化班、10~11月冲刺班“讲课笔记和重点内容”(勾划分四批，9、11、12、1月)，由黑博士考研培训学校、北京考研培训学校友情提供。
2. 免费参加“黑博士12月全国网络政治冲刺押题班”。价值150元，凭本书免费网上听押题班。
3. 免费参加“黑博士12月网络政治命题猜想点题班”。价值150元，凭本书免费网上听押题班。
4. 凭书后“读者意见有奖反馈卡”填写相关意见和建议，建议采纳后，可获赠10种图书中的部分。
5. 免费参加“黑博士12月政治考前10小时临门一脚押题”。价值150元，凭本书免费网上听押题。

网络押题班请登陆 www.21ky.net 相关专栏

人民日報出版社

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

考研英语阅读 220 篇精编 / 肖克 吴耀武 主编

—北京：人民日报出版社，2008. 5

（考研权威精品英语系列）

ISBN 978-7-80208-194-9

I. 考… II. ①肖… ②吴… III. 英语—阅读教学—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2005）第 030421 号

书 名：考研英语阅读 220 篇精编

作 者：肖 克 吴耀武

责任编辑：安 申

封面设计：苏 萍

出版发行：人民日报出版社

社 址：北京市金台西路 2 号

邮政编码：100733

发行热线：(010) 65369529 65369527

经 销：新华书店

印 刷：新世纪印刷厂

开 本：787×1092（毫米） 1/16

字 数：3000 千字

印 张：110

印 数：10000 册

书 号：ISBN 978-7-80208-194-9

总 定 价（全五册）：155.00 元

作者简介



肖克：北京外国语大学考研辅导专家，考研命题研究专家，北京地区阅卷组骨干成员，考研新生代实力派领军人物之一，北京大型考研班英语骨干和课题组带头人。主要代表作有：黑博士《考研英语阅读 220 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语阅读 120 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语词汇家族式巧记速记》（西安交通大学出版社）、《考研英语阅读 240 篇精编》（人民日报出版社）、《考研英语高分作文 20 天突破》（人民日报出版社）等。

肖克老师考研英语特色教学法与卓越成就：

（一）四位一体法：其肖氏宏观篇章分析法（阅读理解）、词汇风暴联想记忆法（词汇）、选项逻辑猜题法（解题技巧）、写作人性化模板法（作文），这四位一体法已经过连续五年考研实践的强有力证明，被考生誉为“实战派的高分宝剑”。

（二）考前点题和命题预测：近三年（2003 年、2004 年、2005 年）被新浪、腾讯、网易等大型网站多次隆重邀请精心制作考前点题和命题预测，为网络点击率最高的考研英语大师，其预测作文题与 06 年考研题惊人相似，被誉为“网络点题明星”。

（三）经验丰富和广受赞誉：其对考研英语教学和辅导的多年实践经验，对近三年命题规律的精准把握，令广大考研学子受益匪浅，深受全国考生的推崇和赞誉。在全国三十多个大中城市（北京、上海、南京、杭州、西安、武汉等地）授课辅导，志在打造中国学生超级阅读思路，主张掌握出题人命题思路，对考试命题理解独具匠心，对考生弱点、困境有深入研究。

（四）骄人实绩和显著效果：最近五年培训学员累计达 20 多万人，培训学员人数全国排名前三位。讲课风格独树一帜，如交响乐般和谐，发音不是美国人胜似美国人，授课内容高效实用，针对性预测性强，信息浓缩凝练，现场气氛热烈，笑声回荡，掌声如潮，被学生誉为“提高分数最快的专家之一”，不少高分考生评价说：“跟着肖老师，英语容易得高分”。



吴耀武：著名英语教学与测试专家；外国语学院语言测试研究中心副主任；全国公共英语等级考试（PETS）考官；高等教育自学考试英语专业考官；考研英语阅卷组成员；外国语学院雅思（IELTS）、考研英语首席主讲；先后两次赴香港岭南大学进修和工作；电视台“考试联盟”栏目，音乐台“快乐时光”栏目，经济广播电台“空中英语角”节目特邀嘉宾。现已出版黑博士考研英语、大学英语四六级和英语专业四八级测试著作多部，逾 500 万字。于 2001 年起在全国高校做关于雅思（IELTS），英语专业四、八级（TEM-4/8），大学英语和考研应试巡回讲座，在各大高校均引起巨大轰动，讲座场场爆满，并受到多家电视台和《华商报》等多家媒体的关注和专访。他在英语培训领域提出了自己独特的教学理念，努力改进学习方法，量身定做学习计划，紧紧把握考试脉搏，掌握英语应试策略，

奠定良好心理基础，培养进取人生态度。这一理念在课堂上得以贯彻并为广大学员所认可。经他直接培训的学员已逾十万，听众更是不计其数。学员对他的评价是：

——感情真挚，敬业专注；

——才思敏捷，经典幽默；

——传授知识如春风化雨，润物无声；

——谈应试技巧如数家珍，挥洒自如；

——他的语言总是富有人生哲理，他的课堂永远充满欢笑从容；

——他传播的不仅仅是英语知识，更是一种人生感悟！

Reading Comprehension

第一部分

阅读理解精读精解提高篇



Part A

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1-1

From the health point of view we are living in a marvelous age. We are immunized from birth against many of the most dangerous disease. A large number of once fatal illnesses can now be cured by modern drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most stubborn remaining disease. The expectation of life has increased enormously. But though the possibility of living a long and happy life is greater than ever before, every day we witness the incredible slaughter of men, women and children on the roads. Man versus the motor-car! It is a never-ending battle which man is losing. Thousands of people the world over are killed or horribly killed each year and we are quietly sitting back and letting it happen. It has been rightly said that when a man is sitting behind a steering wheel, his car becomes the extension of his personality. There is no doubt that the motor-car often brings out a man's very worst qualities. People who are normally quiet and pleasant may become unrecognizable when they are behind a steering wheel. They swear, they are ill-mannered and aggressive, willful as two-year-olds and utterly selfish. All their hidden frustrations, disappointments and jealousies seem to be brought to the surface by the act of driving.

The surprising thing is that the society smiles so gently on the motorist and seems to forgive his behavior. Everything is done for his convenience. Cities are allowed to become almost uninhabitable because of heavy traffic; towns are made ugly by huge car parks; the countryside is desecrated by road networks; and the mass annual slaughter becomes nothing more than a statistic, to be conveniently forgotten. It is high time a world code were created to reduce this senseless waste of human life. With regard to driving, the laws of some countries are notoriously lax and even the strictest are not strict enough. A code which was universally accepted could only have a dramatically beneficial effect on the accident rate. Here are a few examples of some of the things that might be done. The driving test should be standardized and made far more difficult than it is; all the drivers should be made to take a test every three years or so; the age at which young people are allowed to

drive any vehicle should be raised to at least 21; all vehicles should be put through strict annual tests for safety. Even the smallest amount of alcohol in the blood can impair a person's driving ability. Present drinking and driving laws (where they exist) should be made much stricter. Maximum and minimum speed limits should be imposed on all roads. Governments should lay down safety specification for manufacturers, as has been done in the USA. All advertising stressing power and performance should be banned. These measures may sound inordinately harsh. But surely nothing should be considered as too severe if it results in reducing the annual toll of human life. After all, the world is for human beings, not for motor-cars. (512 words)

1. The main idea of this passage is_____.
 A. traffic accidents are mainly caused by motorists
 B. thousands of people the world over are killed each year
 C. the laws of some countries about driving are too lax
 D. only stricter traffic laws can prevent accidents
2. What does the author think of society toward motorists?
 A. Society criticizes the motorists severely.
 B. Huge car parks are built in the cities and towns.
 C. Society overlooks their rude driving.
 D. Victims of accidents are nothing.
3. Why does the author say "his car becomes the extension of his personality"?
 A. Driving can show his real self.
 B. Driving can show the other part of his personality.
 C. Driving can bring out his character.
 D. His car embodies his temper.
4. Which of the followings is NOT mentioned as a way against traffic accidents?
 A. Build more highways.
 B. Stricter driving tests.
 C. Test drivers every three years.
 D. Raise age limit and lay down safety specifications.
5. The attitude of the author is_____.
 A. ironical B. critical C. appealing D. militant

Passage 1-2

Using the internal supply of resources as a source of labor has certain advantages over the external supply. Those already employed in an organization are well placed to understand the way things are done and how the different parts of the organization fit together, and to appreciate the nature of the culture. The people responsible for selecting internal candidates for vacant positions have access to more comprehensive information relating to their abilities, track record and potential achievement than they would have if they were selecting people originating from the external labor market. Drawing on an internal supply of labor to fill vacancies, whereby the internal candidate receives a promotion, sends a powerful signal to employees that the organization is committed to their advancement and development.

However, one must be aware of certain disadvantages associated with drawing on an internal supply of resources. Although there may be more information about internal candidates at the disposal of selectors, it is not always free of bias. Also, there is greater likelihood of more negative information about internal candidates being available, whilst external candidates are better placed to conceal information about their past failures and difficulties. Finally, internal candidates could be steeped in the culture of the organization: if this culture is risk-averse and conservative, it could act as a constraint when innovative practices and initiatives are required of the successful candidate. An external candidate could feel less inhibited where the introduction of fresh ideas to work practices and job performance is highly desirable. But for this to happen it may be necessary to change the corporate culture.

One way in which companies bring about a change in culture is by tapping the external supply of labor. This could be reflected in an attempt to create a work-force with values and attitudes compatible with the desired corporate culture. For example, Toshiba aimed to increase cooperation and flexibility on their shop floor. This was done by carefully wording their recruitment literature, which referred to “assembly operators” rather than to specific jobs, and through the use of a video shown to candidates offering themselves for employment so that they could engage in self-selection if they felt comfortable with the projected organizational environment on screen. Therefore, candidates with a flexible attitude, who were prepared to take on a variety of tasks, were selected rather than people who wanted to assume only one specific and fixed role. (399 words)

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Labor Market & Unemployment.
 - B. Candidates & Selectors.
 - C. Internal v. External Supply of labor.
 - D. Recruitment v. Corporate Culture.
2. “Track record” used in the first paragraph refers to the candidate’s _____.
 - A. previous working experience
 - B. length of employment
 - C. physical condition
 - D. target of commitment
3. What is implied in the last sentence of Paragraph One?
 - A. Vacancies for potential advancement are rare.
 - B. Promotion is possible to anyone who deserves it.
 - C. A regular raise of pay is made sure for each internal candidate.
 - D. The internal candidates are more fortunate than the external ones.
4. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
 - A. New-comers from the outside are more often than not inclined to tell lies.
 - B. The internal candidates all seem to be blind to the seamy side of a company.
 - C. The longer one serves, the more pitfalls there might be lying in wait for him.
 - D. The boss always underrates the internal candidates.
5. The word “tapping” used in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. touching gently
 - B. blowing slightly
 - C. starting to exploit
 - D. refusing to accept

Passage 1-3

Benjamin Day was only 22 years old when he developed the idea of a newspaper for the masses and launched his *New York Sun* in 1833, which would profoundly alter journalism by his new approach. Yet, several conditions had to exist before a mass press could come into existence. It was impossible to launch a mass-appeal newspaper without invention of a printing press able to produce extremely cheap newspaper affordable almost to everyone. The second element that led to the growth of the mass newspaper was the increased level of literacy in the population. The then increased emphasis on education led to a concurrent growth of literacy as many people in the middle and lower economic groups acquired reading skills. The trend toward “democratization” of business and politics fostered the creation of a mass audience responsive to a mass press.

Having seen others fail in their attempts to market a mass-appeal newspaper, he forged ahead with his *New York Sun*, which would be a daily and sell for a penny, as compared to the other dailies that went for six cents a copy. Local happenings, sex, violence, features, and humaninterest stories would constitute his content. Conspicuously absent were the dull political debates that still characterized many of the six-cent papers. Within six months the *Sun* achieved a circulation of approximately 8,000 issues, far ahead of its nearest competitor. Day’s gamble had paid off, and the penny press was launched.

James Gordon Bennett, perhaps the most significant and certainly the most colorful of the individuals imitating Day’s paper, launched his *New York Herald* in 1835, even more of a rapid success than the *Sun*. Part of Bennett’s success can be attributed to his skillful reporting of crime news, the institution of a financial page, sports reporting, and an aggressive editorial policy. He looked upon himself a reformer, and wrote in one of his editorials: “I go for a general reformation of morals... I mean to begin a new movement in the progress of civilization.”

Horace Greeley was another important pioneer of the era. He launched his *New York Tribune* in 1841 and would rank third behind the *Sun* and *Herald* in daily circulation, but his weekly edition was circulated nationally and proved to be a great success. Greeley’s *Tribune* was not as sensational as its competitors. He used his editorial page for crusades and causes. He opposed capital punishment, alcohol, gambling and tobacco. Greeley also favored women’s rights. Greeley never talked down to the mass audience and attracted his readers by appealing to their intellect more than to their emotions.

The last of the major newspapers of the penny-press era began in 1851. The *New York Times*, edited by Henry Raymond, promised to be less sensational than the *Sun* or the *Herald* and less impassioned than Greeley. The paper soon established a reputation for objective and reasoned journalism. Raymond stressed the gathering of foreign news and served as foreign correspondent himself in 1859. The *Times* circulation reached more than 40,000 before the Civil war. (504 words)

1. Which is NOT mentioned as contributing to the launch of the mass press?
 - A. The upgraded educational level of the masses.
 - B. The increased wealth of the population as a whole.
 - C. The democratic background and drive of the general public.
 - D. The lowered cost of newspaper production.
2. Which of the following papers issued a nationally circulated edition?

- A. The New York Tribune. B. The New York Sun.
C. The New York Herald. D. The New York Times.
3. The penny-press approach was pioneered by _____.
A. Henry Raymond B. James Gordon Bennett
C. Benjamin Day D. Joseph Pulitzer
4. It can be inferred that _____.
A. the New York Times had the largest daily circulation at that time
B. the papers before the penny-press era only appealed to a small circle of readers
C. the success of the four papers lies in their endeavor to improve people's literacy
D. the paper's being sensational was not favored by a majority of American readers
5. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
A. give a brief introduction to the growth of the mass newspaper
B. trace the cause of the failures of the six-cent papers
C. find out which was the most significant newspaper of that time
D. show how a mass-appeal newspaper made a great fortune

Passage 1-4

In the absence of optimism, we are left with nothing but critics, naysayers, and prophets of doom. When a nation expects the worst from its people and institutions, and its experts focus exclusively on faults, hope dies. Too many people spend too much time looking down rather than up, finding fault with their country's political institutions, economic system, educational establishment, religious organizations, and—worst of all—with each other.

Faultfinding expends so much negative energy that nothing is left over for positive action. It takes courage and strength to solve the genuine problems that afflict every society. Sure, there will always be things that need fixing. But the question is, do you want to spend your time and energy tearing things down or building them up?

The staging of a Broadway show could illustrate my point. Let's say a new production is about to open. A playwright has polished the script, investors have put up the money, and the theater has been rented. A director has been chosen, actors have been auditioned and selected, and the cast has been rehearsing for weeks. Set, lighting, and sound engineers have been hard at work. By the time opening night arrives, nearly a hundred people have labored tirelessly—all working long hours to make magic for their audience.

On opening night, four or five critics sit in the audience. If they pan it, the play will probably close in a matter of days or weeks. If they praise it, the production could go on for a long and successful run. In the end, success or failure might hinge on the opinion of a single person—someone who might be in a bad mood on opening night! What's wrong with this scene? In one sense, nothing. Critics have a legitimate role. The problem arises when we make critics our heroes or put them in control of our fate. When we empower the critic more than the playwright, something is wrong. It is much easier to criticize than to create. When we revere the critics of society, we eventually become a society of critics, and when that happens, there is no room left for constructive optimism.

(362 words)

1. According to the author, critics usually_____.

- A. ignore minor imperfections
B. overemphasize flaws
C. see both sides of a coin
D. pin their hopes on improvements
2. It can be inferred from the text that if optimism were adopted,_____.
- A. no serious problems would arise in society
B. anything could be done with ease
C. some social problems could more possibly be solved
D. people would succeed in getting over all the obstacles
3. The preparation of a Broadway show is mentioned in order to_____.
- A. explain that staging a play requires complex teamwork
B. argue that a minute mistake may ruin a lifelong task
C. show that the preparatory stage is imperative to the following ones
D. illustrate that criticism may block the way to success
4. Compared with the playwrights, the critics are, according to the author,_____.
- A. pretentious rather than honest
B. arrogant rather than modest
C. cruel rather than merciful
D. destructive rather than constructive
5. What might be the ultimate result of a biased bitter criticism?
- A. More rebellion.
B. More creativity.
C. Less initiative.
D. Less destruction.

Part B

Passage 1-5

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. You are required to recognize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- A. The report says the heaviest losses were felt in the Middle East and the Americas, particularly the United States. It says international tourist arrivals in the United States were down by 30 percent following the terrorist attacks.
- B. The International Labor Organization says one in 12 people working in tourism-related businesses have lost their jobs since the September 11 attacks on the United States in 2001. Globally, that comes to 6.6 million people. The report says tourist hotels had been suffering from a general economic downturn that began in early 2001, before the shock wave of the September 11 attacks. Hampering recovery are fears of more terrorist attacks and the possibility of a war in Iraq.
- C. A report by the International Labor Organization says millions of jobs in world tourism have been lost due to political turmoil, the global economic downturn and growing unease among many travelers. The ILO says it does not expect a rebound in employment before 2005.
- D. The author of the report, Dirk Belau, says it is difficult to recover jobs in tourism once they are lost. "Jobs once lost in an industry like the tourism industry will not easily be restituted, because enterprises increase their productivity once they had to dismiss workers, and they do not need as many workers in the future as they used in the past for the same type of service," he said.
- E. The report says tourism dropped off sharply in Australia and Egypt, and big declines also were registered in European countries such as Switzerland, Germany and Austria, traditionally popular

with Americans. Some countries, however, showed increases in tourism, such as cheap destination countries in southern Europe-Croatia, Cyprus and Turkey.

F. Another big winner was China, which has registered impressive growth in both domestic and foreign tourism.

G. Mr. Belau says changing tastes among travelers also are affecting tourism. He says sea, sand and sun vacations are going out of fashion, and travel to faraway exotic places also is losing its charm. “They change their habits and travel less far,” said Dirk Belau. “They stay in their own country, or go to a neighboring country. Perhaps to avoid air transport, but also for economic reasons, they tend to spend less, and they tend to spend less time in their destination and spend less money in their destination, so, all this contributes to difficulties in the tourism industry to recover in terms of income.” (408 words)

C → → → → → → → F

Part C

Passage 1-6

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET II. (10 points)

In such a changing, complex society formerly simple solutions to informational needs become complicated. (1) Many of life's problems which were solved by asking family members, friends or colleagues are beyond the capability of the extended family to resolve. Where to turn for expert information and how to determine which expert advice to accept are questions facing many people today.

In addition to this, there is the growing mobility of people since World War II. (2) As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable. The almost unconscious flow of information about the simplest aspects of living can be cut off. Thus, things once learned subconsciously through the casual communications of the extended family must be consciously learned.

Adding to societal changes today is an enormous stockpile of information. (3) The individual now has more information available than any generation, and task of finding that one piece of information relevant to his or her specific problem is complicated, time-consuming and sometimes even overwhelming.

(4) Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before. Computer technology makes it possible to store vast amounts of data in machine-readable files, and to program computers to locate specific information. Telecommunications developments enable the sending of messages via television, radio, and very shortly, electronic mail to bombard people with multitudes of messages. Satellites have extended the power of communications to report events at the instant of occurrence. Expertise can be shared world wide through teleconferencing, and problems in dispute can be settled without the participants leaving their homes and/or jobs to travel to a distant conference site. Technology has facilitated the sharing of information and the storage and delivery of information, thus making more information available to more people.

In this world of change and complexity, the need for information is of greatest importance. (5) Those people who have accurate, reliable up-to-date information to solve the day-to-day problems, the

critical problems of their business, social and family life, will survive and succeed. “Knowledge is power” may well be the truest saying and access to information may be the most critical requirement of all people. (408 words)

长难句复杂句结构分析及答案注释

Part A

Passage 1-1

◆长难句复杂句结构分析◆

1. Thousands of people over the world are killed or horribly killed each year and we are quietly sitting back and letting it happen.

【结构分析】本句是由 and 连接的一个并列句，表示转折的意思，over the world 为地点状语，each year 为时间状语。

【重点难点】本句重点在于对一些短语的理解，are quietly sitting back 译为“无动于衷”；letting it happen 译为“任其发生”。

【参考译文】每年全世界，数以千计的人死于或惨死于车祸，而我们却无动于衷，任其发生。

2. Cities are allowed to become almost uninhabitable because of heavy traffic; towns are made ugly by huge car parks; the countryside is desecrated by road networks; and the mass annual slaughter becomes nothing more than a statistic, to be conveniently forgotten.

【结构分析】本句是由 4 个分句构成并列的长句。第一个分句中的 because of heavy traffic 是原因状语；前三个分句用的是被动语态，最后一个分句用一般现在时态；to be...不定式为目的状语。

【重点难点】本句比较长，但成分比较简单，比较容易翻译。重点是要对一些词和短语正确理解，如，uninhabitable 意为“无法居住的”；nothing more than 译为“简简单单的”；conveniently 意为“轻易地”。

【参考译文】因为严重的交通问题，城市被允许变得几乎无法居住；小镇被比比皆是的大停车场弄得丑陋无比；乡下被公路网络弄得满目疮痍；每年大量的车祸残杀成为简简单单的统计数字，然后被轻易地忘记。

◆答案解析◆

- 1.D 这是一道主旨题。作者要表达的中心意思是：只有更严格的交通法规才能防止交通事故发生。就驾驶而言，一些国家的法律过于松弛，即便是法规最严格的国家也不够严厉。鉴于这种情况，作者就降低事故率提出了一系列建议：The driving test should be standardized and made far more difficult than it is; all the drivers should be made to take a test every three years or so; the age at which young people are allowed to drive any vehicle should be raised to at least 21...。答案 A、B 和 C 都只是文中提到的单个事实，均不能作为文章的中心意思。
- 2.C 这是一道推断题。社会宽容野蛮开车的行径。答案可以从第二段前六句找到。这几句的大意是：令人惊奇的是社会对驾驶者和颜悦色，并且似乎原谅了他们的行为，采取一切措施为他们提供便利。因为严重的交通问题，城市被允许变得几乎无法居住；小镇被比比皆是的大停车场弄得丑陋无比，乡下被公路网弄得满目疮痍；每年大量的车祸残杀成为简简单单的统计数字，然后被轻易地忘记。答案 A 与短文内容不符，很容易排除。答案 B 和 D 是本段提到的两个事实，与作者对社会的评论关系不大。
- 3.A 这是一道细节题。作者之所以说“他的车成为他个性的外延”是因为他觉得“开车表现司机的真正自我”。第一段最后一、二、三句讲得一清二楚。答案 B、C 和 D 只是表现自我中的某个事实。
- 4.A 这是一道细节题。要修更多的公路没有提到。
- 5.B 这是一道推理题。作者的态度是批评的态度。作者呼吁各国制定严格的交通法规，批评现行的交通法规太松弛。作者最后严厉指出：世界是人类的世界，不是机动车的世界。

◆参考译文◆

从健康的角度考虑,我们生活在一个非凡的时代。我们刚一出生,就被赋予了抵抗很多危险疾病的免疫力。很多曾经致命的疾病现如今通过现代药物和手术得到治愈。几乎可以肯定,终有一天,治疗现存顽固性疾病的药物和方法会被发现。寿命的期望值已大大提高。可是尽管过上健康快乐生活的可能性比以往任何时候都大,每一天我们都能亲眼目睹公路上男人、女人以及儿童受到令人难以置信的残害。人类在与机动车对抗!这是一场人类总是失败者的、永远不会结束的战争。每年全世界,数以千计的人死于或惨死于车祸,而我们却无动于衷,任其发生。当一个人坐在方向盘的后面,他的车就成了他个性的外延,这样的言论是正确的。机动车显现出一个人最坏的品质,这是毋庸置疑的。当平日里安静、谦和的人们坐在方向盘后面的时候,很可能变得面目全非。他们恶狠狠地咒骂,不守规矩,富于攻击,像两岁大的孩子那样任性且非常自私。他们所有隐藏的挫折、失望和嫉妒在驾驶行为的刺激下,浮出了水面。

令人惊奇的是社会对驾驶者和颜悦色,并且似乎原谅了他们的行为,采取一切措施为他们提供便利。因为严重的交通问题,城市被允许变得几乎无法居住;小镇被比比皆是的大停车场弄得丑陋无比,乡下被公路网弄得目眩;每年大量的车祸残杀成为简简单单的统计数字,然后被轻易地忘记。该是制订全球性法规来减少这种毫无意义浪费人类生命的时候了。就驾驶而言,一些国家的法律过于松弛,即便是法规最严格的国家也不够严厉。一个为全世界所接受的法律能够对交通事故率产生引人注目的有益影响。以下是几个可以着手来做的例子。驾驶考核应该标准化并且要制定的难度比现在要大。每三年左右,驾驶员就应该参加一次考核。准许年轻人驾驶任意车辆的年龄应提高到至少 21 岁。所有的车辆都应该通过严格的年审,以确保安全。即使血液中最少量的酒精都会削弱一个人的驾驶能力。现行的饮酒和驾驶法规应该制定得更加严格。所用的道路都应该强制执行最高速和最低速的限制。政府应该像美国那样,对生产制造者制定安全规范。所有只强调动力和性能的广告应被禁止。这些措施也许听起来非常的苛刻。可是如果它能够降低年死亡人口数,就不会被认为有什么过于严厉了。毕竟,世界是人类的世界,不是机动车的世界。

Passage 1-2

◆长难句复杂句结构分析◆

1. The people responsible for selecting internal candidates for vacant positions have access to more comprehensive information relating to their abilities, track record and potential achievement than they would have if they were selecting people originating from the external labor market.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是 The people...have access to...information...。其中 responsible for...positions 作定语修饰 The people; to more comprehensive information 作宾语补足语; 现在分词 relating to...作定语修饰 information。此句中, 含有一个 more...than...结构; if 用来引导一个条件状语从句, 作 they would have...的状态。

【重点难点】本句的成分比较多, 因此要正确翻译本句, 必须将成分划分清楚。另外, have access to 意为“接触到”, 在本句中引申为“掌握”; originating from 意为“来自于”。

【参考译文】对那些负责选人的人来说, 选择内部人员比选择来自于外部劳务市场的人员填补空位好处多, 可以掌握更多的有关被选的人的能力、以往的工作经验和可能取得的成绩的综合信息。

2. Drawing on an internal supply of labor to fill vacancies, whereby the internal candidate receives a promotion, sends a powerful signal to employees that the organization is committed to their advancement and development.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是 Drawing on an internal supply of labor..., sends a powerful signal..., 其中, whereby the...promotion 是一个结果状语从句。本句中还含有一个 that 引导的定语从句用来修饰 signal; to their advancement and development 作宾语。

【重点难点】翻译本句的关键在于对句子主语的确定。此外, Drawing on 意为“利用”; supply of labor 意为“劳动力”; internal candidate 意为“内部人员”; is committed to 意为“致力于”。

【参考译文】利用内部劳动力资源填补空缺, 借此内部人员可得到升职的机会, 这就给员工一个强有力的信号, 即公司致力于员工的进步与发展。

3. This was done by carefully wording their recruitment literature, which referred to “assembly operators” rather than to specific jobs, and through the use of a video shown to candidates offering themselves for employment so that they could engage in self-selection if they felt comfortable with the projected organizational environment on screen.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是 This was done…。By…和 through…是由 and 连接的两个状语；在第一个状语中，which 引导的是一个非限定性定语从句，并且句中用到 rather than…结构；第二个状语中含有一个 so that 引导的目的状语从句。

【重点难点】本句翻译的难点在于对句子结构的划分，即 and 前后句子的关系。另外，carefully wording their recruitment literature 译为“在招募广告中非常注意措词”；engage in self-selection 译为“自己选择决定”。

【参考译文】东芝在招募广告中非常注意措词，使用“生产线的操作者”而不是明确的工作。通过让求职者观看录像，让他们自己决定是否与屏幕上放映出来的工作环境相适应。

◆答案解析◆

1. C 这是一道主旨题。本题问本文最恰当的题目是什么，就相当于问本文的主题是什么。一般来讲，一篇由几个自然段组成的说明文，中心思想经常明示或隐含在第一段中，开门见山告诉读者为什么要写这篇文章，本文就是个典型的例子。第一段首句是主题句：使用内部劳动力资源比使用外部资源有一定的优势。第二段第一句告诉读者第二段的主题是：必须使用内部劳动力资源的弊端。第三段首句告诉我们一种给公司文化带来变化的方式是利用外部劳动力资源，即使用外部劳动力资源的好处。因此，C 是正确答案。A，B，D 都过于笼统。
2. A 这是一道语义词汇题。第一段第三句说：对那些负责选人的人来说，选择内部人员比选择来自于外部劳务市场的人员填补空位好处多，可以掌握更多的有关被选的人的能力、以往的工作经验和可能取得的成绩的综合信息。从字面看，track record 是“跟踪记录”的意思，故可推测，记录的是过去的事情；从 and 连接的结构看，能力、某某和可能取得的成绩分别指现在、过去和未来的事情也合乎逻辑。因此，正确答案是 A。
3. B 这是一道推断题。第一段最后一句说：利用内部劳力资源填补空缺，借此内部人员可得到升职的机会，这就给员工一个强有力的信号，即公司致力于员工的进步与发展。所以本句暗示 B(能者可能得到升职)，而没有 A(可能得到升职的职位稀有)、C(每位员工肯定会得到定期加薪)、D(内部员工比外部人员更幸运)所表达的意思。
4. C 这是一道推论题。第二段首句是主题句：应该意识到利用内部劳力资源的某些弊端。之后列出三点弊端：1) 尽管选择者拥有更多有关内部人员的信息，但并非总是不带偏见的；2) 现有的内部人员的负面信息更有可能被人知晓，而外部人员则更有利于隐藏过去的失败与挫折；3) 内部人员可能淹没于本单位的文化：如果此文化是厌恶冒险的和保守的，那么当要求成功的候选人具有创新的实践和进取精神时它就成为一种限制。因此，C(员工在一个单位工作时间越长，可能会面临更多潜在的困难)是正确答案。B，D 过于绝对。A 并不是可以从第二点弊端推出的事实。
5. C 这是一道语义词汇题。本题考查对词汇的理解。本文三个自然段的首句都在讲利用内部或外部资源，用了不同的词来表示“利用”，如：using, drawing on, tapping。因此，C 是正确答案。

◆参考译文◆

使用内部劳动力资源比使用外部资源有一定的优势。内部人员非常了解事情如何运作，机构里不同的部分如何协作，对企业文化的本质深有体会。对那些负责选人的人来说，选择内部人员比选择来自于外部劳务市场的人员填补空位好处多，可以掌握更多的有关被选的人的能力、以往的工作经验和可能取得的成绩的综合信息。利用内部劳力资源填补空缺，借此内部人员可得到升职的机会，这就给员工一个强有力的信号，即公司致力于员工的进步与发展。

可是，我们还应该意识到利用内部劳力资源的某些弊端。首先，尽管选择者可以掌握更多有关内部人员的信息，但并非总是不带偏见的。其次，现有的内部人员的负面信息更有可能被人知晓，而外部人员则更有利于隐藏过去的失败与挫折。最后，内部人员可能淹没于本单位的文化：如果此文化是厌恶冒险的和保守的，那么当需要成功的候选人具有创新的实践和进取精神时它就成为一种限制。外部人员却会在引进新鲜方法到工作实践和操作时不那么胆怯退缩，这是很受人推崇的。可是如果这些事要发生的话，改变企业文化却是必要的。

一种给公司文化带来变化的方式是利用外部劳动力资源。这一点可以通过创造出具有与企业所向往的企业文化相一致的价值观和态度的员工队伍的努力中得到反映。比如，东芝致力于提高销售部门生产的合作与灵活性。东芝在招募广告中非常注意措词，使用“生产线的操作者”而不是明确的工作。通过让求职者观看录像，让他们自己决定是否与屏幕上放映出来的工作环境相适应。因此，不是那些设想一种具体的固定的工作的人，而是那些具有一种灵活的态度，准备做多样化工作的候选人被选中。

Passage 1-3

◆长难句复杂句结构分析◆

1. Having seen others fail in their attempts to market a mass-appeal newspaper, he forged ahead with his New York Sun, which would be a daily and sell for a penny, as compared to the other dailies that went for six cents a copy.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是..., he forged ahead with his New York Sun,...。前面的 Having seen others fail in...newspaper 是原因状语；本句中的 which 引导的是非限定性定语从句，用来修饰 New York Sun。as compared to...是“当与……作比较”之意；that went for six cents a copy 是定语从句用来修饰 the other dailies。

【重点难点】翻译本句的关键是对 Having been...newspaper 的理解以及句中两个定语从句的理解。另外，fail in their attempts to market 译为“尝试上市大众报纸失败”；forged ahead 译为“迅速向前，进步神速”。

【参考译文】吸取了其他人尝试上市大众报纸失败的教训，他创办的报纸进步神速，与其它 6 便士的日报截然不同，纽约太阳报每份只卖 1 便士。

2. Part of Bennett's success can be attributed to his skillful reporting of crime news, the institution of a financial page, sports reporting, and an aggressive editorial policy.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是 Part of Bennett's success can be attributed to...。本句用了一个被动语态的形式。crime news, the institution of a financial page, sports reporting, and aggressive editorial policy 是四个并列成分。

【重点难点】本句用了被动结构，所以翻译最好还原为主动形式。另外，be attributed to 意为“归因于”；an aggressive editorial policy 译为“有进取性的社论策略”。

【参考译文】他艺术地报道犯罪新闻、创建财经、体育、有进取性的社论策略等栏目，这些都帮助他取得了如此巨大的成功。

◆答案解析◆

1. B 这是一道细节题。本题问所列的哪一个不是促成大众报业发展的原因。第一段第二句告诉读者：必须具备几个条件，大众报业才能出现。1) 如果没有发明能够生产几乎人人都买得起的极便宜的报纸的印刷机，发行能吸引大众的报纸是不可能的；2) 大众报业发展需要人口识字水平提高；3) 由于许多中低经济群体习得了阅读技能，这种对教育的更加重视又促使了识字水平的同步增长；4) 商业和政治的民主化发展趋势也促成了响应大众报纸的大众读者的诞生。因此，只有 B（人口总财富的增加）没有被提到，是正确答案。
2. A 这是一道细节题。本题问所列的哪一种报纸在全国发行。第四段第二句告诉读者：Horace Greeley 于 1841 年创立了纽约论坛报，日发行量第三，排在纽约太阳报和纽约先驱报之后。但它的每周版是全国发行的而且很成功。因此，A 是正确答案。
3. C 这是一道细节题。本题问一便士报纸（大众化报纸）的创始人是谁。第二段最后一句告诉读者：Benjamin Day 的赌博赢了，一便士报纸创立了。因此，C 是正确答案。
4. B 这是一道推断题。本题问从文中我们可推测出什么。原文中没有对几家报纸的日发行量做出比较，所以 A 错。第一段中提到若没有能够生产几乎人人都买得起的极便宜的报纸的印刷机，发行吸引大众的报纸是不可能的，这说明在大众化报纸出现之前有人买不起报纸。所以 B（大众化报纸出现之前只有少数人看报）是正确答案。C（四家报纸的成功在于他们在提高人们的识字水平方面所做的努力）错误，因为他们的成功有好几个条件。D（如果报纸有轰动效应，就不会受到多数美国读者的喜爱）错误，因为原文中说四家报纸都有可以称为成功的发行量，其中有的报纸具有轰动效应，说明有很多人喜欢。
5. A 这是一道主旨题。本题问本篇文章的主要目的是什么。第一段介绍了大众化报纸的诞生条件。第二、三、

四、五段分别介绍了大众化报纸——纽约太阳报、纽约先驱报、纽约论坛报和纽约时报的创立与发展。因此，A（简要介绍大众化报纸的发展）是正确答案。B，C，D 在文中有所涉及，但不是本文的主要目的。

◆参考译文◆

Benjamin Day 在年仅 22 岁时有了一个念头，想为大众创办一份报纸，于是在 1833 年他发起创建了《纽约太阳报》，从此他的这一新的举动改变了新闻业。实际上，大众报业能够出现有几个条件是必需的：1) 如果没有发明能够生产几乎人人都买得起的极便宜的报纸的印刷机，发行能吸引大众的报纸是不可能的；2) 大众报业发展需要人口识字水平提高；3) 由于许多中低经济群体习得了阅读技能，这种对教育的更加重视又促使了识字水平的同步增长；4) 商业和政治的民主化发展趋势也促成了响应大众报纸的大众读者的诞生。

吸取了其他人尝试上市大众报纸失败的教训，他创办的报纸进步神速与其它 6 便士的日报截然不同，《纽约太阳报》每份只卖 1 便士。当地发生的事情、性、暴力、特写、有人情味的报道是该报纸的主要内容，6 便士报纸的特色是报道乏味的政治讨论，而《纽约太阳报》与其风格迥然不同。6 个月内，《纽约太阳报》就创下了 8000 份的发行业绩，遥遥领先于其竞争者。Benjamin Day 的赌博赢了，一便士报纸创立了。

在众多模仿 Day 创办报业的人当中，James Gordon Bennett 可能是其中最重要，也是最有趣的人物了。他 1835 年创办的《纽约先驱报》获得的成功甚至超越了《太阳报》。他艺术地报道犯罪新闻，创建财经，体育，有进取性的社论策略等栏目，这些都帮助他取得了如此巨大的成功。在他撰写的一篇社论中，他评价自己为一位改革者：“我改变了大众的道德观念……我希望在人类文明的进程中开始一项新的运动。”

Horace Greeley 是那个时期另一位重要的先驱人物。他于 1841 年创立了《纽约论坛报》，日发行量第三，排在《纽约太阳报》和《纽约先驱报》之后。它的周版报纸在全国发行，而且获得极大的成功。虽然 Greeley 的《纽约论坛报》不像他的竞争者那样，在社会上引起轰动效应，但是他却将报纸的社论作为运动的舞台。Greeley 反对资本处罚，酒精、赌博和烟草，他积极支持维护妇女的权利。他从不在大众面前演讲，通过迎合他们的智力，而不是情绪，来吸引读者。

1851 年最后一份主流便士报纸问世了。由 Raymond 创办的《纽约时报》许诺，它不会像《太阳报》和《先驱报》那样追求轰动效应，而且会比 Greeley 的纽约论坛报更加客观，很快它就以客观和理性而名扬新闻界。1859 年，Raymond 自己亲自做驻外记者，加强了对国外消息的报道力度。内战前，时报的发行量达到了 40000 多份。

Passage 1-4

◆长难句复杂句结构分析◆

1. Too many people spend too much time looking down rather than up, finding fault with their country's political institutions, economic system, educational establishment, religious organizations, and—worst of all—with each other.

【结构分析】主干结构是 Too many people spend too much time looking down...finding fault with...。句中 political institutions, economic system, educational establishment, religious organizations 是 finding fault with 的并列宾语，worst of all 是插入语。

【重点难点】looking down rather than up 不能按字面意思直接翻译，应译为“朝下看阴暗面而不是朝上看光明的一面”；短语 finding fault with 是“挑毛病”的意思，插入语 worst of all 可译为“更糟糕的是…”。

【参考译文】太多的人花费太多的时间来朝下看阴暗面而不是朝上看光明的一面，挑国家政治体制的毛病，挑经济制度的毛病，挑教育机构的毛病，挑宗教组织的毛病，更糟糕的是，相互挑毛病。

2. In the end, success or failure might hinge on the opinion of a single person—someone who might be in a bad mood on opening night!

【结构分析】主干结构是...success or failure might hinge on the opinion... of a single person 是 the opinion 的后置定语，someone who might...是对 a single person 的解释说明，是其同位成分。

【重点难点】hinge on...在句中的意思是“取决于”的意思，in a bad mood 意思是“心情不好”。

【参考译文】最后，成功或失败可能仅仅取决于一个人的看法，这个人也许就在开演的当晚心情不好。

◆答案解析◆

1. B **这是一道推断题。**本题问作者认为批评家通常如何。第一段首句是主题句：没有了乐观主义的存在，我们只剩下批评家、否定者和厄运的预言者。第二、三句是支持句，具体说明主题：当一个国家从它的人民和机构那里期待的是最糟糕的东西时，当专家们只是着眼于缺点时，希望就不复存在了。所以，正确答案是 B(过于强调缺点)。
2. C **这是一道推断题。**本题问从文中可以推出如果采取乐观态度将会如何。挑毛病会花费很多负面的能量，从而可用于积极行动的能量就所剩无几。解决影响社会的实际问题需要勇气和力量。当然，总有事情需要处理，但问题是，你是将时间和精力花在破坏上还是建设上，即你是否采取一种乐观态度。所以，正确答案是 C(有些社会问题更有可能得到解决)。
3. D **这是一道细节题。**本题问为什么要提到一次百老汇演出的准备工作。第三段开头承前段说，百老汇的演出可以说明我的观点。我们已知，前段(第二段)主要说，看问题总是看负面、看缺点，这容易阻碍成功。所以，提到百老汇演出是为了支持上述论点。那么这个例子是：剧作家精心地写了剧本，投资方投入了大量的钱，剧院租好了，导演和演员挑选好了，且已经排练了数周。布景师、灯光师、音响师都在努力地工作。可在开演的那晚，坐在观众席上的四、五个剧作评论家如果对该剧提出严厉的批评，该剧可能几天或几周就停演；若他们对剧目表示赞赏，则该剧可能长时间连演。最后，成功或失败可能仅因为一个人的看法，这人也许就在开演的当晚心情不好。所以，正确答案是 D(阐明批评有碍成功)。
4. D **这是一道观点题。**本题问作者认为，与剧作家相比，批评家如何。第四段告诉读者：批评家有其合理的作用，但若把批评家当作英雄或让他们控制我们的命运，就会有问题。如果批评家被赋予比剧作家更多的权利，也会有问题。批评比创造容易得多。如果我们高度崇拜社会批评家，我们的社会就会最终成为批评家的社会，如果这种情况发生，就不会有建设性乐观主义的立足之地了。所以，正确答案是 D(破坏的而非建设的)。
5. C **这是一道推断题。**本题问有偏见的批评主义的最终结果可能是什么。正确答案是 C(更少的创新 / 进取)(见第 4 题注释)。A, B, D 与原文意义相反。

◆参考译文◆

没有了乐观主义的存在，我们就只剩下批评家、否定者和厄运的预言者。当一个国家从它的人民和机构那里期待的是最糟糕的东西时，当专家们只是着眼于缺点时，希望就不复存在了。太多的人花费太多的时间来朝下看阴暗面而不是朝上看光明的一面，挑国家政治体制的毛病，挑经济制度的毛病，挑教育机构的毛病，挑宗教组织的毛病，更糟糕的是，相互挑毛病。

挑毛病会花费很多负面的能量，从而可用于积极行动的能量就所剩无几。解决影响社会的实际问题需要勇气和力量。当然，总有事情需要处理，但问题是，你是将时间和精力花在破坏上还是建设上。

百老汇的一场演出可以说明我的观点。就说一个新作就要上演了。剧作家精心地写了剧本，投资方投入了大量的钱，剧院租好了，导演和演员挑选好了，且已经排练了数周，布景师、灯光师、音响师都在努力地工作，一直到开演前的那个晚上，将近一百人都在不知疲倦的长时间地工作着，要为患者创造奇迹。

在开演的那天晚上，四、五个剧作评论家坐在观众席上。如果他们对该剧提出严厉的批评，该剧可能几天或几周就停演，而他们如果对剧目表示赞赏，则该剧可能长时间连演，最后，成功或失败可能仅仅因为一个人的看法，这个人也许就在开演的当晚心情不好。这种情况出了什么问题？从某种意义上讲，没出什么问题。批评家有其合理的作用，但若把批评家当作英雄或让他们控制我们的命运，就会出现问題。如果批评家被赋予比剧作家更多的权利，就会出现问題。批评比创造容易得多，如果我们高度崇拜社会批评家，我们的社会就会最终成为批评家的社会，如果这种情况发生了，就不会有建设性的乐观主义的立足之地了。

Part B

Passage 1-5

◆答案解析◆

1. B 第一段 C 告知的信息是国际劳工组织概要，即由于政治、经济等方面的原因，许多从事与旅游业相关职业的人大批失业，而这种现象将会持续到 2005 年，那么接下来就该讲到这种现象出现的时间，B 段中说自

- 从2001年初旅馆业开始下滑，9·11事件后，失业人口增多，即说明了该现象起始时间，与第一段对应。
2. D 前两部分说明该种现象的存在，以及从政治、经济和旅游者三方面提到了该种现象产生的原因，那么下来就该进一步从这三方面来阐述，通看全文，D段中开始说报告的作者德克·布劳说与旅游业相关的工作一旦失去就很难重新找到，而其它各段只是说报告说……，所以D段应处于第三段，即从经济方面来讲这种现象。
3. A 上段是从经济方面来说，这段自然是从政治方面来讲，即讲到中东和美国遭受了最惨重的损失，而恐怖袭击使美国受挫更大。
4. G 本部分谈到旅游者，由于旅游者的好恶等方面原因，他们不愿远途旅行，这使旅游业难以恢复。这部分和D、A属于并列的，即从这三方面来讲，正好与首段呼应。
5. E 前面从经济、政治、旅游业方面谈到从事与旅游业相关职业的人大批失业的原因，而该部分谈到旅游业处于衰退的另外一些国家，并谈到旅游业处于上升趋势的一些国家，两者形成对比。E选项总体是讲旅游业这一行业所在的国家现状与最后一段讲到中国旅游业的现状相衔接。

◆参考译文◆

C. 据国际劳工组织（ILO）报告，由于政治动乱、国际经济滑坡和旅游者的不安全感，世界范围内从事与旅游业相关职业的数百万人失去了工作。ILO指出2005年前在雇工方面不会有反弹。

B. ILO说自从2001年美国9·11袭击事件以来，与旅游业相关的从业人员里12人中就有一人失去了工作。在全球范围内，失业人数达660万。报告上说，在9·11袭击事件造成的震动之前，旅馆业从2001年初就开始遭受到世界经济下滑的影响。恢复不顺利是由于惧怕遭受更多的恐怖袭击和伊拉克可能发生的战争。

D. 报告的作者德克·布劳说与旅游业相关的工作一旦失去就很难重新找到。“像旅游业这样的工作一旦失去很难再找到。因为企业一旦裁员的话会提高他们的生产力，而且以后对于同样的服务也不会需要像以前那么多的工人。”

A. 报告还指出中东和美洲遭受了最惨重的损失，美国尤其严重。据说恐怖袭击后到达美国的国际游客锐减了30%。

G. 布劳先生说旅游者不断改变的口味也影响到了旅游业。他说海滨，沙滩和阳光假日已不再流行，到遥远而陌生的地方旅行也失去了魅力。“他们改变习惯，不再长途跋涉去旅行，”德克·布劳说，“他们呆在自己的国家，或去邻近的国家。这也许是为了避免乘飞机旅行，但也是出于经济上的原因，他们想花费的更少，他们在目的地少花时间也就减少了支出。因此，所有这些使旅游业在收入恢复方面极为困难。”

E. 报告还指出旅游业在澳大利亚和埃及衰退得很厉害，而且在欧洲一些传统上颇受美国人喜爱的国家，如瑞士、德国和奥地利也遭受了大幅度的下滑。然而有一些国家的旅游业却呈现出上升趋势，如南欧的一些花费低廉的国家——克罗地亚，塞浦路斯和土耳其。

F. 另一个大赢家就是中国，无论国内还是国外的旅游业都显示出惊人的增长。

Part C

Passage 1-6

◆答案解析◆

- (1) 【参考译文】过去只要问问家人、朋友或同事就能解决的许多生活问题，现在的大家庭也解决不了。去何处向专家咨询，如何决定接受哪位专家的建议是当今许多人所面临的问题。
- 【结构分析】注意 were solved 以及下面的 are beyond,前者是过去时，后者是现在时，应译出这一时态差别；the extended family 指大家庭（几代同堂的家庭）。
- (2) 【参考译文】由于许多家庭迁离旧地，远离了多年的老友和各种家庭关系，日常信息的随意交流中断。随着这种情况的出现，对信息的及时性、确切性和可靠性的信心也随之丧失。
- 【结构分析】本句要注意理解的是 with it the confidence 中的 it 指代什么，it 在此指代它前面 the informal flow of information is cut off 整句话的意思，而不是指 information。另外，在最后也省略了 is cut off 以避免重复。
- (3) 【参考译文】现在的人比以往任何一代人所能得到的信息要多得多。要找到与他们自己问题有关的那一条