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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



Part A

Passage 28-1

Traffic statistics paint a gloomy picture. To help solve their traffic woes, some rapidly growing U. S. cities have simply built more roads. But traffic experts say building more roads is a quick-fix solution that will not alleviate the traffic problem in the long run. Soaring land costs, increasing concern over social and environmental disruptions caused by road-building, and the likelihood that more roads can only lead to more cars and traffic are powerful factors bearing down on a 1950s-style construction program.

The goal of smart-highway technology is to make traffic systems work at optimum efficiency by treating the road and the vehicles traveling on them as an integral transportation system. Proponents of the advanced technology say electronic detection systems, closed-circuit television, radio communication, ramp metering, variable message signing, and other smart-highway technology can now be used at a reasonable cost to improve communication between drivers and the people who monitor traffic.

Pathfinder, a Santa Monica, California-based smart-highway project in which a 14-mile stretch of the Santa Monica Freeway, making up what is called a “smart corridor”, is being instrumented with buried loops in the pavement. Closed-circuit television cameras survey the flow of traffic, while communication linked to property equipped automobiles advise motorists of the least congested routes or detours.

Not all traffic experts, however, look to smart-highway technology as the ultimate solution to traffic gridlock. Some say the high-tech approach is limited and can only offer temporary solutions to a serious problem.

“Electronics on the highway addresses just one aspect of the problem: how to regulate traffic more efficiently,” explains Michael Renner, senior researcher at the Worldwatch Institute. “It doesn’t deal with the central problem of too many cars for roads that can’t be built fast enough. It sends people the wrong message. They start thinking “Yes, there used to be a traffic congestion problem, but that’s been solved now because we have, advanced high-tech system in place.” Larson agrees and adds, “Smart-highways is just one of the tools that we use to deal with our traffic problems. It’s not the solution itself, just part of the package. There are different strategies.”

Other traffic problem-solving options being studied and experimented with include car pooling, rapid mass-transit systems, staggered or flexible work hours, and road pricing, a system whereby motorists pay a certain amount for the time they use a highway.

It seems that we need a new, major thrust to deal with the traffic problems of the next 20 years. There has to be a big change.

(412 words)

1. What is the appropriate title for the passage?

- A. Smart Highway Projects ——The Ultimate Solution to Traffic Congestion.
 - B. A Quick Fix Solution for the Traffic Problems.
 - C. A Venture to Remedy Traffic Woes.
 - D. Highways Get Smart——Part of the Package to Relieve Traffic Gridlock.
2. The compound word “quick-fix” in Paragraph 1, sentence 3 is closest in meaning to_____.
- A. an optional solution
 - B. an expedient solution
 - C. a ready solution
 - D. an efficient solution
3. According to the passage, the smart-highway technology is aimed to_____.
- A. develop sophisticated facilities on the interstate highways
 - B. provide passenger vehicle with a variety of services
 - C. optimize the highway capabilities
 - D. improve communication between driver and the traffic monitors
4. According to Larson, to redress the traffic problem,_____.
- A. car pooling must be studied
 - B. rapid mass transit system must be introduced
 - C. flexible work hours must be experimented
 - D. overall strategies must be coordinated
5. Which of the following best describes the organization of the whole passage?
- A. Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
 - B. A problem is examined and complementary solutions are proposed or offered.
 - C. Latest developments are outlined in order of importance.
 - D. An innovation is explained with its importance emphasized.

Passage 28-2

Olga had always enjoyed the character-centered books written by Adele Kwan and wanted to read another one if it seemed interesting and was written in the same style. Olga wasn't sure, however, whether she should spend part of her savings on Kwan's latest book, *The Newcomer*. She hoped the following book reviews in her high school newspaper would help her make a decision.

Novel Without a Plot

By Carlo Dante

I just finished reading Adele Kwan's latest novel, *The Newcomer*, and was disappointed. In my opinion the book does not have enough plot to be considered a novel.

The newcomer in this book is Violet Wang. She's fifteen when her family moves from San Francisco's Chinatown to a small town in Washington State. In this town everyone knows each other, and none of the other residents are Chinese. Violet's challenge is to fit in. Sensitive and intelligent, she amuses shoes who know her well but is shy and reserved with strangers.

These circumstances could have provided the basis for an interesting story. I particularly enjoyed learning about Chinese American culture and Violet's strong family ties. However, this book has no real plot. There is no action to follow. Instead the author emphasizes what is happening in Violet's head as she finds her way in her new home. We are introduced to new characters and situations only as they are viewed by the introspective Violet. When she arrives at her new school, for example, the reader is forced to endure page after page describing Violet's classrooms, classmates, and teachers,

with no excitement to keep us involved in the story.

If this had been a historical novel, at least the text could have elucidated what life was like during a past era. If it had been a mystery, I would have had a reason to move from one page to the next. Furthermore, Violet would have had a more intriguing way to demonstrate her intelligence and sensitivity.

As it is, I found *The Newcomer* uninteresting. The lack of plot and the reliance on a single character to support the entire book make for a dull, slow-moving reading experience. Although Ms. Kwan writes well, she has failed to keep a story worth reading.

A Book to Cherish

By Rachel Blythe

In last week's edition I read "Novel Without a Plot", an unflattering review of Adele Kwan's latest novel, I too, have read *The Newcomer*, and I strongly disagree with.

Carlo Dante's evaluation of this fine novel. Dante claims *The Newcomer* lacks a plot. He fails to recognize that some novels are plot-driven and others are character-centered. Clearly Dante prefers to read the former and feels justified in imposing his preference on all of us. There are many readers who do not require a story to propel us feverishly from one action-packed moment to the next. We are content to get to know an interesting character who encounters challenges and tries various ways to overcome them.

Violet Wang is a wonderful example of this type of character, and we are fortunate that the novel is told from her point of view. We first experience her world in San Francisco, where she is surrounded by Chinese American traditions and the support of an extended family. We feel her confusion and traumatic sense of loss as she must leave all that is familiar to her.

When Violet arrives in the area that will be her new home, we see its beauty and mystery through her eyes. As she tries to adjust to life in a place where she feels like an outsider, many of us may remember similar times in our own lives. We ache when she hurts and feel triumph in our hearts when she experiences progress.

I won't tell you why Violet has had to make such a drastic life change or how she comes to terms with it. Unlike Dante, I think that most readers would greatly enjoy this book. In these times of action-adventure movies and computer games, many have lost the patience to be readers, thinkers, and emotional beings. I think that someone who fails to see the value in this book is missing out on a lot.

(696 words)

1. When Olga read Rachel Blythe's review, she probably felt_____.

- A. encouraged B. indifferent C. confused D. depressed

2. Which of these is the best summary of the passage?

- A. Voicing his disappointment in Adele Kwan's latest novel, Carlo Dante writes a book review criticizing the book as uninteresting lacking in plot.
B. To help her decide whether to purchase Adele Kwan's new book, *The Newcomer*, Olga reads opposing book reviews in her high school newspaper.
C. As a supporter of character-centered novels, Rachel Blythe writes a book review defending Adele Kwan's *The Newcomer* because she feels many people will enjoy the book.
D. Olga enjoys the character-centered books of Adele Kwan and would like to read another one if it

is interesting and is written in the same style.

3. Based on information in the reviews, with which statement would both Carlo Dante and Rachel Blythe probably agree?
 - A. The Newcomer is an action-adventure story.
 - B. Violet is outgoing, even around strangers.
 - C. The Newcomer is a powerful and captivating book.
 - D. Violet has a strong bond with family members.
4. Which conclusion is best supported by information in the passage?
 - A. Rachel Blythe and Olga have similar reading tastes.
 - B. Adele Kwan is a best-selling author.
 - C. Rachel Blythe does not read novels that are plot-driven.
 - D. Violet has become more outspoken since her move.
5. Based on information in the passage, the reader can conclude Violet's primary source of conflict stems from her _____.

A. not being fluent in Chinese	B. difficulties with her schoolwork
C. parents being extremely strict	D. family's move to Washington State

Passage 28-3

We have all heard of counterfeiting before. Usually it refers to people making money—printing it instead of earning it. But counterfeiting also can involve all sorts of consumer goods and manufactured products. From well-known brand names such as Calvin Klein jeans to auto parts, counterfeiters have found ways to produce goods that look authentic. In some instances, counterfeit products look better than the original!

The demand of brand-name products has helped counterfeiting grow into a very profitable business throughout the world and into a serious problem for legitimate manufacturers and consumers alike. Faulty counterfeit parts have caused more than two dozen plane crashes. Most counterfeit auto parts do not meet federal safety standards.

Counterfeiting hurts manufacturers in many ways. Analysts estimate that, in the United States alone, annual revenue lost runs from \$ 6 billion to \$ 8 billion. Perhaps even worse, consumers blame the innocent manufacturer when they unknowingly buy a counterfeit product and find it doesn't perform as expected. Sometimes entire economies can suffer. For instance, when farmers in Kenya and Zaire used counterfeit fertilizers, both countries lost most of their crops.

In 1984 the U. S. government enacted the Trademark Counterfeiting Act and made counterfeiting of products a criminal offense punishable by fines and tiff jail terms. Unfortunately counterfeiting does not receive to priority from law enforcement officers and prosecutors. Legitimate firms therefore have the burden of finding their own raids and to fight the problem. IBM, with a court order, conducted its own raids and found keyboards, displays, and boxes with its logo. The fake parts were used to create counterfeits of IBM's personal computer "XT".

Some companies have developed secret product codes to identify the genuine article. They must change the codes periodically because counterfeiters learn the codes and duplicate them. Perhaps the most effective way for manufacturers to fight counterfeiting is to monitor the distribution network and make sure counterfeit products are not getting into the network. Some companies even hire investigators to track counterfeit products.

By copying other firms' products, counterfeiters avoid research and development costs and most marketing costs. High-tech products such as computers and their software products are especially vulnerable. As long as counterfeiting is profitable, an abundance of products are available to copy, and the laws are difficult to enforce, counterfeiters can be expected to prosper for a long time.

(391 words)

1. The passage mainly focuses on the harms of counterfeiting to _____.
A. consumers B. manufacturers C. salesmen D. governments
 2. According to the passage, the ultimate culprit for the abounding of counterfeit products is _____.
A. the consumer B. the counterfeiter
C. the government D. the shop
 3. The most important reason why counterfeiting is excessively profitable is that counterfeiters _____.
A. do not have to pay high taxes as the producers of authentic products
B. can omit high costs in developing and promoting the products
C. often use inferior materials to save manufacturing costs
D. succeed in making their products looking even better than the original
 4. It is almost impossible to eliminate counterfeiting for all the following reasons EXCEPT _____.
A. consumers demand brand-name products
B. a variety of products are easy to copy
C. legitimate firms can also benefit from counterfeiting sometimes
D. laws against counterfeiting are difficult to enforce
 5. It can be inferred from the passage that hand-made products are _____.
A. easier to forge than high-tech products
B. more difficult to forge than high-tech products
C. less profitable to forge than high-tech products
D. more profitable to forge than high-tech products
- 附: 6. Legitimate firms conduct their own raids against counterfeiting because they _____.
A. are willing to do so in order to protect their own benefits
B. cannot tolerate the high profits earned by the counterfeiters
C. cannot rely on the law enforcement officers to protect their products
D. do so to show their willingness to cooperate with the government
- 附: 7. All the following are mentioned as effective ways for the manufacturers to fight counterfeiting EXCEPT _____.
A. periodical change of the secret product codes
B. efforts made to find out fake products in the market
C. more severe punishment of the counterfeiters
D. monitoring of the distribution network of the legitimate products

Passage 28-4

With some difficulty, Palladis detached Balintore from an apparently enthralling discussion and guided him through a turbulent throng to the Landrover on the other side of the street. They got in, and Palladis pressed the starter. But the noise of the engine had the effect of a bugle calling obedient soldiers to the parade-ground. As soon as it was heard, the crowd surrounded the car with confused cries, disorderly singing, and a few urgent demands for a speech.

Moving very slowly, Palladis reached the end of the village without accident; and by then the crowd had diminished. But when he began to drive a little faster, a reckless boy tried to run in front of him; and tripped and fell. To avoid him, Palladis swerved abruptly to the right and crossed the road at an angle of sixty degrees. With a violent tug on the wheel, he straightened his course, but skidded on a grass verge and slid in to a deep ditch.

In a moment, the crowd was at full strength again, and now many voices rose in commiseration and as many shouted contrary advice. Willing hands tried to heave and haul the Landrover on to the road, and others, equally willing, labored to push it deeper into the ditch. With some difficulty, Balintore and Palladis got out of the steeply tilted car. There were loud exclamations of sympathy and horror when it was seen that both were bleeding freely from cuts on forehead or cheekbone. But Palladis quickly took charge, and organized a working party that succeeded with some difficulty and pulling the Landrover on to level ground.

The off-side front wheel, however, was no longer parallel with its neighbor. The car could not be driven, but would have to be pushed or towed. And for this additional labor, the villagers were more than willing; they were eager to help and prove their continuing goodwill.

Palladis and Balintore got in again, and as many as could lay a hand on the disabled car shoved and pulled it on an irregular course to the house. Those who were not pushing or pulling encouraged the others with loud cries and an occasional broken chorus. The noise they made brought Honoria out to see what was happening. (386 words)

1. It was difficult to get Balintore away from the discussion with the crowd because_____.
 A. the crowd was composed of soldiers
 B. Balintore was enjoying himself and the crowd was so excited
 C. the crowd angrily refused to let Balintore go
 D. Balintore stubbornly insisted on staying
2. To which of the following does “it”(Line 4) refer?
 A. The starter.
 B. The noise of the engine.
 C. A bugle calling obedient soldiers to the parade-ground.
 D. The car.
3. The Landrover went into a ditch because_____.
 A. Palladis tried to drive at an angle
 B. it had hit the boy
 C. Palladis decided to drive into the ditch rather than hit the boy
 D. Palladis had to turn suddenly in order to avoid the boy
4. The word “commiseration” (Line 11) probably means_____.
 A. sympathy B. gratification C. anger D. agreement
5. What is TRUE about the information in Paragraph 3?
 A. The crowd tried to help.
 B. The car was seriously damaged.
 C. Palladis had an argument with Balintore.
 D. The crowd wouldn't let Palladis and Balintore get out of the car.

Part B

Passage 28-5

Directions: In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 1—5, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Perhaps now the astronomers and other “pure” scientists will stop whining about how manned space flight is stealing all the money from real science. (1) _____. And Hubble, the \$1.6 billion orbiting telescope, is the kind of robot observer that scientists like to claim is the real way to explore space, far better than the clumsy Spam-in-a-can bipeds we periodically and extravagantly hurl into orbit. Well, now that man has done this for the robots, it is time for the robots and their human advocates to shut up, for at least a week or two, about the waste and expense of manned space exploration.

The Endeavour shuttle astronauts performed the most complicated space repair ever attempted. And doing so, they proved at last that man can do real work in space, and do it efficiently. They not only saved Hubble. They saved NASA.

Today no one would give Kennedy’s speech, and, if given, no one would believe it. It is 30 years later, and we are weighed down by cynicism about government, worries about our economy, deep anxieties about a level of social breakdown we could not have imagined in 1961. (2) _____.

Today those who believe that governments’ role is not bankrolling wonder but fixing bridges are in the majority. There is no constituency for romance.

Perhaps this is the way of all exploration. In rosy retrospect, we tend to see the great 15th and 16th century Spanish and Portuguese explorers as seekers of destiny. (3) _____. Certainly not romance for its own sake. Perhaps we should not be too dismayed to find ourselves 500 years later pushing the envelope for the same reasons, mundane but politically viable, of commerce and convenience.

Still, it is hard to understand how this can be. It is hard to understand how people can live in this age and not thrill to the idea of manned exploration. What, after all, will the 20th century be remembered for? (4) _____. The 20th century will be remembered for three things: its perfection of genocide, its discovery of nuclear terror, and its invention of flight. We will be remembered as the people who went from Kitty Hawk to the moon in 66 years.

And spent the next 25 on maintenance. Yes, we need the shuttle. We need the space station. We need to fix satellites and measure ozone or whatever. But we also need to roam. It is time to return to the moon. And then on to Mars. Why? Might as well ask why Sir Richard Burton searched for the source of the Nile.

The Hubble mission was a great success. But sometime soon, some spacewalking astronaut is going to crash into some billion-dollar mirror, and the cry will go up again: Why the clunky, bulky bipeds? Why not robots?

Because robots can fix, but they cannot dream. Upon rounding the moon and apprehending the Earth, they are not moved to recite Genesis. (5) _____. In the end, man is clunky. But he sings.

(673 words)

- A. Its music, its philosophy, its art pale in comparison with that of centuries past.
- B. It may be politically shrewd, but it is perilous to sell manned exploration on grounds of efficiency alone.
- C. And for those still justifiably skeptical about these claims, the Hubble repair provides yet another

role for man in space: concierge.

D. Why? Because last week man — that clunk, bulky, heaving, breathing space lunk — saved Hubble.

E. It is something of a pity that appliance repair is the way to justify man in space these days.

F. They were not. Generally they were seekers of a quick way to the riches of Asia. They were after gold and silk —gathering slaves and manufacturing Christians along the way — not romance.

G. True, in the '60s too we had our scolds who told as that money spent on the moon was better spent on this or that program here on earth. But in the more expansive time, people ignored those with the souls of accountants who knew nothing of national adventure.

Part C

Passage 28-6

It is a common problem in the non-family owned private limited company: a shareholder/director wants to retire or leave the business, but one or more of his fellow shareholders/directors want to continue. (1) It is easy enough for a director to retire, but the likelihood is that he will want to cash in on his shares which have accumulated some value over the period of his participation in the business. Frequently, though, his fellow shareholders/directors do not have the financial resources to acquire the shares at their market value. A wide variety of options exist, but purchase of own shares by the company is one of the most useful.

Purchase of own shares is exactly what says it is: the company acquires the shares from the shareholder. In principle, it is a simple concept but one which is covered by a number of very important legislative provisions, both in company and tax law. (2) Although at first sight the legislation appears to obstruct what might otherwise be a simple process, it actually exists to facilitate the purchase, while protecting the creditors (so far as company law is concerned). In fact, the provisions are too numerous to cover in detail in a few words and this article is designed only to outline the rules, regulations and options. Professional advice and assistance should always be sought to implement any purchase of own shares.

(3) It was always the case that a company could not acquire its own shares, because in doing so it was obtaining ownership of itself, which is contrary to the most fundamental legal principles surrounding the nature and existence of companies. The Companies Act 1981 changed all that and the provisions it introduced are now incorporated into the Companies Act 1985.

(4) In essence, provided a company is permitted to do so by its Memorandum and Articles of Association, any company can now acquire its own shares (subject to there being at least one left). Because purchase of own shares is a relatively recent innovation, many companies' Memorandum and Articles of Association do not contain this provision but appropriate provisions can be included by Special Resolution, requiring a 75 % majority.

(5) Although the purchase must normally be made out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares and/or distributable profits, important provisions exist for private companies to make the purchase out of capital. If distributable profits are insufficient then, provided the company is solvent after the redemption and is believed by the directors to be a going concern for a further year (a statutory declaration on which the auditors must report and concur), then the purchase can go ahead.

(453 words)

答案注释

Part A

Passage 28-1

◆答案解析◆

1. D **这是一道主旨题。**问题是本文合适的标题是什么。本文主要讲的是 smart-highway。文中第四段第一句话“Not all traffic experts...look to smart-highway technology as the ultimate solution to traffic gridlock”，由此可排除 A；第一段第三句话“...building more roads is a quick-fix solution”修建更多的马路是临时性的方法，而本文主要讲的并不是修路，故 B 也被排除；本文主要讲的是 smart-highway，并没有提到任何对交通事故有弥补作用的方法，故 C 也被排除。D 项点出文中主旨是 smart-highway，并且谨慎地把它只作为“part of the package”，这是依据文中倒数第三段的意思。
2. B **这是一道语义题。**quick-fix 是快速确定的，即没经过深思熟虑而快速做出的临时解决方案。expedient (指行动)有用，有助益，可取(但不一定合理或正当)。做名词用时，有“权宜手段”的意思。ready 用作定语指头脑敏捷的，如 a ready answer to the question 对问题随口而出的回答；efficient 意为效率高的，有能力的。所以本题 B。
3. D **这是一道细节题。**文中第二段第一句话“The goal of smart-highway technology is to...as an integral transportation system.”第二段最后一句话“...to improve communication between drivers and the people who monitor traffic.”说明“smart-highway”的目标就是最大效率的整合道路和交通工具，从而整合交通系统，从而使司机和道路监管系统能够得到高效的通信。
4. D **这是一道推断题。**倒数第三段“Larson agrees and adds, ‘Smart-highways is just one...just part of the package. There are different strategies’”，说明修建高速公路只是解决交通问题的一个方面，还有许多策略都可用来解决交通拥挤。答案 D 中“overall”的意思是“全面的，全部的”，“coordinate”的意思是“调整，整理”，整句话就是说所有解决交通状况的所有策略必须进行协调。
5. B **这是一道推断题。**可以看出本文是针对交通问题而介绍其解决方法，中心就是介绍了 smart-highway 这种运用高科技的新方法，指出了其特点和目前的不足。接着谈到了人们正在研究和实验的其他解决方法。答案 A 错在并没有说交通问题的两种对立观点。C 错在只介绍了一种新方法，并没有把所有的最新发展都按重要程度列出来。D 项的意思是本文主要解释了一种改革，并重点说了其重要性，这显然与原文不符。B 项中的 a problem 不是指交通存在的问题，而是指 smart-highway，本文主要讲了解决交通问题其中的一个方法，同时又指出了其他的一些方法，因此应选 B。

◆参考译文◆

交通统计描绘了一幅令人担忧的画面。为了解决交通困境，一些快速增长的美国城市只是修建了更多的道路。但是交通专家说，修路是短期解决途径，对长远缓解交通问题没有帮助。由修路引起的土地涨价、社会和环境受到干扰、修更多的路导致的更多的车和交通问题，这些强有力的因素构成对 20 世纪 50 年代建筑规划的冲击。

智能高速路的目标是通过把道路和行驶在道路上的车辆视为一个整体，使整个系统最有效运行。先进技术的支持者说，电子监控系统、闭路电视、无线电通讯、测速器、各种信号和其他智能高速路技术可以以较低的成本来增强驾车人和监督者的联系。

智能高速路的开拓者是加州的一条叫做桑塔·莫尼卡 的 14 英里的快速路。这条路由埋入人行道上的线路的智能通道组成。闭路电视的摄像头可以监视交通流，并且通过通讯设备告知驾驶人最畅通路段或者绕行路段。

然尔并不是所有的交通专家都认为智能路是解决交通问题的最佳选择。一些人说，高技术方法有它的局限

性，并且只能提供问题的暂时解决方法。

“电子技术用于高速路只解决了问题的一个方面：如何更加有效规范交通。”一家研究所的高级研究员，迈克尔·伦纳说，“它没有解决核心问题，很多上路车速度不够快；这种想法会误导人们，使人们认为以前有交通拥挤问题，但是因为我们先进技术，这个问题已经得到解决。”拉森同意这种看法，并且补充说：“智能路只是我们解决交通问题的一个工具，它本身并不是答案，只是一部分解决方案。还有不同的解决策略。”

其它值得考虑的想法包括：合用汽车、快速中转系统、弹性坐班时间和驾驶者通过高速公路时需要交费的公路收费系统。

要解决后20年的交通问题我们还需要一个大的推动力，还需要有大的变化。

Passage 28-2

◆答案解析◆

1. A **这是一道推断题。**文章第一段即交代了“Olga had always enjoyed the character-centered books written by Adele Kwan”，而 Rachel Blythe 正是从 character-centered 的角度来对小说给予正确评价，Olga 正在犹豫要不要读这部小说，读了 Rachel Blythe 的评论当然会受到鼓励。
2. B **这是一道主旨题。**文章包括三部分：一、Olga 为什么要读这两篇评论；二、Carlo Dante 的评论内容；三、Rachel Blythe 的评论内容，列出两篇评论是 Olga 要根据它们做出决定，选 B。
3. D **这是一道推断题。**Carlo Dante 的评论第三段第二句“I particularly enjoyed learning about Chinese American culture and Violet’s strong family ties.”，Rachel Blythe 的评论第三段第二句“We first experience her world in San Francisco, where she is surrounded by Chinese American traditions and the support of an extended family”，都是在说 Violet 和家人的关系密切。也可以用排除法，A、B、C 三项在文中都可以找到明确的句子来证明有误。
4. A **这是一道排除题。**Rachel Blythe 和 Olga 都喜欢 character-centered 的小说，而其他三项或是文中没有提到，或是和文中句子意思相反，所以选 A。
5. D **这是一道排除题。**Violet 之所以要适应新环境是因为她搬到了很远的地方，而 A、B、C 三项文中没有提到。

◆参考译文◆

欧佳喜欢读阿代尔·凯文写的以人物为中心的小说，如果下一本小说很有趣，并且风格相同，她还会读。然而欧佳不知道是否该部分花钱买凯文的最新小说《新来的人》。她希望下面的在她高中报刊的书评能帮助她作出决定。

《没有情节的小说》

作者：卡罗·丹特

我刚刚读完凯文的最新小说《新来的人》。我非常失望。在我看来，这部小说情节不够，不能叫小说。

小说中新来的人指王瓦奥莱特。当她家从旧金山的唐人街搬到华盛顿州时，她15岁。镇上的人互相很熟悉，也没有其他的中国人。瓦奥莱特的挑战是适应新环境。虽然她敏感，聪明，对熟人很风趣，但是对陌生人很害羞，保守。

小说的背景环境提供了一个有趣的基础。我对美籍华人文化很感兴趣，对瓦奥莱特的家庭纽带也很有兴趣。然而小说没有一个情节。没有动作。作者只是侧重于瓦奥莱特的适应环境的想法。作为一种内省，作者介绍新人物和环境。例如，当瓦奥莱特到达她新学校时，读者被迫阅读大量描写新班级、同学、老师的文字，没有激动人心的描写。

如果这是一部历史小说，文章应该说明过去的生活状况。如果是神秘小说，我有理由从一页读到另一页。进一步而言，瓦奥莱特应该有更有趣的方式展现她的聪明和敏感。

综上所述，我认为《新来的人》没有趣味。缺少情节，依靠一个人物支撑整部小说，令阅读过程枯燥，乏味。尽管凯文女士善于写作，她的这部小说不值得读。

《值得拥有的小说》

作者：拉克尔·布莱斯

上周我读了书评《没有情节的小说》，对凯文的最新小说进行了批评。我也读了《新来的人》这部小说，我不赞成卡罗·丹特对这部小说的贬损评价。

卡罗·丹特对这本高质量的小说的评价。丹特认为《新来的人》缺少情节，因为他不知道一些小说以情节为中心；一些小说以人物为中心。显然丹特喜欢前一个类型的小说，并想把他的感觉强加于我们。有很多读者不希望阅读动作激烈的小説。我们非常满意地认识一个非常有趣的人物，他遇到挑战并且设法克服。

王瓦奥莱特正是这样的人物，非常幸运小说从她的角度来写的。首先我们经历的是她旧金山的生活：那里她被华人文化和大家庭包围。当她必须离开她熟悉的一切时，我们能够感受到她的困惑和痛苦。

当瓦奥莱特到将成为新家的地方的时候，我们通过她的眼睛看到该地方的美丽和神秘。当瓦奥莱特尽量适应新环境的时候，让我们想起我们自己类似的经历。当她受到伤害时我们为她的痛苦；当她取得进步时，我们替她高兴。

我不能告诉你为什么瓦奥莱特不得不改变生活和她如何适应新情况。与丹特的想法不同，我认为大多数读者会喜欢这部小说。在动作冒险影片和电脑游戏的时代，也许很多人失去了做读者、思想者和情感家的耐心。我认为没能在小说中读到价值的人失去了很多。

Passage 28-3

◆答案解析◆

1. B **这是一道主旨题。**文章在第二段虽然提到了假冒伪劣产品对消费者的危害，但在以下各段中可以看到作者的主要笔墨都放在其对生产厂家的危害上，因此答案为 B。
 2. A **这是一道细节题。**文章第二段第一句讲到“对名牌产品的需求已帮助造假形成一个遍及全世界的非常赚钱的生意，而且成为合法制造商和消费者要面临的一个严重的问题”。那么谁需要品牌产品呢？毫无疑问是消费者自己，因而本题答案为 A。
 3. B **这是一道细节题。**文章最后一段第一句明确告诉读者，造假者通过仿造其他公司的产品可避免研究和开发费用以及大部分营销成本。
 4. C **这是一道排除题。**本文从头至尾都在谈论合法厂家深受假冒伪劣产品之害的问题，而四个选项中，只有 C 与文章主旨相悖。
 5. B **这是一道推理题。**文章最后一段第二句中讲到“像计算机以及其它软件产品这种高科技产品特别脆弱的”，即容易被仿造。由此可以推断，手工产品比高科技产品更难仿造。
- 附：6. C **这是一道因果题。**文章第四段第二句讲到，“不幸的是，造假未得到执法官员及检察官的重视。因此，合法公司担负起寻找自己的打击手段来解决问题的重任。”因此，他们用自己的手段来解决问题也是出于无奈，根本谈不上愿意，所以 A 和 D 肯定不对；B 按常理是可以理解的，但并不是本题的主要原因。
- 附：7. C **这是一道排除题。**在 A、B、D 三个选项中，厂家打击造假的有效手段都涉及了，只有 C 项未涉及。

◆参考译文◆

过去我们都听说过造假的事。通常它指的是印假钞赚钱而不是下工夫挣钱。但造假也能涉及到各种消费品和制造品。从著名的品牌如加尔文·克雷牛仔服到汽车零件，造假者都找到了生产出看起来像真商品的办法。在有些情况下，假货看来比真的还要好！

对名牌产品的需求已帮助造假形成一个遍及全世界的非常赚钱的生意，而且成为合法制造商和消费者要面临的一个严重问题。假冒伪劣部件已造成二十多架飞机失事。大多数伪造汽车部件不符合联邦安全标准。

造假在许多方面伤害了制造商。许多分析估计，仅在美国每年税收损失高达 60 亿到 80 亿美元。也许更糟的是，当消费者无意中买到一个伪造产品并发现其功能不像所想的那样就会责骂无辜的制造商，有时会使整个经济遭殃。例如当肯尼亚和扎伊尔的农场工人使用了伪造肥料时，两个国家都会损失他们大部分庄稼。

在 1984 年美国政府颁布了商标伪造法并规定伪造产品为犯罪，可判处罚款和监狱服刑。不幸的是，造假未得到执法官员和检察官的重视，因此合法的公司担负起寻找打击手段来解决这种问题的重任。IBM 根据法院的命令去找非法盗用者，结果发现键盘、显示器、机箱都使用他们的品牌标志，这些假冒的零部件被用来制造 IBM 个人电脑“XT”的复制品。

许多公司已开发了产品的密码以便确认真正产品。他们必须定期改变密码，因为造假者得知这些密码会仿造它们。也许制造商们与造假斗争的最有效的方法是控制分销网络，确保伪造产品不能进入他们的网络系统。一些公司甚至雇用侦察员跟踪伪造产品。

造假者通过仿造其他公司的产品可避免研究和开发费用以及大部分营销成本。像计算机以及它们的软件产品这种高科技产品是特别脆弱的。只要造假有利可图、大量产品得以伪造并且法律难以执行，那么造假还会猖獗很长时期。

Passage 28-4

◆答案解析◆

1. B 这是一道细节题。即 Balintore 很高兴、得意，群众非常兴奋。文章一开始就提及 Palladis 费了点劲才把 Balintore 拉离那显然是很诱人的讨论会并领着他穿过骚乱的人群来到街对面的 Landrover 车旁。A. “人群是由士兵组成”；C. “人群愤怒地不让 Balintore 走”；D. “Balintore 固执地呆留在那里”。
2. B 这是一道推断题。即机器的声音。这里的 it 代表前一句中的 the noise of engine。一听到这个响声，人群就包围了车。A. 发动机；C. 呼叫有纪律的士兵来到广场示威游行的小号；D. 汽车。
3. D 这是一道细节题。即 Palladis 为了免撞男孩不得不急转弯。第二段三句：为了避开男孩，Palladis 突然向右转弯，以六十度的角度横穿马路。A. Palladis 试图从一个角度开车；B. 撞上了男孩 C. Palladis 决定宁愿开进沟里也不撞男孩。
4. A 这是一道语义题。即同情，根据文章第三段第一行可知，commiseration 与 sympathy 意思相近。B. 恩情，感恩；C. 愤怒，发火；D. 同意。
5. A 这是一道细节题。即人群想帮忙。见第三段一句：但是，前轮的外缘不再平行。车无法开动，而要推动或拖拉。B. 汽车严重损伤；C. Palladis 和 Balintore 争辩 D. 人群不让 Palladis 和 Balintore 出汽车。

◆参考译文◆

百乐迪斯费了点劲才把巴林涛拉离那显然是很诱人的讨论会并领着他穿过骚乱的人群到街道对面的兰德如沃车旁。他们上了车，百乐迪斯踩了油门。但是发动机响声起了军号召集听话的士兵上操场的作用。一听到这个响声，人群就包围了车，大声呼喊、乱唱，还有一些强烈地要求讲话。

百乐迪斯慢慢地开着车，平安抵达村头；这时人群已减少了。但是当他开始稍微加油时，一个莽撞的小孩想从他前面跑过，绊了一下跌倒了。为了躲开他，百乐迪斯突然向右转弯以六十度的角度横穿马路。由于轮子受到强烈的推动，他径直开下去在花草地边上打滑，最后滑向一个深沟。

刹那间人群又转动了，现在有许多声音是出于怜悯，也有同样多的人喊着相反的声音。一些自愿的人设法把车抬起并拖到路上，而另一些同样也是自愿的人使劲把车推向深沟。费了很大劲，巴林涛和百乐迪斯离开了这个严重倾倒的车。当人们看到他们头部或颧骨撞伤流着血时人群中传出大声出于同情和惊恐的喊叫。但百乐迪斯很快进入状态并组织了一批人，费了很大劲成功地把兰德如沃拉到平地上。

但是，前轮的外缘不再平行。车无法开动，而要推动或拖拉。而对这新增加的差使，村民们不只是自愿而且很乐意去帮助并证明他们一如既往的善意。

百乐迪斯和巴林涛又上了车，尽可能多的人都伸出援助之手把这个破车又推又拉地送到房子。那些没有推和拉的人大声呼喊，还有断断续续的合唱为他们加油。这种喊声把奥纳莉娅叫了出来看所生了什么事。

Part B

Passage 28-5

◆答案解析◆

1. D 上文提到一些科学家不再嘀咕和非难对载人航天飞行投入大量资金。D 项表明其原因。因为正是宇宙飞行员拯救了哈勃。关键词是 why。
2. G 上文谈及由于对政府的挖苦及对社会的深深忧虑把他们压得喘不过气来。G 项具体说有人责难他们不该把

钱花在月球上，又说过了很长时间后，有这种见识的人就不被人们理睬了。关键词是 60 年代，与上文的 1961 相呼应，为读者提供了时间背景上的参照。

3. F 上文提到有人会把历史上西班牙和葡萄牙的探险家看成是追求命运的人。F 项表明他们是追逐财富，并追逐金子和丝绸，征集奴隶和发展基督教徒，并非命运所使，追求空幻之物。属鲜明对比关系。关键词是 seekers。
4. A 上文提及 20 世纪有什么值得回忆呢？A 项说明与前世纪相比音乐等都苍白无力。后文则指出 20 世纪飞行等发明的历史成就。与前后一脉相承。关键词是 20 世纪。
5. B 上文谈到对载人飞行而不是用机器人的非议。下文谈到人虽笨拙但会歌唱。B 项针对非议指出出卖载人宇宙探险是危险的。与上下文完全吻合。

◆参考译文◆

也许现在天文学家和其他“理论”科学家们将不再嘀咕载人航天飞行如何偷走了真正科学的所有的钱。为什么？因为上周正是人——笨拙、庞大、沉重、喘息着的太空大家伙——拯救了哈勃。哈勃是 16 亿美元的轨道望远镜，是一种科学家常说的真正探测宇宙工具的机器人观测器，它比我们经常而且过多地投入轨道的笨重的两只脚的猪肉桶似的家伙好得多。现在既然人已为机器人做到这一点，那么机器人和它们的鼓吹者就该停止有关载人太空探索的浪费和费用的议论了，至少停一两周。

奋进号航天飞机宇航员完成了至今所作的最为复杂的太空修理工作。通过这样作，他们最终证明在太空人类能干事并且卓有成效。他们不仅拯救了哈勃，而且拯救了 NASA。

今天没有人会讲出像肯尼迪那样的话，就是讲了也没人相信。这是在 30 年以后。因为对政府的挖苦，对经济的担心，以及对我们在 1961 年根本无法想象的社会崩溃程度的深深忧虑，我们已被压得简直喘不过气来。确实，就在 60 年代责骂我们的人说花在月球上的钱最好用于地球上某个项目。但过了较长一段时间后人们对那些和对国家冒险事业毫无所知和会计一般见识的人就不加理睬了。

今天那些认为政府的作用不是资助奇迹而是修桥的人居多数。没有人去资助那些空幻的事。

也许这就是所有探索的方式。在美好的回顾中，我们会把伟大的 15 世纪和 16 世纪的西班牙和葡萄牙的探险家看成是追求命运的人。他们不是。一般来说，他们是找捷径夺取亚洲财富的追逐者。他们是追逐金子和丝绸——沿路征集奴隶和发展基督教信徒——毫不空幻。对于他们自身的利益肯定不是空幻的。也许我们不该在 500 年后发现我们由于同样的理由推出商业和便利的包裹（虽世俗但政治上可行）而感到太沮丧吧。

仍然，难以理解怎么会是这样。很难理解生活在这个时代的人能对载人的宇宙探险不激动。究竟 20 世纪有什么将值得回忆呢？与前几世纪相比它的音乐、哲学和艺术都是苍白无力的。20 世纪有三件事可让人记住：登峰造极的种族屠杀、核恐怖的发现以及飞行的发明。我们作为用了 66 年从小鹰镇（莱特兄弟发明的飞行器试飞成功的纪念地）到达月球的人将被人们记住。

又用 25 年维护，是的，我们需要航天飞机。我们需要修理卫星并测量臭氧或其它。但我们也需要漫步。是该回到月球的时候了。然后去火星。为什么？不妨问问探索尼罗河源头的 R.勃通爵士。

哈勃的使命是巨大的成功。但是很快有些漫步宇宙的宇航员会撞上价值大约 10 亿美元的镜子。这时又会听见叫喊声：为什么要用笨拙的庞大的两只脚的家伙？为什么不用机器人呢？

因为机器人会修理但不能梦想。在环绕月球和认识地球的运行时，他们不会感动得去背诵“创世纪”。只根据效率而出卖载人宇宙探险在政治上可能是精明的但是危险的。最后，人类是笨拙的。但他会歌唱。

Part C

Passage 28-6

◆答案解析◆

- (1) 【参考译文】一个董事退休容易，但他可能希望利用他在公司任职期间已升值的股份赚些钱。

【结构分析】这是一个并列复合句，两个句子由 but 连接。句架是：It is easy... to retire, but the likelihood is that... he... will want to cash... shares which...。前面句子是动词不定式作主语的句型；后面的句子是主系表结构，which 引导定语从句修饰 shares。句子中 likelihood 作“可能”讲；cash in on 作“靠……赚钱”、“从

中捞好处”、“利用”讲。

- (2) **【参考译文】**虽然乍一看，这个法律似乎妨碍本来可能很简单的程序，但实际上这个法律的存在却便于购买，同时（就公司而言）也能保护债权人。

【结构分析】这是一个简单复合句，主从句都比较长，一个从句套着另一个从句。句架是：Although the legislation appears to obstruct what..., it... exists to..., while protecting... so far as ... concerned. 主句中 what 引导名词性从句，作 obstruct 的宾语，从句中 while 引导现在分词短语作状语，在这个状语短语中又有一个 so far as 引导的状语从句。句子中 at first sight 作“乍一看”、“一看到”讲；otherwise 是“在其他方面”的意思；facilitate 作“便于……”讲；creditor 作“债权人”讲。

- (3) **【参考译文】**总存在这样的情况：一个公司不能买自身的股份，因为这样就等于取得自身的所有权，这违背了围绕公司性质和存在的最根本的法律规则。

【结构分析】这是一个简单主从复合句。句架是：It was... the case that..., because it was obtaining ownership..., which is contrary to...。在主句中 that 引导名词性从句，是 case 的同位语；because 引导原因状语从句。在原因状语从句中 it was... 是主语，which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰 ownership of itself。句子中 be contrary to 作“与……相反”、“违背”讲。

- (4) **【参考译文】**实际上，如果一个公司的组织章程和公司章程允许这样做，那么任何公司现在都能购买自身股份（条件是至少剩下一股）。

【结构分析】这是一个简单主从复合句。句架是：... provided a company..., any company can... acquire... shares. provided 引导条件状语从句。主句中 subject to there being at least one left 可以理解为省略了 which is 的定语从句。句子中 in essence 作“实质上”讲；Memorandum of Association 是“公司设立章程、组织章程”；Articles of Association 是“（联营）公司章程、社团章程”；subject to 作“取决于”讲。

- (5) **【参考译文】**虽然通常要用发行新股份的收益和 / 或可分配的利润购买股份，但是也有私人公司用资本购买股份的重要规定。

【结构分析】句架是：Although the purchase must... be made..., provisions exist for...。although 引导状语从句。句子中 proceeds 作“收入”、“收益”讲；fresh issue of share 意思是“发行新股份”。

◆参考译文◆

非家族拥有的私人有限公司中的一个普遍问题是：一个股东 / 董事想退休或离开生意，但一个或更多的股东 / 董事想继续。(1) 一个董事退休容易，但他可能希望利用他在公司任职期间已升值的股份赚些钱。然而情况常常是这样：他的合伙股东或董事没有经济资源来获取他们市场价值的份额。尽管存在多种选择，但通过公司购买自己的股份是最有用的一种。

购买自己的股份最能说明人们所说的：公司从股东那里获取股份。一般来讲，这是个很简单的概念，但涉及许多重要法律规定。(2) 虽然乍一看，这个法律似乎妨碍本来可能很简单的程序，但实际上这个法律的存在却有便于购买，同时（就公司而言）也能保护债权人。事实上，这些法规数量巨大无法用几句话详细概括，而且这篇文章的目的只是勾划出这些规则、规定和选择权的轮廓。要实施购买自己的股份应该寻求专业的建议和援助。

(3) 总存在这样的情况：一个公司不能买自身的股份，因为这样做就等于取得自身的所有权，这违背了围绕公司性质和存在的最根本的法律规则。1981 年的《公司法》改变了这些内容，它提供的法规如今已被并入了 1985 年的《公司法》。

(4) 实质上，如果一个公司的组织章程和公司章程允许这样做，那么任何公司现在都能购买自身股份（条件是至少剩下一股）。因为购买自己的股份是一个相对较新的举措，许多公司的章程和条例都没包括这项条款，但只要占 75% 的大多数同意，可通过特殊议案来增加适当的条款。

(5) 虽然通常要用发行新股份的收益和 / 或可分配的利润购买股份，但是也有私人公司用资本购买股份的重要规定。如果可分配利润不足，只要公司在购买后有偿债能力而且董事们认为再过一年可开始营业（审计员必须报告和同意的法定申报），则购买可以继续。