



2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

Section I Listening Comprehension

(略)

Section II Use of English

Directions:

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

①Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. ②Theories 21 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 22 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 23 with others. ③Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in 24 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, 25 as a rejection of middle-class values.

①Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, 26 the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. ②The latter may commit crimes 27 lack of adequate parental control. ③All theories, however, are tentative and are 28 to criticism.

①Changes in the social structure may indirectly 29 juvenile crime rates. ②For example, changes in the economy that 30 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment 31 make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. ③The resulting discontent may in 32 lead more youths into criminal behavior.

①Families have also 33 changes these years. ②More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; 34, children are likely to have less supervision at home 35 was common in the traditional family 36. ③This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. ④Other 37 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 38 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 39 of child abuse and child neglect. ⑤All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 40 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

21. [A] acting [B] relying [C] centering [D] commenting

22. [A] before [B] unless [C] until [D] because

23. [A] interaction [B] assimilation [C] cooperation [D] consultation

24. [A] return [B] reply [C] reference [D] response

25. [A] or [B] but rather [C] but [D] or else

26. [A] considering [B] ignoring [C] highlighting [D] discarding

27. [A] on [B] in [C] for [D] with

28. [A] immune [B] resistant [C] sensitive [D] subject



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29. [A] affect [B] reduce [C] check [D] reflect
30. [A] point [B] lead [C] come [D] amount
31. [A] in general [B] on average [C] by contrast [D] at length
32. [A] case [B] short [C] turn [D] essence
33. [A] survived [B] noticed [C] undertaken [D] experienced
34. [A] contrarily [B] consequently [C] similarly [D] simultaneously
35. [A] than [B] that [C] which [D] as
36. [A] system [B] structure [C] concept [D] heritage
37. [A] assessable [B] identifiable [C] negligible [D] incredible
38. [A] expense [B] restriction [C] allocation [D] availability
39. [A] incidence [B] awareness [C] exposure [D] popularity
40. [A] provided [B] since [C] although [D] supposing

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

①Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. ②He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". ③It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. ④Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C. ⑤Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. ⑥ "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

①With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. ②Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. ③But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. ④Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

①For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do—then broaden it. ② "None of these programs do that," says another expert. ③ "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." ④Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. ⑤ "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.



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①Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. ②When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. ③There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them—and they do. ④ “On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic,” says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

①Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. ②Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. ③Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. ④“ You always keep your eyes open,” he says. ⑤Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

41. How did Redmon find his job?

- [A] By searching openings in a job database.
- [B] By posting a matching position in a database.
- [C] By using a special service of a database.
- [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

- [A] Lack of counseling. [B] Limited number of visits.
- [C] Lower efficiency. [D] Fewer successful matches.

43. The expression “tip service” (Line 3, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.

- [A] advisory [B] compensation [C] interaction [D] reminder

44. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

- [A] To focus on better job matches. [B] To attract more returning visits.
- [C] To reserve space for more messages. [D] To increase the rate of success.

45. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
- [B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
- [C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
- [D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

Text 2

①Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. ②But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. ③This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

①It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. ②Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. ③English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. ④Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning



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with letters between A and K.

①Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. ②Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chretien and Koizumi). ③The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. ④As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

①Can this merely be coincidence? ②One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. ③At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. ④So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. ⑤At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. ⑥Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

①The humiliation continues. ②At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. ③Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?

- [A] A kind of overlooked inequality. [B] A type of conspicuous bias.
[C] A type of personal prejudice. [D] A kind of brand discrimination.

47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

- [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
[B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
[C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
[D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

48. The 4th paragraph suggests that _____.

- [A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students
[B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class
[C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students
[D] students should be seated according to their eyesight

49. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Line 2, Paragraph 5)?

- [A] They are getting impatient. [B] They are noisily dozing off.
[C] They are feeling humiliated. [D] They are busy with word puzzles.

50. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.



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- [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
[C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
[D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

Text 3

①When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. ②But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. ③Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. ④Spero blames the softening economy. ⑤ "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. ⑥ "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." ⑦So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. ⑧ "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

①Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. ②From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. ③For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. ④Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. ⑤But don't sound any alarms just yet. ⑥Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

①Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. ②Home prices are holding steady in most regions. ③In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. ④In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. ⑤ "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Teadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker. ⑥And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

①Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. ②Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. ③Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. ④Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. ⑤Diners might see an upside, too. ⑥ Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. ⑦ Not anymore. ⑧ For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means _____.

- [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work
[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation
52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?



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- [A] Optimistic. [B] Confused. [C] Carefree. [D] Panicked.
53. When mentioning “the \$4 million to \$10 million range” (Line 3, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about _____.
- [A] gold market [B] real estate [C] stock exchange [D] venture investment
54. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic slowdown?
- [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
[B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
[D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.
55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
- [A] A new boom, on the horizon. [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
[C] Caution all right, panic not. [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

Text 4

①Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. ②Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. ③Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. ④Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

① “Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual, ” says education writer Diane Ravitch. ② “Schools could be a counterbalance.” ③Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

①But they could and should be. ② Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. ③Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. ④ Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, “We will become a second-rate country. ⑤ We will have a less civil society.”

① “Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege,” writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. ②From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. ③Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

①Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.” ②Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. ③Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate



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goodness.

①Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. ②Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. ③Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

①School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. ②Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

- [A] The habit of thinking independently. [B] Profound knowledge of the world.
[C] Practical abilities for future career. [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____.

- [A] undervaluing intellect [B] favoring intellectualism
[C] supporting school reform [D] suppressing native intelligence

58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are _____.

- [A] identical [B] similar [C] complementary [D] opposite

59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably _____.

- [A] a pioneer of education reform [B] an opponent of intellectualism
[C] a scholar in favor of intellect [D] an advocate of regular schooling

60. What does the author think of intellect?

- [A] It is second to intelligence. [B] It evolves from common sense.
[C] It is to be pursued. [D] It underlies power.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. (61) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century.

(62) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from "exotic" language, were not always so grateful. (63) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a code



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during World War II to send secret messages.

Sapir's pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorf, continued the study of American Indian languages. (64) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another. (65) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism.

Section IV Writing

Directions:

Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the drawing,
- 2) interpret its meaning, and
- 3) support your view with examples.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

终点又是新起点

2004 年答案速查表

Section I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

(略)

Section II Use of English (10 points)

21. C 22. D 23. A 24. D 25. A 26. B 27. C 28. D 29. A 30. B
31. A 32. C 33. D 34. B 35. A 36. B 37. B 38. D 39. A 40. C

Section III Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Part A (40 points)

41. C 42. A 43. D 44. B 45. C 46. A 47. D 48. C 49. B 50. D



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51. D 52. A 53. B 54. A 55. C 56. C 57. A 58. D 59. B 60. C

Part B (10 points)

61. 希腊人认为语言结构和思维过程有某种联系,这种观点早在人们意识到语言的多样性之前就已经在欧洲扎下了根。
62. 我们得感激他们,因为随着使用这些语言的民族逐渐消亡或是被同化而丧失了自己的本族语言,这些语言中有一些从那之后已经消失了。
63. 这些新近被描述的语言往往与已经得到充分研究的欧洲语言及东南亚语言极其不同,以至于有些学者甚至指责博厄斯和萨皮尔伪造资料。
64. 出于对语言和思维关系的兴趣,沃尔夫逐渐形成了这样的观点:语言结构决定一个社会的习惯思维模式。
65. 沃尔夫开始相信某种语言决定论,这种决定论的最极端形式认为,语言禁锢思想,而语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。

Section IV Writing (20 points)

(略)

2004 年试题精读透析

Section II Use of English

主题:青少年犯罪的原因

题材:社会生活

难度/词数★★/286



总体评述

[文章大意] 本文主要探讨了青少年犯罪的原因。作者首先指出现有的理论都把个人或社会当做导致青少年犯罪的主要因素，而且大都忽视了富家子弟也会犯罪的事实。接着提出社会和家庭结构的变化会影响青少年犯罪率，并列举了其他导致青少年犯罪的因素。最后指出这些因素都可能导致青少年犯罪，但它们与青少年犯罪之间的因果关系还未得到证实。

[篇章结构] 对青少年犯罪原因的探讨

第一部分：指出现有理论的不足：只侧重于个人或社会因素（第一段）& 忽视了富家子弟也会犯罪的事实（第二段句①、②）& 目前的理论都具有不确定性（第二段句③）

第二部分：影响青少年犯罪的原因：社会结构的变化会影响青少年犯罪率（第三段）& 家庭结构的变化使孩子缺乏管教，也会影响青少年犯罪率（第四段句①至句③）& 其他已知因素：学校里的挫败感以及容易接触到酒精和毒品等（第四段句④）& 以上因素与青少年犯罪之间的因果关系尚不确定（第四段句⑤）

试题透析

21. [A] acting (on) 按照……行事

[B] relying (on) 依靠；信赖

[C] centering (on) 以……为中心；围绕

[D] commenting (on) 对……作出评论；发表意见

[试题考点] 语意关系+动词辨析 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 首段句①指出，许多关于青少年犯罪原因的理论要么关注个人因素，要么关注社会因素，接着句②、③分别对这两类理论进行了论述。通过观察发现，句②Theories _____ on the individual... 和句③Theories focusing on the role of society...为平行结构，主语都是 theories，其后都由现在分词短语作后置定语。因此，句②空格处应填的分词应该与句③中的 focusing on 相呼应，表达同样的意思，并且可以与空格后的介词搭配，说明侧重个人因素的理念。四个选项中符合要求的只有 centering on，意思是“以……为中心；围绕”，如：The debate centered on the issue of finance.（辩论围绕财政问题展开。）故选项 [C] 为答案。

[干扰排除] 其他选项都可以与介词 on 搭配，并与主语 theories 构成逻辑上的主谓关系，但都与本句要表达的句意相差甚远。act on sth 意为“按照……行事”，如：She is acting on the advice of her lawyers.（她按照律师的建议行事。）rely on sb/sth 意为“依靠；信赖”，如：Many working women rely on their relatives to help take care of their children.（许多职业妇女都靠亲属来帮助她们照顾孩子。）comment on sb/sth 意为“对……作出评论；发表意见”，如：People were always commenting on his size.（人们总是对他的个头品头论足。）

22. [A] before 在……之前 [B] unless 除非

[C] until 直到……才 [D] because 因为

[试题考点] 逻辑关系+连词辨析。 **[难度等级]** ★

[解题思路] 本题空格位于句②suggest 后由 that 引导的宾语从句中，该宾语从句包含两



个完整的分句，即 children engage in criminal behavior 和 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds，故空格处应填入可以将两个分句连接起来的连词。四个选项都可以作连词，因此要进一步判断出空格前后两个分句之间的逻辑关系。两个分句的大意为：“青少年犯罪”和“他们过去的不良行为没有受到应有的处罚”。很显然，两分句之间是因果关系，即“青少年过去的不良行为没有受到处罚”是“他们参与犯罪”的原因，故表示因果关系的选项[D]为答案。

[干扰排除] 其他三个选项都无法表达两分句之间的因果关系。选项[A] before 表示时间上的先后顺序，引导时间状语从句时，表示主句的动作发生在从句的动作之前，如：Lily had written some letters before she went out shopping.（在去购物之前，莉莉已经写好了一些信。）选项[B] unless 引导条件状语从句，表示“除非”，如：He won't go to sleep unless you tell him a story.（要是你不给他讲个故事，他就不睡觉。）选项[C] until 引导时间状语从句，表示主句的动作一直持续到从句动作发生时为止，如：He ran until he was breathless.（他一直跑到气喘吁吁才停下。）

23. [A] interaction 互动；交往 [B] assimilation 同化；融入
[C] cooperation 合作 [D] consultation 咨询；磋商

[试题考点] 语意关系+名词辨析 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 该空格位于句②由 that 引导的并列宾语从句中，作 suggest 的宾语。在该句中，through _____ with others 为方式状语，表示这些孩子学会犯罪的方式，大意为：通过与其他人的 _____，他们学会了犯罪。在四个选项中，能与介词 with 搭配，并且符合句意的选项只有 interaction（with others），即与别人的交往（相互作用或影响）让他们学会了犯罪。因此，答案为选项[A]。interaction 意为“互动；交往；相互作用；相互影响”，常与介词 with 或 between 搭配，如：The play follows the interactions between two very different characters.（该剧以两个性格迥异的人物之间的交往为主线展开情节。）

[干扰排除] 选项[B] assimilation 通常与介词 into 搭配，如：his assimilation into the community（他融入社区）。cooperation 和 consultation 都可以与介词 with 搭配，分别表示“与……合作”和“与……磋商”，置于文中表达的含义为“通过与别人合作/磋商学会犯罪”，显然不符合逻辑，故排除。

24. [A] (in) return (for) 作为对……的回报
[B] (in) reply (to) 作为对……的回应；答复
[C] (in) reference (to) 关于
[D] (in) response (to) 作为对……的反应；答复

[试题考点] 语意关系+名词辨析。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 根据空格所在的句子 children commit crimes in _____ to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status 可知，空格所需填入的名词应该可以与空格前后两个介词构成短语搭配，即构成 in _____ to 形式的短语介词，由此排除选项[A]。介词短语 in _____ to their failure 在句中作状语修饰谓语动词 commit crimes。该句大意为：青少年犯罪_____他们没能如愿地提高自己的社会经济地位。由此可见，空格前的部分为结果，空格后的部分是原因。in response to sth 表示“对……作出反应或回应”，这里可以理解为 because



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of (由于), 表示因果关系, 因此选项[D]为答案。response 最常见的意思是“答复”, 但本题考查的是该词的另外一个意思“反应; 回应”, 例如: The product was developed in response to customer demand. (这种产品是为了满足顾客的需要而开发的。)

[干扰排除]选项[A] return 通常与介词 for 搭配, 即 in return for sth, 表示“作为对……的回报”, 如: Can I buy you lunch in return for your help? (感谢你帮忙, 我请你吃午饭好吗?) 选项[C] reference 的常见搭配为 in / with reference to sth, 意为“关于”, 如: I am writing to you in reference to the job openings in your department. (获悉贵部门有空缺职位, 特来函求职。) 代入句中, 显然不符合上下文语意。选项[B] reply 也可以构成短语 in reply to sth, 表示“对……作出回应”, 常常用来指对提问、批评或指控等作出回击或回应; 而 in response to sth 则表示自发的反应和对某事的心理或生理的反应。本文指的是青少年对未能提高社会经济地位而作出的自发的、本能的反应, 相比之下, in response to sth 更契合文意。

25. [A] or 或者 [B] but rather 相反; 而是
[C] but 而是 [D] or else 否则; 要不然

[试题考点] 逻辑关系+连词辨析。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 空格位于句③由 that 引导的宾语从句中, 该宾语从句包含两个介词短语, 即 in response to their failure 和 as a rejection of middle-class values, 二者同作从句中谓语部分 commit crimes 的状语, 说明“青少年犯罪”的原因包括“没有提高社会经济地位”以及“对中产阶级价值观的排斥”。显然, 在结构和句意上, 两个介词短语都是并列关系, 而四个选项中, 只有 or 是表示并列关系的连词, 故选项[A] 为答案。

[干扰排除]选项[B]but rather 通常用于提出不同的或相反的观点, 与 not 连用, 即 not...but rather..., 表示“不是……而是……”, 例如: The problem is not their lack of funding, but rather their lack of planning. (问题不在于他们缺少资金, 而在于缺乏计划。) 选项[C] but 表示转折关系。选项[D] or else 表示“否则; 要不然”, 例如: I had to defend myself or else he would have killed me. (我只得自卫, 否则他就把我杀死了。) 故都不是正确答案。

26. [A] considering 考虑到; 顾及 [B] ignoring 忽略; 忽视
[C] highlighting 使突出; 强调 [D] discarding 丢弃; 抛弃

[试题考点] 语意关系+动词辨析。 **[难度等级]** ★

[解题思路] 从结构上看, 空格所在部分作第二段句①的状语, 需填入的分词和主句的谓语 have focused on 都是主语 most theories 发出的动作, 解题的关键是分析这两个动作是什么关系。空格前的部分指出“多数关于青少年犯罪的理论都更多地关注贫穷家庭的孩子”, 后面的部分指出“_____富家子弟也会犯罪的事实”, 两部分中的 disadvantaged families 和 wealthy homes 形成反义对照。显然, 对“贫穷家庭的孩子”的更多关注会导致“富家子弟”被忽视。四个选项中, 只有选项[B] ignoring 表示“忽略; 忽视”, 与主句的谓语 have focused on (关注) 形成反义对照, 故选项[B]为答案。ignore 通常与 advice, fact, question, importance, need 及 warning 等词搭配, 如: We had ignored the fact that it was getting darker. (我们忽略了天越来越黑这一情况。)

[干扰排除]选项[A]considering 和选项[C] highlighting 与选项[B] ignoring 意思相反, 将这两个词代入文中, 意为“更多关注贫穷家庭的孩子, 会导致富家子弟被关注/被强调”, 显然



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不符合逻辑，因此排除选项[A]和[C]。highlight 意为“强调”，如：The report highlights the need for improved safety.（那份报告强调了加大安全力度的重要性。）选项[D] discard 通常表示丢弃或者扔掉某物，后面常跟具体的事物，例如：Discard any old cleaning materials.（把所有用旧的清洁材料都扔掉。）不能与 fact 搭配，故排除选项[D]。

27. [A] on 根据；由于；基于 [B] in 在里面；在……内
[C] for 因为；由于 [D] with 由于

[试题考点] 语意关系+介词搭配辨析。[难度等级] ★★

[解题思路] 在空格所在的句②中，主语 the latter 指代前文的 children from wealthy homes。句①指出富家子弟也会犯罪，紧接着句②对此进行解释，即富家子弟犯罪_____父母管教不够。显然空格前后的两部分是因果关系，四个选项中能表示“由于；因为”的选项有[A]on、[D]with 和[C] for，但只有 for 可以与 lack 搭配，for lack of 表示“由于缺乏……”，故选项[C]为答案。fo 的含义有很多，当表示“因为；由于”时，该词有介词和连词两个词性。作介词时后接名词或动名词，如：He was sick for lack of food.（他饿得病倒了。）

[干扰排除] 介词 on 意为“根据；由于；基于”，表示作为某事物的基础、根据或者理由，如 On their advice I applied for the job.（我听从他们的建议申请了这份工作。）但不能与 lack 搭配，故排除。介词 in 没有“因为；由于”的含义，故排除选项[B]。介词 with 可表示“由于”，但通常与表示某种感情或身体状况的词搭配，如：They were trembling with fear.（他们吓得发抖。）故也不是正确答案。

28. [A] immune 免疫的；不受影响的 [B] resistant 有抵抗力的；抵制的
[C] sensitive 敏感的；过敏的 [D] subject 易遭受的

[试题考点] 语意关系+形容词辨析。[难度等级] ★★

[解题思路] 空格所在句 All theories, however, are tentative and are _____ to criticism 是一个过渡句，既是对上文提到的青少年犯罪理论不足的总结，又引出下文作者对这一话题的新见解。all theories 指代上文介绍的现有理论，however 表示转折，指出这些理论都是推测性的（tentative）并且_____批评。and 连接的两个并列成分作表语，描述主语“所有理论（all theories）”。因此，空格处填入的形容词不但要与空格后的介词 to 搭配，而且要与相并列的另一个表语 tentative 的意思相近。将四个选项分别代入文中，只有选项[D] subject to criticism（容易遭受批评）与 tentative（推测性的）在含义上近似，即理论是“推测性的”、“易遭受批评的”，故答案为选项[D]。be subject to...是考试中常见的词组，可表示“易受……影响的；易遭受……的”，如：Flights are subject to delay because of the fog.（由于有雾，航班可能延误。）

[干扰排除] 其他三个选项都是形容词且可以与介词 to 搭配，但在含义上不符合句意的要求。be immune to...意为“不受……的影响”，如：The Labor Party is not immune to new ideas.

（工党也受到新思潮的影响。）be resistant to...意为“能抵抗……的”，如：an infection that's resistant to antibiotics（对抗生素有抗药力的感染）。将二者代入文中，则意为“所有理论都是不确定的并且不受批评影响/能抵抗批评”，显然前后语意矛盾，故排除选项[A]、[B]。be sensitive to...意为 easily affected by something such as a substance or temperature，表示很容易受到某一具体事物或者外部环境的影响，如：Increasing numbers of people are sensitive to



cow's milk. (对牛奶过敏的人越来越多。)用在此处也不符合文意,故排除选项[C]。

29. [A] affect 影响 [B] reduce 减少; 缩小
[C] check 检查; 制止; 控制 [D] reflect 反映; 反射; 显示

[试题考点]语意关系+动词辨析。[难度等级]★

[解题思路]根据空格所在位置的前后内容可以判断,该句的主语是 Changes in the social structure, 宾语为 juvenile crime rates, 空格处所填内容应该是一个动词作该句的谓语。通读该段可知,句①为本段的主旨句,其后的 for example 表明句②、③是对句①进行举例说明。句②、③通过举例指出,社会结构变化会使更多的青少年犯罪(lead more youths into criminal behavior)。由此可推知,社会结构的变化会影响青少年的犯罪率,故选项[A]affect 最符合文意。affect 常见的意思为“影响”,作动词,如: decisions which affect our lives (影响我们生活的决定)。该词很容易与 effect 混淆, effect 意为“影响;作用”时是名词,如: My parents' divorce had a big effect on me. (父母的离婚给我带来了很大影响。)

[干扰排除]其他三个选项都可以与主语和宾语构成搭配,但在句意上不符合上下文的语境。因为通过对句②、③的分析可知,社会结构的变化会间接地使犯罪率增加,而不是“减少”(reduce)或“控制;制止”(check)犯罪率,因此排除选项[B]、[C]。而从逻辑上讲,只能是“犯罪率的变化反映了社会结构的改变”,而不能反过来说“社会结构的改变反映了犯罪率的变化”,故排除选项[D]。

30. [A] point (to) 指向 [B] lead (to) 通向; 导致; 造成
[C] come (to) 到达; 达到 [D] amount (to) 总计达; 等同于

[试题考点]语意关系+动词辨析。[难度等级]★

[解题思路]空格位于句②that 引导的定语从句中,that 指代先行词 changes 并在从句中作主语,宾语 and 连接的两个并列成分 fewer job opportunities for youth 和 rising unemployment。空格处所填单词应可以与 to 搭配,并充当该定语从句的谓语。因为四个动词都可以与介词 to 搭配,因此,将四个选项分别代入文中作进一步分析,即“经济领域的变化指向/导致/达到/等同于就业机会减少和失业率上升”。显然,只有导致(lead to)符合文意,故选项[B]为答案。lead to 意为“通向;导致;造成”,如: the events that led to the start of the First World War (导致第一次世界大战爆发的事件)。

[干扰排除]其他三个选项填入文中均不符合逻辑。amount to 意为“(数量上)总计达;等同于;意味着”,如: His monthly earning amounts to \$2,000. (他的月收入总计达 2,000 美元。)

31. [A] in general 通常; 普遍地 [B] on average 平均
[C] by contrast 对比起来 [D] at length 最后; 终于; 详尽地

[试题考点]语意关系+习语辨析。[难度等级]★★

[解题思路]句②是一个主从复合句。主句是 changes in the economy _____ make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain, 从句是由 that 引导的定语从句 that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment, 关系代词 that 指代先行词 changes 并在从句中作主语。从句部分意为“经济领域的变化导致就业机会减少,失业率上升,而这



些变化_____使待遇优厚的工作越来越难找”。观察四个选项, [A] in general (通常; 普遍地) 放在句中最符合逻辑, 即通常情况下, 经济领域的变化会使待遇优厚的工作越来越难找。

[干扰排除] 句子中没有统计信息, 因此“平均”(on average) 无从谈起, 故排除选项[B]; 句中也没有参照对象进行对比 (by contrast), 故排除选项[C]; at length 意为“最后; 终于; 详尽地”, 如: At length, the authorities allowed her to go home. (当局终于允许她回家了。) 显然也不符合该句的前后逻辑, 故排除。

32. [A] (in) case 以防; 以防万一 [B] (in) short 简言之; 总而言之
[C] (in) turn 转而; 结果; 因而 [D] (in) essence 本质上; 实质上

[试题考点] 语意关系+习语辨析。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 分析空格所在句③可知, 空格处所填单词应可以与介词 in 构成搭配, 并且在句中作状语修饰谓语 lead。由前文内容可知, 经济领域的变化会导致就业困难, 而该句中 resulting 作 discontent 的定语, 表示“由此产生的”, 即就业困难导致不满, 不满“进而”又会使更多的年轻人走向犯罪, 故选项[C]为答案。在本题中, in turn 的意思为 as a result of something that is part of a connected series of events, 即“转而; 结果; 因而”, 如: Increased production will, in turn, lead to higher profits. (产量增加了, 利润就会相应地增加。)

[干扰排除] 其他三个选项都可以与介词 in 搭配, 但都不符合本句的连锁因果关系。in case 常见的意思是“以免; 以防”, 可以作连词, 后接分句, 表示否定的目的, 如: Bring a map in case you get lost. (带张地图吧, 以防迷路。) in short 表示“简言之; 总而言之”, 用于引出对上文的总结性内容, 常用于句首, 并用逗号隔开, 如: Inflation is down, spending is up. In short, the economy is in good shape. (通货膨胀有所下降, 消费则在上涨。总而言之, 经济形势不错。) in essence 意为“本质上; 实质上”, 如: In essence, both sides agree on the issue. (从本质上说, 双方在整个问题上的意见是一致的。) 可见, 三项均不是正确答案。

33. [A] survived 幸存; 艰难度过 [B] noticed 注意到
[C] undertaken 承担; 从事; 着手 [D] experienced 经历; 经受

[试题考点] 语意关系+动词辨析。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 空格处需填写一个可以与主语 families 和宾语 changes 搭配的谓语动词。后文提到越来越多的家庭成为单亲家庭或双职工家庭, 由此可知, 近年来家庭结构发生了变化。显然, experienced (经历) 最恰当地表达了句意, 即: 近年来家庭也经历了许多改变, 因此选项[D]为答案。experience 意为“经历; 经受”, 如: The country experienced a foreign currency shortage for several months. (这个国家经历了几个月的外汇短缺。)

[干扰排除] survive 意为“幸存; 艰难度过”, 如: The company managed to survive the crisis. (公司设法度过了危机。) 本文是说家庭发生了许多变化, 而非在变化中幸存下来。notice 的主语通常是具有主观意识的人或动物, 而非 family 等无生命的名词。undertake 意为“承担; 从事; 着手”, 其主语可以是人或者组织, 但其宾语通常是 task, job, responsibility 等名词, 如: The company has announced that it will undertake a full investigation into the accident. (公司已经宣布将对这次事件进行全面调查。) 此外, 在语意上 undertaken (承担) 也无法与 changes (变化) 构成搭配。故可排除。



34. [A] contrarily 相反地 [B] consequently 所以；因此
[C] similarly 同样地；类似地 [D] simultaneously 同步地；同时发生地

[试题考点] 逻辑关系+副词辨析。[难度等级] ★

[解题思路] 空格位于句②的两个分句之间，并且前后各用分号和逗号与两个分句隔开，显然，该空格处应是一个表示两个分句之间逻辑关系的词。根据前后两个分句的内容可知，“越来越多的家庭成为单亲或者双职工家庭”和“家庭对孩子的监护减少”之间应是因果关系。四个选项中，只有 consequently 是表示因果关系的副词，相当于词组 as a result，如：I spent most of my money in the first week and consequently had very little to eat by the end of the holiday.（我在假期的第一周用掉了大部分钱，因此假期结束时我都没什么吃的了。）故选项 [B] 为答案。

[干扰排除] 其他三个选项都是副词，但不能表示因果的逻辑关系。contrarily 意为“相反地”，如：Contrarily, many students more cherish exchanging with their teacher during extracurricular time.（恰恰相反，许多学生更加珍惜课外与老师的交流。）similarly 意为“同样地；类似地”，如：The cost of food and clothing has come down in recent years. Similarly, fuel prices has fallen quite considerably.（吃穿的费用近年来下降了。同样，燃料价格也有大幅回落。）simultaneously 意为“同步地；同时发生地”，如：The opera will be broadcast simultaneously on television and radio.（这场歌剧将在电视和电台同步播出。）

35. [A] than [B] that
[C] which [D] as

[试题考点] 语意关系+关系代词辨析。[难度等级] ★★

[解题思路] 空格前面的部分是一个完整的句子，后面的部分是一个缺少主语的句子，显然，空格处所填内容应将前后两部分紧密连接，而使二者形成主从关系。由此可以推测，空格处所填单词能够引导定语从句，且该词作为关系代词既指代前面的先行词又在定语从句中作主语。因为空格前有比较级 less supervision，而当主句中有比较级形式时，通常用关系代词 than 引导定语从句。因此在该句中，关系代词 than 指代先行词 supervision 并在从句中作主语，意为“与传统家庭相比，这类家庭的孩子受到的管束会相对较少”。因此，正确选项为 [A]。本题考查了 than 的特殊用法。当主句中的先行词由比较级修饰时，定语从句通常由 than 引导，此时它兼有连词和代词的性质，不妨再看一个例子：We often advise him not to drink more wine than is good for his health.（我们经常劝他为了身体健康不要喝过量的酒。）

[干扰排除] 其他选项都可以作关系代词引导定语从句，但都无法与主句中的比较级搭配使用，故排除。as 引导限定性定语从句时，通常与 the same、such、so 等搭配，但不能与比较级搭配。如：I never heard such stories as he tells.（我从未听过他讲的这类故事。）

36. [A] system 系统；体系；体制 [B] structure 结构；构造
[C] concept 观念；概念 [D] heritage 遗产

[试题考点] 语意关系+名词辨析。[难度等级] ★★

[解题思路] 第三段句①指出社会结构的变化影响犯罪率，接着从经济领域的变化予以论述。在第四段句②中，作者将单亲和双职工家庭中孩子受到的管束与传统家庭中孩子受到



的管束进行比较，句中 the traditional family _____ 和 families consist of one's parent households or two working parents 相对照，后者指的是现代家庭的结构，因此空格处填入的单词应能与 family 搭配，表示家庭结构的相关内容。四个选项中，只有 structure 符合要求，并与前文的 social structure 相呼应，故选项[B]为答案。structure 强调事物各个不同部分的组合及构造，意为“结构；构造”，如：social structure（社会结构）；management structure（管理结构）。

[干扰排除] 其他三个名词都可以与 family 构成搭配，即“家庭体制”、“家庭观念”、“家庭遗产”，但这些都不是文章论述的内容，因此排除。

37. [A] assessable 可估价的；可评定的 [B] identifiable 可确认的；可识别的
[C] negligible 可忽略的；微不足道的 [D] incredible 难以置信的

[试题考点] 语意关系+形容词辨析。 **[难度等级]** ★★★

[解题思路] 第三段指出社会结构的变化是影响青少年犯罪率的一个原因，第四段句①至句③论述了家庭结构的变化也是导致青少年犯罪的一个因素。空格所在句④ Other _____ causes of offensive acts include...又列举了其他会导致青少年犯罪的原因，其中 offensive acts 与上文的 juvenile crime 是近义词。该空格位于 causes 之前，作其定语，表明 causes 的特征，而四个选项中，只有 identifiable 是这些原因的共同特点，即这些原因都是人们能够了解、能够发现的，故选项[B]为答案。identifiable 是由动词 identify 派生的形容词，意为 able to be recognized，即“可确认的；可识别的”，如：The police were identifiable by their uniform.（警察可以通过制服辨认出来。）

[干扰排除] assessable 是由动词 assess 派生的形容词，assess 意为 make a judgment about a person or situation，如：assess the impact of advertisement on children（评价广告对儿童的影响）。因此，assessable 意为“可估价的；可评定的”，显然不能修饰 causes，故排除。negligible 意为“可忽略的；微不足道的”，如：The damage to his property was negligible.（对他财产造成的损失微不足道。）incredible 意为“难以置信的”，相当于 unbelievable，如：It is incredible that he survived the fall.（他跌下去竟然没什么事，真不可思议。）第四段末句指出 All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act（所有这些情况都会增加青少年犯罪的可能性），因此这些原因就不会是“微不足道的”或者“让人难以相信的”，故排除选项[C]、[D]。

38. [A] expense 费用；代价 [B] restriction 限制；约束
[C] allocation 分配；拨款 [D] availability 可获得性；易得性

[试题考点] 语意关系+名词辨析。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 句④列举了几个会导致青少年犯罪的原因，空格所在短语表达的是犯罪率上升的原因之一，即毒品和酒类 _____ 的提高会导致犯罪率上升。观察四个选项，只有毒品和酒类可获得性（availability）的提高，即（青少年）越来越容易接触到毒品和酒类，更能引起青少年犯罪，故选项[D]为答案。availability 是形容词 available 的名词形式，意为“可获得性；易得性”，如：the easy availability of alcohol（酒类的易得性）。

[干扰排除] 毒品和酒类价格（expense）的提高以及对毒品和酒类限制（restriction）的增加都只会使青少年更难得到它们，从而使犯罪率降低，因此选项[A]、[B]不符合文意。



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allocation 意为“配给；拨给；分配”，如：the allocation of funds to universities（为各大学拨款），而毒品和酒是不能由某一机构或个人分配或拨给的，故排除选项 [C]。

39. [A] incidence 发生率 [B] awareness 意识；觉悟
[C] exposure 暴露；揭露；曝光 [D] popularity 流行；受欢迎；出名

[试题考点] 语意关系+名词辨析。**[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 空格所在部分与前面两个名词短语一样，也是描述可能导致青少年犯罪的原因的，意为“儿童受虐以及对儿童疏于照顾的_____越来越多”。将四个选项分别代入文中，只有 incidence 符合文意，即儿童受虐以及对儿童疏于照顾的事件频繁发生会导致青少年犯罪。incidence 通常指罪行、疾病等的发生率，如：Smokers had the highest incidence of colds.（吸烟者患感冒的比率最高。）

[干扰排除] 其他三个选项虽然都可以与空格前后的 growing 和 of 搭配，但不符合文意。awareness 意为“意识；觉悟”，如：Environmental awareness has increased dramatically over the past decade.（在过去的十年中，环保意识明显增强。）exposure 意为“暴露；揭露；曝光”，如：The exposure of the minister's love affair forced him to resign.（部长在风流韵事曝光后被迫辞职。）更多的人意识到了儿童受虐以及对儿童疏于照顾，或者曝光儿童受虐以及对儿童疏于照顾的事件，都有利于犯罪率的下降，而不会导致青少年犯罪。因此，选项 [B]、[C] 不符合行文逻辑。popularity 意为 something or someone is liked or supported by a lot of people，即“流行；受欢迎”。显然，儿童受虐以及对儿童疏于照顾的“流行；受欢迎”是不符合常理的，故排除选项[D]。

40. [A] provided 如果；只要 [B] since 因为；既然
[C] although 但是；然而 [D] supposing 如果；假使

[试题考点] 逻辑关系+连词辨析。**[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 句⑤是由两个分句构成的复合句，空格位于第二个分句句首，其后句子成分完整，说明该处需填入的词语为表示两个分句逻辑关系的连词。前句提到前面论述的几种情况往往会增加犯罪的可能性，而后句又指出这些原因与犯罪之间的直接因果关系还未得到证实。不难发现，前后两个句子之间是转折关系，即“虽然……但是……”，选项中只有 although 可以表示转折关系，故答案为选项[C]。上下文的逻辑关系是英语知识运用考查的重点之一，要求考生具备一定的语篇分析能力，本题即考查句与句之间的逻辑关系。although 通常意为“虽然；尽管”，但这里考查的是其另外一个含义“但是；然而”，表示一种轻微的转折，用来引出一个与主句相关的从句，以修正主句或减弱主句的语气，如：The Lamberts liked their new home, although sometimes they missed their friends.（兰伯特一家喜欢他们的新居，然而有时他们会想念朋友们。）

[干扰排除] 选项[A] provided (that) 等同于 providing (that)，通常引导条件状语从句，相当于 if 或者 only if，如：He is welcome to come along, provided that he behaves himself.（他只要守规矩就欢迎他来。）since 是表示因果关系的连词，如：Since we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee.（既然等火车还需要几分钟，我们去喝杯咖啡吧。）supposing 通常置于句首，用于引出当某事成为事实时，可能出现的情形或结果，相当于 what would happen if...，如：Supposing we miss the train—what will we do then?（假设我们错过了



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火车，那我们该怎么办？)

词汇突破

[第一段]

concerning /kən'sɜːrniŋ/ prep 关于；有关；涉及：a letter concerning your complaint 关于你投诉的信件 (S1)

juvenile /'dʒuːvənl/ adj 青少年的：juvenile crime 青少年犯罪 (S1)

delinquency /dɪ'liŋkwənsi/ n [C,U] (尤指青少年的) 违法行为，犯罪：the rising statistics of delinquency and crime 不断增加的青少年违法犯罪统计数字 (S1)

commit /kə'mɪt/ v [T] 犯(错误或罪行)：Women commit fewer crimes than men. 女性犯罪比男性少。(S1)

focus on sth (把……) 集中(于)：He needs to focus more on his career. 他需要更加关注自己的事业。(S1)

contributing /kən'trɪbjʊ:tɪŋ/ adj 促成的；起促进作用的：Stress is a contributing factor in many illnesses. 压力是许多疾病的致病因素。(S1)

engage in sth 参加；参与：Despite her illness, she remains actively engaged in shaping policy. 虽然她病了，但她还是积极参与政策的制定。(S2)

penalize /'piːnəlaɪz/ v [T] 处罚；惩罚：Two students were penalized very differently for the same mistake. 两名学生犯了同样的过错，受到的处罚却很不相同。(S2)

rejection /rɪ'dʒektʃn/ n [C,U] 拒绝接受：What are the reasons for her rejection of the theory? 她不接受这个理论的原因是什么？(S3)

[第二段]

disadvantaged /dɪsəd'væntɪdʒd/ adj 社会地位低下的；经济地位低下的：disadvantaged areas of the city 城市贫困地区 (S1)

tentative /'tentətɪv/ adj 不确定的；试探性的；暂定的：make a tentative suggestion 提出试探性的建议 (S3)

criticism /'krɪtɪsɪzəm/ n [C,U] 批评；指责：There has been widespread criticism of the decision. 这一决定受到了广泛的批评。(S3)

[第三段]

gainful /'geɪnfl/ adj 有利益的；赚钱的：He soon found gainful employment. 他很快找到了报酬颇丰的工作。(S2)

obtain /əb'teɪn/ v [T] 得到；获得：Further information can be obtained from head office. 详细资料可从总部获取。(S2)

discontent /dɪ'skən'tent/ n [U] 不满足；不满意：Discontent with the current government is strong. 对当局的不满情绪很强烈。(S3)

[第四段]

supervision /suːpəvɪʃn/ n [U] 监督；管理；指导：Children should not be left to play without



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supervision. 孩子玩儿的时候不能无人照看。(S2)

abuse /ə'bjʊ:s / n [U] 虐待: child abuse 虐待儿童 (S4)

tend to do sth 往往会发生某事: People tend to need less sleep as they get older. 人年纪大了, 需要的睡眠时间往往会减少。(S5)

句式分析

(Theories) (centering on the individual) (suggest) (that children engage in criminal behavior

主语 后置定语 谓语 宾语从句 1

(because they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds)) (or that they have learned
原因状语从句

criminal behavior through interaction with others). (P1S2)

宾语从句 2

[分析]该句的主干部分是 Theories...suggest that...or that...。现在分词短语 centering on the individual 作主语 Theories 的后置定语, 谓语 suggest 的宾语为 or 连接的两个并列的宾语从句。第一个宾语从句的主语是 children, 谓语是 engage in, 宾语为 criminal behavior。在该从句中还包含一个 because 引导的原因状语从句, 该状语从句的主干为 they were not sufficiently penalized, for previous misdeeds 作从句中的原因状语; 第二个宾语从句的主干为 they have learned criminal behavior, through interaction with others 为方式状语。

② (Most theories) (of juvenile delinquency) (have focused on) (children from disadvantaged

主语 定语 谓语 宾语

families), (ignoring the fact (that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes)). (P2S1)

结果状语 同位语从句

[分析]该句的主干部分为: Most theories...have focused on children..., 其中, of juvenile delinquency 作主语 theories 的定语, from disadvantaged families 作宾语 children 的定语。现在分词结构 ignoring the fact 作结果状语, 表示主句的动作 (have focused on) 引起的结果, 而 fact 之后是由 that 引导的同位语从句, 对抽象名词 fact 的内容作进一步解释说明, 该从句的主干结构为 children from wealthy homes commit crimes。

全文翻译

①许多关于青少年犯罪(即低龄人群犯罪)原因的理论将导致犯罪的主要因素要么归咎于个人, 要么归咎于社会。②强调个人原因的理论认为, 青少年之所以会犯罪是因为他们以往的不端行为没有得到应有的处罚, 或是由于同别人交往时学会了犯罪。③强调社会原因的理论认为, 青少年犯罪是因为他们未能如愿地提高自己的社会经济地位, 或是以犯罪来表达他们对中产阶级价值观的排斥。

①大多数研究青少年犯罪的理论都更多地关注贫穷家庭的孩子, 却忽视了富家子弟同样也会犯罪的事实。②富家子弟可能会因为父母管教不够而犯罪。③然而, 所有理论都只是推测性的, 易遭到批判。

①社会结构的改变可能会对青少年犯罪率产生间接的影响。②比如, 经济领域内的变化导致青年人的就业机会减少, 失业率上升, 这些情况通常会使得找一份薪水丰厚的工作越来越难。③由此引发的不满转而可能导致更多的年轻人走向犯罪。



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①近年来，家庭也经历了一些变化。②单亲家庭和双职工家庭越来越多，因此，这些家庭对孩子的管教比起传统家庭来说可能更少。③人们认为，缺乏父母的管教对青少年犯罪率具有一定的影响。④其他可找到的犯罪因素还包括：在学校受挫或学业失败，毒品和酒类越来越容易弄到手，虐待及对儿童疏于照顾的事件频繁发生。⑤这些情况往往都会增加青少年犯罪的可能性，但它们与犯罪行为是否有直接的因果关系尚未得到证实。

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

主题：网络求职的个人搜索代理工具

题材：商业经济

来源：US News & World Report

难度/词数：★★/431

题目：Putting the Net to Work (1997.10)《利用网络找工作》

总体评述

[文章大意]本文是一篇说明文，介绍了一种网络求职的个人搜索代理工具。文章对这种新事物的优缺点、使用建议和用途进行了全面的分析。

[篇章结构]网络求职的个人搜索代理工具

通过实例引出本文主题：个人搜索代理

第一段：通过雷德曼找工作的事例引出个人搜索代理（句①、②）& 如何使用个人搜索代理（句③）& 雷德曼利用个人搜索代理求职成功的过程（句④至句⑥）

分析了个人搜索代理的优缺点及使用建议

第二段：优缺点——优点：提高了求职搜寻的效率（句①、②）& 缺陷：缩小了搜索的范围意味着求职机会也随之减少（句③、④）

第三段：使用建议

专家观点：搜索代理的另一个缺陷——缺乏职业咨询功能（句①至句③）& 使用搜索代理的最佳策略：把它当做一种提示性服务，不应该完全依赖它来获得数据库中的相关信息（句④、⑤）

搜索代理工具的其他用途

第四段：搜索代理能增加网站的回访率（句①）& 以 CareerSite 的搜索代理为例说明了上述用途（句②至句④）

第五段：搜索代理对不找工作的人也有价值（句①）

搜索代理的两种用途：帮助跟踪市场上自己行业的需求信息和薪酬信息（句②）& 继续用雷德曼的例子说明搜索代理的上述用途（句③至句⑤）

试题透析

41. How did Redmon find his job?



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- [A] By searching openings in a job database.
- [B] By posting a matching position in a database.
- [C] By using a special service of a database.
- [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

雷德曼是如何找到工作的？

- [A] 通过在职务数据库中搜索职位空缺。
- [B] 通过在数据库中发布相匹配的职位。
- [C] 通过使用数据库的一项特殊服务。
- [D] 通过电邮将简历发送给数据库。

[试题类型] 具体信息题。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 根据题干信息可定位至第一段。句①和句②说明 Redmon 在找工作时被一个网上求职数据库(a job database on the Internet)中的“个人搜索代理”(personal search agent)吸引。句③对这一搜索代理进行了简单的介绍,即一种按照访问者输入的求职要求为他们寻找合适职位并电邮通知访问者的服务工具。接着句④至句⑥指出, Redmon 使用这个搜索代理,键入了几个关键词,三周后得到了职位空缺的邮件通知。之后他把简历发给雇主,从而获得了一份工作。对比各个选项可知,选项[C]准确地概括了文中提到的“个人搜索代理”,是对其概括性的替换,所以为正确选项。

[干扰排除]选项[A]可根据该段句②中的 He searched it with no success 排除, it 指上句中的 job database,可见,他并不是在这个数据库中搜索空缺职位从而找到工作的。选项[B]中 post a matching position 出现在句③中,此处意为“当数据库里(的公司)发布了与个人要求相匹配的职位时……”,而选项[B] 将其替换成了“雷德曼自己发布相匹配的职位”,故排除。选项[D]错在接收电子邮件的对象上,句⑥指出,雷德曼把简历发给了雇主(the employer),而不是选项[D]中的 a database。

42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

- [A] Lack of counseling.
- [B] Limited number of visits.
- [C] Lower efficiency.
- [D] Fewer successful matches.

下面哪一项可能是搜索代理的缺点？

- [A] 缺少建议。
- [B] 限制访问次数。
- [C] 效率低。
- [D] 匹配成功率低。

[试题类型] 具体信息题。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 文中第二段说明了搜索代理的优缺点,句②指出其优点,即减少了重复访问数据库的次数。句④则指出其缺点,即将自己求职要求的范围限定得太窄容易丧失一些求职机会,但是这个缺点在四个选项中都没有提到。文中的第三段句②、③继续就搜索引擎的功能给出了专家的观点:所有求职程序都有一个固有的缺陷——缺乏求职建议(no career



counseling implicit in all of this), 所以选项[A]正确。

[干扰排除]选项[B]是第二段句②中 reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases 的同义替换, 即减少了重复访问的次数, 从而节省了时间, 这是搜索代理的优点。选项[C] 张冠李戴, 由第二段句①可知, lower efficiency 是求职网站 (career-related sites on the Internet) 而非搜索代理的特点。选项[D] 的“职位匹配问题”在第四段中谈到, 该段句②指出, 个人搜索代理仅给求职者三个最佳匹配, 并说明这么做是为了吸引求职者重新访问网站, 进入数据库, 寻找更多合适的职位 (matches), 这里并不能推出最后搜索代理带来的匹配成功率是高还是低。

43. The expression “tip service” (Line 3, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.

- [A] advisory
- [B] compensation
- [C] interaction
- [D] reminder

短语 tip service (第三段, 第三行) 最有可能的意思是_____。

- [A] 警报
- [B] 补偿
- [C] 互动
- [D] 提醒

[试题类型] 语意理解题。[难度等级] ★★

[解题思路] 根据关键词 tip service 定位至第三段句④, 该句中的分号表明前后两个句子是并列关系, 分号前的句子指出“最好的办法是把这种代理当做一种 tip service 来及时跟踪某一特定数据库里的职位信息”, 分号后给出了说明和解释: 当你收到电子邮件时, 把它看做是再次查看数据库的提醒 (reminder), 句中的 reminder 和 tip service 前后呼应, 所以选项[D]正确。注意, tip 作名词时, 除了表示大家熟悉的“小费”, 还有“指点; 实用的提示 (a small piece of advice about sth practical)”的意思。

[干扰排除]选项[A] advisory 作名词时, 意思是“官方通告; 警报”, 而非“咨询; 建议”, 错选此项的考生很多是不知道该词的准确含义的。考生容易被 tip 作为“小费”的意思迷惑而选择选项[B], 但 tip 在此处意为“指点; 实用的”, 故与“补偿”无关。选项[C]“互动”是搜索代理的特点, 与此处的 tip service 无关。

44. Why does CareerSite’s agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

- [A] To focus on better job matches.
- [B] To attract more returning visits.
- [C] To reserve space for more messages.
- [D] To increase the rate of success.

为什么求职网站的代理程序只向每个求职者提供三个职位选择?

- [A] 为了专注于更好的职位匹配。
- [B] 为了吸引更多的人回访。



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[C] 为了给更多的信息留出空间。

[D] 为了提高成功率。

[试题类型] 具体信息题。 **[难度等级]** ★

[解题思路] 根据题干关键词 three job options 可定位至文章第四段。该段首句指出“一些网站设计搜索代理是为了吸引求职者回访 (tempt job hunters to return)。接着句②、③对此进行详细说明，求职网站代理向每个求职者只提供三个选择 (three potential jobs)，为了得到更多匹配的职位信息，求职者不得不回访网站 (job hunters will have to visit the site again)，由此可知，选项[B] 正确。

[干扰排除] 第四段句③指出，数据库可能有 more matches (更多相匹配的工作)，这就要求求职者再次访问网站。由此可见，网站代理只提供三个选择是为了吸引求职者来网站寻找更多的相匹配的工作，而非网站本身要关注更好的相匹配的工作，所以选项[A] 错误。选项[C]和选项[D]在文中未提及。

45. Which of the following is true according to the text?

[A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.

[B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.

[C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.

[D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

根据文章内容，下面哪个选项是正确的？

[A] 个人搜索代理对于求职者来说是必不可少的。

[B] 有些网站不断地给求职者发送电子邮件，以便追踪他们的需求。

[C] 个人搜索代理对那些已经找到工作的人来说也是有帮助的。

[D] 一旦人们找到工作，一些代理就停止给他们发送信息。

[试题类型] 具体信息题。 **[难度等级]** ★

[解题思路] 文中第五段首句指出“即使是那些不找工作的人也会觉得搜索代理很有用”，接着句②说明原因，一些人利用搜索代理密切关注本行业工作的要求 (keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work) 或搜集有关薪水的信息从而在加薪谈判时能胸有成竹 (gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise)。由此可见，选项[C]正确。

[干扰排除] 选项[A]夸大其词，第二段句③引用专家的观点指出，个人搜索代理是有缺陷的 (career experts see drawbacks)。第三段句④指出，专家建议使用代理最好的办法是将其看做一种 tip service，收到邮件即收到访问数据库的提醒。并且句⑤指出，求职指南的作者建议，不能完全依赖搜索代理来获得数据库中更新的信息。言下之意是，个人搜索代理只是提供了求职的一种途径，并不能百分百保证求职者找到合适的工作。由此可知，个人搜索代理并非必不可少。选项[B] 错误，末段句②指出“有些人利用搜索代理密切关注自己所在行业对工作者的要求 (the demand for their line of work)，而不是网站追踪求职者的需求。选项[D]可通过末段句③排除，该句指出，雷德曼虽然已经找到工作了，但他仍保留了 CareerBuilder 上的个人代理 (maintains his agent)，并说“你得时时留意”(You always keep your



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eyes open), 这说明网站也给已经找到工作的人提供信息。

选项词汇

advisory /əd'vaɪzəri/ n [U]警告: a tornado advisory 龙卷风警报

indispensable /,ɪndɪ'spensəbl/ adj 不可缺少的: Air, food and water are indispensable to life. 空气、食物和水皆为生命所不可或缺的。

trace /treɪs/ v [T] (通过调查)找到; 发现: The police are trying to trace a white van seen in the area. 警方正设法查找曾在此地区出现的白色货车。

文章精读

①Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. ②He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". {3}It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. ④Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C. ⑤Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. ⑥ "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

[语篇分析]

本段以雷德曼的求职过程为例,引出个人搜索代理。句①、②叙述雷德曼在找工作时如何发现了个人搜索代理。句③介绍如何使用个人搜索代理求职。句④至句⑥则说明了雷德曼利用个人搜索代理求职成功的过程。

[词汇突破]

hunt for 寻找: He desperately hunted for a new job. 他拼命地寻找新工作。

stumble across sb / sth 意外发现; 偶然遇见: I stumbled across an old school friend today. 我今天碰到了一位老校友。

database /'deɪtəbeɪs/ n [C] 数据库: The database is updated monthly. 数据库每月更新。

interactive /,ɪntər'æktɪv/ adj 相互影响的; 相互作用的: Fully sighted children are in interactive play with others with defective vision. 视力完好的儿童与视力有缺陷的儿童正在互动玩游戏。

key (sth) in (sth) 把信息输入(或键入计算机): Key in your personal number. 输入你的个人号码。

criterion /kraɪ'tɪrɪən/ (pl. criteria) n [C](评判的)标准, 尺度: By this criterion, very few people are suitable. 依据这一标准, 只有很少人适合。

intellectual property 知识产权

opening /'oʊpnɪŋ/ n [C] (职位)空缺: There are few openings in publishing for new graduates. 出版业中几乎没有给新毕业生的职位空缺。

strike gold 挖到了金子; 找到了需要的东西: We've struck gold here. This book has everything we need. 我们找到“金子”了, 我们需要的这本书里都有。

in-house adj 机构内部的: in-house publications 内部发行的出版物

counsel /'kaʊnsəl/ n [C] 律师; 法律顾问: the counsel for the defense 被告律师



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缺乏求职建议。句①说明找工作的一般模式是：从最想做的工作开始，然后扩大选择范围。句②、③引用另一位专家的观点，指出搜索代理都缺乏这种职业咨询的功能。句④、⑤由此提出使用搜索代理的建议：把它当做一种提示性服务（句④），不要完全依赖它来获得数据库中的相关信息（句⑤）。

[词汇突破]

broaden /'brɔ:dn/ v [T] 增长（知识、经验等）：You should broaden your experience by travelling more. 你应该多到各地走走以增长见识。

implicit /ɪm'plɪsɪt/ adj 内含的；成为一部分的：The ability to listen is implicit in the teacher's role. 教师的角色包括能够倾听。

tip /tɪp/ n [C] 指点；实用的提示：The police were given a tip on where they might find the killer. 有人向警方透露了可能会找到那个杀人犯的地方。

keep/be abreast of 了解……的最新情况；与……并进：You should read the newspapers to keep abreast of current affairs. 你应该看报，了解时事。

[句式分析]

{4} (Instead), (the best strategy) (is) (to use the agent) (as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database); (when you get E-mail), (consider) (it) (a reminder) (to check the database again).

状语 主语 1 谓语 1 表语 方式状语

状语从句 谓语 2 宾语 宾补 后置定语

本句是由分号隔开的两个并列分句。第一个分句的结构是 the best strategy is to use the agent..., 主语为 the best strategy, 系动词 is 与其后的动词不定式 to use the agent 构成系表结构, as 引导的介词短语充当 use 的方式状语, 分句末的不定式 to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database 作 tip service 的后置定语。第二个分句为复合句, 从句为 when 引导的时间状语从句, 主句为祈使句, 谓语 consider 后接宾语 it, 以及宾补 a reminder, 句末不定式 to check the database again 作 a reminder 的后置定语。

①Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. {2}When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. ③There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them—and they do. ④ “On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic,” says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

[语篇分析]

第四、五段说明搜索代理的其他用途。本段句①指出一些网站设计搜索代理是为了增加回访率。句②至句④以 CareerSite 的搜索代理为例，说明上述用途。

[词汇突破]

tempt /tempt/ v [T] 吸引；引诱：The programs are designed to tempt young people into engineering. 设计这些课程旨在吸引年轻人学习工程学。

sign up 注册；报名：Shall I sign you up for the workshop too? 我要不要也替你报名参加讲习班？



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traffic /'træfɪk/ n [U] (通信系统的) 信息流量: internet traffic 互联网上的信息流量

[句式分析]

{2} (When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those (who have signed up for its service)),
时间状语从句 定语从句

(for example), (it) (includes) (only three potential jobs)—(those) (it considers the best matches).

插入语 主语 谓语 宾语 同位语 定语从句

本句是一个复合句,句首是由从属连词 When 引导的时间状语从句,该从句的主干结构为 CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those..., 关系代词 who 引导定语从句修饰先行词 those。插入语 for example 之后为主句 it includes only three potential jobs...。主句中破折号后的部分补充说明前面的 three potential jobs, 其中 it considers the best matches 是省略了 that 的定语从句, 修饰 those, 代词 it 指代前一分句的主语 CareerSite's agent, 被省略了的 that 指代 those, 作 consider 的宾语, 名词短语 the best matches 作宾语补足语。

①Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. {2}Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. ③Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. ④ "You always keep your eyes open," he says. ⑤Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

[语篇分析]

本段指出搜索代理对于不找工作的人也有价值。句①总括提出搜索代理对在职工作者也有用。句②具体说明其用处: 密切关注行业内职位的需求和薪酬信息。句③至句⑤呼应首段, 以雷德曼在找到工作后, 继续使用搜索代理为例, 说明上述用处。句⑤运用比喻的修辞手法, 形象地描绘了个人搜索代理的好处: 犹如“多了一双留意的眼睛”。

[词汇突破]

keep a close watch on 密切注意; 密切关注: Keep a close watch on the children. 小心看着孩子们。

line /laɪn/ n [C] 行业; 行当: the stresses unique to their line of work 他们这一行业所特有的压力

compensation /,kɑ:mpen'seɪʃn/ n [U] 薪水; 工资

arm /ɑ:rm/ v [T] 提供(设备, 信息等); 配备: I'll need to arm myself with all the facts before meeting them formally. 在与他们正式见面前, 我需要了解所有的事实。

negotiate for 为……谈判: We are negotiating for the release of the prisoners. 我们正在就释放囚犯进行谈判。

keep one's eyes open (for sth / sb) 密切注意: I walked round the shops, keeping an eye open for bargains. 我在各个商店转悠, 留心看有没有便宜货。

[句式分析]

{2} (Some) (use) (them) (to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather
主语 谓语 宾补 目的状语

information on compensation to arm themselves) (when negotiating for a raise).

时间状语



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本句的主干是 **Some use them...**，两个并列的不定式 **to keep...or gather...** 在句子中作谓语 **use** 的目的状语。第二个目的状语部分又包含一个表目的的不定式 **to arm themselves**，句末的 **when negotiating for a raise** 是连词 **when** 加现在分词 **negotiating** 结构作时间状语。

全文翻译

①去年年底找工作的时候，律师甘特·雷德曼偶然在互联网上发现了一个名为 CareerBuilder 的求职数据库。②他虽然没有搜索到合适的工作，却被这个网站上的“个人搜索代理”吸引住了。③这是一种交互搜索工具，访客可以键入自己的求职要求，比如地点、职务和薪水，当数据库里出现了与个人要求相匹配的职位时，搜索工具就会给这些访客发邮件。④雷德曼选择了“法律”、“知识产权”和“华盛顿哥伦比亚特区”这几个关键字。⑤三周以后，他收到了第一个职位空缺通知。⑥雷德曼说：“我找到了。”之后他用电子邮件向那位雇主递送了自己的简历，得到了一份在一家公司内部做法律顾问的工作。

①由于互联网上求职招聘类的网站成千上万，要找到一份颇有前景的工作既浪费时间，效率又不高。②有了搜索代理，就没必要反复访问数据库了。③尽管搜索代理帮助雷德曼找到了工作，职业专家还是发现了一些弊端。④譬如，将自己的求职要求范围设定得过窄就有可能对你不利。有位专家说：“求职者每回答一个问题，就排除了一种可能。”

①无论找什么样的工作，你首先得有一个小范围的概念，即你究竟想干什么，然后再扩大这个范围。②另一位专家说：“所有这些程序都无法做到这一点。③它们都不提供职业咨询服务。”④而最好的办法是把这种代理当做一种提示服务，及时跟踪某一特定的数据库里的职位信息；当你收到电子邮件时，就当它是在提醒你再去这个数据库里看一看。⑤“我不会完全依赖这些搜索代理来获得数据库中更新的我可能感兴趣的信息。”一本求职指南的作者说。

①有些网站设计搜索代理是为了吸引求职者回访。②例如 CareerSite 的搜索代理给注册用户发送信息时，只提供三份它认为最匹配的工作。③在数据库里可能还有更多匹配的工作，求职者只有再次访问该网站才能找到它们——他们的确会再次访问。④CareerSite 市场部副总裁赛思·皮茨说：“我们发送这些信息的第二天网站访问量就急剧增长。”

①即使是那些不找工作的人也会觉得搜索代理很有用。②有的人用它来密切关注对于本行业的市场需求，或搜集相关的薪水信息以便加薪谈判时胸有成竹。③虽然找到了满意的工作，雷德曼仍然保留了他在 CareerBuilder 的搜索代理。④他说：“你得时时留意。”⑤有了个人搜索代理就意味着多了一双眼睛在替你观察。

Text 2

主题：按字母顺序排序造成的不公平现象

题材：社会生活

来源：The Economist

难度/词数：★★/ 393

题目：Surnames, as easy as ZYX (2001.8) 《姓氏：字母排序的歧视》

总体评述

[文章大意] 本文为一篇社会生活领域的议论文。文章首先开门见山地介绍了社会生活中存在



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的一种隐蔽的不公平现象：按字母顺序排序法，接着以具体事例说明了这种现象的广泛存在，最后作者揭示了这一现象的根源：姓氏字母在字母顺序中靠后的人从小受到的关注就少，同时进一步证明了姓氏字母排序造成的不公平。

[篇章结构]按字母顺序排序造成的不公平现象

引出主题——按字母顺序排序造成的歧视现象

第一段：按字母顺序排序造成的歧视现象长盛不衰（句①、②）& 该歧视现象的定义（句③）

例证说明按字母顺序排序造成的歧视现象

第二段：名称排在字母表后的出租车公司处于劣势（句①）& 姓名首字母靠前的人比靠后的人在生活中更具优势（句②）& 很多名人的姓名首字母排在字母表前半部分（句③、④）

第三段：列举东西方杰出人物的例子，证明很多名人的姓氏在字母表中靠前

按字母顺序排序造成歧视现象的起源与现状

第四段：按字母顺序排序造成的歧视由来已久（句①、②）& 按字母顺序排序，使姓名首字母位于字母表后面的人从小就失去了同等的机会（句③至句⑥）

第五段：按字母顺序排序造成的歧视现象从幼年一直延续到成年，且在各种场合都普遍存在

试题透析

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?

- [A] A kind of overlooked inequality.
- [B] A type of conspicuous bias.
- [C] A type of personal prejudice.
- [D] A kind of brand discrimination.

作者借助 AAAA 出租车公司和 Zodiac 出租车公司的例子，旨在说明什么？

- [A] 一种未引起人们注意的不平等。
- [B] 一种显而易见的偏见。
- [C] 一种个人成见。
- [D] 一种品牌上的歧视。

[试题类型] 篇章结构题。**[难度等级]** ★★★

[解题思路] 根据题干关键信息 AAAA cars 和 Zodiac cars 定位到文章第二段首句。该句指出，在电话簿上 AAAA 出租车公司排在 Zodiac 出租车公司之前，因而占有很大的优势。接着句②又指出，在生活中名为 Adam Abbott 的人也要比名为 Zoë Zysman 的人更有优势。根据“例子体现文章主题”的规律，不难发现，第二段的这两个例子都是为了论证首段提出的观点：按字母顺序排名是一种隐蔽的不公和歧视，所以选项[A] 正确。overlooked 是首段末句中 unaware of 的同义替换，inequality 替换了 discrimination。

[干扰排除]选项[B]中的修饰词 conspicuous（显而易见的）与文章首段中的 insidious, unaware of 相矛盾。首段句②指出，一种隐蔽的不公平现象长盛不衰，即这种按字母顺序排序造成的歧视现象是潜在的，所以不可能是显而易见的，故排除选项[B]。选项[C] 错在 personal，首段提出的字母排序歧视是一种社会现象，不是个人的偏见。选项 [D] 错在 brand，从形式上看，这两个出租车公司是不同品牌，但是作者在这里绝不是只限于讨论品牌，而是



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揭示背后的原因——字母排序的歧视现象。注意：该题目的得分率比较低，四个选项的中心词 *inequality*, *bias*, *prejudice*, *discrimination* 都是近义词，无从区分，而答对此题的关键则在于准确把握选项中心词修饰语的含义，考生应当将这些修饰词与原文信息进行认真比较。

47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

- [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
- [B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
- [C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
- [D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

从前三段，我们可以推出什么？

- [A] 无论在东方还是西方，名字都是成功的关键。
- [B] 字母表导致了 Zoë Zysman 的失败。
- [C] 顾客通常很关注公司的名称。
- [D] 某些歧视非常微妙，让人难以觉察。

[试题类型] 推理引申题。**[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 解答本题的关键在于弄清楚前三段的关系，第一段提出了中心论点（按字母顺序排名是一种隐蔽的不公和歧视），第二、三段都是第一段主题的例证，因此选项中有关第一段的内容需要特别注意。比较四个选项，只有选项[D]是对按字母顺序排序造成的歧视现象的概括和总结，该选项中 *Some form of discrimination* 即指“按字母顺序排序造成的歧视”，*too subtle to recognize* 替换了第一段中的 *insidious* 和 *unaware of*。

[干扰排除] 选项[A]过于绝对，第三段的例证指出，很多成功者（有东方人也有西方人）的姓氏排在字母表的前半部分，从而说明姓氏排序靠前是一种优势，但不能就此推出名字是成功的关键，且前三段讨论的是按字母顺序排序造成的歧视，不是姓名和成功的关系。选项[B] 错误地将“字母表”和“按照字母排序”混为一谈，并且 Zoë Zysman 的失败与人为的姓名歧视有关，不是与字母表本身有关。由第二段出租车公司的例子可知，在电话簿上排名靠前的公司更容易引起顾客的注意。该例子不是用来说明顾客是否关注公司的名称，而是用来说明按字母顺序排序造成的歧视现象确实存在，所以选项 [C] 错误。

48. The 4th paragraph suggests that _____.

- [A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students
- [B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class
- [C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students
- [D] students should be seated according to their eyesight

第四段暗示_____。

- [A] 聪明的学生经常被提问
- [B] 在姓氏字母排序中靠后的学生经常逃课
- [C] 老师应当关注所有的学生
- [D] 应该按照视力的好坏给学生排座位



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[试题类型] 推理引申题。[难度等级] ★

[解题思路] 第四段分析了按姓氏字母顺序排序对排序靠后的学生的负面影响：在幼儿园，老师为了容易记住学生的名字，按照姓氏字母顺序从前往后给学生排座位。这样那些姓氏字母靠后的学生（如近视的 Zysman）往往被排在后排，并且很少被问到有益智力的问题。结果这些孩子的成绩越来越差，当众讲话时也信心不足。显然，作者认为是老师没有关注到全部学生而导致了学生受教育机会的不平等，故暗示老师应该关注到所有的学生，选项[C]正确。

[干扰排除] 选项[A]偷梁换柱，文中表达的是姓氏字母排序在前的学生经常被提问，而不是聪明的学生。选项[B] 是对该段句⑤中 lucky escape 的曲解，文中的意思是“逃脱了老师的提问”而不是“逃课”。选项[D] 是根据该段句④中 short-sighted Zysman junior 设置的干扰项，这里提到近视是为了说明 Zysman 即使近视也会因为姓氏字母靠后而被排在后面，作者此处是强调按姓氏字母排序的负面影响，而不是对排座的建议。

49. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ” (Line 2, Paragraph 5)?

- [A] They are getting impatient.
- [B] They are noisily dozing off.
- [C] They are feeling humiliated.
- [D] They are busy with word puzzles.

文章第五段第二行的 most people are literally having a ZZZ 是什么意思？

- [A] 他们变得不耐烦了。
- [B] 他们正鼾声大作。
- [C] 他们感到难堪。
- [D] 他们正忙于拼字游戏。

[试题类型] 语意理解题。[难度等级] ★★★

[解题思路] 第五段句②说到在大学毕业典礼上，姓氏以 A、B、C 开头的学生先领到毕业证，当轮到姓名以 Z 开头的学生时，大部分的人已经在那儿“ZZZ”了。ZZZ 在英文中是一个拟声词，意为 someone is sleeping and quite possibly snoring，常用在漫画中表示打瞌睡。四个选项中，只有选项[B] doze off 是“打瞌睡”的意思，与此意相近，故为答案。

[干扰排除] 选项[A] 具有很大的干扰性，根据常理，当人们等候时间太长时，就会失去耐心，似乎合乎题目要求。但句③接着讲到，人们在翻阅那些按姓氏字母排序的求职面试者、候选人、会议发言人及与会人等名单时，越往后就越兴味索然（lose interest）。句③所述与句②所述的情形完全一致，都在说明因姓氏字母排序而造成的令人感到难堪的现象。像那些翻阅各种以姓氏字母排序的名单时越往后翻越索然寡味的人们一样，那些坐在毕业典礼台下的观众在姓氏字母靠后的学生上台领取毕业证书时，也提不起任何兴致，以至于 having a ZZZ。此处，having a ZZZ 是作者在以幽默的手法描绘人们百无聊赖的情形，但不能以此过度推出人们失去耐心，同时，命题者在本题的着眼点还是考查考生对西方文化常识的了解程度，熟悉一些英语知识的人都知道 ZZZ 是表示打盹的常见符号，文章巧妙地把这个符号与姓名以 Z 字母开头的学生联系起来，颇为生动有趣。综上所述，选项[A] 应予以排除。



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选项[C]是根据该段首句 *The humiliation continues* 设置的干扰项，文中此处句是说字母排序造成的难堪还在继续，指的是姓氏排序处于劣势的人感到难堪，而不能推出毕业典礼最后使大多数人感到难堪。选项[D]望文生义，将 *ZZZ* 错误地理解为拼字游戏。

50. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
- [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
- [C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
- [D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

根据文章内容，下面哪项正确？

- [A] 姓氏首字母是 N 到 Z 的人经常受到虐待。
- [B] 西方世界里重要人物从按字母顺序排序中受益颇多。
- [C] 消除按字母顺序排序造成的歧视的斗争仍然任重而道远。
- [D] 按字母顺序对事物进行排序可能无意中导致偏见。

[试题类型] 主旨要义题。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 此题考查考生对文章内容的总体把握。原文首段提出主题——按字母顺序排序是隐蔽的不公和歧视，接着第二、三段举例说明了姓氏首字母靠前的人占更大的优势，第四段指出了按字母顺序排序造成了儿童教育的不平等，第五段又列举了按字母顺序排序在生活中造成的各种不平等。全文通篇都是围绕着按字母顺序排序造成的不公和歧视展开论述的，所以选项[D]正确。

[干扰排除] 选项[A] 干扰性较大，考生很容易根据 *ill-treated* 的字面意思以及全文内容将其理解为“不公正待遇”，但 *ill-treated* 意为“虐待”，因此选项 [A] 程度过重，姓氏字母排序靠后的人只是受到歧视，还没有到“被虐待”的程度。选项 [B] 夸大其词，原文第三段指出“一些杰出人物的姓氏排在字母表的前半部分”，此项中的“西方世界里重要人物”却将范围扩大了，其次，“从字母顺序排序中受益颇多”在程度上也存在夸张。选项 [C] 过度引申，文中只是说明了按字母顺序排序造成歧视的现象，并没有讨论其解决方案。

选项词汇

conspicuous /kən'spɪkjʊəs/ adj 显而易见的；明显的：The new building was rather conspicuous. 这座新楼相当引人注目。

prejudice /'predʒudɪs/ n [C] 偏见；成见：She has a prejudice against modern music. 她对现代音乐怀有偏见。

brand /brænd/ n [C] 商品的牌子；商标：Which brand of toothpaste do you prefer? 你爱用什么牌子的牙膏？

be to blame (for sth) 对（过错、罪行）负责：He was to blame for their deaths. 他应对他们的死亡负责。

doze off 打瞌睡；打盹儿：He dozed off during the film. 他看电影时打起盹儿来。

humiliated /hju:'mɪliət/ adj 难堪的；丢脸的：I've never felt so humiliated in my life. 我一辈子从未感到如此难堪。



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puzzle / 'pʌzl / n [C] 测验智力（或知识）的游戏； 灯谜： crossword puzzles 纵横字谜
unintentional / ,ʌnɪn'tenʃənl / adj 非故意的； 无心的： The translation added a layer of unintentional comedy. 译作无意中添加了一层喜剧色彩。

文章精读

①Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. ②But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. {3}This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

[语篇分析]

本段为文章的主题段，提出了全文讨论的中心：按字母顺序排序造成的歧视现象。句①指出过去各种歧视现象都遭人谴责或被视为非法。句②引起转折，指出有一种歧视却长盛不衰，即按字母顺序排序法。接着句③对这种歧视现象进行了解释：姓名首字母位于字母表后半部分的人易受到歧视。

[词汇突破]

condemn / kən'dem / v [T] 谴责； 反对： The plan was condemned by campaigners. 计划受到了运动参与者的谴责。

insidious /ɪn'sɪdiəs / adj 潜伏的； 隐患的： an insidious disease 潜伏的疾病

thrive /θraɪv / v [I] 繁荣； 旺盛： Education groups thrive on organization. 教育群体仰赖其组织性得到迅速发展。

alphabetism /'ælfəbetɪsɪzəm / n [U] 字母顺序歧视（习惯用姓氏首字母排序使某些人的名字总排在前面或后面）

as yet 迄今： We know little as yet about the moon's surface. 迄今，我们对月球表面知之甚少。

surname /'sɜːrneɪm / n [C] 姓： The teacher addresses the students by their surnames. 这位老师以学生的姓氏称呼他们。

[句式分析]

{3} (This), (for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage), (refers to) (discrimination) (against those) (whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet).
主语 状语 谓语 宾语 定语
定语从句

本句的主干是 This...refers to discrimination...。主语 This 和谓语 refers to 之间插入了介词短语 for those...作状语，起补充说明作用。宾语 discrimination 后的介词结构 against those...为后置定语，该介词结构中又包含了 whose 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 those，句末介词短语 in the lower half of the alphabet 为从句中的地点状语。

①It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. ②Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. ③English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. ④Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.



[语篇分析]

本段就第一段中提到的现象摆出具体事例进行说明。句①以出租车公司的名称为例，说明按字母顺序排序引起的不公。句②则说明姓名首字母靠前的人比靠后的人在生活中更具优势。句③至句④为另一个例子：尽管英语名字在字母表前后的分布是基本均匀的，但在名人中，很大一部分人名字的首字母处于 A 至 K 之间。其中句④与下一段紧密相关。

[词汇突破]

have (a big) advantage over 比……占（很大）优势：East coast resorts have the advantage over west coast ones. 东海岸的旅游胜地比西海岸的占优势。

thumb through sth 快速翻阅：She thumbed through her diary. 她迅速地翻阅她的日记。

evenly / 'i:vnlɪ / adv 均匀地；稳定地：Profits are evenly distributed among the directors at the end of the year. 利润在年底时平均分配给董事们。

suspiciously / sə'spi:ʃəsli / adv 可疑地：It's suspiciously cheap. 这便宜得难以置信。

- ① Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. ② Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chretien and Koizumi). ③ The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. {4} As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

[语篇分析]

本段承接上段末句，以各种实例（美国历任总统、G7 成员国首脑、世界一流银行家以及全球最富有者）具体说明很多名人姓名的首字母都处于 A 至 K 之间的现象。

[词汇突破]

respectively / rɪ'spektɪvli / adv 分别地；各自地：They received sentences of one year and eight months respectively. 他们被分别判处了一年和八个月的徒刑。

predecessor / 'predəsəsə / n [C] 前任：The new President's foreign policy is very similar to that of his predecessor. 新总统的外交政策和他的前任很相似。

striking / 'straɪkɪŋ / adj 显著的；引人注目的：That hat looks very striking. 那帽子很引人注目。

[句式分析]

{4} As (are) (the world's five richest men).

谓语 主语

本句是一个省略句和倒装句。原句完整成分和正常语序应为：The world's five richest men are as (close to the top of the alphabet as the world's three top central bankers are). 在这一句子中，括号内的内容因在前句已经提及，故在原文中省略。其中，第一个 as 为副词，说明所修饰内容（形容词词组 close to...）的程度，第二个 as 为连词，引导比较状语从句。所以原句 As are the world's five richest men 中的 as 应为副词。此外，为了符合英语的句尾信息核心原则（把最重要的信息——往往是未知信息——放在句子的末尾），本句进行了倒装。具体来说，句中的未知信息是 the world's five richest men，为了强调这一未知信息，作者将其移



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至表语的位置，而将省略后的表语 *as* 移到句首，然后将谓语部分（系动词 *are*）置于主语之前，形成了文中的句子 *As are the world's five richest men.*

① *Can this merely be coincidence?* {2} *One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early.* ③ *At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names.* ④ *So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers.* ⑤ *At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape.* {6} *Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.*

[语篇分析]

本段从前文提到的具体事例入手，对按字母顺序排序造成歧视的起源进行了分析。句①至句②以设问的形式指出，一种理论认为杰出人士姓名首字母多排在字母表前半部分的现象由来已久。其中，句①中的 *this* 指代杰出人士姓名首字母靠前这一现象。句③至句⑥具体介绍了该理论内容：幼儿园以姓名首字母的顺序来排列座位，这使得 *Zysman* 被排到最后，于是，他极少被提问，受到的关注也很少，以致成绩越来越差，自信心不足。由此可知，姓名首字母排在字母表后面的人从小就失去了同等的机会，故杰出人士多为姓氏首字母排在前面的人也就不是偶然现象了。

[词汇突破]

dream (sth) up 凭空想出；虚构出：*The scheme was dreamed up by a local businessman.* 这个计划是当地一个商人异想天开地想出来的。

the rot set(s) in 情况开始变坏：*The rot really set in when the team's best player left the club last year.* 自从去年队里的王牌选手离开俱乐部以后，球队就每况愈下。

stuck /stʌk/ adj 卡住；陷住：*This drawer keeps getting stuck.* 这个抽屉动不动就卡住。

qualification /ˌkwɒ:lɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ n [C] 资格；资历：*He held no formal qualification in law.* 他在法律方面不具备正式资历。

[句式分析]

{2} *(One theory), (dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged),*

主语

定语

(is) (that the rotsets in early).

谓语 表语从句

本句的主干是 *One theory...is that...*，其中 *that* 引导的是表语从句。句中两个逗号之间的过去分词结构 *dreamt up...* 作 *One theory* 的后置定语，该结构中 *enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged* 也是过去分词结构作后置定语，修饰 *time*。注意：该句中 *the alphabetically disadvantaged*（按字母顺序排序不占优势的人）是名词短语，指一类人，这种“*the* + 形容词”结构相当于名词指某一类人的例子很多，如：*the poor*（穷人），*the rich*（富人）等。句中 *the rot sets in* 是习语，意为“情况开始变坏”。

{6} *(Yet) (the result) (may be) (worse qualifications), (because they get less individual attention, as*

状语

主语

谓语

表语

原因状语从句



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well as less confidence in speaking publicly).

本句是个复合句，主句是...the result may be worse qualifications..., 逗号后是由 because 引导的原因状语从句，该从句中 as well as 相当于 and，连接了谓语 get 的两个宾语：less individual attention 和 less confidence。

①The humiliation continues. ②At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zsyzms most people are literally having a ZZZ. {3}Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

[语篇分析]

最后一段作者继续说明按字母顺序排序造成歧视现象的普遍性。句①为过渡句，承接上段指出这种歧视不仅出现在幼年时期，而且在大学以至进入社会也一直存在。接着句②、句③以具体实例对此加以证明：毕业典礼、工作面试、选举等活动中都存在这种由字母排序造成的歧视现象。

[词汇突破]

humiliation / hju:'mɪliətʃn / n [C, U] 屈辱: suffer public humiliation 当众受辱

literally / 'lɪərəli / adv (表示所指物并非真实, 只是为了强调或表达感情) 简直; 确实地: I have received literally thousands of letters. 我收到了好几千封信。

zzz 打鼾声的一种书面表示方法, 常用在漫画里

shortlist / 'ʃɔ:rtlɪst / n [C] 入围名单: They will choose from a shortlist of seven candidates. 他们将在 7 个候选人名单中进行选择。

ballot / 'bælət / n [C] 选票: a ballot over strike action 关于罢工行动的投票

attendee / ,æten'di:/ n [C] 出席者, 在场者

recipient / rɪ'sɪpiənt / n [C] 接受者: She was not the intended recipient of the reward. 她并不是预期获奖人。

plough through 缓慢或吃力地做完(或读完、吃完): It took me hours to plough through all the mail. 我花了几小时埋头读完了所有信件。

[句式分析]

{3} (Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees): (all) (tend to be drawn up alphabetically), (and) (their recipients) (lose) (interest) (as they plough through them) .

同位语

attendees): (all) (tend to be drawn up alphabetically), (and) (their recipients) (lose) (interest) (as

主语 1

谓语 1

并列连词

主语 2

谓语 2 宾语

they plough through them) .

状语从句

本句由 and 连接的两个分句构成，句子的主干是...all tend to be drawn up..., and their recipients lose interest...。第一个分句中，句首的三个名词短语是主语 all 的同位语。第二个分句中，句末 as 引导的是时间状语从句。

全文翻译



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①上个世纪以来,各种各样的不公和歧视要么遭到了谴责,要么被视为非法。②但是有一种隐蔽的不公现象却长盛不衰,那就是按字母顺序排名造成的歧视现象。③对于那些到目前还未意识到这种不利的人来说,它指的是对姓氏首字母位于字母表后半部分的人的歧视。①人们早就知道,顾客翻查电话号码簿的时候,与名为 Zodiac 的出租车公司相比,名为 AAAA 的出租车公司占有很大的优势。②而鲜为人知的是,在生活中,叫 Adam Abbott 的人比叫 Zoë Zysman 的人更具有优势。③英文名字在字母表前后两部分的分布是相当均匀的。④但是,姓氏以字母 A 至 K 开头的杰出人物,却多得让人难以置信。

①美国总统和副总统的姓氏分别以 B 和 C 开头;在乔治·布什的前任(包括他的父亲)中,姓氏首字母位于字母表前半部分的总统有 26 位,位于后半部分的只有 16 位。②更令人惊讶的是,七国集团的政府首脑中有六位的姓氏在字母顺序上靠前(贝卢斯科尼、布莱尔、布什、希拉克、克雷蒂安和小泉纯一郎)。③世界三大中央银行行长(格林斯潘、德伊森贝赫、速水优)在字母表上的位置都很靠前,尽管其中一位实际上用的是日本文字。④姓氏首字母同样排在字母表靠前位置的还有在世界上排名前五位的富豪(盖茨、巴菲特、艾伦、埃里森及阿尔布雷希特)。

①这仅仅是一种巧合吗?②那些名字在字母排序上不占优势的人们,在闲着的时候自己杜撰出了这样一套理论,说这种倒霉的事很早就开始了。③刚一上幼儿园,老师就按名字的字母顺序给学生排座位,为的是更容易记住他们的名字。④所以近视眼小 Zysman 就只能坐在最后排,从而很少被那些不敏感的老师提问有益智力的问题。⑤当时那些姓氏首字母靠后的孩子可能认为自己有幸逃脱了提问。⑥然而,结果可能是他们的成绩越来越糟糕,因为他们获得的个人关注比较少,在公开场合发言时也不够自信。

①这种令人感到难堪的事情仍继续发生。②大学毕业典礼上,姓氏以 ABC 开头的学生会自豪地先领到毕业证,等到那些 Zysman 们——姓氏首字母排序靠后的学生——领毕业证的时候,大多数人都已经鼾声大作了。③求职面试的候选名单,选举投票的决选名单,会议发言人及与会者名单,往往都是按照字母顺序排列的,当人们费劲儿地向后翻看这些名单时,兴致随之索然。

Text 3

主题: 美国经济衰退没有引起公众恐慌

题材: 商业经济

来源: Newsweek

难度/词数: ★★/ 407

题目: What's A Shopper To Do? (2000.12)《消费者要做什么?》

总体评述

[文章大意] 本文以美甲师的生意日渐萧条的现象为例,引出美国经济出现滑坡的现状,并列举了经济发展减速的诸多表现。但作者同时指出,人们并没有因此而感到恐慌,人们对经济的前景还是很乐观,因为种种迹象表明,经济状况不至于跌至谷底,人们对自己的财富状况和工作依然很自信,并且这种不景气的经济在某些方面还给人们带来了好处。

[篇章结构] 美国经济衰退没有引起公众恐慌

通过例子引出美国经济出现滑坡的现象



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第一段：经济滑坡对美甲师 Spero 的影响——虽不至于束手无策，但美甲客户有所减少（句①至句③）& Spero 对这一变化的看法（句④至句⑥）& Spero 对这种现状的应对措施：开始削减开支（句⑦、⑧）

美国经济滑坡的表现和消费者的反应

第二段：上班族提前感觉到了经济减速的迹象（句①）& 汽车、服装及节假日销售等的销售额都在下降（句②至句④）& 转折指出消费者对目前的经济状况仍然乐观（句⑤、⑥）

公众对经济减速没有产生恐慌的原因

第三段：原因之一——消费者对自己的财产状况感觉良好（句①至句⑤）& 原因之二——人们对找到并保住工作很自信（句⑥）

第四段：提出公众没有恐慌的第三个原因：人们看到了经济滑坡的有利方面（句①）举例说明（句②至句⑧）试题透析

51. By “Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet” (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means _____.

- [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business
- [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work
- [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit
- [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet（第一段，第一行）的意思是 _____。

- [A] 斯佩罗几乎无法维持她的生意
- [B] 斯佩罗过于专注她的工作
- [C] 斯佩罗已经改掉了她的坏习惯
- [D] 斯佩罗还没有处于绝望的境地

[试题类型] 语意理解题。**[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 文章首段句①指出，当谈到经济发展速度开始减慢时，斯佩罗 isn’t biting her nails，接着句②由 But 转折指出，这位 47 岁的美甲师修剪、锉磨、上油的指甲数量却没有自己期望的那么多了。But 表明该段句①和句②在语意上形成转折，But 后说明经济状况不好，But 前应该与此相反，结合首句的前半部分“经济发展的速度开始减慢”可以推测作者是借用 not bite one’s nails 来形象地说明“斯佩罗的经济状况不是特别糟糕”，所以选项 [D] 正确。短语 bite one’s nails 除了指“咬指甲”外，还有“束手无策”的意思。

[干扰排除] 选项[A]与原文句②But 后内容一样，都是负面的，不能构成转折关系。选项[B]与句①前半部分的“经济发展速度开始减慢”放在一起，语意不通，故排除。选项[C]拘泥于 bite one’s nails 的字面意思，将其理解为“咬指甲”这种坏习惯，代入原文，显然与上下文语意不符。

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

- [A] Optimistic.
- [B] Confused.
- [C] Carefree.
- [D] Panicked.



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公众对当前的经济形势感觉如何？

- [A] 乐观的。
- [B] 困惑的。
- [C] 无忧无虑的。
- [D] 恐慌的。

[试题类型] 观点态度题。**[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 文章第二段首先以汽车销售、服装店以及商场假日销售状况为例，说明美国经济发展正在减速的现状。然后末句提到，消费者看上去有点担心但是没有恐慌（mildly concerned, not panicked），很多消费者说就在他们缩减开支（do some modest belt-tightening）的同时，他们对经济的长期前景仍然保持乐观（optimistic）。第三段首句也说到消费者并没有感到绝望（not in despair），他们对自己的财富状况感觉相当良好（feel pretty good）。第四段首句也提到许多人看到了经济衰退背后的希望（see silver linings）。所以综合来看，公众情绪是以乐观为主的，因此选项[A]正确。

[干扰排除] 选项[B]在文中无从推出，属无关干扰。从第二段末句的 mildly concerned 和 do some modest belt-tightening 可知，公众并不是无忧无虑的，故排除选项 [C]。作者在第二段末句指出公众是有点担心，但是没有恐慌（mildly concerned, not panicked），故排除选项 [D]。

53. When mentioning “the \$4 million to \$10 million range” (Line 3, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about _____.

- [A] gold market
- [B] real estate
- [C] stock exchange
- [D] venture investment

在提到 the \$4 million to \$10 million range（第三段，第三行）的时候，作者是在谈论_____。

- [A] 黄金市场
- [B] 房地产
- [C] 股票交易
- [D] 风险投资

[试题类型] 语意理解题。**[难度等级]** ★★★

[解题思路] 本题设问点出现在第三段句③，应根据上下文语意推出答案。句②说大多数地区房屋价格（home prices）保持稳定，句③指出在曼哈顿出现了淘金热（a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range），接着句④指出在旧金山，房价依旧看涨，句⑤引用了旧金山湾区一名房地产经纪人的评论。可见句②和接下来的句③至句⑤是一般到具体的关系，即句③至句⑤是句②的例证和引证，支撑句②的观点，都是围绕着房地产价格这一议题展开的。再回到句③，曼哈顿出现了 400 万至 1,000 万之间的淘金热，资金源以华尔街股票红利为主。这里 400 万和 1,000 万实际上是说房地产的价格，指人们花这么多钱去买房，所以选项 [B] 正确。该句中并没有直接出现“房地产”字眼，需要考生结合上下文理



解分析才能得出。

[干扰排除]选项[A]是就句③中的 a new gold rush 设置的干扰项, gold rush 在文中用来形容房地产投资的热潮,并不是真正的黄金热。选项[C]是就句③的 Wall Street bonuses 设置的干扰项,但它指的是房产投资资金的来源。选项[D]无中生有,考生不能因为看到资金数额巨大就无根据地猜想到风险投资。

54. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic slowdown?

- [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
- [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
- [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
- [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

为什么许多人面对经济滑坡时还能看到希望?

- [A] 他们会从某些方面受益。
- [B] 股票市场显现了复苏的迹象。
- [C] 经济繁荣之前通常有经济滑坡。
- [D] 购买力会得到提高。

[试题类型] 推理引申题。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 根据题干定位到第四段首句。通读全段可知,该句为全段主旨句,而句②至段末,给出了例子对首句加以说明——购房利息降低了,雇主不介意人才市场少些泡沫,投资者把股市波动视为持续繁荣的必要因素,餐位不像以前那么难预订了。这些事例都是在说经济虽不景气但还是有好处的。考生也可以从这些事例中推测出 silver linings 的大概意思, silver linings 来源于“Every cloud has a silver lining (黑暗之中总有一线光芒)”,意思是“一丝希望”。由此不难看出许多人面对经济滑坡时还能看到希望是因为他们会从某些方面受益,故选项[A]正确。

[干扰排除]选项[B]曲解原文,句④指出许多顾客受到股市动荡(stock-market swings)的影响,该选项将“股市动荡”曲解为“股市复苏”,故排除。选项[C]是就句④所说的“投资者将股市波动视为经济持续繁荣(a sustained boom)的必要因素”设置的干扰,但选项[C]的观点和文中投资者的观点并不完全吻合,而且它也无法概括第四段中所有例子的共同特点。选项[D]在文中没有根据,文中只是说购房利息降低了,餐位不像以前那么难订了,并不能推及人们的购买力就此提高了。

55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

- [A] A new boom, on the horizon.
- [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
- [C] Caution all right, panic not.
- [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

作者可能同意以下哪个说法?

- [A] 新的繁荣即将出现。
- [B] 勒紧裤腰带是唯一的补救方法。



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[C] 谨慎即可，不必恐慌。

[D] 风险越多，机会越多。

[试题考点] 主旨要义题。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 该题目其实是一个变形的主旨题，因为四个选项都是对美国经济现状的态度，考生可以通过综合全文内容得出作者的主旨态度。文章第一段以美甲师的生意为例引出话题：美国经济发展速度减慢。接着第二段指出人们虽然对经济略有担心，但总体还是比较乐观的。第三段分析公众并没有因经济减速而感到恐慌的原因。第四段指出经济虽然滑坡，但是人们会从某些方面受益。综合全文可知，文章欲扬先抑，先说明美国经济发展速度放缓，继而指出乐观的前景及积极的影响，且从文中 *only mildly concerned, not panicked, optimistic, silver linings* 以及末句均可以看出正确选项为[C]。

[干扰排除] 选项[A]过于乐观，原文一直围绕目前美国经济发展速度放缓及公众的反应情况展开，没有暗示或提及对未来经济的预期。选项[B]过于悲观，与原文总体乐观的态度相矛盾。选项[D]无中生有，原文并没有提及。

选项词汇

carefree /ˈkerfri:/ adj 无忧无虑的：the carefree days of the holidays 假期中的无忧时光

venture /ˈventʃər/ n [C] 投机活动；商业冒险：The directors of the company refused to undertake such a risky venture. 公司董事拒绝承担这样高风险的投资。

precede /priˈsi:d/ v [T] 先于……出现、存在或发生：The Mayor entered, preceded by members of the council. 市政会的委员们入场后，市长也入场了。

boom /bu:m/ n [C,U] 繁荣昌盛时期：The oil market is enjoying a boom. 石油市场欣欣向荣。

on the horizon 即将来临；开始显现：Trouble could be on the horizon. 可能会有麻烦了。

remedy /ˈremədi/ n [C] 纠正方法；补救办法：There's no easy remedy for unemployment. 失业问题没有简单的解决办法。

文章精读

①When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. ②But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. ③Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. ④Spero blames the softening economy. ⑤“I'm a good economic indicator,” she says. ⑥“I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars.” ⑦So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. ⑧“I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too,” she says.

[语篇分析]

本段通过一位美甲师的事例引出本文话题：美国经济滑坡。句①至句③阐述经济滑坡对美甲师 Spero 的影响：虽不至于束手无策，但美甲客户有所减少。句①一开篇使用 *When it comes to...* 引出话题。句②、③指出 Spero 的客户减少。句④至句⑥阐释 Spero 对这一变化的看法。句④指出 Spero 认为导致美甲客户减少的原因是经济滑坡，句⑤、⑥解释如何得出此



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原因：美甲是一种不必要的开支，人们节约开支时会停止美甲。句⑦、⑧为 Spero 对这种现状的应对措施：因客户可能继续减少，Spero 开始削减开支。

[词汇突破]

when it comes to doing / sth 在某个方面；说到某事：He's a bit of an expert when it comes to computers. 他在计算机方面很在行。

bite one's nails 担心害怕；束手无策：The whole families were biting their nails while waiting for news of Bill's safe arrival. 全家人都很紧张，在等着比尔安全到达的消息。

manicurist /'mænikjʊrɪst/ n [C] 美甲师

polish /'pɑ:lɪʃ/ v [I, T] 磨光，擦亮（某物）：This table-top polishes up nicely. 这个桌面能擦得很亮。

show up 出现；露面：I arranged to meet him but he didn't show up. 我约了和他见面，可他没来。

soften /'sɔ:fn/ v [I, T] (使) 变软：If the mixture is too hard you will need to soften it. 如果混合料太硬你就得把它弄软。

indicator /'ɪndɪkeɪtər/ n [C] 指示物；标志物：Gold prices are often seen as an indicator of inflation. 黄金价格常常被看做通货膨胀的指标。

do without sb / sth 没有……也行：She could do without food for a day. 她可以一天不吃饭。

downscale /,daʊn'skeɪl/ v [T] 按比例缩减；减少：He was unable to downscale his strongly unionized workforce. 他无法裁减工会组织强大的职工队伍。

middle-brow adj 大众的：middle-brow books 大众书目

①Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. ②From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. ③For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. ④Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. ⑤But don't sound any alarms just yet. ⑥Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

[语篇分析]

本段阐述经济滑坡的表现和消费者的反应。句①引出本段话题：上班族已感觉到了衰退的迹象 (signs)。句②至句④描述经济衰退的种种迹象：汽车、服装 (句②) 和零售商 (句③、④) 的销售额都在下降。其中，句③、④通过今昔对比阐述零售商的假日销售额下降。句⑤用 But 转折，指出虽已出现以上经济减速的迹象，但还不必紧张。句⑥指出消费者对以上经济滑坡迹象的反应：对经济状况没有恐慌，依然乐观。

[词汇突破]

admission /əd'mɪʃn/ n [U] 承认：She saw his leaving the company as an admission of failure. 她认为他离开公司就是承认失败。

red-hot adj 炽热的：red-hot real estate market 火热的房地产市场

folk /foʊk/ n [P] 人们 (泛指)：Some folk will do anything for money. 有些人为了钱什么都



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做。

slowdown /'sləʊdaʊn/ n [C] 减速; 减慢: a production slowdown 生产速度的下降

dealership /'di:ləʃɪp/ n [C] 经销商: Their company has just won the dealership for Rolls-Royce. 他们公司刚刚获得了劳斯莱斯公司产品的经销许可。

lag /læɡ/ v [I] 落后: Prices are rising sharply, while incomes are lagging far behind. 物价飞涨, 而收入却远远落后。

temper /'tempər/ v [T] 使缓和; 使温和: Hot, sunny days were tempered by a light breeze. 微风缓解了炎热的艳阳天。

take in 包括; 包含: The trip takes in six European capitals. 这次旅游包括六个欧洲国家的首都。

panic /'pænik/ v [I, T] (使) 恐慌; (使) 惊惶: The thunder panicked the horse. 雷声使马受惊了。

even as 正当; 恰恰在……的时候: Even as he shouted the warning the car skidded. 正当他大声发出警告时, 车打滑了。

[句式分析]

{6} (Consumers) (seem) (only mildly concerned, not panicked), and (many) (say) (they remain

主语 1 谓语 1

表语

主语 2 谓语 2

optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects), (even as they do some modest

宾语从句

时间状语从句

belt-tightening).

本句是由 and 连接的两个分句构成的并列句。第一个分句为主系表结构: Consumers seem only mildly concerned...; 第二个分句中, 谓语 say 后面是省略了 that 的宾语从句, 该宾语从句的主干为 they remain optimistic, about 引导的介词结构在从句中充当状语。宾语从句中还包含了一个 even as 引导的时间状语从句。

①Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. ②Home prices are holding steady in most regions. ③In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. ④In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. ⑤ "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Teadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker. ⑥And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

[语篇分析]

第三、四段解释公众没有对经济滑坡产生恐慌的原因。本段阐述了两个原因: 消费者对自己的财产状况感觉良好(句①至句⑤)、人们有自信找到并保住工作(句⑥)。句①、②指出第一个原因。句①承上启下, 引出本段话题, 并给出第一个原因。句②进一步解释句①: 因为房价稳定, 所以人们对自己的财产状况感觉良好。句③至句⑤以旧金山和曼哈顿的房价为例, 说明目前房价大体上依旧稳定。句⑥指出人们没有恐慌的第二个原因: 他们自信有能力找到并保住工作。

[词汇突破]



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in despair 绝望地: Robert shook his head in despair. 罗伯特绝望地摇了摇头。

gold rush 发财梦; 淘金热: a gold rush on Wall Street 华尔街的发财梦

淘金热(又指淘金潮)是指当一个地区戏剧性地发现了数量上拥有商业价值的黄金时,大量移民涌入这一地区的现象。最早于 1848 年出现在加利福尼亚,后来在美国其他地区、澳大利亚、南非、加拿大等地区出现。文中 gold rush 用来指人们的投资热情依旧高涨。

predominantly /pri'dɔ:mɪnəntli/ adv 大多; 主要地: a predominantly English-speaking population 以说英语者为主的居民

frenzied /'frenziəd/ adj 狂热的; 疯狂的: a frenzied rush for the exits 向出口处的一阵狂乱的拥挤

overbid /'oʊvər bɪd/ v [I,T] 出价过高: They were overbid by a Japanese firm. 一家日本公司出价高过他们。

quiet /'kwaɪət/ v [I,T] 变安静: The child wouldn't quiet down for me. 这孩子不肯为我安静下来。

real estate 不动产; 房地产: We're going to buy a piece of real estate. 我们打算购买一处房产。

broker /'brʊkər/ n [C] 经纪人; 中间人: Ask advice from an insurance broker. 咨询一下保险经纪人。

①Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. ②Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. ③Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. {4}Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. ⑤Diners might see an upside, too. ⑥ Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. ⑦ Not anymore. ⑧ For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

[语篇分析]

本段阐述公众没有恐慌的另一方面原因: 看到了经济滑坡的有利方面。句①统领全段, 提出公众看到了经济滑坡的有利方面。句②至句⑧具体阐述经济滑坡对准备买房的人(句②)、老板(句③)、投资者(句④)、食客(句⑤至句⑧)等不同人群可能产生的有利影响。句⑧中 that 指代“可以在 Alain Ducasse 餐馆订上座位,”并用 toast(举杯)和第二段中的 not panicked、第三段中的 not in despair 形成呼应, 指出: 就为这一点, 格林斯潘及其领导的联储委委员还是值得举杯祝贺的。此处作者用在 Alain Ducasse 餐馆订位的例子, 以小见大, 说明经济滑坡也给人们带来有利影响, 从这个意义上说明人们没有因经济滑坡而紧张。

[词汇突破]

silver lining 一线希望; 积极的一面: Every cloud has a silver lining. (谚) 乌云背后总有一线光芒。

cheer /tʃɪr/ v [I, T] 欢呼; 加油; 喝彩: The fans cheered for their team. 球迷们为他们的球队欢呼。

interest rate 利率: We can show you how you can earn a higher interest rate on your savings. 我们能告诉你怎样获得较高的存款利率。

bubble /'bʌbl/ n [C] 泡沫; 泡影: Many companies enjoyed rapid expansion before the bubble burst. 在泡沫破灭之前许多公司一度迅速扩张。



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swing /swɪŋ/ n [U] 摇摆； 摇荡： With the swing of her arm, the knife flashed through the air. 随着她手臂挥动， 刀子在空气中闪闪发光。

diner /'daɪnər/ n [C] 吃饭的人； 就餐者： midnight diners enjoying the meal after the theater 在剧院散场后半夜进餐的就餐者

upside /'ʌpsaɪd/ n [S] 好的方面： The upside is that I don't have to go back there again. 好的方面是我不必再回到那里去了。

toast /təʊst/ v [T] 为……而干杯： toast the success of a new company 为新公司获得成功而干杯

[句式分析]

{4} (Many consumers) (seem to have been influenced) (by stock-market swings), (which

主语

谓语

状语

investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom).

定语从句

本句逗号之前是主句， seem to have been influenced 作谓语。逗号之后是由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句， which 指代前面的 stock-market swings， 在定语从句中充当宾语。该定语从句中的主语是 investors， 谓语是 view， as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom 充当宾语补足语。定语从句中 view...as 的意思是“把……当做/看做”。

全文翻译

①说到经济发展放缓的现状， 埃伦·斯佩罗还不至于束手无策。②但这位 47 岁的美甲师修剪、 锉磨、 上油的指甲却不如她期望的那样多了。③她的大多数客户每周要消费 12 到 50 美元， 可是上个月有两名老客户突然就不来了。④斯佩罗认为这是经济疲软惹的祸。⑤她说：“我是个很好的经济晴雨表。⑥因为我提供的是那种人们想省钱就会停止消费的服务。”⑦因此， 斯佩罗也在削减开支， 只在自己住的克里夫兰郊区中档水平的迪拉德商店购物， 而不去内曼·马库斯百货商店了。⑧她说：“不知道其他客户是否也会离开我。”

①甚至在艾伦·格林斯潘承认美国火热的经济开始降温之前， 许多上班族自己就已经看到了经济下滑的迹象。②由于消费者们削减开支， 从汽车经销商到盖普门店， 销售额几个月来一直在下滑。③去年， 一些零售商在感恩节和圣诞节期间赚的钱占年收入的 24%。对于他们来说， 谨慎的营销方式正处于一个关键时刻。④专家们已经指出， 节日销售额与去年相比已经下降了 7%。⑤但是现在还不用敲警钟。⑥消费者似乎只是有些担心， 还没有恐慌， 并且很多人还说即使在他们稍稍勒紧腰带的时候， 他们对经济的长远前景还是乐观的。

①消费者说， 尽管报纸的头条新闻很吓人， 他们并不感到绝望， 因为他们对自己的财富状况仍然感觉良好。②多数地区房价一直很稳定。③在曼哈顿地区， 经纪人巴巴拉·考克兰说：“在 400 万到 1,000 万美元的房价区间出现了新一轮的淘金热， 资金来源以华尔街股票红利为主。”④在旧金山， 疯狂的高价抢购现象虽然已经平息， 房价仍然在上涨。⑤旧金山湾区的一位房产经纪人约翰·蒂尔迪说：“过去有二三十个开价的， 现在可能只有两三个。”⑥而且大多数人对找到自己找到并保住一份工作的能力还是相当有把握的。

①许多人从这次经济衰退中看到了希望。②准备买房的人会因为低利率而感到高兴。③老板们不会在意就业市场中的泡沫有所减少。④许多消费者似乎已经受到股票市场波动的影响， 但现在投资者把这种波动看成是经济持续增长的必要因素。⑤喜欢下馆子的人或许也看



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到了好的一面。⑥以前想在曼哈顿新开业的那家生意红火的阿兰·杜卡斯餐馆订张桌子是不大可能的。⑦现在就不再是那样了。⑧就为这一点，格林斯潘及其领导的美联储还是值得举杯祝贺的。

Text 4

主题：美国社会轻视智慧

题材：文化教育

来源：American School Board Journal

难度/词数：★★/416

题目：Nurturing the Life of the Mind: If Schools Don't Value Intellect, Who Will? (2001.1)

《培育思想生活：如果学校不重视智慧，谁还会重视？》

总体评述

[文章大意]本文首先开门见山地指出了美国社会不注重智慧的情况，探讨了轻视智慧的危害，继而分析了反智慧主义的根源，最后作者借霍夫施塔特的观点指出，应当重视智慧。

[篇章结构]美国社会轻视智慧

如今的美国人不重视智慧

第一段：美国人轻视智慧（句①）& 轻视智慧的表现（句②至句④）

美国轻视智慧的危害

第二段：学校未能在轻视智慧的社会环境中发挥应有的作用

第三段：学校能够也应该成为抗衡反智慧主义的力量（句①）& 学校未能成为这种平衡力的后果（句②至句⑤）

美国轻视智慧的根源

第四段：根源之一——在美国，智慧被当做一种权势和特权（句①）& 美国有史以来就拒绝精英主义，实用性、常识、先天的智力比通过书本获得的智慧更高尚（句②③）

第五段：根源之二——人们认为学校和书本会禁锢头脑（句①）& 马克·吐温作品也能体现这一观点（句②、③）

比较智慧和先天智力的不同

第六段：智慧和先天智力是不同的（句①）& 智慧的定义（句②）& 通过对比，具体指出智慧和先天智力的不同之处（句③）& 批评学校对智慧不重视，并指出其原因

第七段：学校依然怀疑智慧（句①）& 原因：学校被一群敌视智慧的管理者掌握着（句②）

1 Greenspan & Co.: 这种表达形式通常用于表示某人与其掌管的公司，如 Fiorina & Co., 指 Fiorina 与惠普公司（Fiorina 是惠普公司的 CEO）。此处 Greenspan & Co. 可理解为格林斯潘及其领导的联储委，因为格林斯潘曾五次连任联储委的主席，几乎成为了联储委的标志，故将联储委比作格林斯潘掌管的公司。

试题透析

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

[A] The habit of thinking independently.

[B] Profound knowledge of the world.



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[C] Practical abilities for future career.

[D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

美国父母期望他们的孩子在学校学到什么？

[A] 独立思考的习惯。

[B] 渊博的世界知识。

[C] 未来工作需要的实用技能。

[D] 追求智慧的信心。

[试题考点] 具体信息题。 **[难度等级]** ★

[解题思路] 文章首段句③指出，美国人把学校当做孩子接受实用教育的地方（to get a practical education），而不是为了获得知识而去求知的地方（not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge），由此可知美国父母更希望孩子们获得实用技能，而不是知识，所以选项[C]正确。

[干扰排除] 文中首段句④指出学校中反智慧主义的现象是普遍存在的（pervasive anti-intellectualism），而选项[A]和选项[D]都体现对“智慧”的支持，这正与文意相反，故排除。选项[B]可根据首段句③后半句“学校不是求知的地方”排除。

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____.

[A] undervaluing intellect

[B] favoring intellectualism

[C] supporting school reform

[D] suppressing native intelligence

通过文章，我们知道美国有_____的历史。

[A] 看轻智慧

[B] 赞成智慧主义

[C] 支持学校改革

[D] 压抑先天智力

[试题考点] 具体信息题。 **[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 文章第二段首句提到，学校一直处于重实用、轻智慧的社会环境之中，该段的末句又包含这样的信息：美国人对智慧的追求很厌恶（the American distaste for intellectual pursuits）。接着第四段引用了历史学家霍夫施塔特教授书中的观点，该书追溯了反智慧主义在美国政治、宗教和教育中的根源，他指出美国人把智慧当做一种权力和特权，所以憎恨智慧，从美国历史的初始（from the beginning of our history），对民主和平民主义的追求就驱使他们排斥任何带有精英主义色彩的东西（reject anything that smells of elitism）。末句又指出人们认为实用、常识、先天的智力比通过书本学习获得的智慧更崇高。由此可总结出美国有轻视智慧的历史，选项[A]正确。

[干扰排除] 由上文分析可知，选项[B]与原文叙述的事实正好相反，故排除。选项[C]是根据第二段句③中的书名 *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms* 设置的干扰项，文中引用该书的目的是说明美国学校处于轻视智慧的社会氛围中，且没能逆转这一风气，文



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中并没有对学校改革的具体情况进行分析，所以不能推出选项[C]。选项[D] 与第四段末句“先天的智力被看作比通过书本学习获得的智慧更崇高”语意相反，故排除。

58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are_____.

- [A] identical
- [B] similar
- [C] complementary
- [D] opposite

拉维奇和爱默生对于学校教育的观点是_____。

- [A] 完全相同的
- [B] 相近的
- [C] 互补的
- [D] 相反的

[试题考点] 观点态度题。**[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] Ravitch 出现在文中第二段，该段作者引用了 Ravitch 的言论及其作品中的观点。Ravitch 认为美国学校所处的社会大背景是重实际而轻智慧的。学校原本可以成为一种平衡力 (counterbalance)，却没有成为抗衡社会反智慧风气的力量，这表明他赞同学校教育，批判反智慧风气。Emerson 的观点出现在文中第五段，首句指出他认为学校教育和死板的书本学习是对孩子们不该有的束缚 (put unnatural restraints on children)，并且指出学生们在学校学习了十几年后结果只有满肚子的单词而对其他事情一无所知，这表明他是完全反对学校教育的。所以 Ravitch 和 Emerson 观点相反，选项[D] 正确。

[干扰排除] 由上分析可同时排除选项[A]、[B]、[C] 三项。

59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably _____.

- [A] a pioneer of education reform
- [B] an opponent of intellectualism
- [C] a scholar in favor of intellect
- [D] an advocate of regular schooling

根据文章，爱默生可能是_____。

- [A] 一位教育的先驱
- [B] 一位智慧主义的反对者
- [C] 一位支持智慧的学者
- [D] 一位常规学校教育的倡导者

[试题考点] 推理引申题。**[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 文章第五段首句指出 Emerson 认为学校教育是对孩子们的束缚，多年学校教育培养的只是满腹词汇而什么也不懂的人，由此可知 Emerson 是反对学校教育，反对书本学习的 (schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children)，接着该段句②和句③以马克·吐温的作品《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》为例继续说明以 Emerson 为代



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表的一类人对智慧的态度，该作品展现了美国的反智慧主义（exemplified American anti-intellectualism），即不上学、不学习读书写字能使儿童保持自己善良的天性，这样不难推出 Emerson 反对学校教育，也就是反对智慧主义，所以选项[B] 正确。

[干扰排除]选项[A] 是根据 Emerson 批评学校教育给出的无端推理，文章没有信息显示 Emerson 是否对教育改革有贡献。选项[C]与正确选项[B] 意义相反，可根据解题思路中的分析排除。选项[D] 与文意相反，Emerson 反对常规学校教育，认为上学是对孩子的禁锢。

60. What does the author think of intellect?

[A] It is second to intelligence.

[B] It evolves from common sense.

[C] It is to be pursued.

[D] It underlies power.

作者是怎么看待智慧的？

[A] 它仅次于智力。

[B] 它由常识演化而来。

[C] 它应当被追求。

[D] 它是权力的基础。

[试题考点] 观点态度题。**[难度等级]** ★★

[解题思路] 作者的观点态度可以从文中的具体信息中总结出来。本文首段首句就指出“美国人不是很重视智慧”，第三段首句指出“学校原本可以并且也应该做到这一点（抗衡美国人对智慧追求的厌恶）”，接着剖析了学校轻视智慧的危害：孩子容易被利用和控制，并且不能完全参与到民主中，美国将沦为二流国家。末段作者指出目前学校依然怀疑智慧的现状，并对助长这种风气的学校管理者进行了讽刺。纵观全文，作者在文中一直是批判学校和社会轻视智慧的做法的，即作者赞成对智慧的追求，因此选项[C] 正确。

[干扰排除]选项[A]可由第四段末句排除，该句指出了美国反智慧主义的根源之一：实用性、常识、先天的智力被认为比通过书本学习获得的智慧更崇高。这种观点其实是作者批判的。选项[B]捏造了常识和智慧的关系，由第四段末句可知，反智慧主义者认为常识比通过书本可以获得的智慧更崇高，作者并没有说明二者之间有演化关系。选项[D] 是利用第四段首句 Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege 设置的干扰项，智慧被认为是一种权力和特权，这是霍夫施塔特书中的反智慧主义者的观点，并不是作者的观点，并且这里也不能进一步推出“智慧是权力的基础”。

选项词汇

profound / prə'faʊnd / adj 知识渊博的：a man of profound learning 博学的人

undervalue /ˌʌndə'r'væljuː/ v [T] 低估；看轻：The skills of the housewife remain undervalued in society. 家庭主妇的技能仍然被社会看轻。

suppress /sə'pres/ v [T] 抑制；压抑：suppress one's anger/amusement 抑制愤怒/欢娱的心情

complementary /ˌkɒmplɪ'mentri/ adj 补足的；互补的：These two aims are not always mutually complementary: at times they conflict. 这两个目标不总是互补的：有时它们相互抵触。



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in favor of (doing) sth 支持; 赞同: We are in favor of her promotion to president. 我们赞成她升为总裁。

underlie /ˌʌndərˈlaɪ/ v [T] 构成 (某人行动、理论等) 的基础: Many factors underlie my decision. 我的决定以众多因素为基础。

文章精读

①Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. ②Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. ③Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. ④Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

[语篇分析]

本段指出如今的美国人不重视智慧。句①为本段的主题句。句②至句④阐述这种现象的表现。句②以运动员、娱乐明星和企业家等民众心目中的英雄反衬学者的落寞。句③、④阐述了学校中盛行的实用主义和反智慧主义浪潮。

[词汇突破]

entrepreneur /ˌɒːntrəprəˈnɜːr/ n [C] 企业家: He was one of the entrepreneurs of the eighties who made their money in property. 他是 80 年代靠做房地产生意赚钱起家的企业家之一。

for the sake of sb/sth 为了某人/某事: They stayed together for the sake of the children. 为了孩子, 他们还在一起。

symptom /ˈsɪmptəm/ n [C] 症状; (严重问题存在的) 征兆, 征候: The disappearance of jobs is a symptom of a deeper socioeconomic change. 某些工种的消失是社会经济发生进一步变化的一个征兆。

pervasive /pəˈveɪsɪv/ adj 遍布的; 流行的: the pervasive mood of pessimism 普遍存在的悲观情绪

① “Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual,” says education writer Diane Ravitch. ② “Schools could be a counterbalance.” {3}Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

[语篇分析]

本段阐述了学校未能在轻视智慧的社会环境中发挥应有的作用。教育作家戴安·拉维奇认为, 学校原本可以成为抵消社会重实用轻智慧的一种平衡力 (句①、②), 然而它从未成功地抵制住美国人对于追求知识的反感 (句③)。

[词汇突破]

counterbalance /ˌkaʊntərˈbæləns/ n [C] 平衡力: Her calm nature served as a natural counterbalance to his excitable personality. 她沉着的天性和他易激动的个性形成天然的互补。

anything but 一点也不 (用于强调): He is anything but racist. 他绝不是个种族主义者。

distaste /dɪsˈteɪst/ n [U] 不喜欢; 反感; 厌恶: Joe had a profound distaste for violence. 乔对暴力深恶痛绝。



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[句式分析]

{3}(Ravitch's latest book), (*Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*), (traces) (the roots of anti-intellectualism) (in our schools), (concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits).

主语 同位语 谓语 宾语 地点状语 结果状语

本句的主干是 Ravitch's latest book...traces the roots of anti-intellectualism...。句中现在分词结构 concluding...作结果状语，concluding 后为省略了 that 的宾语从句。在该宾语从句中，they 为主语，指代前面的 schools, anything but a counterbalance 是表语，to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 counterbalance。

①But they could and should be. ② Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. ③Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. ④ Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, “We will become a second-rate country. ⑤ We will have a less civil society.”

[语篇分析]

本段阐述了学校未能成为这种平衡力的危害。句①为本段主题句，指出学校能够并且应该成为这种平衡力。句②至句⑤阐述了学校未能成为这种平衡力的后果：无法批判性地思考从而捍卫自己思想并理解他人思想，无法完全参与民主，美国会沦为二流国家。

[词汇突破]

vulnerable /vʌlnərəbəl/ adj 易受影响(或攻击)的: These offices are highly vulnerable to terrorist attack. 这些办公室极易受到恐怖分子的袭击。
 exploitation /,eksplɔɪ'teɪʃn/ n [U] 利用; 剥削: the exploitation of child labour 对童工的剥削
 critically /'krɪtɪkli/ adv 批判性地; 批评性地: We teach students to think critically about the texts they are reading. 我们教学生要用批判的头脑去读课文。

① “Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege,” writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. ②From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. ③Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

[语篇分析]

本段通过一位历史学家著作中的观点阐述了智慧在美国遭到冷遇的一个根源：在美国，智慧被当做一种权势和特权（句①），自开国以来，美国的民主化和平民主义排斥一切带有精英主义色彩的东西（句②）；相反，实用性、常识和先天智力受到推崇（句③）。

[词汇突破]

resent /rɪ'zent/ v [T]对……怀恨; 怨恨: I bitterly resent your criticism. 对于你的批评，我十



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分反感。

privilege /'prɪvəlɪdʒ/ n [C, U] 特权; 特惠待遇: Education is a right, not a privilege. 教育是一种权利, 而不是特权。

Pulitzer Prize 普利策奖 (美国文学和新闻界的最高荣誉)

populist /'pɒ:pjəlɪst/ adj (与) 平民主义 (有关) 的: populist theories 平民主义的理论

urge /ɜ:rɪdʒ/ n [C] 强烈的欲望: have a sudden urge to travel 心血来潮想去旅行

smell of sth 有……的气味: The baby smelled of soap and milk. 孩子身上散发着肥皂味和奶味。

elitism /eɪ'li:tɪzəm/ n [U] 精英主义: Many people believe that private education encourages elitism. 许多人认为私人办学会助长精英主义。

①Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.” ②Mark Twain’s Huckleberry Finn exemplified American anti-intellectualism. ③Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

[语篇分析]

本段阐述了智慧在美国遭到冷遇的根源之二: 人们认为学校和书本会禁锢头脑。爱默生等超验主义哲学家认为学校教育和书本知识会束缚儿童的头脑 (句①)。马克·吐温小说中的主人公拒绝上学和识字, 从而保留了自身的善良本性 (句②、③)。

[词汇突破]

rigorous /'rɪgərəs/ adj 严格的; 苛刻的: rigorous controls on mergers 对并购的严格控制

recitation /,resɪ'teɪʃn/ n [C, U] 背诵; 朗诵: recitations from Dickens 狄更斯作品选段的背诵

bellyful /'belɪfʊl/ n [C] 一肚子; 满肚子: a scholar with a bellyful of classics 满腹经纶的学者

exemplify /ɪg'zemplɪfaɪ/ v [T] 是……的例证: This painting exemplifies the artist’s early style. 这幅画是该画家早期艺术风格的典型。

innate /ɪ'neɪt/ adj 天生的; 先天的: her innate capacity for organization 她天生的组织能力

①Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. ②Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. ③Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

[语篇分析]

本段对智慧和先天智力进行了区分。句①为本段的主题句。句②定义了智慧: 人类思维世界中批判、创造和沉思的一面。句③比较了智力和智慧的不同。

[词汇突破]

contemplative /kən'templətɪv/ adj 沉思的: She regarded me with a contemplative eye. 她若有所思地凝视着我。

grasp /græsp/ v [T] 全面理解 (某事); 全面领会: I don’t think you’ve quite grasped the seriousness of the situation. 我认为你对情况的严重性理解得还不透彻。



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manipulate /mə'nɪpjuleɪt/ v [T] 操作；使用（工具、机械装置等）：He manipulated the dials of the set. 他操纵这套机器的调节控制器。

ponder /'pɒːndə/ v [I,T] 深思：She sat pondering over her problem. 她坐在那里思考着她的问题。

① School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. {2} Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who “joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise.”

[语篇分析]

本段批判了学校对智慧的轻视并指出了造成这一状况的原因。句①指出，学校仍然不信任智慧。句②指出了原因，教育体制被一群敌视智慧的人管理着。

[词汇突破]

in the grip of 在……支配下；受制于：The whole country is in the grip of a serious recession. 整个国家正处于严重的衰退中。

militantly /'mɪlɪtəntli/ adv 激进地：militantly antiwar 积极反战的

proclaim /prə'kleɪm/ v [T] 宣告；声明：proclaim the good news 宣布好消息

hostility /hɒ:'stɪləti/ n [U] 敌意：their hostility to all outsiders 他们对所有局外人的敌意

[句式分析]

{2} (Hofstadter) (says) (our country's educational system is in the grips of people) (who “joyfully
主语 谓语 宾语从句

and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who
定语从句

show the least intellectual promise).”

本句的主干是 Hofstadter says..., says 后面是省略了从属连词 that 的宾语从句。其中该宾语从句中又包含了两个定语从句，people 后面是 who 引导的定语从句，who 在从句中作主语，谓语为 proclaim，宾语为并列的名词短语 their hostility...and their eagerness。而 children 后又是由 who 引导的定语从句 who show the least intellectual promise，对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

①如今的美国人不太重视智慧。②我们心目中的英雄是运动员、娱乐明星和企业家，而不是学者。③就连学校也成了送孩子去接受实用教育的地方，而不是为了获得知识而追求知识的地方。④大行其道的反智慧主义在我们的校园中随处可见。

①“学校一直处于重实用、轻智慧的社会环境中。”教育作家戴安·拉维奇说。②“学校原本可以成为一种平衡力。”③拉维奇的最新著作《落在后面：一个学校改革失败的世纪》追溯了学校里反智慧现象的根源，得出的结论是：学校根本没有抵消美国人对追求知识的反感。

①但是学校能够并且应该起到平衡与制约的作用。②鼓励孩子拒绝精神生活会让他们易被利用和控制。③如果孩子们不具备批判思考、捍卫自己观点和理解他人观点的能力，他们就无法充分地参与到我们的民主社会中来。④作家厄尔·邵利斯认为，长此以往，“我们将会变成一个二流国家。⑤我们的社会文明程度将会降低。”



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①历史学家理查德·霍夫施塔特教授在他的《美国生活中的反智慧主义》一书中这样写道：“智慧被当做一种权势或特权而遭到憎恨”，这本书荣获了普利策奖，书中探讨了美国政治、宗教和教育中反智慧的根源。②霍夫施塔特称，自我们的历史初始，我们的民主化与平民主义的渴望就驱使我们拒绝一切带有精英主义色彩的东西。③实用性、常识及先天智力被看做比从书本上学来的任何东西都具有更崇高的品质。

①拉尔夫·瓦尔多·爱默生及其他一些超验主义哲学家认为，学校教育和严格的书本知识学习对孩子们是不正常的束缚：“我们在中小学和大学背诵室里待了 10 到 15 年，最后出来时虽都是满腹词汇，却什么也不懂。”②马克·吐温的《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》就突出表现了美国人的反智慧主义。③书中的主人公拒绝接受文明熏陶——不上学，也不认字读书——从而保留了他的善良本性。

①在霍夫施塔特看来，智慧同我们不愿意赞赏的那种先天智力是不同的。②智慧指的是人精神世界中批判、创造和沉思的一面。③智力寻求的是领会、操控、重新安排和调整，而智慧旨在审视、思考、怀疑、推理、批判和想象。

①学校仍旧是一个不信任智慧的地方。②霍夫施塔特认为我们国家的教育体制被这样一些人牢牢地掌控着，他们“得意而激进地宣称他们对智慧的敌视，并且急于显示他们对那些在智慧上最无望的孩子的认同”。

Part B

主题：语言与思维

题材：文化教育

难度/词数：★★/ 355

文章概述

本文从语言与思维的关系入手，谈论了语言学中著名的“萨丕尔—沃尔夫假说”的形成。文章框架如下：语言与思维

第一段：几百年来，哲学家一直对语言与思维的关系很感兴趣

第二段：博厄斯和萨丕尔致力于研究美洲土著语言

第三段：沃尔夫继续萨丕尔的研究并提出了语言决定论，即著名的“萨丕尔—沃尔夫”假说

试题透析

61. [试题考点] 宾语从句，定语从句，状语从句 [难度等级] ★★

[结构分析]

(The Greeks) (assumed) (that the structure of language had some connection with the process

主语 谓语 宾语从句

of thought), (which took root in Europe) (long before people realized how diverse languages could

定语从句 时间状语从句

be).

本句的主干为 The Greeks assumed that...。that 引导的宾语从句作 assumed 的宾语，其主干为 the structure had connection with the process; which 引导非限定性定语从句，which 指代前面宾语从句的内容；该定语从句中包含一个由 long before 引导的时间状语从句。



[译点分析]

(1) assumed: to think that something is true without question or proof (假定; 认为)。

(2) the process of thought: thought 此处意为 the act or process of thinking (想, 思考; 思维); 整个词组可译为“思维过程”。

(3) which took root in Europe: which 引导的非限定性定语从句, 翻译时宜独立译成一个分句(参见 2010 年【技巧点拨】部分); which 代指宾语从句的内容, 宾语从句表达的是一种观点, 因此 which 可译为“这种观点”; took root in 表示“扎根于……”, 如: The idea had taken root in my mind. (这个想法在我的头脑里扎了根。)

(4) long before people realized how diverse languages could be: which 定语从句中包含的时间状语从句, 该状语从句的翻译应采用逆译法, 即在译文中将其置于定语从句的句首(参见 2006 年【技巧点拨】部分); 该时间状语从句中又包含一个由 how 引导的宾语从句, 作 realized 的宾语; long before 意为“早在……之前”; diverse 意为“不同的, 多种多样的”, 此处翻译时宜转译为名词。

[参考译文]希腊人认为语言结构和思维过程有某种联系, 这种观点早在人们意识到语言的多样性之前就已经在欧洲扎下了根。

62. [试题考点] 固定搭配, 原因状语从句, 时间状语从句, 定语从句 [难度等级] ★

[结构分析]

(We) (are) (obliged to them) (because some of these languages have since vanished), (as the
主语 谓语 表语 原因状语从句

peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages).

时间状语从句

本句的主干为 We are obliged to them...。除主干之外的其他部分都属于 because 引导的原因状语从句; 此原因状语从句中还包含一个 as 引导的时间状语从句; as 从句中又嵌套着一个 who 引导的定语从句。

[译点分析]

(1) are obliged to them: be obliged to sb 是固定搭配, 意为“感激某人”, 此处考查 oblige 较少见的意义, 即“感激”; them 代指上文提到的两位人类语言学家。

(2) have since vanished: since 意为“从那以后, 此后”, 即上文提到的 20 世纪上半叶 (the first half of the twentieth century) 之后; vanish 意为“消失”。

(3) as the peoples who spoke them died out: as 在这里既可以理解为引导时间状语从句, 表示伴随某一过程发生了什么, 也可以理解为引导原因状语从句; peoples 意为“民族; 部落”; who spoke them...是修饰 peoples 的定语从句, 因其结构简单并且与先行词关系密切, 翻译时可直接译为前置定语(参见 2010 年【技巧点拨】部分), 其中 them 代指上文中的美洲土著语言; died out 意为“(家族、种族或物种)灭绝, 逐渐消亡”。

(4) became assimilated and lost their native languages: assimilate 意为“使(民族、思想或文化)同化”, 常用于被动语态, become assimilated 意为“被同化”; and 此处表顺承, 可译为“而”。

[参考译文]我们得感激他们, 因为随着使用这些语言的民族逐渐消亡或是被同化而丧失了自己的本族语言, 这些语言中有一些从那之后已经消失了。



63. [试题考点] 过去分词作定语, 结果状语从句 [难度等级] ★★

[结构分析]

(The newly described languages) (were) (often) (so strikingly different) (from the well studied languages) (of Europe and Southeast Asia) (that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data).

主语 谓语 状语 表语 状语
后置定语 结果状语从句

本句主要框架为 The...languages were so different from...that...。此句使用了 so...that...句型, that 引导结果状语从句, 其主体框架为 some scholars...accused...of...。

[译点分析]

(1) The newly described languages: newly 为副词, 相当于 recently, 意为“新近, 最近”; described 为过去分词作定语, 可直接译为前置定语“被描述的”。

(2) strikingly different: strikingly 意为“显著地; 引人注目地”; strikingly different 可译为“极其不同”。

(3) from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia: studied 为过去分词作前置定语, well studied language 可译为“得到充分研究的语言”; of Europe and Southeast Asia 为介词结构作后置定语, 可直接译为前置定语。

(4) accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data: accuse sb of doing sth 意为“批评/指责某人做某事”, 如: They openly accused her of lying. (他们公开指责她说谎。); fabricate 意为“(存心)捏造, 虚构”; data 意为“数据; 资料”。

[参考译文] 这些新近被描述的语言往往与已经得到充分研究的欧洲语言及东南亚语言极其不同, 以至于有些学者甚至指责博厄斯和萨丕尔伪造资料。

64. [试题考点] 现在分词结构作状语, 同位语从句 [难度等级] ★

[结构分析]

Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society.

本句的主干为...Whorf developed the idea...。现在分词结构 Being interested in...thought 在句中作原因状语, 其逻辑主语为主句主语 Whorf; that 引导的同位语从句解释说明 idea。

[译点分析]

(1) Being interested in...thought: 现在分词短语表原因, 翻译时可增译相应连词, 表明其与主句间的逻辑关系; thought 此处意为“思维”。

(2) develop: 意为 to bring into being gradually (逐渐形成)。

(3) that the structure...determines...habitual thought in a society: 此同位语从句可单独译为一个分句, 通过冒号、破折号或具有连接作用的词与主句连接(参见 2011 年【技巧点拨】部分); structure of habitual thought: structure 原意为“结构, 构造”, 此处与思维连用可译为“方式; 模式”, 整个短语可译为“习惯思维模式”。

[参考译文] 出于对语言和思维关系的兴趣, 沃尔夫逐渐形成了这样的观点: 语言结构决定一个社会的习惯思维模式。



65. [试题考点] 定语从句, 宾语从句 [难度等级] ★★

[结构分析]

(Whorf) (came to believe in) (a sort of linguistic determinism) (which, (in its strongest form),
主语 谓语 宾语 定语从句 插入语
states (that language imprisons the mind), (and) (that the grammatical patterns in a language can
宾语从句 1 连词 宾语从句 2
produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society)).

本句主干为 Whorf came to believe in linguistic determinism...。which 引导的定语从句解释说明 linguistic determinism; 该定语从句结构比较复杂, 其中包含一个插入语和由 and 连接的两个宾语从句, 这两个宾语从句作 state 的并列宾语。

[译点分析]

(1) came to believe in: 开始相信, 进而相信; come to do sth 意为“开始做某事”, 如: She had come to regard him as one of her few real friends. (她已经开始把他当作少数几个真正的朋友之一)。

(2) a sort of linguistic determinism: a sort of 意为“一种, 某种”; linguistic determinism 意为“语言决定论”。

(3) which, in its strongest form, states that...: 此定语从句结构和语意都比较复杂, 翻译时可译为一个分句(参见 2010 年【技巧点拨】部分); in its strongest form 为定语从句中的插入语, 可译为“其最极端的形式/说法”; state 意为“陈述, 说明”, 此处可译为“认为”。

(4) imprisons: 束缚, 禁锢。

(5) far-reaching consequences: 意义深远的影响。

[参考译文] 沃尔夫开始相信某种语言决定论, 这种决定论的最极端形式认为, 语言禁锢思想, 而语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。

技巧点拨

非谓语结构作状语

非谓语结构包括不定式、动名词和分词, 非谓语结构在句中可作除谓语之外的多种句子成分。非谓语结构作状语时, 其功能相当于状语从句, 修饰谓语动词。与状语从句一样, 非谓语结构也可以用来表示时间、原因、结果、条件、让步、方式或伴随等。翻译时可译为一个分句并可增译相应连词来表明其与主句之间的逻辑关系。如:

Coming from Iran, I have a keen interest in Middle Eastern science. 因为我来自伊朗, 所以对中东的科技有浓厚的兴趣。

Managed badly, email can be a waste of valuable time. 如果管理不当, 电子邮件会浪费我们的宝贵时间。

本篇翻译中涉及的其他翻译技巧可参阅其他年份翻译部分的解析: 同位语从句的翻译方法可参阅 2011 年的【技巧点拨】部分; 定语从句的翻译方法可参阅 2010 年的【技巧点拨】部分; 状语从句的翻译方法可参阅 2006 年【技巧点拨】部分; 宾语从句的翻译方法可参阅 2013 年【技巧点拨】部分。



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全文翻译

几百年以来，哲学家一直对语言和思维的关系很感兴趣。(61) 希腊人认为语言结构和思维过程有某种联系，这种观点早在人们意识到语言的多样性之前就已经在欧洲扎下了根。

直到最近，语言学家才开始认真地研究那些与自己的母语大不相同的语言。20 世纪上半叶，两位人类学语言学家——弗朗茨·博厄斯和爱德华·萨丕尔就率先研究了南北美洲的多种土著语言。(62) 我们得感激他们，因为随着使用这些语言的民族逐渐消亡或是被同化而丧失了自己的本族语言，这些语言中有一些从那之后已经消失了。然而，本世纪早期的一些语言学家并不热衷于研究来自异域语言的古怪资料，所以对他们并不总是那么心怀感激。

(63) 这些新近被描述的语言往往与已经得到充分研究的欧洲语言及东南亚语言极其不同，以至于有些学者甚至指责博厄斯和萨丕尔伪造资料。美洲土著语言的确非常不同，以至于在二战期间，纳瓦霍语被美军用来发密码电报。

萨丕尔的学生本杰明·李·沃尔夫继续研究美洲印第安语。(64) 出于对语言和思维关系的兴趣，沃尔夫逐渐形成了这样的观点：语言结构决定一个社会的习惯思维模式。他推理说，在某种特定的语言中，更容易形成某些特定的概念，所以该语言的使用者便只会顺着一种特有的思路来思考问题。(65) 沃尔夫开始相信某种语言决定论，这种决定论的最极端形式认为，语言禁锢思想，而语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。后来，这一观点被称为“萨丕尔—沃尔夫假说”，但这个术语有点不恰当。虽然萨丕尔和沃尔夫都强调语言的多样性，但萨丕尔本人从来都没有明确地表示支持语言决定论的观点。

Section IV Writing

审题谋篇

一、 审题构思——关于可贵精神的写作方法

2004 年的写作部分采用的是图画作文的命题模式，图中画了一个跑到环形跑道终点线的小男孩，他头上冒着汗，嘴角带着微笑，T 恤衫上写着大写的英文单词“RUN”，跑道终点线的两侧画着两个箭头：一个箭头写着“终点”，而另一个写着“起点”。图下标注一行文字“终点又是新起点”。由图片及注文可知，该图是对追求进步、不懈进取精神的提倡与弘扬。

追求进步、不懈进取是一种可贵的精神，对个人、社会和国家都有重要的意义。在现实生活中，这样的实例很多。比如，享誉全球的科学家居里夫人在获得诺贝尔物理学奖后，仍继续钻研，时隔七年，她又获得了诺贝尔化学奖；我国负责建造“神舟五号”飞船的科学家们，在“神舟五号”成功发射后没有停下来庆祝，而是继续研究，向更高的目标迈进；人类对基因的发现是生物遗传史上的突破性进展，但科学家们没有因为解开了生物遗传之谜而停下探索的脚步，而是向克隆技术这一全新领域发起挑战。

关于这种可贵精神的写作方法，一般可以从正反两方面入手。正面入手就是直接写这种精神的重要意义和巨大作用（如上面的构思）；反面入手就是写如果缺少这种精神将造成的不良后果，以此间接表现出这种精神的重要性。当然，考生也可以从正反两方面同时入手。下面提供参考的提纲和范文即是从正面入手分析和完成全文的。

二、 列出提纲——勾勒框架、点缀细节

第一段：描述图画（a boy is dashing to the finish line）



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第二段：阐述图画意图

生活就像上图中的比赛，是一个没有终点的旅程，我们应该不断努力，绝不停止前进的脚步
(life, like the running race described in the drawing, is a journey with no end, during which we should make constant efforts and never stop progressing)

只有不断进取，个人才能不断赢得成功，获得成就感，同时也能够为社会作出更大的贡献
(only by making progress constantly can we achieve one success after another, thus gaining a sense of achievement and making a greater contribution to society)

只有国家不断发展，才能解决所面临的种种困难，使人们过上更好的生活 (only through continuous development can our nation solve the problems facing us, and thus people can live better lives)

第三段：举例论证及总结全文

居里夫人的故事 (Marie Curie's story)

中国航天研究员的故事 (story of Chinese aerospace researchers)

在我看来，不断进取的精神对人类十分重要 (in my opinion, the enterprising spirit is essential to the human race)

主题词汇

终点 the finishing / end / terminal point

起点 the starting point

环形跑道 a circular race track

冒汗 sweat; sweat out

面带微笑 wear a smile on one's face; with a smile

坚持 persist in doing sth

人生观 the outlook of life; the view of life

发展与进步 development and advancement; progress and improvement

不断进取 never stop making progress; keep forging ahead

提倡 advocate; promote; encourage

拼搏 struggle; make painstaking efforts

进取精神 enterprising spirit

开拓前进 advance in a pioneering spirit; open up new ways forward

特别是 in particular; particularly; especially

继承和发扬 carry on/forward; inherit and develop

获得成功 achieve/have success; succeed

克服困难 overcome/surmount difficulties

戒骄戒躁 avoid conceit and impetuosity; be on guard against conceit and impetuosity

积极地 actively; positively; energetically; zealously

不进则退 He who moves not forward, goes backward.

优秀范文

In the picture above, a boy, sweating heavily but wearing a smile on his face[1], is dashing to the



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finish line. On the circular race track, there are two large arrows, with the Chinese characters on them meaning “the finishing point” and “the starting point” respectively[2]. Furthermore, there is a caption under the picture, which reads “the finishing point is the starting point as well”.

In my opinion, what the illustration conveys is an enterprising spirit. Life, like the running race described in the drawing, is a journey with no end, during which we should make constant efforts and never stop progressing. Only by making progress constantly can we achieve one success after another[3], thus gaining a sense of achievement and making a greater contribution to society; and also only through continuous development can our nation solve the problems facing us [3], and thus people can live better lives.

Many people, ancient or contemporary, Chinese or foreign[4], have displayed this spirit. One of the best examples is the world-renowned scientist Marie Curie, who continued her research after being awarded the Nobel Prize in physics. Seven years later, she won the Nobel Prize in chemistry. Another excellent illustration is a group of Chinese scientists who were responsible for the building of the Shenzhou V spacecraft. The Shenzhou V spacecraft has been successfully launched, but they, rather than stop to celebrate[5], continue with further research to move to a higher level. In my opinion, the enterprising spirit is essential to the human race. It is this spirit that allows us to overcome one difficulty after another and moves us forward constantly.[6]

[1] 现在分词短语 *sweating heavily but wearing a smile on his face* 为伴随状语，意为“满头大汗却面带微笑”。使用这样的分词状语，可以使句子言简意赅。

[2] 该处使用的是“with + 名词或代词 + 介词短语”的独立主格结构，在句中作状语，起补充说明作用。以独立主格的形式来代替一个分句使得句子简洁而精炼。

[3] 此处使用了倒装结构，当“Only + 介词短语”置于句首时，主句应该使用部分倒装，即将助动词、情态动词或 *be* 动词提到主语之前。这种倒装结构突出强调了 *only* 引导的部分，使得重点突出、主题鲜明。另外使用这种倒装句也使得句式富于变化，充满节奏感。

[4] *ancient or contemporary, Chinese or foreign* 在句中作状语，意义相当于一个让步状语从句，即 *no matter they are ancient or contemporary, Chinese or foreign*。这种插入语的使用使得句子简洁而新颖。

[5] *rather than stop to celebrate* 中的 *rather than* 是一个连词，其意为“不是……（而是）；没有”，在该句的意思为“没有停下来庆祝”。

[6] 该句使用的是 *It be...that...* 的强调结构，强调的是主语。在文章末尾使用强调句型以突出主题。

参考译文

在上面的图画中，一个男孩正向终点冲刺，虽满头大汗却面带微笑。在环形跑道上有两个大箭头，分别写着“终点”和“起点”。此外，图画下的标题写着“终点又是新起点”。我认为这幅图所表现的是不断进取的精神。生活就像上图中的比赛，是一个没有终点的旅程，在这个旅程中，我们应该不断努力，绝不能停止前进的脚步。我们只有不断进取，才能不断赢得成功，获得成就感，同时为社会作出更大的贡献。我们的国家只有不断发展和进步，才能解决所面临的种种问题，才能使人们过上更好的生活。



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古今中外的许多人身上都体现了这种精神。享誉全球的科学家居里夫人就是一个典型的例子。她获得诺贝尔物理学奖后，仍继续钻研。时隔七年，她又获得了诺贝尔化学奖。另外一个极好的例子是我国负责建造“神舟五号”飞船的科学家们。“神舟五号”已经成功发射，但他们没有停下来庆祝，而是继续研究，向更高的目标迈进。我认为，不断进取的精神对人类十分重要。正是这种精神使我们克服了一个又一个困难，不断前进。

技巧点拨

一、如何举例

考研英语作文一般都是图画作文，在描述完图画之后，接着要对图画所表达的意图进行阐述，此时通常会要求考生通过列举事例来证明自己的观点。因此，掌握一些表示列举的亮点句式对于考生来说尤为重要。表示列举的常用表达有：

1. There are many examples found in our daily life to display 作者观点或者图画寓意. One of the best examples is that 事例 1. Another typical example/excellent illustration is 事例 2.
2. For example/instance, 列举的事例.
3. Take 列举的事例 for example, 解释这个事例的具体内容.
4. The example of 列举的事例 best supports the view that 作者的观点或者图画寓意.
5. This can be exemplified/illustrated as follows: 列举的事例.
6. A (good/classic) case in point is 列举的事例.
7. 列举的事例 is often / frequently / generally cited / quoted / mentioned as a common / familiar / prime example of 作者观点或者图画寓意.
8. History/This nation/Our society is filled/abounds with the example of 作者观点或者图画寓意.
9. I can think of no better illustration of the idea/view than the fact/example/case of 列举的事例.

二、强调句在写作中的应用

为了突出主题或强调某一观点，可以在写作中使用强调句，这同时也可以使句式变得灵活丰富。

英语中常用的强调结构是：It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子其他部分。一般说来，被强调部分指人时用 who 或 that，其他情况一般用 that。此强调结构可以用来强调除谓语以外的许多句子成分。

A. 强调主语

It is this spirit that allows us overcome one difficulty after another and moves us forward constantly. 【2004 Writing】正是这种精神使人类克服了一个又一个困难，不断前进。

It is the ability to do the job that matters not where you come from or what you are. 重要的是工作能力，而不是你是哪里人或你是干什么的。

It is the children who broke the window. 是孩子们打破窗户的。

B. 强调宾语

It must be my book that he is reading. 他正在读的一定是我的书。

It is history that she wants to major in, not English. 她想主修的是历史，而不是英语。

C. 强调状语

It was in 1956 that the speed of the process was improved. 在 1956 年，加工速度得到了提高。

It was because of bad weather that the football match had to be put off. 足球赛之所以被迫取消



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是因为天气恶劣。

D. 强调从句

Perhaps it's because he's a misfit that I get along with him. 我之所以和他合得来或许是因为他是一个思想怪异的人。