

<<2014年考研英语新教程>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

《2014年考研英语新教程》按照题材一共分为二十个单元，每个单元按照考研题型进行设计。全书设计“精”妙，突出特点是：（1）每单元各部分围绕一个主题或题材展开系统训练；（2）全书各单元之间尽量按难易程度依次排列；（3）每个单元配有详细的题解，对主课文进行全文翻译，对阅读短文中的疑难长句进行翻译和注解，对作文进行审题指导，以方便考生精读每一个单元；（4）按主题编写各单元有助于考生系统地吸收知识、记忆常考主题涉及的词汇和表达方式；（5）配有总词汇表，并对重点词汇进行标识，指导考生重点记忆考研必备词汇。

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作者简介

张锦芯，中国人民大学外国语学院教授，应用语言学研究生导师，著名考研英语辅导专家。所著考研图书以难度系数接近真题著称，并融知识性、方法性、实用性和针对性为一体，深受广大考生好评。

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图：The Merits of Genteel Poverty Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in the 18th century? Why did it start in Britain? And, once the revolution had occurred, why did the gains accrue so disproportionately to countries in Europe and North America? These are questions that have kept economists busy for decades. Gregory Clark, of the University of California, Davis, thinks the answers lie in the nature of European societies. "Millennia of living in stable societies, under tight Malthusian pressures that rewarded effort, accumulation and fertility limitation, encouraged the development of cultural forms—in terms of work inputs, time preference and family formation—which facilitated modern economic growth," he contends. This is not a fashionable thesis. Indeed, it may well get Mr. Clark into trouble, given the implication that other societies are less "evolved". His argument is that throughout the Middle Ages British society was slowly acquiring characteristics that made it a favourable agent for rapid economic change. The rich tended to have more children who survived than their poorer compatriots and this led to a kind of downward mobility as sons of merchants became small traders, sons of traders became craftsmen and so on. The result was that middle-class attributes such as patience, hard work and education spread through society. In most other countries the rich were less fecund., the Japanese samurai produced little more than one son per father, for example. In addition, British society also produced the preconditions for a growing economy. Interest rates fell, the hours worked rose and day-to-day acts of violence decreased. Had medieval Britain been assessed by the IMF, it would have achieved top marks., taxes were low, monetary policy was stable, property rights were secure. None of this made much difference while Britain, like all other societies, found itself caught in the Malthusian trap. This was the grim fact identified by Thomas Malthus, an English demographer, that a country's economic potential was limited by its food supply. The trap meant that higher populations merely brought lower living standards. The trap also meant that global divergences in income were limited. In the Middle Ages, Polish workers were considered idle relative to their British counterparts, but their living standards were roughly the same~ Poland was merely more sparsely populated.

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