

SUCCESS

考研英语(二)

# 阅读 决胜

100 篇

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## 勤学巧练 铺平考研路

无目标的努力，如同在黑暗中远征，我们学习的目标很明确——考上！为了在联考中得到高分，勤奋是必不可少的，一定要多做题；但技巧同样不可或缺，盲目练习反而可能误入歧途。联考的出题范围广泛，英语的题源包括多种期刊，数学的题源包括了中考题、高考题、竞赛题等，逻辑和写作的命题则涉及了生活的方方面面，如果靠考生个人搜集这些复习资料，则势必事倍功半。因此，优质、全面的复习资料可以使考生在考研路上步履轻盈，事半功倍。

社科赛斯教育集团出品的专硕备考蓝宝书系列正是考研路上助您成功的基石。

备考中，广大考生要根据自身实际情况有针对性地复习，学有余力的考生要适当拓展，确保在考场上举重若轻；基础一般的考生则要夯实基础，保证该得的分万无一失。

以下，分科目向读者介绍一下备考中的注意事项。

### 1. 关于英语

专硕考试中的英语部分涉及四种题型：完形填空、阅读理解、翻译、写作。考生要清楚各题型特点以及解题技巧，才能在考试中取得优异的成绩。

#### 完形填空

主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。在一篇约350词的文章中留出20个空，要求考生从每题所给的4个选项中选出最佳答案，使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。这一题型的命题规律通常总结为以下三点。

##### 规律1：考查逻辑关系

上下文逻辑关系是历年必考题目之一。此题型通常出现在句子的衔接处，或者表示递进、转折、让步、列举等地方。这就要求考生掌握表示逻辑关系的连接词。

- 表转折：but, however, yet, nevertheless, on the contrary, by contrast, on the other hand, though, instead等。
- 表因果：because, since, as, in that, because of, owing to, due to, so, thus, therefore, hence, consequently, accordingly, as a result等。
- 表并列：and, besides, moreover, furthermore, in addition等。
- 表列举：for example, for instance, a case in point等。
- 表解释：in other words, that is, put it another way等。

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### 规律2: 考查词义辨析和上下文语义

这类题型所占比例最大。此题型不仅要求考生理解所给词汇的基本义和引申义,还要结合上下文语境综合分析。

### 规律3: 考查词组搭配

词组搭配包括名词与介词的搭配、形容词与介词的搭配、副词与介词的搭配、动词与介词的搭配、动词与名词的搭配等。考生做题时要注意哪些词组可能是固定搭配,哪种搭配符合文中要表达的意思。

## 阅读理解

要求考生能够理解主旨要义、细节信息、语篇逻辑关系、作者的观点及态度,并能够做出正确的推理。了解阅读做题规律,高效提升做题正确率。

### 考点1: 主旨大意处常考

大纲的阅读六大要求中,第一个要求就是“理解主旨要义”,由此可见其重要性。主旨大意的题干中会有一些标志性词汇,比如: **the most appropriate title, summarize, mainly talk about, main purpose**等。要求考生具备概括、归纳和总结一篇文章的核心以及判断作者写作意图的能力。

### 考点2: 转折对比处常考

转折词(**but, however, nevertheless, yet**等)衔接处一般都对应考点。考题可能是词义理解题、细节题,也可能是观点态度题。

### 考点3: 举例处常考

绝大多数情况下,使用例子作为论据,所要证明的论点一般位于该例子的前面或者后面,在解答这类题型时,只要把握住这点规律,仔细阅读例子的前后语境,就不难找到正确答案。

### 考点4: 因果处常考

因果细节题几乎每年必考,解答因果细节题,考生需要熟练掌握表示因果的逻辑连接词,熟知哪些词后面跟“因”(because, since, as, in that, because of, owing to, due to ...),哪些词后面跟“果”(so, thus, therefore, hence, consequently, accordingly, as a result ...)。

### 考点5: 引语处常考

文章中可能会引用某位专家的话来论证观点。因此,引语常常是考点所在,可能会考查细节题,也可能考查观点态度题。解题关键在于理解文中引语。一般情况下,这些引语都是比较难理解的,属于考研英语长难句,需要考生仔细分析句子结构,从而理解语义。

### 考点6: 观点态度处常考

观点态度题包括作者的观点态度以及文中人物的观点态度,题干中通常有attitude、think、feel等字眼。解决此类题有以下技巧。

(1) 区分作者的观点态度和文中人物的观点态度。有时,为了使论证更具说服力,或者使论点更鲜明,作者会引用其他人的观点态度,此时两者观点可能一致,也可能相反。

(2) 熟知观点态度常用词。

- 褒义词: supportive(支持的), optimistic(乐观的), approval(赞成), positive(积极的)。
- 中性词: impartial(公平的), objective(客观的), neutral(中性的)。
- 贬义词: skeptical(怀疑的), critical(批评的), pessimistic(悲观的), disapproval(反对), negative(消极的)。

## 翻译部分

考查考生理解英文资料并将其翻译成汉语的能力。在语言技能方面,考查要点放在了理解和表达上,得分要点在于理解句子之间的句法结构、段落之间的段落结构以及文章的总体结构,并使用恰当的语言准确、流畅地表达。

## 写作部分

主要考查考生的书面表达能力。

**A节：**考生根据所给情景写出约100词(标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文，包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、报告等。考生在答题卡上作答，共10分。A节作文的评分重点在于信息点的覆盖、内容的组织、语言的准确性、格式和语域的恰当。

**B节：**要求考生根据所给出的情景或给出的提纲，写出一篇150词左右的英语说明文或议论文。提供情景的形式为图画、图表或文字。考生在答题卡上作答，共15分。B节作文的评分重点在于内容的完整性、文章的组织连贯性、语法结构和词汇的多样性及语言的准确性。

## 2. 关于数学

首先，务必勤于总结，把好的技巧、经典的题型和解法记在心里。

建议考生准备一个笔记本，专门用于整理笔记、收录心得。读完一本好书犹如看了一部精彩的电影，看电影时再热血沸腾，复述时也会错过某些重点，更何况严谨的数学学习。俗话说“好记性不如烂笔头”，记下的各种技巧、模板将是备考中的宝贵财富。

掷一枚均匀的硬币若干次，当正面向上的次数大于反面向上的次数时停止，则在4次之内停止的概率为

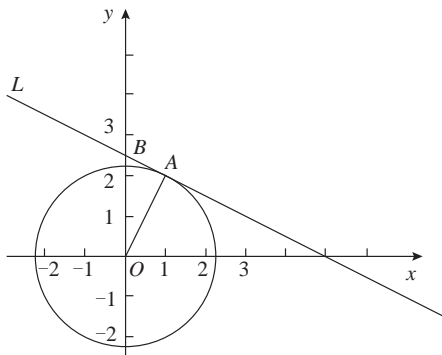
- (A)  $\frac{1}{8}$       (B)  $\frac{3}{8}$       (C)  $\frac{5}{8}$       (D)  $\frac{3}{16}$       (E)  $\frac{5}{16}$

这是2014年联考的真题，认真求解是有一点难度的。但如果注意到第1次停止(即第1次正面向上)的概率明显为 $\frac{1}{2}$ ，那么本题的答案肯定大于 $\frac{1}{2}$ ，则只能选C。

已知直线 $L$ 是圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 5$ 在点 $(1, 2)$ 处的切线，则 $L$ 在 $y$ 轴上的截距为

- (A)  $\frac{2}{5}$       (B)  $\frac{2}{3}$       (C)  $\frac{3}{2}$       (D)  $\frac{5}{2}$       (E) 5

此题也是2014年联考的真题，认真求解的话难度更高。但如果画出如下草图，即使画的不是很标准，也可以看出，点 $B$ 的纵坐标肯定比2大，但一定比5小，这样选项中只有D是可以选择的。



上述两题的技巧性如何呢？其实这只是社科赛斯名师团队针对专硕考试总结的各种解题技巧中的沧海一粟。

其次，在练习中要多思考、多提问自己。

有时一道题看懂了，那只是局限于此题，如果稍做变化，就又会不会做了。这是因为没有做到举一反三、融会贯通，如果我们养成了勤于思考、善于自我提问的习惯，日积月累之后就会将知识理解得非常透彻。

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以下是《管理类联考数学决胜1000题》中的题目，答案是D。如果将解题过程中的两个“思考”部分去掉，你是否会想到有这么两个很值得反思的问题？

已知三个质数的倒数和为 $\frac{1879}{3495}$ ，则这三个质数的和为

- (A) 1879      (B) 253      (C) 262      (D) 241      (E) 284

思考1：为什么这里不能直接得到 $abc=3495$ ？

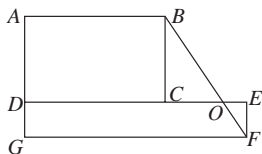
思考2：本题将3495分解的时候，遇到233，是否要纠结于233能否继续分解成两个质数的乘积？

最后，要培养发散思维的能力，练习一题多解。

不同的解题方法代表不同的思考角度！如果考生平时能多思考一种题型的多种解法，那么不仅能熟练掌握知识点和解题技巧，还能确保在考场上快速找到最适合自己的那种方法。

以下是《管理类联考数学决胜1000题》中的题目，答案是A。此题我们用四种方法解答，考生可以先试试能想到几种方法。

如图，四边形ABCD是 $7 \times 4$ 的长方形，四边形DEFG是 $10 \times 2$ 的长方形，则 $\triangle BCO$ 与 $\triangle EFO$ 的面积之差为



- (A) 3      (B) 4      (C) 5      (D) 6      (E) 7

### 3. 关于逻辑

逻辑学已经成为现代社会科学发展的一个重要学科，逻辑能力成为体现一个人的智慧、见识、思维和水平的重要标志。早在1982年，逻辑就被引入LSAT考试(Law School Admission Test, 美国法学院入学考试)，并逐渐被很多管理考试纳入必考科目。正是由于逻辑考试在评判考生逻辑能力上的重要性，目前我国很多考试也引入了逻辑推理能力的测试，如MBA、MPAcc等管理类联考，GCT、国家公务员考试，等等。

对于考生来说，能够既快又准地解答试卷中的题目是有难度的，这就要求考生在备考阶段精心准备、勤学巧练。

首先，在备考中一定要重视题量的积累。

逻辑考试题目看似千变万化，其实很多题目的内核是高度相似的。当有了一定的题量积累后，考场上就很可能遇到似曾相识的老题。

为了估计当前人们对管理基本知识掌握的水平，《管理者》杂志在读者中开展了一次管理知识有奖问答活动。答卷评分后发现，60%的参加者对于管理基本知识掌握的水平很高，30%左右的参加者也表现出了一定的水平。《管理者》杂志因此得出结论，目前社会群众对于管理基本知识的掌握还是不错的。

以下哪项如果为真，则最能削弱以上结论？

- (A) 管理基本知识的范围很广，仅凭一次答卷就得出结论未免过于草率。  
(B) 掌握了管理基本知识与管理水平的真正提高还有相当的距离。  
(C) 并非所有《管理者》的读者都参加了此次答卷活动，其可信度值得商榷。  
(D) 从发行渠道看，《管理者》的读者主要是高学历者和实际的经营管理者。

(E)并非所有人都那么认真。有少数人照抄了别人的答卷，还获了奖。

《花与美》杂志受A市花鸟协会委托，就A市评选市花一事对杂志读者群进行了民意调查，结果60%以上的读者将荷花选为市花，于是编辑部宣布，A市大部分市民赞成将荷花定为市花。

以下哪项如果属实，最能削弱该编辑部的结论？

- (A)有些《花与美》的读者并不喜欢荷花。
- (B)《花与美》杂志的读者主要来自A市一部分收入较高的女性市民。
- (C)《花与美》杂志的有些读者并未在调查中发表意见。
- (D)市花评选的最后决定权是A市政府而非花鸟协会。
- (E)《花与美》杂志的调查问卷将荷花放在十种候选花的首位。

上述两题分别为2001年和2010年联考真题，答案依次为D、B。毫无疑问，两题的考点几乎完全一样，只要之前练习过其中之一，另一题一定可以轻松做对。

其次，要有精准的提炼能力。

考生必须在尽可能短的时间内，摆脱烦琐细节和干扰文字，快速弄清题目的逻辑内涵，理清问题的逻辑思路，找到破解问题的方法。而这种要求，就需要考生通过学习，对日常逻辑思维能力进行挖掘、引导与转化，通过训练，来加强对逻辑知识的理解、思维的运用。下面以2017年联考真题为例。

任何结果都不可能凭空出现，它们的背后都是有原因的；任何背后有原因的事物均可以被人认识，而可以被人认识的事物都必然不是毫无规律的。

根据以上陈述，以下哪项一定为假？

- (A)任何结果都可以被人认识。
- (B)任何结果的出现的背后都是有原因的。
- (C)有些结果的出现可能毫无规律。
- (D)那些可以被人认识的事物必然有规律。
- (E)人有可能认识所有事物。

该题目要求选择一个一定为假的选项，如果我们盲目地分析每个选项，则很难明确哪个一定为假。而当我们对历年真题的规律进行了学习之后，就会发现，这类题目其实是巧妙地考查了负命题的知识，仅仅需要一个公式就可以快速解决，答案为C。负命题是每年必考的题目，在历史题目中多次重复出现，是备考重点之一。

最后，要充分利用经典教材，理顺解题思路。

建议广大考生在做题时，不要先看答案，而是先根据自己对知识点的理解去解题，如果解答正确，则再结合解释加深思维；如果选择错误，则详读例题的解释与提示，修正自己的解题思路。

#### 4. 关于写作

专硕考试中的写作部分共两题，其一是论证有效性分析，其二是论说文。

论证有效性分析考查的本质是批判性思维，即寻找材料中的论证缺陷。论证有效性分析的理论基础是逻辑，所以学习逻辑的过程其实也是为论证有效性分析打基础，反过来，也可以在学习论证有效性分析的过程中去体会逻辑题的解题思路。

需要注意的是，对于论证有效性分析的备考不应将模板和套路作为学习的重点，而应该理解每一个谬误的本质，做到反驳有力。

而对于论说文，很多考生都存在一个误解，即认为论说文考查的是文采，其实不然，论说文考查的内容应当是：80%的理性思维+20%语言表达。

在实际考试中，论说文的得分率并不高，大多数同学的失分不是因为不够努力，而是源于备考

方向错误,最常见的就是将重心放在了文采的渲染而忽视了理性的思维。

所以在论说文备考的过程中,各位考生应注意以下事项。

(1) 注意积累。论说文行文过程中需要论据及理论支撑论点成立,为了在考场上快速行文,平时应当注重积累。

(2) 重视理性思维,避开论证缺陷。

(3) 勤改精练,不要沉迷于量的满足感,而要追求文章质的提高。写完的文章一定要进行自评(可借助《MBA、MPAcc管理与经济类联考综合能力写作高分突破》一书中的写作评估卡及写作评分卡体系),在条件允许的情况下最好找专业老师进行批改,并在修改后重新行文,形成精品作文。

## 5. 社科赛斯蓝宝书系列图书和精品课程体系

备考路上,既需要热血沸腾的冲劲,更需要科学合理的规划和坚持不懈的执行。正式考试一般在元旦前的周六,前一年的备考规划建议如表 I-1所示。

表 I-1 时间规划建议表

	预热阶段	基础阶段	提高阶段	强化阶段	冲刺阶段
时间	5月之前	5—6月	7—8月	9—10月	11—12月
MBA	词汇班	基础班	系统班	精品班	模考串讲班
MPAcc		基础周末班	夏季集训营	秋季集训营	冬季营
			夏季周末班	秋季周末班	模考串讲班
配套图书	《考研英语(二)词汇速记手册》	高分突破系列	1000题系列	1000题系列 真题精讲系列	6套卷系列 冲刺系列

独行快,众行远。若在读书的同时希望得到名师指点或与考友共同进步,可以拨打400-606-2866进行咨询,或者扫描右侧二维码联系社科赛斯教育集团。

由于时间仓促,本书难免有疏漏之处,若有任何意见和建议,可以通过邮箱2810570471@qq.com与笔者联系。

祝广大考生金榜题名!



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阅读理解在考研英语(二)试卷中占50%的分值,一直是考研英语(二)的重中之重,正所谓“得阅读者得天下”。那么,对于阅读部分的复习,如何才能达到最佳效果呢?要想提高阅读部分的成绩,首先要明确它所考查的能力:词汇辨识能力、难句分析能力、结构把握能力以及题型剖析能力。只有兼备以上这四种能力,才能使阅读问题得到彻底解决,才能使记忆与理解达到最高的效率和最佳的效果。

鉴于此,社科赛斯教育集团适时推出了这本书。本书的编写遵循“贴近真题、夯实基础、提升技能”原则,旨在从词、句、篇章、解题四个方面全面提升考生的阅读基本功和解题能力。

在艰苦的备考路上,勇气固然不可或缺,而好的参考资料和学习方法可以起到锦上添花的作用。

笔者建议考生在备考前期(4月—6月),每周进行三篇基础阅读训练,重点了解阅读题型,扩大阅读词汇;备考中期(7月—9月),着重提高阅读以及新题型训练,每周完成三篇提高阅读和一篇新题型,熟悉出题人思路,积累解题技巧;备考后期(10月—11月),每周进行四篇强化篇阅读训练,夯实之前积累的阅读基础,熟练掌握强化解题技巧,稳步提升阅读能力。

在阅读练习材料的选择上,前期和中期应以本书中的篇章为主,而中期和后期则应逐步结合真题进行练习。在备考的冲刺阶段,考生还可以选择《考研英语(二)全真模拟6套卷》模拟实战,检验学习效果。

本书在设计和编写方面具有以下主要特点。

### 一、精心选材、贴近大纲

本书根据考研英语(二)最新考试大纲编写,文章选材充分保证了典型性和全面性,力求使每一篇文章都适合精读,真正突出“精选”的概念。所选文章内容丰富,题材广泛,涵盖社会生活、文化教育、商业经济以及科学技术等领域,旨在帮助考生扩宽知识面并且熟悉真题的思维模式。

### 二、解析详尽、深入透彻

文章编排由易到难、分级递进,按难度和题型分成四部分:基础篇、提高篇、新题型篇和强化篇。每篇文章都有详细解释,包括篇章结构分析、试题解析、词汇注释、难句解析及全文翻译。篇章结构分析简洁明了,试题解析详尽深入,词汇注释精确到位,难句分析深入透彻,全文翻译准确流畅,旨在帮助考生全方位透析每篇阅读,全面提升解题技巧和阅读基本功。

### 三、试题编制契合规律

每篇文章后的试题编制都紧扣真题的命题规律和命题趋势,题型全面,知识点把握准确。解析题目时,首先点出题型,然后进行回文定位,指出题干的信号词或信号句,最后详细阐明正确项的正确性以及干扰项的错误之处。这样使读者知其所以然,便于读者准确掌握各类题型的解题思路及方法。

## X | 考研英语(二)阅读决胜100篇

由于时间仓促，且本书仍在探索求新、不断完善阶段，书中难免有纰漏瑕疵之处，敬请广大读者明鉴厘正。

**漫漫考研路，惟有不断奋斗，战胜自我，方能迎接最终的辉煌！**

编者

二零一八年三月于北京



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# 第一篇 基础篇

## Text 1

Sport is heading for an indissoluble marriage with television and the passive spectator will enjoy a private paradise. All of this will be in the future of sport. The spectator (the television audience) will be the priority and professional clubs will have to readjust their structures to adapt to the new reality: sport as a business.

The new technologies will mean that spectators will no longer have to wait for broadcasts by the conventional channels. They will be the ones who decide what to see. And they will have to pay for it. In the United States the system of the future has already started: pay-as-you-view. Everything will be offered by television and the spectator will only have to choose. The review *Sports Illustrated* recently published a full profile of the life of the supporter at home in the middle of the next century. It explained that the consumers would be able to select their view of the match on a gigantic, flat screen occupying the whole of one wall, with images of a clarity which cannot be foreseen at present; they could watch from the trainer's bench, from the stands just behind the batter in a game of baseball or from the helmet of the star player in an American football game. And at their disposal will be the same options the producer of the recorded program has: to select replays, to choose which camera to use and to decide on the sound—whether to hear the public, the players, the trainer and so on.

Many sports executives, largely too old and too conservative to feel at home with the new technologies, will believe that sport must control the expansion of television coverage in order to survive and ensure that spectators attend matches. They do not even accept the evidence which contradicts their view: while there is more basketball than ever on television, for example, it is also certain that basketball is more popular than ever.

It is also the argument of these sports executives that television is harming the modest teams. This is true, but the future of those teams is also modest. They have reached their ceiling. It is the law of the market. The great events continually attract larger audiences.

The world is being constructed on new technologies so that people can make the utmost use of their time and, in their home, have access to the greatest possible range of recreational activities. Sport will have to adapt itself to the new world.

The most visionary executives go further. Their philosophy is: rather than see television take over sport, why not have sports take over television?

1. What does the writer mean by the use of the phrase “an indissoluble marriage” in the first paragraph?  
[A] Sport is combined with television. [B] Sport controls television.  
[C] Television dictates sports. [D] Sport and television will go their own ways.
2. What does “they” in line 2, paragraph 2 stand for?  
[A] broadcasts [B] channels [C] spectators [D] technologies

3. How do many sports executives feel with the new technologies?  
 [A] They are too old to do anything.  
 [B] They feel ill at ease.  
 [C] They feel completely at home.  
 [D] Technologies can go hand in hand with sports.
4. What is going to be discussed in the following paragraphs?  
 [A] The philosophy of visionary executives.  
 [B] The process of television taking over sport.  
 [C] Television coverage expansion.  
 [D] An example to show how sport has taken over television.
5. What might be the appropriate title of this passage?  
 [A] The arguments of sports executives. [B] The philosophy of visionary executives.  
 [C] Sport and television in the 21st century. [D] Sports: a business.

### 文章结构分析

本文主要围绕体育与电视的关系展开论述。

第一段：开门见山地提出体育与电视关系日益密切的客观事实，并指出体育的商业化将使电视观众享有更多的主动权。

第二段：以美国“付费收看”的新技术系统为例，通过引用《体育画报》的相关报道具体描述了电视观众未来收看体育赛事的情况及其所享有的特权。

第三、四段：论述了体育项目主管对新技术与电视的排斥和忧虑，并分别就他们的两种观点作出反驳。

第五段：引用有远见的主管的观点，再次强调体育需要去适应由新技术带来的变革。

### 试题解析

1. 作者在第一段中使用短语“an indissoluble marriage”想要表示什么意思？

- [A] 体育和电视结合在一起。 [B] 体育控制电视。  
 [C] 电视支配体育。 [D] 体育和电视将各行其道。

【答案】A，词汇题。根据题干信息定位到文章第一句。该句的意思是“体育正朝着和电视密不可分的婚姻前进”，[A]项中的is combined with和短语中的marriage是同义改写，故[A]项为正确答案。

2. 第二段第二行中的“they”指代什么？

- [A] 广播节目 [B] 频道，途径 [C] 观众 [D] 技术

【答案】C，词汇题。根据题干信息定位到第二段第二句。they可以指代上一句提到的四个复数名词，即channels, broadcasts, spectators和technologies。由第二句中的定语从句引导词who可知they指代的是人，四个选项中只有spectators(观众)是人，故为[C]项正确答案。

3. 对于新技术，许多体育主管的感受是怎样的？

- [A] 他们年纪太大而不能做任何事情。 [B] 他们感到不自在。  
 [C] 他们感到非常自在。 [D] 技术与体育携手共进。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信号词sports executives和new technologies定位到第三段首句。根据双逗之间的内容too...to feel at home with the new technologies“太……而不能对新技术感到自在”，可知[B]项为正确答案。[B]中的feel ill at ease对应文中too...to feel at home，同时排除[C]项。[A]项过于绝对且违背常理，可直接排除。[D]项中的go hand in hand属于无中生有。

4. 接下来的段落将讨论什么?

[A] 有远见的主管的观点。

[B] 电视控制体育的过程。

[C] 电视覆盖面的扩大。

[D] 举例说明体育是如何控制电视的。

【答案】D, 推理题。本题是篇章推理题。问文章上文的主要内容时, 答案一般从文章第一句中找; 问文章下文的主要内容时, 答案一般从文章最后一句中找。本题答案应该从文章最后一句中找。最后一句引用有远见的主管的观点, 指出应该由体育去控制电视。所以下文作者应该举例来证明这个观点, 故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项的内容在最后一句中已经表达清楚, 下文无须重复。根据最后一句中的rather than可排除[B]项。[C]项最后一句没有提及, 故可排除。

5. 下列哪项可能是本文的合适标题?

[A] 体育主管的论据

[B] 有远见的主管的观点

[C] 21世纪的体育和电视

[D] 体育: 一种商业

【答案】C, 主旨题。本文主要围绕体育与电视的关系展开论述。sports和television贯穿全文, 为文章主旨词, 应该在文章题目中有所体现, 四个选项中只有[C]项同时包含这两个词, 故为正确答案。

## 词汇注释

head for 向……方向前进, 驶向

dissolve [di'zɒlv] v. 溶解, 融化; 解散

passive ['pæsɪv] a. 消极的, 被动的

spectator ['spekteɪtə] n. 观众, 旁观者

paradise ['pærədaɪs] n. 天堂, 乐园

priority [praɪ'ɔrɪti] n. 在先, 居前; 优先(权), 优先考虑的事

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] v. 调整, 调节, 校准; (使)适应

adapt [ə'dæpt] v. (使)适应, (使)适合; 修改, 改编

reality [ri'ælɪti] n. 现实, 实际; 真实

conventional [kən'venʃənl] a. 普通的, 常规的; 传统的, 符合习俗的

channel ['tʃænl] n. 海峡, 航道; [常pl.] 渠道, 途径; 频道

offer ['ɒfə] vt. 给予, 提供, 提出; 表示愿意(做)

review [ri'vju:] n./v. 复习, 温习; 审查, 复查, 回顾; 评论; 检阅

illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] vt. 说明, 阐明; 给……作插图说明

profile ['prəʊfaɪl] n. 侧面, 侧面像; 轮廓, 外形; 简介, 概况

gigantic [dʒaɪ'gæntɪk] a. 巨大的, 庞大的

clarity ['klærɪti] n. 清楚, 明晰

at present 目前

bench [bentʃ] n. 长凳, 长椅

helmet ['helmit] n. 头盔, 钢盔

at sb.'s disposal 任由某人处置

option ['ɒpʃən] n. 选择, 选择权, 选择自由; 供选择的事物

conservative [kən'sə:vətɪv] a. 保守的, 守旧的

feel at home/feel at ease 感到自在

expansion [ɪks'pænsjən] n. 扩大, 扩展; 膨胀

survive [sə'vaɪv] v. 幸存; 幸免于, 从(困境等)中挺过来

ensure [ɪn'ʃuə] vt. 保证, 担保, 确保

contradict [kɒntrə'dɪkt] vt. 反驳, 否认; 与……发生矛盾, 与……抵触

argument ['ɑ:gju:mənt] n. 争论, 争吵; 理由, 论据

modest ['mɒdɪst] a. 谦虚的, 谦逊的; 适中的, 适度的

construct [kən'strʌkt] vt. 建造, 构筑; 创立

utmost ['ʌtməʊst] a. 极度的, 最大的; n. 极限, 极度, 最大可能

have access to 有机会或权力得到(进入、接近、使用)

recreation [rekri'eɪʃən] n. 消遣, 娱乐

visionary ['vɪʒənəri] a. 有远见的; 幻想的

philosophy [fɪ'lɒsəfi] n. 哲学; 哲理; 人生哲学, 人生观

rather than 而不是

take over 接收, 接管

be combined with 和……结合在一起

dictate [dɪk'teɪt] v. 口授, 口述; 命令, 支配

appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət] a. 适当的, 恰当的

## 难句解析

1. It explained that the consumers would be able to select their view of the match on a gigantic, flat screen occupying the whole of one wall, with images of a clarity which cannot be foreseen at present; they could watch from the trainer's bench, from the stands just behind the batter in a game of baseball or from the helmet of the star player in an American football game.

【结构分析】本句的主干是It explained that the consumers...; they..., that后面的宾语从句由两个以分号连接的并列分句组成。第一个并列分句的主干为the consumers would be able to select their view (of the match), 介词on a gigantic, flat screen作状语, 现在分词短语occupying the whole of one wall和介词短语with images of a clarity作后置定语修饰screen, clarity后面跟一个定语从句which... present对其进行修饰。第二个并列分句的主干为they could watch, 后面三个并列的介词短语作状语: from...bench, from...baseball or from...game。

2. And at their disposal will be the same options the producer of the recorded program has: to select replays, to choose which camera to use and to decide on the sound—whether to hear the public, the players, the trainer and so on.

【结构分析】本句是一个表系主倒装结构。at their disposal为表语, will be为系动词, the same options为主语, options后面跟一个定语从句the...has对其进行修饰。冒号后面三个并列的不定式to select..., to choose...and to decide...sound对options进行补充说明, 破折号后面的复合不定式whether to hear...on对decide on the sound进行补充说明。

3. Many sports executives, largely too old and too conservative to feel at home with the new technologies, will believe that sport must control the expansion of television coverage in order to survive and ensure that spectators attend matches.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Many sports executives will believe that..., 双逗之间的形容词短语largely...technologies对Many sports executives进行补充说明, that后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为sport must control the expansion (of television coverage), 不定式in order to survive and ensure that...作目的状语。

## 全文翻译

体育正朝着与电视密不可分的关系发展, 被动的观众将享受到一个私人的乐园。所有的这一切将在未来的体育中实现。观众(电视观众)将享有优先权, 并且职业俱乐部将不得不重新调整结构来适应新的现实: 体育成为一种商业。

这些新技术将意味着观众不再需要等待由传统频道播放的广播节目。他们将自己决定观看的内容, 并为此付费。在美国, 一个名为“付费收看”的未来系统已经开始应用。电视提供所有内容, 观众只需做出选择。评论性杂志《体育画报》最近刊登了一篇关于22世纪中期系统使用者家庭生活全貌的文章。文章解释说, 消费者将能够在巨大的平面银幕上选择自己观看比赛的视角, 该屏幕占据了整个墙壁, 画面的清晰度也是目前难以预测的。观众可以从教练席的角度观看比赛, 也可以从正后方看台的角度观看棒球比赛, 或者从明星球员头盔上方的角度观看橄榄球比赛。观众将自由支配与节目录制者拥有的相同选择权: 选择回放, 选择使用哪个摄像机以及决定听哪种声音——是否要听现场观众、运动员或教练等人员的声音。

许多体育主管年事已高并且过于保守, 对新技术感到不自在。他们认为体育必须控制电视覆盖面的扩张以维持自身的存续并确保观众到现场观看比赛。他们甚至拒绝接受与其观点相矛盾的事实: 比如, 虽然电视上播出的篮球比赛比以前更多了, 但是可以确定的是篮球比赛比以往更受欢迎了。

这些体育项目主管还认为电视正在伤害中庸的球队。这是事实, 但是这些球队的未来也是平庸

的。他们的规模已经达到了极限。这是市场规律。重大赛事会不断地吸引更多的观众。

世界正在新技术的基础上重构，以便人们能够最大限度地利用自己的时间，足不出户就可以享受到最大可能范围内的娱乐活动。体育将不得不适应这个新世界。

最有远见的体育项目主管更加激进。他们的观点是：与其看着电视控制体育，为什么不让体育控制电视呢？

## Text 2

Less than 40 years ago in the United States, it was common to change a one-dollar bill for a dollar's worth of silver. That is because the coins were actually made of silver. But those days are gone. There is no silver in today's coins. When the price of the precious metal rises above its face value as money, the metal will become more valuable in other uses. Silver coins are no longer in circulation because the silver in coins is worth much more than their face value. A silver firm could find that it is cheaper to obtain silver by melting down coins than by buying it on the commodity markets. Coins today are made of an alloy of cheaper metals.

Gresham's Law, named after Sir Thomas Gresham, argues that "good money" is driven out of circulation by "bad money". Good money differs from bad money because it has higher commodity value.

Gresham lived in the 16th century in England where it was common for gold and silver coins to be debased. Governments did this by mixing cheaper metals with gold and silver. The governments could thus make a profit in coinage by issuing coins that had less precious metal than the face value indicated. Because different mixings of coins had different amounts of gold and silver, even though they bore the same face value, some coins were worth more than others as commodities. People who dealt with gold and silver could easily see the difference between the "good" and the "bad" money. Gresham observed that coins with a higher content of gold and silver were kept rather than being used in exchange, or were melted down for their precious metal. In the mid-1960s when the U.S. issued new coins to replace silver coins, Gresham's Law went right in action.

- Why was it possible for Americans to use a one-dollar bill for a dollar's worth of silver?
  - Because there was a lot of silver in the United States.
  - Because money was the medium of payment.
  - Because coins were made of silver.
  - Because silver was considered worthless.
- Today's coins in the United States are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - some precious metals
  - silver and some precious metals
  - various expensive metals
  - some inexpensive metals
- What is the difference between "good money" and "bad money"?
  - They are circulated in different markets.
  - They are issued in different face values.
  - They are made of different amounts of gold and silver.
  - They have different uses.
- The word "debase" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - debate
  - degrade
  - abolish
  - appreciate

5. What was the purpose of the governments issuing new coins by mixing cheaper metals with gold and silver in the 16th century?
- [A] They wanted to reserve some gold and silver for themselves.  
 [B] There was neither enough gold nor enough silver.  
 [C] New coins were easier to be made.  
 [D] They could make money.

### 文章结构分析

本文主要围绕金属钱币的演变展开论述。

第一段：指出钱币从由贵金属制造到由廉价金属制造的演变。

第二段：引出“格雷欣法则”——“劣币”取代“良币”。

第三段：阐明了“格雷欣法则”产生的背景。

### 试题解析

1. 为什么美国人可以用一美元钞票兑换价值一美元的银币？

- [A] 因为美国有大量的银。 [B] 因为钱是支付媒介。  
 [C] 因为钱币是银制造的。 [D] 因为银被认为是没有价值的。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信号词use a one-dollar bill for a dollar's worth of silver先定位到第一段首句。根据第二句中的That is because可以确定答案在because之后，[C]项是because后的内容，故为正确答案。

[A]项文中未提及。[B]项虽然是事实，但文中未提及。[D]项中的worthless和文中的precious相矛盾。

2. 美国现在的钱币是由\_\_\_\_\_制成的。

- [A] 一些贵金属 [B] 银和一些贵金属  
 [C] 各种贵金属 [D] 一些廉价的金属

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号词Today's coins先定位到第一段第四句(There is no silver in today's coins)和最后一句(Coins today are made of an alloy of cheaper metals)。根据最后一句，可知[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项中的precious、[B]项中的silver和precious，以及[C]项中的expensive均与文中的no silver和cheaper相矛盾。

3. “良币”和“劣币”的区别是什么？

- [A] 它们在不同的市场上流通。 [B] 它们以不同的面值发行。  
 [C] 它们由不同含量的金银制成。 [D] 它们拥有不同的用途。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信号词the difference between “good money” and “bad money”定位到第二段第二句，题干中的difference对应该句中的differ from。根据该句可知，“良币”和“劣币”的区别在于它具有更高的商品价值(higher commodity value)。从第三段第四句(Because different mixings of coins had different amounts of gold and silver,...some coins were worth more than others as commodities)可知，更高的金银含量意味着更高的商品价值。由此可知，“良币”和“劣币”的区别在于金银含量的不同，故[C]项为正确答案。[A]和[D]项文中未提及。[B]项与文中的they bore the same face value相矛盾。

4. “debase”一词(第三段第二行)最有可能的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 争论 [B] 使降级，使(品质)降低  
 [C] 废除 [D] 欣赏；感激

【答案】B, 词汇题。对词义的理解应依赖上下文。“debase”出现在第三段第一句。第二句中的Governments did this指的就是debase gold and silver coins, 由后面的by mixing cheaper metals with gold and silver可知, debase gold and silver coins指的是“使金银钱币的品质(价值)降低”, 四个选项中只有[B]项符合上下文语境, 故为正确答案。

5. 16世纪政府发行由廉价金属和金银混合制成的新钱币的目的是什么?

- [A] 他们想为自己储备金银。 [B] 没有足够的金银。  
[C] 新钱币更容易制造。 [D] 他们可以赚钱。

【答案】D, 细节题。根据题干信号词16th century和issuing coins定位到第三段第二句。[D]项中的make money是文中make a profit的同义改写, 故为正确答案。[A]、[B]和[C]项文中均未提及。

## 词汇注释

silver ['silvə] *n.* 银; 银器, 银币  
coin [kɔɪn] *n.* 硬币, 钱币  
circulation [sə:kju'leɪʃən] *n.* 循环; 流通  
obtain [əb'teɪn] *vt.* 获得, 得到  
melt [melt] *v.* 融化, 熔化; (使)消散, (使)逐渐消失  
commodity [kə'mɒdɪtɪ] *n.* 商品, 货物  
argue ['ɑ:gju:] *v.* 争论, 争吵; 主张, 认为  
differ from 和……不同  
debase [di'beɪs] *v.* 使贬值, 降低(品质)  
coinage ['kɔɪnɪdʒ] *n.* 造币; 货币制度; 钱币  
issue ['ɪʃu] *v.* 颁布, 发行; 流出, 发出  
precious ['preʃəs] *a.* 珍贵的, 贵重的, 宝贵的

indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *vt.* 指示; 表明  
bear [beə] *vt.* 忍受, 忍耐; 负担, 承担; 带有, 怀有  
deal with 处理, 应付  
rather than 而不是  
exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] *vt.* 交换, 互换; 兑换;  
*n.* 交换, 互换; 兑换  
replace [ri'pleɪs] *vt.* 代替, 取代; 更换, 调换  
degrade [di'greɪd] *vt.* 使降级, 使(品质)降低  
appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *vt.* 重视, 赏识; 为……表示感激  
reserve [ri'zɜ:v] *vt.* 保留, 留存, 储备; 预订

## 难句解析

1. Gresham lived in the 16th century in England where it was common for gold and silver coins to be debased.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Gresham lived, 介词短语in the 16th century作时间状语, 介词短语in England作地点状语。England后面跟一个where引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句是一个it be adj. for sb. to do句型。

2. The governments could thus make a profit in coinage by issuing coins that had less precious metal than the face value indicated.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The governments could make a profit, 介词短语in coinage作地点状语, 介词短语by issuing coins作方式状语, coins后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰, 该定语从句中包含一个than引导的比较状语从句the face value indicated.

3. Gresham observed that coins with a higher content of gold and silver were kept rather than being used in exchange, or were melted down for their precious metal.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Gresham observed that..., that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主语是coins, 介词短语with...silver作后置定语修饰coins, 后面跟两个并列的谓语成分: were...exchange和were...metal。

## 全文翻译

不到40年前,在美国用一美元钞票兑换价值一美元的银币是件平常的事。那是因为钱币实际上是由银制成的。但是那个年代已经一去不复返了。现在的钱币中已经不含银了。当贵金属的价格超过它作为货币的面值时,它们用于其他方面就会更有价值。银币不再流通是因为钱币中的银要比它的面值更值钱。银制品公司会发现通过融化钱币来获得银要比从商品市场上直接购买更便宜。现在的钱币是由廉价金属的合金制成的。

以托马斯·格雷欣爵士命名的“格雷欣法则”认为,“良币”会被“劣币”驱逐出流通领域。良币不同于劣币,因为它拥有更高的商品价值。

格雷欣生活在16世纪的英格兰,当时在英格兰,降低金银币的成色是很平常的事。政府将廉价金属和金银混合来降低金银币的成色。这样,政府便可通过发行贵金属含量低于其票面价值的钱币来从造币中获取利润。由于混合方式不同的钱币拥有不同的金银含量,即使它们的面值相同,某些钱币的商品价值还是要高于其他钱币。使用金银的人可以很容易辨别“良币”和“劣币”之间的区别。格雷欣发现金银含量高的钱币会被保留下来而不是用于交换,或者被熔化来提炼其中的贵金属。20世纪60年代中期,美国发行了新的钱币来取代银币,“格雷欣法则”得以验证。

## Text 3

Names have gained increasing importance in the competitive world of higher education. As colleges strive for market share, they are looking for names that project the image they want or reflect the changes they hope to make. Trenton State College, for example, became the College of New Jersey nine years ago when it began raising admissions standards and appealing to students from throughout the state.

“All I hear in higher education is, brand, brand, brand,” said Tim Westerbeck, who specializes in branding and is managing director of Lipman Hearne, a marketing firm based in Chicago that works with universities and other nonprofit organizations. “There has been a sea change over the last 10 years. Marketing used to be almost a dirty word in higher education.”

Not all efforts at name changes are successful, of course. In 1997, the New School for Social Research became New School University to reflect its growth into a collection of eight colleges, offering a list of majors that includes psychology, music, urban studies and management. But New Yorkers continued to call it the New School.

Now, after spending an undisclosed sum on an online survey and a marketing consultant's creation of “naming structures”, “brand architecture” and “identity systems”, the university has come up with a new name: the New School. Beginning Monday, it will adopt new logos (标识), banners, business cards and even new names for the individual colleges, all to include the words “the New School”.

Changes in names generally reveal significant shifts in how a college wants to be perceived. In altering its name from Cal State, Hayward, to Cal State, East Bay, the university hoped to project its expanding role in two mostly suburban countries east of San Francisco.

The University of Southern Colorado, a state institution, became Colorado State University at Pueblo two years ago, hoping to highlight many internal changes, including offering more graduate programs and setting higher admissions standards.

Beaver College turned itself into Arcadia University in 2001 for several reasons: to break the connection with its past as a women's college, to promote its growth into a full-fledged(完全成熟的)

university and officials acknowledged, to eliminate some jokes about the college's old name on late-night television and "morning zoo" radio shows.

Many college officials said changing a name and image could produce substantial results. At Arcadia, in addition to the rise in applications, the average student's test score has increased by 60 points, Juli Roebeck, an Arcadia spokeswoman, said.

- Which of the following is NOT the reason for colleges to change their names?
  - [A] They prefer higher education competition.
  - [B] They try to gain advantage in market share.
  - [C] They want to project their image.
  - [D] They hope to make some changes.
- It is implied that one of the most significant changes in higher education in the past decade is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] the brand
  - [B] the college names
  - [C] the concept of marketing
  - [D] list of majors
- The phrase "come up with" (Line 3, Para. 4) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] catch up with
  - [B] deal with
  - [C] put forward
  - [D] come to the realization
- The case of name changing from Cal State, Hayward to Cal State, East Bay indicates that the university \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] is perceived by the society
  - [B] hopes to expand its influence
  - [C] prefers to reform its teaching programs
  - [D] expects to enlarge its campus
- According to the spokeswoman, the name change of Beaver College \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] turns out very successful
  - [B] fails to attain its goal
  - [C] has eliminated some jokes
  - [D] has transformed its status

### 文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于美国高校竞相更名现象的文章。

第一段：指出美国高校更名风潮的兴起及其原因。

第二段：通过引用Tim Westerbeck的评论指出品牌营销在高等教育领域愈加受到重视。

第三至七段：分别列举了社会研究新学院、加州州立大学海沃德分校、南科罗拉多大学以及比福学院的更名事件。

### 试题解析

- 下列哪一项不是院校更名的原因?
  - [A] 他们更喜欢高等教育的竞争。
  - [B] 他们试图在市场份额中取得优势。
  - [C] 他们想突显自身形象。
  - [D] 他们希望做出一些改变。

**【答案】A，判断题。**根据出题顺序和题干中的信号词the reason定位到第一段第二句：As colleges strive for market share, they are looking for names that project the image they want or reflect the changes they hope to make. as是表示原因的强逻辑词汇，所以strive for market share是学校更名的一个原因，即[B]项是学校更名的一个原因。此外，that引导的定语从句中也说明了学校更名的另外两个原因：project the image they want和reflect the changes they hope to make，即[C]项和[D]项是学校更名的另外两个原因。[A]项中的prefer属于无中生有，而且[A]项也不符合常理，因此[A]为正确答案。

2. 文章暗示, 过去十年里高等教育最显著的变化之一是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 品牌 [B] 大学校名 [C] 营销观念 [D] 专业目录

【答案】C, 推理题。根据题干中的信号词one of the most significant changes和in the past decade定位到第二段倒数第二句: There has been a sea change over the last 10 years。文章下一句对a sea change进行解释说明: Marketing used to be almost a dirty word in higher education。根据used to[过去常常做某事(现在已经不做了)]可以推断, a sea change就是marketing在高等教育领域里的地位变化。因此[C]项为正确答案。

[A]项是[C]项的具体内容之一, 过于片面。[B]项是近期现象, 而非过去十年间的显著变化。[D]项属于无中生有。

3. 短语“come up with”(第四段第三行)的意思可能是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 赶上 [B] 处理 [C] 提出 [D] 意识到

【答案】C, 词汇题。come up with出现在第四段第一句, 这句话的意思是: 如今, 在花费了一笔未公开的费用做了在线调查、参考了一位营销顾问所创建的“命名结构”“品牌体系”和“身份系统”后, 这所大学提出了一个新名字: 新学院。四个选项中[A]和[B]项均不合语境, 可以排除。[D]项后面不能跟宾语, 可直接排除。[C]项符合语境, 为正确答案。

4. 加州州立大学海沃德分校更名为加州州立大学东湾分校的例子表明该校\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 得到了社会的认知 [B] 希望扩大其影响力  
[C] 愿意改革其教学项目 [D] 希望扩大校园

【答案】B, 例证题。通常来说, 举例是为了证明一个观点。文章第五段举Cal State的例子就是为了证明该段第一句提出的观点: Changes in names generally reveal significant shifts in how a college wants to be perceived(更名通常可以显示大学在希望获得社会认知方面的重大转变)。也就是说, 学校更名是为了扩大社会影响力。此外, 该段第二句后半部分: the university hoped to project its expanding role...也说明了该学校改名是为了扩大影响力。因此[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项是对原文的曲解, 原文强调的核心词是shifts。[C]项中的teaching programs和[D]项中的campus均属于无中生有。

5. 根据女发言人, 比福学院的更名\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 结果是非常成功的 [B] 未能实现其目标  
[C] 消除了一些笑话 [D] 改变了其地位

【答案】A, 细节题。根据题干中的信号词spokeswoman定位到文章最后一句: At Arcadia, in addition to the rise in applications, the average student's test score has increased by 60 points, Juli Roebeck, an Arcadia spokeswoman, said(阿卡狄亚大学的一名女发言人Juli Roebeck说, 不仅申请就读阿卡狄亚大学的人数有所增加, 学生考试的平均成绩也提高了60分)。这是比福学院更名为阿卡狄亚大学带来的良好结果, 也就是说比福学院的更名是成功的。因此[A]项为正确答案。

[B]项和原文意思相反。[C]项虽然在文中出现, 但不是女发言人言论中的内容。[D]项属于无中生有。

## 词汇注释

competitive [kəm'petitiv] *a.* 竞争的, 比赛的; 好竞争的; 有竞争力的

strive [straiv] *vi.* 努力, 奋斗, 力求

project ['prɒdʒekt] *n.* 方案, 计划; 课题, 项目; 工程, 事业; [prə'dʒekt] *v.* 规划, 计划; 发射, 投射; 伸出, 突出

reflect [ri'flekt] *v.* 反射, 映现; 反映, 显示; 深思, 思考

appeal to 吸引; 诉诸

specialize ['speʃəlaiz] *vi. (in)* 专门研究, 专攻  
used to do *sth.* 过去常常做某事

offer ['ɒfə] *vt.* 给予, 提供, 提出; 表示愿意

(做); *n.* 提供(物), 提议; 报价, 开价  
 survey [sə:'veɪ] *vt.* 调查, 查勘; ['sə:veɪ] *n.* 调查, 查勘  
 disclose [dis'kləʊz] *vt.* 揭露, 泄露, 透露  
 identity [ai'dentiti] *n.* 身份; 同一性, 一致性  
 adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 收养; 采纳, 采用  
 reveal [ri'vi:l] *vt.* 揭露, 泄露; 展现, 显示  
 shift [ʃɪft] *v./n.* 转移, 移动; 更换, 改变  
 perceive [pə'si:v] *vt.* 感觉, 察觉; 认识到, 意识到, 理解; 把……看作, 认为  
 alter ['ɔ:lteɪ] *v.* 改变, 改动, 变更  
 highlight ['haɪlaɪt] *vt.* 强调, 突出, 使显著; *n.* 最

精彩的部分, 最重要的事件  
 promote [prə'maʊtɪd] *vt.* 促进, 增进; 提升, 晋升; 宣传, 推销  
 acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 承认; 对……表示感谢; 告知收到  
 substantial [səb'stænjəl] *a.* 牢固的, 结实的; 可观的, 大量的  
 in addition to 除……之外(还)  
 enlarge [ɪn'lɑ:dʒ] *v.* 扩大, 扩展; 放大  
 turn out 结果是, 证明是  
 transform [træns'fɔ:m] *v.* (使)改观, (使)改变性质; 改造, 改革

## 难句解析

1. As colleges strive for market share, they are looking for names that project the image they want or reflect the changes they hope to make.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句, 句首是As引导的原因状语从句, 主句的主干是they are looking for names, 定语从句that project the image or reflect the changes作后置定语修饰names, image后面跟定语从句they want对其进行修饰, changes后面跟定语从句they hope to make对其进行修饰。

2. In 1997, the New School for Social Research became New School University to reflect its growth into a collection of eight colleges, offering a list of majors that includes psychology, music, urban studies and management.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the New School for Social Research became New School University, 不定式to reflect its growth...colleges作目的状语, 现在分词短语offering...majors对a collection of eight colleges进行补充说明, majors后面跟了一个定语从句that includes...management对其进行修饰。

3. The University of Southern Colorado, a state institution, became Colorado State University at Pueblo two years ago, hoping to highlight many internal changes, including offering more graduate programs and setting higher admissions standards.

【结构分析】本句的主干为The University of Southern Colorado became Colorado State University at Pueblo, 名词短语a state institution作The University of Southern Colorado的同位语对其进行修饰, 现在分词短语hoping to highlight many internal changes作伴随状语对became进行修饰, 现在分词短语including...standards对internal changes进行补充说明, 其中offering...programs和setting...standards并列作including的宾语。

## 全文翻译

校名的重要性在竞争激烈的高等教育领域中正日益突显出来。为了争夺市场份额, 高校正在寻求更改校名, 希望新校名能够展现其想要的形象或体现其希望做出的改变。例如, 九年前特灵顿州立学院开始提高入学标准, 并在全州范围内招生时更名为新泽西大学。

“我在高等教育领域中听到的都是品牌, 品牌, 品牌。”专门从事品牌营销的Tim Westerbeck这样说道。Tim Westerbeck是Lipman Hearne公司的执行总裁, Lipman Hearne是一家位于芝加哥的营销公司, 与大学及其他非营利组织合作。“过去十年中, 高等教育领域发生了巨大的变化, 营销曾经几乎是一个肮脏的字眼。”

当然, 并非所有更名的尝试都是成功的。1997年, 社会研究新学院更名为新学院大学以显示其

已扩大到8个学院，开设包括心理学、音乐、城市研究和管理学在内的一系列专业。但是，纽约人仍继续称其为新学院。

如今，在花费了一笔未公开的费用做了在线调查、参考了一位营销顾问所创建的“命名结构”、“品牌体系”和“身份系统”后，这所大学提出了一个新名字：新学院。从周一开始，它将会用新的标识、旗帜和名片，甚至每个独立学院的新名称，都要包括“新学院”这个词。

更名通常可以显示大学在希望获得社会认知方面的重大转变。通过把名字由加州州立大学海沃德分校改为加州州立大学东海湾分校，该校希望显示其在旧金山以东两个主要郊县中所占的日益重要的地位。

南科罗拉多大学是一所州立大学，两年前在普韦布罗更名为科罗拉多州立大学，希望以此来突出其内部的许多变化，包括开设更多的研究生课程以及提高入学标准。

比福学院于2001年更名为阿卡狄亚大学有这样几点原因：切断学校与过去作为女子学院的联系，宣传其已升级为一所设备完善的综合性大学，并且校方承认，要删除深夜电视节目和“早间动物园”无线电节目中关于学校旧校名的一些笑话。

许多大学的官员们都表示，校名和形象的改变可以产生实质性的结果。阿卡狄亚大学的一名女发言人Juli Roebeck说，不仅申请就读阿卡狄亚大学的人数有所增加，学生考试的平均成绩也提高了60分。

## Text 4

It looked just like another aircraft from the outside. The pilot told his young passengers that it was built in 1964. But appearances were deceptive, and the 13 students from Europe and the USA who boarded the aircraft were in for the flight of their lives.

Inside, the area that normally had seats had become a long white tunnel. Heavily padded(填充) from floor to ceiling, it looked a bit strange. There were almost no windows, but lights along the padded walls illuminated it. Most of the seats had been taken out, apart from a few at the back where the young scientists quickly took their places with a look of fear.

For 12 months, science students from across the continents had competed to win a place on the flight at the invitation of the European Space Agency. The challenge had been to suggest imaginative experiments to be conducted in weightless conditions.

For the next two hours, the flight resembled that of an enormous bird which had lost its reason, shooting upwards towards the heavens before rushing towards Earth. The invention was to achieve weightlessness for a few seconds.

The aircraft took off smoothly enough, but any feelings that I and the young scientists had that we were on anything like a scheduled passenger service were quickly dismissed when the pilot put the plane into a 45-degree climb which lasted around 20 seconds. Then the engines cut out and we became weightless. Everything became confused and left or right, up or down no longer had any meaning. After ten seconds of free-fall descent(下降) the pilot pulled the aircraft out of its nosedive. The return of gravity was less immediate than its loss, but was still sudden enough to ensure that some students came down with a bump.

Each time the pilot cut the engines and we became weightless, a new team conducted its experiment. First it was the Dutch who wanted to discover how it is that cats always land on their feet. Then the German team who conducted a successful experiment on a traditional building method to see if it could be used for building a future space station. The Americans had an idea to create solar sails that could be used by

satellites.

After two hours of going up and down in the lane doing their experiments, the predominant feeling was one of excitement rather than sickness. Most of the students thought it was an unforgettable experience and one they would be keen to repeat.

- What did the writer say about the plane?
 

[A] It had no seats. [B] It was painted white.  
[C] It had no windows. [D] The outside was misleading.
- According to the writer, how did the young scientists feel before the flight?
 

[A] sick [B] keen [C] nervous [D] impatient
- What did the pilot do with the plane after it took off?
 

[A] He quickly climbed and then stopped the engines.  
[B] He climbed and then made the plane fall slowly.  
[C] He took off normally and then cut the engines for 20 seconds.  
[D] He climbed and then made the plane turn over.
- According to the passage, the purpose of being weightless was to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

[A] see what conditions are like in space  
[B] prepare the young scientists for future work in space  
[C] show the judges of the competition what they could do  
[D] make the teams try out their ideas
- This passage was written to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

[A] encourage young people to take up science  
[B] describe the process of a scientific competition  
[C] show scientists what young people can do  
[D] report on a new scientific technique

### 文章结构分析

本文主要描述了一次在飞行失重情况下的空中科学实验竞赛活动。

第一、二段：对实验竞赛活动的场地——飞机的情况进行了介绍，并且指出有13名小科学家参与此次活动。

第三段：采用倒叙的手法为本次空中实验活动进行了必要的背景说明。

第四、五段：具体叙述了飞机失重时的情形以及机上学生们的状态和感受。

第六段：对学生们所做的实验进行了简要的介绍。

第七段：以参赛学生的感受和评价结尾，对整个空中科学实验竞赛做出了总结。

### 试题解析

- 关于飞机，作者谈到了什么？
 

[A] 它没有座席。 [B] 它被漆成白色。  
[C] 它没有窗户。 [D] 它的外观具有误导性。

**【答案】D**，细节题。文章第一、二段分别从外部和内部两个角度对飞机的情况进行了介绍。根据第一段第三句的前半句：But appearances were deceptive(但是它的外表具有欺骗性)，因此[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项和第二段第三句There were almost no windows相矛盾。[B]项指的是它外表被涂成白色，

和原文**Inside**, the area ... had become a **long white tunnel**意思不符。[C]项和第二段第四句**Most of the seats had been taken out, apart from a few...**相矛盾。

2. 根据作者的描述, 在起飞前小科学家们的感觉如何?

- [A] 恶心的 [B] 热衷的  
[C] 紧张的 [D] 不耐烦的

【答案】C, 细节题。根据题干中信号词the young scientists和before the flight定位到第二段末: ...the young scientists quickly took their places with a look of fear(小科学家们迅速坐到座位上, 面露惧色)。因此可以确定这些小科学家是紧张的, [C]项为正确答案。

[A]和[B]项的信息出现在文章结尾, 与before the flight不符。[D]项属于无中生有。

3. 飞机起飞后, 飞行员是怎样控制飞机的?

- [A] 他使飞机快速爬升, 然后关闭引擎。  
[B] 他使飞机爬升, 然后缓慢降落。  
[C] 他使飞机正常起飞, 然后关闭了20秒钟的引擎。  
[D] 他使飞机爬升, 然后让飞机翻转。

【答案】A, 细节题。根据题干中信号词took off定位到第五段。根据第一句末...the pilot put the plane into a 45-degree climb which lasted around 20 seconds和第二句前半部分Then the engines cut out, 可以确定[A]项为正确答案。climbed对应put the plane into a climb, around 20 seconds对应quickly, stopped the engines对应the engines cut out。

[B]项中的fall slowly和[D]项中的turn over均属于无中生有。[C]项中的 20 seconds是飞机爬升时间, 关闭引擎时间应该是10 seconds(ten seconds of free-fall descent)。

4. 根据文章, 失重的目的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 体验太空的环境  
[B] 为小科学家们未来在太空中的工作做准备  
[C] 向竞赛的评委们展示他们能够做什么  
[D] 使团队尝试他们的想法

【答案】D, 细节题。根据题干中的信号词weightless定位到第六段首句: Each time the pilot cut the engines and we became weightless, a new team conducted its experiment(每一次飞行员关闭引擎, 我们就会失重, 一个新的小组就会进行试验)。文章接下来分别以荷兰、德国和美国的选手为例对他们的实验进行了简单介绍。飞行员关闭引擎让他们变得失重, 就是为了让它们完成实验, 也就是让各个团队尝试他们的想法。因此[D]项为正确答案。其他选项均属于无中生有。

5. 本文旨在\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 鼓励年轻人从事科学 [B] 描述一次科学竞赛的过程  
[C] 向科学家展示年轻人的能力 [D] 报道一项新的科学技术

【答案】B, 主旨题。本文主要描述了一次在飞行失重情况下的空中科学试验竞赛活动。因此, scientific competition为全文的中心主旨词, 应该在文章的主题中有所体现, 四个选项中只有[B]项有该短语, 因此为正确答案。

## 词汇注释

deceptive [di'septiv] *a.* 迷惑的, 骗人的  
board [bɔ:d] *n.* 板, 木板; 委员会, 董事会; *v.* 登上(船、车或飞机)  
be in for 从事, 参加  
tunnel ['tʌnl] *n.* 隧道, 地道

illuminate [i'lju:mineit] *vt.* 照明, 照亮; 阐明, 启发  
apart from 除……之外  
continent ['kɒntinənt] *n.* 大陆, 洲  
compete [kəm'pi:t] *vi.* 竞争, 比赛

challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] *vt.* 向……挑战; 对……质疑; *n.* 挑战, 艰巨的任务; 怀疑, 质问  
 imaginative [ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv] *a.* 富有想象力的, 爱想象的  
 resemble [rɪ'zembəl] *vt.* 像, 类似于  
 enormous [ɪ'nɔːməs] *a.* 巨大的, 庞大的  
 schedule ['ʃedju:l] *n.* 时刻表, 日程安排表; 清单, 明细表; *vt.* 安排, 排定  
 take off 脱下; 起飞  
 dismiss [dɪs'mɪs] *vt.* 不再考虑, 不接受; 解雇, 开除; 解散

confuse [kən'fju:z] *v.* 使困惑, 把……弄糊涂; 混淆, 搞错; 搞乱  
 ensure [ɪn'ʃuə] *vt.* 保证, 担保, 确保  
 gravity ['grævɪti] *n.* 重力, 地心引力; 严重, 庄重  
 solar ['səʊlə] *a.* 太阳的, 日光的; 利用太阳光(或太阳能)的  
 predominant [prɪ'dɒmɪnənt] *a.* 占主导地位的, 占优势的; 普遍的, 显著的  
 keen [ki:n] *a.* 热衷的, 渴望的; 激烈的, 紧张的; 敏锐的, 锋利的

### 难句解析

1. But appearances were deceptive, and the 13 students from Europe and the USA who boarded the aircraft were in for the flight of their lives.

【结构分析】本句是由and连接的两个并列分句构成的并列句, 第一个并列分句为appearances were deceptive, 第二个并列分句的主干为the 13 students were in for the flight of their lives, students后面跟了两个后置定语对其进行修饰, 一个是介词短语from...USA, 另一个是定语从句who...aircraft。

2. For the next two hours, the flight resembled that of an enormous bird which had lost its reason, shooting upwards towards the heavens before rushing towards Earth.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the flight resembled that of an enormous bird, 句首介词短语For...hours作时间状语, 定语从句which had lost its reason对bird进行修饰, 现在分词短语shooting...Earth对that of an enormous bird进行补充说明。

3. The aircraft took off smoothly enough, but any feelings that I and the young scientists had that we were on anything like a scheduled passenger service were quickly dismissed when the pilot put the plane into a 45-degree climb which lasted around 20 seconds.

【结构分析】本句是由but连接的两个并列分句构成的并列句, 第一个并列分句为The aircraft took off smoothly enough, 第二个并列分句是一个主从复合句, 主句的主干为any feelings were quickly dismissed, that I and ... had为定语从句对feelings进行修饰, that we ... passenger为feelings的同位语从句对其内容进行补充说明, when...climb为第二个并列分句中的状语从句, which...seconds为定语从句对climb进行修饰。

### 全文翻译

从外观看, 这架飞机和其他飞机没什么区别。飞行员告诉他的小乘客们, 这架飞机建造于1964年, 但它的外表却很有欺骗性。飞机上来自欧洲和美国的13名学生即将开始他们生命中的奇妙航行。

在飞机内部, 本该放置座席的地方变成了一条长长的白色隧道, 从地板到天花板都被塞得满满的, 看起来有点儿奇怪。里面几乎没有窗户, 但是沿墙壁分布的灯照亮了整个飞机。除了后部仅有的几个座位, 大部分座位都被取走了。小科学家们迅速坐到座位上, 面露惧色。

12个月以来, 来自各个大洲的理科学生在欧洲航天局的邀请下, 为在这架飞机上赢得一席之地展开竞争, 挑战在失重的情况下进行充满想象力的实验。

在接下来的两个小时里，飞机像一只失去理智的巨鸟，一会儿直冲云霄，一会儿又俯冲向地面，这样做的目的就是为了获得几秒钟的失重状态。

飞机起飞得很平稳，但当飞行员将飞机置于45度向上爬升了大约20秒后，我和小科学家们那种好像是在享受正常客运服务的感觉很快就消失了。然后引擎被关闭，我们处于失重状态。一切都变得混乱，左或右、上或下都不再有任何意义。在10秒钟的自由下落之后，飞行员停止了飞机的俯冲。重力的恢复并不像它消失时那么快，但是仍然很突然，以至于一些学生“砰”的一声掉了下来。

每一次飞行员关闭引擎，我们就会失重，然后一个新的小组就会进行试验。首先是荷兰学生，他们想知道猫是怎样平安落地的。接着是德国学生，他们成功地进行了有关传统建筑方式的实验，来确定这种方法是否能用于建立未来空间站。美国学生想要发明卫星可以利用的太阳帆。

在航线上进行了两个小时上下颠簸的实验后，最主要的感受是兴奋而不是晕眩恶心。大多数的学生认为这是一次难以忘怀的经历，并且渴望能再来一次。

## Text 5

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational constraints influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth's story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had cubicle(小隔间) offices and window offices. I sat in the cubicles with several male colleagues. One by one they were moved into window offices, while I remained in the cubicles. Several males who were hired after me also went to offices. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but "nice" isn't a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you'll probably have to ask for it.

Performance is your best bargaining chip when you are seeking a raise. You must be able to demonstrate that you deserve a raise. Timing is also a good bargaining chip. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

Use information as a bargaining chip too. Find out what you are worth on the open market. What will someone else pay for your services?

Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

1. According to the passage, before taking a job, a person should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] demonstrate his capability [B] give his boss a good impression  
 [C] ask for as much money as he can [D] ask for the salary he hopes to get
2. What can be inferred from Beth's story?  
 [A] Prejudice against women still exists in some organizations.  
 [B] If people want what they deserve, they have to ask for it.  
 [C] People should not be content with what they have got.

- [D] People should be careful when negotiating for a job.
3. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] unfairness exists in salary increases  
[B] most people are overworked and underpaid  
[C] one should avoid overstating one's performance  
[D] most organizations give their staff automatic pay raises
4. To get a pay raise, a person should \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] advertise himself on the job market  
[B] persuade his boss to sign a long-term contract  
[C] try to get inside information about the organization  
[D] do something to impress his boss just before merit pay decisions
5. To be successful in negotiations, one must \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] meet his boss at the appropriate time  
[B] arrive at the negotiation table punctually  
[C] be good at influencing the outcome of the interaction  
[D] be familiar with what the boss likes and dislikes

### 文章结构分析

本文主要围绕职场加薪问题展开论述。

第一至三段：陈述应该主动争取加薪的观点。第一段提出观点，第二段举例论证，第三段再次强调观点。

第四至六段：论述应该如何争取加薪。列举了谈判的三大筹码以及谈判时的注意事项。

### 试题解析

1. 根据文章，在接受一份工作之前，一个人应该\_\_\_\_\_。
- [A] 展示他的能力 [B] 给老板一个好印象  
[C] 尽可能索要更多的钱 [D] 要求他希望得到的薪酬

**【答案】D**，细节题。根据题干关键词before taking a job定位到第一段首句。该句指出，在进入公司之前商谈工资待遇比较容易，进入公司后公司的章程会影响工资的增长。也就是说，在接受工作前，应该谈好薪酬，故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项和[B]项第一段未提及，与本题无关。[C]过于极端，含有贬义，与文章主旨不符。

2. 从Beth的故事中，可以推断出什么？
- [A] 对于女性的歧视仍然存在于一些公司中。  
[B] 如果人们想要得到应得的东西，必须提出要求。  
[C] 人们不应该满足于他们所得到的。  
[D] 人们在为一份工作谈判时应该谨慎。

**【答案】B**，例证题。举例通常是为了证明一个观点。文章举Beth的例子是为了证明第一段第二、三句提出的观点：如果你不提出要求，那么你获得加薪和其他待遇的机会就会减少。也就是说，如果人们想要得到应得的东西，必须自己提出要求。故[B]项为正确答案。此外，第二段第一句I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it是段落主旨句，根据该句也可知[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项的内容在文章中得不到支持，因为即使是男性，受到良好的待遇也是要求的结果(males tend to ask for more)或事先谈判的结果(it had been part of his negotiations for the job)。[C]和[D]项均与文章的中心思想以及该段在文中的作用不符。

3. 我们可以从文章中了解到\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 涨薪方面存在不公平

[B] 大部分人工作过于劳累但薪水过低

[C] 人们应该避免夸大自己的表现

[D] 大部分公司会自动给员工加薪

【答案】A, 推理题。第一段第二句指出, 如果不主动提出加薪的话, 加薪机会就会减少。第二段以Beth为例子来证明这一观点。第三段再次指出大多数公司不会主动加薪, 要想加薪最好自己申请。由此可知, 涨薪方面存在不公平。故[A]项为正确答案。

[B]和[C]项文中未提及。根据第三段第一句可以排除[D]项。

4. 为了加薪, 一个人应该\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 在就业市场给自己做广告

[B] 劝说老板签一份长期合同

[C] 努力获得关于公司的内部信息

[D] 在加薪决定之前做一些事情给老板留下深刻印象

【答案】D, 细节题。根据题干关键词to get a pay raise定位到第四、五段。根据第四段最后一句If you can give your boss something he or she needs just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want(如果能在加薪决定做出之前, 为你的老板送上他/她所需要的东西, 你就更有可能得到那份想要的薪水), 可知[D]项为正确答案。[D]项中的do something to impress his boss对应文中的give your boss something he or she needs。

[A]项中的advertise文中未提及。[B]项中的sign a long-term contract文中未提及。[C]项中的inside information about the organization和文中的information意思不符, 文中指的是就业市场上的信息, 而不是关于公司的内部信息。

5. 为了取得谈判的成功, 一个人应该\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 在适当的时间找老板

[B] 准时到达谈判地点

[C] 善于引导谈判结果

[D] 了解老板的好恶

【答案】C, 细节题。根据题干关键词negotiations定位到最后一段。该段指出了想要谈判成功要做的两件事情: place your chips on the table at the appropriate time和use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction, [C]项对应于第二点, 故为正确答案。[A]项和文中place your chips on the table at the appropriate time(在适当的时候将你的筹码摆到桌面上)意思不符。[B]和[D]项文中未提及。

## 词汇注释

negotiate [ni'gəʊʃieɪt] *vt.* 洽谈, 协商

initial [i'niʃəl] *a.* 开始的, 最初的

organizational [ɔ:gənai'zeɪʃənəl] *a.* 组织的

constraint [kən'streɪnt] *n.* 约束, 限制; 强迫, 强制

deserve [di'zə:v] *vt.* 应受, 应得, 值得

tend [tend] *vi.* 易于, 往往会; 趋向, 倾向

colleague ['kɒli:g] *n.* 同事, 同僚

remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是, 依旧是; 留下, 逗留; 剩余, 余留

in particular 特别, 尤其

content [kən'tent] *a.* 满足的, 满意的

voice one's opinion 表达意见

automatic [ɔ:tə'mætɪk] *a.* 自动的; 不假思索的, 无意识的; 必然的, 自然的

merit ['merɪt] *n.* 长处, 优点, 价值; 功绩, 功劳, 成绩

quality ['kwɒlɪti] *n.* 质量; 品德, 品质; 性质, 特性

attribute [ə'trɪbjʊ:t] *vt.* 把……归因于

performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* 工作情况, 表现; 演出, 表演; 履行, 执行

bargain ['bɑ:gɪn] *vi.* 讨价还价

demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] *vt.* 论证, 证明; 说明, 演示; 显示, 表露

timing ['taɪmɪŋ] *n.* 时间安排, 时间选择

sizable ['saɪzəbl] *a.* 相当大的  
 contract ['kɒntrækt] *n.* 合同, 契约  
 appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət] *a.* 适当的, 恰当的

guide [gaɪd] *vt.* 给……导游, 给……领路; 指导  
 interaction [ɪntə'ræksjən] *n.* 相互作用, 相互影响

### 难句解析

1. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job.

【结构分析】本句的主干为One told me...and that..., told后面跟了两个并列的宾语从句: he...office和that it...job。

2. It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but “nice” isn’t a quality attributed to most organizations.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句, 由but连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句是一个主从复合句, if引导条件状语从句, 该条件状语从句的主干为if we all received automatic pay increases, 形容词短语equal to our merit作后置定语修饰increases。第二个并列分句中过去分词短语attributed to most organizations作后置定语修饰quality。

3. Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Go into the negotiations, 两个并列的过去分词短语作伴随状语: prepared...time和prepared to...interaction。

### 全文翻译

在进入公司前商谈工资待遇要容易些, 因为一旦进入公司, 公司的一些约束机制就会影响到以后的加薪。不过, 有一点是肯定的: 如果你不提出要求, 得到你认为自己应得的加薪的可能性就比较小。男性通常要求的多一些, 因此得到的也多一些。这个问题不仅反映在加薪上, 还反映在其他资源的分配上。咱们来听听Beth的故事吧!

在我没提出要求的时候, 我没有得到过我想得到的东西。我们的办公室分为小隔间办公室和带窗办公室两种, 我和几位男性同事一起待在小隔间办公室工作。他们一个接一个地搬到带窗办公室去了, 而我依然在小隔间待着。有几位比我来得晚的男同事也去了带窗办公室。有一位特意告诉我, 下一个就轮到进带窗办公室工作了, 这是他在接受这份工作时谈好的条件之一。我想他们会认为我满足于待在小隔间, 因为我没有通过任何方式表明自己的想法。

要是我们都能得到与自身价值匹配的自动加薪就好了, 但是这种“良好的品质”并不是大多数公司所具备的。如果你觉得薪水应该有一个大幅度的上涨, 你可能必须要自己提出来。

寻求加薪时, 工作表现是最好的谈判筹码。你必须能够证明自己值得加薪。时机的把握也是一个有效的谈判筹码。如果能在加薪决定做出之前, 为你的老板送上他/她所需要的东西(比如, 一个新客户或一份大合同), 你就更有可能得到那份想要的加薪。

信息也可以成为你的谈判筹码。到公开的就业市场去了解一下自己的价值。其他人会付给你多少薪水呢?

谈判时, 要准备好在适当的时候将你的筹码摆到桌面上, 同时还要准备好使用交谈技巧来引导谈判的方向。

## Text 6

New technology links the world as never before. Our planet has shrunk. It's now a "global village" where countries are only seconds away by fax or phone or satellite link. And, of course, our ability to benefit from this high-tech communications equipment is greatly enhanced by foreign language skills.

Deeply involved with this new technology is a breed of modern businesspeople who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business abroad. In modern markets, success overseas often helps support domestic business efforts.

Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to advancement within executive ranks. The executive stationed in another country no longer need fear being "out of sight and out of mind". He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions often follow or accompany an assignment abroad. If an employee can succeed in a difficult assignment overseas, superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United States where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent.

Thanks to a variety of relatively inexpensive communications devices with business applications, even small businesses in the United States are able to get into international markets.

English is still the international language of business. But there is an ever-growing need for people who can speak another language. A second language isn't generally required to get a job in business, but having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifications appear to be equal.

The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly. The employee at the home office who can communicate well with foreign clients over the telephone or by fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm.

- What is the author's attitude toward high-tech communications equipment?  
 [A] Critical. [B] Indifferent.  
 [C] Prejudiced. [D] Positive.
- With the increased use of high-tech communications equipment, businesspeople \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] have to get familiar with modern technology  
 [B] are gaining more economic benefits from domestic operations  
 [C] are attaching more importance to their overseas business  
 [D] are eager to work overseas
- In this passage, "out of sight and out of mind" (Line 2, Para. 3) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] being unable to think properly for lack of insight  
 [B] being totally out of touch with business at home  
 [C] missing opportunities for promotion when abroad  
 [D] leaving all care and worthy behind
- According to the passage, what is an important consideration of international corporations in employing people today?  
 [A] Connections with business overseas.  
 [B] Ability to speak the client's language.  
 [C] Technical know-how.  
 [D] Business experience.

5. The advantage of employees having foreign language skills is that they can \_\_\_\_\_ .
- [A] better control the whole negotiation process  
 [B] easily find new approaches to meet market needs  
 [C] fast-forward their proposals to headquarters  
 [D] easily make friends with businesspeople abroad

### 文章结构分析

本文主要围绕高科技通信设备、外语能力以及国际商业之间的关系展开论述。

第一段：指出高科技通信设备使全球联系日益紧密，外语能力使我们受益于高科技通信设备的能力得以提升。

第二段：指出一些重视国际商业的现代商人经常使用高科技通信设备，以及国际商业的重要性。

第三段：说明海外任务对于管理人员升职的重要性。

第四段：指出高科技通信设备使得小企业得以进入国际市场。

第五、六段：说明外语能力在国际商业中的作用。

### 试题解析

1. 作者对高科技通信设备持什么样的态度？

- [A] 批评的  
 [B] 漠不关心的  
 [C] 有偏见的  
 [D] 肯定的

【答案】D，态度题。根据题干信号词high-tech communications equipment定位到第一段最后一句。根据句中的benefit from，可以确定作者对高科技通信设备的态度是肯定的，故[D]项为正确答案。[B]和[C]项是作者态度题的典型干扰选项，可直接排除。

2. 随着高科技通信设备的使用增多，商业人士\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 必须熟悉现代技术  
 [B] 从国内业务中获取更多的经济利益  
 [C] 更加重视海外业务  
 [D] 渴望到海外工作

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信号词businesspeople以及出题顺序定位到第二段第一句。该句指出，经常使用此项新技术(高科技通信设备)的现代商人日益重视国际贸易的经济价值。[C]项中的are attaching more importance to对应文中的have a growing respect for，overseas business对应文中的doing business abroad，故为正确答案。[A]项过于绝对，文中只是提到一些现代商人经常使用高科技通信设备。[B]和[D]项文中未提及。

3. 在本文中，“out of sight and out of mind”(第三段第二行)可能的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 因缺少洞察力而不能正确地思考  
 [B] 与国内业务完全脱离联系  
 [C] 任职海外时错过升职机会  
 [D] 完全置之度外

【答案】C，词汇题。词义的理解应该结合上下文。根据上一句中的advancement within executive ranks以及下一句中的promotions，可知这几句话都和升职有关，“out of sight and out of mind”指的是“错过升职机会”，故[C]项为正确答案。

4. 根据文中所述，如今跨国公司在雇佣员工时会重点考虑什么？

- [A] 与海外业务的联系。  
 [B] 会讲客户的语言。  
 [C] 技术知识。  
 [D] 工作经验。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信号词employing定位到第五段最后一句。根据该句but之后的内容having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifications appear to be equal(在其他条件相同的情况下，语言技能会给候选人带来优势)，可知[B]项为正确答案。其他选项文中均未提及。

5. 拥有外语技能的员工的优势是他们能\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 更好地控制整个谈判进程

[B] 容易找到满足市场需求的新途径

[C] 将建议迅速送达总部

[D] 容易和国外商务人士交朋友

【答案】A, 细节题。根据出题顺序以及题干信号词foreign language skills定位到最后一段, 该段分析了外语技能在国际商业中的作用。该段首句指出, 一个能说所驻国主要语言的驻外职员能有机会快速促成某些谈判, 并能够通过文化洞察力判断出什么时候应该进行得慢一些。也就是说, 拥有外语技能的员工可以更好地控制谈判过程, 故[A]项为正确答案。[B]和[C]项文中未提及。[D]项是对文中communicate well with foreign clients的曲解。

## 词汇注释

shrink [ˈʃrɪŋk] *v.* 起皱, 收缩; 退缩, 畏缩

satellite [ˈsætələɪt] *n.* 卫星, 人造卫星

benefit from 受益于

involve [ɪnˈvɒlv] *vt.* 包含, 含有; 使卷入, 使参与

breed [bri:d] *n.* 品种, 种类

respect [rɪsˈpekt] *n.* 尊敬; 尊重, 重视

domestic [dəˈmestɪk] *a.* 本国的, 国内的; 家(庭)的, 家用的; 驯养的

executive [ɪgˈzɛkjutɪv] *n.* 主管, 高级行政人员

promotion [prəˈmɔʊʃən] *n.* 提升, 晋级; 促进, 提倡; 宣传

station [ˈsteɪʃən] *vt.* 安置, 派驻

accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪伴, 陪同; 伴随

superior [sjuːˈpiəriə] *n.* 上级, 长官

issue [ˈɪʃu] *n.* 问题, 争论点; 发行, (报刊的)一期

candidate [ˈkændɪdɪt] *n.* 申请求职者, 投考者, 候选人

qualification [kwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 资格, 资格证明; 限定, 限定性条件

principal [ˈprɪnsəpəl] *a.* 最重要的, 主要的

negotiation [nɪgəʊˈɪeɪʃən] *n.* 谈判, 协商, 商谈

insight [ˈɪnsaɪt] *n.* 洞察力, 洞悉, 深刻的见解

a variety of 各种各样的

asset [ˈæset] *n.* 有价值的人(或物), 长处; 资产, 财产

communicate with 与……联系, 与……通信

## 难句解析

1. He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions often follow or accompany an assignment abroad.

【结构分析】本句的主干是He or she can be sure that..., and that...。be sure后面跟了两个that引导的宾语从句。

2. If an employee can succeed in a difficult assignment overseas, superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United States where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句, 逗号前面是if引导的条件状语从句, 逗号后面是主句。主句的主干为superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability, 不定式to cope...States作后置定语修饰ability, the United States后面跟了一个where引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

3. The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The employee has opportunity, and can have the cultural insight。employee的后面有两个后置定语对其进行修饰, 一个是过去分词短语posted abroad, 另一个是who引导的定语从句, opportunity后跟了一个不定式to...negotiations作其后置定语, insight后面跟了一个不

定式to...slowly作其后置定语。

## 全文翻译

新技术史无前例地将世界联系在一起。我们的地球变小了。它现在是一个“地球村”，通过传真、电话或卫星连接，国家之间的距离只有几秒钟。当然，外语技能可以使我们从高科技通信设备获益的能力得以很大提升。

经常使用此项新技术的是一类现代商人，他们日益重视国际贸易的经济价值。现代市场中，海外业务的成功通常有助于支持国内的商业活动。

海外任务对于管理人员的职位提升正变得日益重要。派驻在另一国家的主管不用再担心领导看不到而被忘却了。他或她可以确信自己在海外的努力对于公司的成功计划至关重要，并且可以确信升职往往紧跟或伴随着驻外任务。如果一个职员能成功完成某项困难的驻外任务，上司们就会对他或她回美国后的办事能力更有信心，因为在美国跨文化的考虑以及外语问题正变得越来越普遍。

由于各种相对便宜的通信设备在商业中得以应用，即使很小的美国公司也能进入国际市场。

英语仍然是国际商业语言。但是对能讲第二种语言的人的需求日益增大。第二语言通常并不是在商业领域找工作的必要条件，但是在其他条件相同的情况下，语言技能会给候选人带来优势。

一个能说所驻国主要语言的驻外职员能有机会快速促成某些谈判，并能够通过文化洞察力判断出什么时候进展慢一些会更好。通过电话或传真能和海外客户流利交流的国内公司职员，对公司来说明显是一笔宝贵的财富。

## Text 7

Office jobs are among the positions hardest hit by computation(计算机自动化). Word processors and typists will lose about 93,000 jobs over the next few years, while 57,000 secretarial jobs will vanish. Blame the PC: Today, many executives type their own memos and carry their “secretaries” in the palms of their hands. Time is also hard for stock clerks, whose ranks are expected to decrease by 68,000. And employees in manufacturing firms and wholesalers are being replaced with computerized systems.

But not everyone who loses a job will end up in the unemployment line. Many will shift to growing positions within their own companies. When new technologies shook up the telecomm business, telephone operator Judy Dougherty pursued retraining. She is now a communications technician, earning about \$ 64,000 per year. Of course, if you’ve been a tollbooth collector for the past 30 years, and you find yourself replaced by an E-ZPass machine, it may be of little consolation(安慰) to know that the telecomm field is booming.

And that’s just it: The service economy is fading; welcome to the expertise(专门知识) economy. To succeed in the new job market, you must be able to handle complex problems. Indeed, all but one of the 50 highest-paying occupations—air-traffic controller—demand at least a bachelor’s degree.

For those with just a high school diploma, it’s going to get tougher to find a well-paying job. Since fewer factory and clerical jobs will be available, what’s left will be the jobs that computation can’t kill: Computers can’t clean offices, or care for Alzheimer’s patients(老年痴呆病人). But, since most people have the skills to fill those positions, the wages stay painfully low, meaning computation could drive an even deeper wedge(楔子) between the rich and poor. The best advice now: Never stop learning, and keep up with new technology.

For busy adults, of course, that can be tough. The good news is that the very technology that’s reducing

so many jobs is also making it easier to go back to school—without having to sit in a classroom. So-called Internet distance learning is hot, with more than three million students currently enrolled, and it's gaining credibility with employers.

Are you at risk of losing your job to a computer? Check the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is available online at bls.gov.

- From the first paragraph we can infer that all of the following persons are easily thrown into unemployment EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] secretaries            [B] stock clerks            [C] managers            [D] wholesalers
- In the second paragraph the author mentions the tollbooth collector to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] mean he will get benefits from the telecomm field  
[B] show he is too old to shift to a new position  
[C] console him on having been replaced by a machine  
[D] blame the PC for his unemployment
- By saying "...computation could drive an even deeper wedge between the rich and poor" (Line 5, Para. 4), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] people are getting richer and richer  
[B] there will be a small gap between rich and poor  
[C] the gap between rich and poor is getting larger and larger  
[D] it's time to close up the gap between the rich and poor
- What is the author's attitude towards computers?  
[A] Positive            [B] Negative            [C] Neutral            [D] Prejudiced
- Which of the following might serve as the best title of passage?  
[A] Blaming the PC            [B] The Booming Telecomm Field  
[C] Internet Distance Learning            [D] Keeping Up with Computation

### 文章结构分析

本文主要对计算机自动化可能造成的失业问题进行了分析，并且提出了相应对策。

第一段：讲述了计算机自动化造成的大量失业问题。

第二段：讲述了计算机自动化冲击下的两种结果：内部转岗和就此下岗。

第三段：提出对策——应对失业问题需要专业化技能和高学历。

第四段：通过分析计算机自动化所引起的贫富差距加大，进一步点明对策：不断学习，跟上新技术发展。

第五、六段：通过两个例子来进一步强调“不断学习”这个对策。

### 试题解析

- 从第一段我们可以推断，下面这些人除了\_\_\_\_\_以外均容易失业。

[A] 秘书            [B] 存货管理员            [C] 经理            [D] 批发商

【答案】C，判断题。根据题干定位到第一段。根据第二句：...while 57,000 secretarial jobs will vanish可以排除[A]项。根据倒数第二句：Time is also hard for stock clerks, whose ranks are expected to decrease by 68,000可以排除[B]项。根据倒数第一句：...wholesalers are being replaced with computerized systems可以排除[D]项。managers对应的词executives出现在第三句，但是这句话并没有说管理者是失业群体，因此[C]项正确。

2. 第二段作者提到公路收费亭收费员是为了\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 表明他将从电信业获益  
 [B] 说明他年龄太大而不能转到新岗位  
 [C] 对他被机器所取代表示安慰  
 [D] 将他的失业归咎于个人计算机

**【答案】B, 例证题。**通常来说, 举例是为了证明一个观点。第二段第一句是段落主题句: 并不是所有失业的人都会就此下岗。接着举了两个例子来说明失业的人有两种结果: 第一种是内部转岗, 第二种是因年龄比较大不能转岗而就此下岗。作者举公路收费亭收费员的例子就是为了说明第二种情况。因此 [B]项为正确答案。

[A]项中的get benefits和第五句中的little consolation相矛盾。[C]项是利用第五句中的consolation设置的干扰项, 原文说的是收费员自己感到悲凉, 并没有提到作者对收费员的态度。[D]项中blame the PC出现在第一段第三句, 和本题无关。

3. 作者说“...computation could drive an even deeper wedge between the rich and poor”(第四段第五行), 他的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 人们正变得越来越富裕  
 [B] 贫富差距将很小  
 [C] 贫富差距正变得越来越大  
 [D] 该到缩小贫富差距的时候了

**【答案】C, 词汇题。**“...computation could drive an even deeper wedge between the rich and poor”的字面意思是“计算机自动化在富人和穷人之间嵌入了一个更深的楔子”。这个短语出现在第四段倒数第二句, 它是对...the wages stay painfully low(学历低的人的工资会非常低)的补充说明。很明显, 这个短语表示的意思应该是“计算机自动化进一步加大了富人和穷人之间的差距”。因此 [C]项为正确答案。

4. 作者对计算机持何种态度?

- [A] 肯定的  
 [B] 否定的  
 [C] 中立的  
 [D] 有偏见的

**【答案】A, 态度题。**本文不仅对计算机自动化造成的失业问题进行了分析, 还在后半部分提出了相应对策, 并强调要keep up with the new technology。由此可见, 作者对计算机自动化持肯定态度, 故[A]项为正确答案。[D]项为作者态度题的典型干扰项, 可以直接排除。

5. 下面哪个选项可以作为本文的最佳标题?

- [A] 谴责个人计算机  
 [B] 电信业的蓬勃发展  
 [C] 互联网远程教育  
 [D] 跟上计算机自动化的步伐

**【答案】D, 主旨题。**本文主要对计算机自动化可能造成的失业问题进行了分析, 并且提出了相应对策。第一段主要讲述了计算机自动化造成的大量失业问题; 第二段主要讲述了在计算机自动化冲击下的两种结果, 即内部转岗和就此下岗; 第三段提出对策, 即应对失业问题需要专业化技能和高学历; 第四段通过分析计算机自动化所引起的贫富差距加大, 来进一步点明对策, 即不断学习, 跟上新技术发展; 最后两段通过两个例子来进一步强调“不断学习”这个对策。可见, computation为全文的中心主旨词, [D]项为正确答案。[A]、[B]和[D]项分别是第一、二和五段涉及的具体细节, 不能概括文章主旨。

## 词汇注释

vanish ['væniʃ] *vi.* 突然不见, 消失; 不复存在, 绝迹  
 blame [bleim] *vt.* 指责, 责怪; (on, onto)把……归咎于  
 executive [ig'zekjutiv] *a.* 执行的, 行政的; *n.* 主

管, 高级行政人员; 行政部门  
 clerk [kla:k, klə:k] *n.* 店员, 办事员, 职员  
 shift [ʃift] *v./n.* 转移, 移动; 更换, 改变  
 pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 追赶, 追逐; 追求, 寻求; 继续, 从事

boom [bu:m] *vi./n.* 激增, 繁荣, 迅速发展  
 complex ['kɒmpleks] *a.* 复杂的, 难懂的; 由许多部分组成的, 复合的  
 diploma [di'pləʊmə] *n.* 毕业文凭, 学位证书, 执照  
 occupation [ɒkju'peɪʃən] *n.* 工作, 职业; 消遣; 占领  
 available [ə'veɪləbl] *a.* 可利用的, 在手边的; 可取得联系的, 可得到的

enroll [in'rəʊl] *v.* 招收, (使)入伍(入学、入会等); 登记, 注册  
 credibility [kredə'bɪləti] *n.* 可靠性, 可信性  
 mention ['menʃən] *vt./n.* 提及, 提起  
 benefit from 受益于  
 console [kən'səʊl] *vt.* 安慰, 抚慰  
 prejudiced ['predʒədɪst] *a.* 怀有偏见的, 有成见的

### 难句解析

1. Of course, if you've been a tollbooth collector for the past 30 years, and you find yourself replaced by an E-ZPass machine, it may be of little consolation(安慰) to know that the telecom field is booming.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句, 句首是if引导的条件状语从句, 该条件状语从句由两个并列分句组成: you've...years和you find...machine。主句为it be adj. to do句型, it为形式主语, to know...booming为真正的主语, of little consolation相当于一个形容词。

2. But, since most people have the skills to fill those positions, the wages stay painfully low, meaning computation could drive an even deeper wedge(楔子) between the rich and poor.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句, 句首是since引导的原因状语从句, 主句为the wages stay painfully low, 现在分词短语meaning...poor对前面整句话内容进行补充说明。

3. The good news is that the very technology that's reducing so many jobs is also making it easier to go back to school—without having to sit in a classroom.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The good news is that..., that引导一个表语从句。该从句的主干为the very technology is making it easier to go back to school, 定语从句that's reducing so many jobs修饰technology。破折号后面的内容对破折号前面的内容进行补充说明。

### 全文翻译

办公室工作是受计算机自动化冲击最严重的职业之一。在未来的几年中, 文字处理员和打字员将失去大约93 000个工作岗位, 同时57 000个秘书职位也将消失。这都归功于计算机: 现在, 许多主管自己用电脑制作备忘录并携带“掌上秘书”。存货管理员的日子也不好过, 此类职位预计会减少68 000个。而制造业的雇员和批发商也正在被计算机自动化系统所取代。

但是, 并不是所有失业的人都会就此下岗。许多人将会转向所在公司内部更有发展的职位。当新技术冲击电信行业时, 电话接线员Judy Dougherty接受了再培训。现在她是一名年薪约64 000美元的通信技术员。当然, 如果你过去30年一直在公路收费亭当收费员, 却发现自己被电子收费机取代了, 那么知道电信业的欣欣向荣可能就不会带来什么慰藉。

情况就是这样: 服务业经济正在衰退, 而需要专业知识的经济则受到欢迎。为了在新的职场中取胜, 你必须有能力处理复杂的问题。事实上, 50个薪酬最高的职业中除了空中交通管理员外, 其他的职位都至少要求学士学位。

对于那些只有高中文凭的人来说, 要想找到一份薪水高的工作将愈加困难。由于工厂和办公室的职位越来越少, 剩下的是计算机自动化应付不了的工作: 计算机不能打扫办公室, 也不能照顾老年痴呆病人。但是, 由于大多数人都能胜任这样的职位, 工资就会非常低, 这就意味着计算机自动化会进一步加大贫富差距。现在的最佳忠告是: 永远不要停止学习, 要跟上新技术的发展。

当然, 对繁忙的成年人来说, 这可能会有些困难。好消息是, 恰恰是这种正在减少众多职位的

技术，也正在使重返学堂变得更加容易——无须坐在教室就可以学习。所谓的“网络远程教育”现在很热门，目前已吸引超过300万的学生报名参加，并且正在赢得雇主们的信赖。

你是否正面临着被计算机夺去工作的危险？阅读一下联邦劳动统计局职业展望手册，这本手册可以在bls.gov在线阅读。

## Text 8

Convenience food helps companies by creating growth; but what is its effect on people? For people who think cooking was the foundation of civilization, the microwave is the last enemy. The communion(共享) of eating together is easily broken by a device that liberates household citizens from waiting for mealtimes. The first great revolution in the history of food is in danger of being undone. The companionship of the campfire, cooking pot and common table, which have helped to bond humans in collaborative living for at least 150,000 years, could be destroyed.

Meals have certainly suffered from the rise of convenience food. The only meals regularly taken together in Britain these days are at the weekend, among rich families struggling to retain something of the old symbol of togetherness. Indeed, the day's first meal has all but disappeared. In the 20th century the leisure British breakfast was undermined by the cornflake; in the 21st breakfast is vanishing altogether, a victim of the quick cup of coffee in Starbucks and the cereal bar.

Convenience food has also made people forget how to cook. One of the apparent paradoxes of modern food is that, while the amount of time spent cooking meals has fallen from 60 minutes a day in 1980 to 13 minutes a day in 2002, the number of books and television programmes on cooking has multiplied. But perhaps this isn't a paradox. Maybe it is because people can't cook any more, so they need to be told how to do it. Or maybe it is because people buy books about hobbies—golf, yachting—not about chores. Cooking has ceased to be a chore and has become a hobby.

Although everybody lives in the kitchen, its facilities are increasingly for display rather than for use. Mr. Silverstein's new book, "trading up", looks at mid-range consumer's willingness to splash out. He says that industrial-style Viking cooktops, with nearly twice the heat output of other ranges, have helped to push the "kitchen as theater" trend in home goods. They cost from \$1000 to \$9000. Some 75% of them are never used.

Convenience also has an impact on the healthiness, or otherwise, of food. Of course, there is nothing bad about ready-to-eat food itself. You don't get much healthier than an apple, and all supermarkets sell a better-for-you range of ready-meals. But there is a limit to the number of apples people want to eat; and these days it is easier for people to eat the kind of food that makes them fat.

The three Harvard economists in their paper "Why have Americans become more obese", point out that, in the past, if people wanted to eat fatty hot food, they had to cook it. That took time and energy—a good chip needs frying twice, once to cook the potato and once to get it crispy(脆)—which discouraged consumption of that sort of food. Mass preparation of food took away that constraint. Nobody has to cut and double-cook their own fries these days. Who has the time?

1. What might the previous paragraphs deal with?
  - [A] The relationship between meals and convenience food.
  - [B] The importance of convenience food in people's life.
  - [C] The rise of convenience food.

- [D] The history of food industry.
2. What is the paradox in the third paragraph?  
 [A] People don't know how to cook.  
 [B] The facilities in the kitchen are not totally used.  
 [C] People are becoming more obese, thus unhealthy.  
 [D] Convenience food actually does not save people time.
3. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
 [A] The bad effects of convenience food  
 [B] Mr. Silverstein's new book  
 [C] People's new hobby  
 [D] Disappearance of the old symbol of togetherness
4. Why has American become more obese?  
 [A] Because of eating chips  
 [B] Because of being busy  
 [C] Because of being lazy  
 [D] Both B and C
5. Which of the following might the author most likely agree with?  
 [A] There is nothing bad about convenience food.  
 [B] Convenience food makes people lazy.  
 [C] Convenience food helps companies grow.  
 [D] Convenience food is a revolution in cooking.

### 文章结构分析

本文主要讨论了方便食品对人们的不良影响。

第一段：以疑问句开篇引出主题——方便食品对人们的影响，并从人类文明以及食品发展史的宏观角度总结了方便食品可能造成的负面影响。

第二段：以英国家庭共同进餐次数的减少和英式早餐的消失为例，论述了方便食品对人们正常饮食结构的破坏。

第三段：通过分析和解释现代饮食中的悖论来表明方便食品造成人们烹饪能力的下降。

第四段：描述了方便食品导致厨房器具闲置的现象，并引用Silverstein的观点加以证明。

第五、六段：分析了方便食品对人们身体健康的有害影响。

### 试题解析

1. 本文之前的段落可能涉及什么内容?  
 [A] 三餐与方便食品的关系。  
 [B] 方便食品在人们生活中的重要性。  
 [C] 方便食品的崛起。  
 [D] 食品行业的历史。

**【答案】C，推理题。**本题是篇章推理题。问文章上文的主要内容时，答案一般从文章第一句中找；问文章下文的主要内容时，答案一般从文章最后一句中找。本题答案应该从第一句中找。第一句由两个并列分句组成，but之后通过一个疑问句来引出本文主旨，but之前的内容和上文有关，故答案从第一句前半句中找。[C]项中的rise和文中的growth相对应，convenience food为文中的原词，故为正确答案。

[A]项中的meals第一句前半句中未提到。[B]项中的people's life第一句前半句未提到，并且importance和本文内容相矛盾。[D]项中的food industry第一句前半句未提到。

2. 第三段中的悖论指的是什么？

- [A] 人们不知道如何烹饪。  
 [B] 厨房器具未得到充分利用。  
 [C] 人们变得越来越胖，导致身体不健康。  
 [D] 方便食品实际上并没有节约人们的时间。

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号词paradox定位到第三段第二句。该句指出，现代食品的paradoxes之一是，虽然花在烹饪上的时间减少了，但是有关烹饪的书和电视节目多了。也就是说，方便食品实际上并没有节省人们的时间，故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项对应第三段第一句，与paradox无关。[B]项和[D]项分别是第四段和第六段中提到的内容，与本题无关。

3. 文章主要讨论的是什么？

- [A] 方便食品的不良影响。 [B] Silverstein先生的新书。  
 [C] 人们新的爱好。 [D] 代表团聚的古老象征的消失。

【答案】A，主旨题。本文首句but之后以疑问句开篇引出主题——方便食品对人们的影响，然后从各个方面就方便食品对人们产生的不良影响进行分析和论述。convenience food贯穿全文，为文章主旨词，四个选项中只有[A]项包含这一主旨词，故为正确答案。

[B]、[C]和[D]项分别是文章在第四、第三和第二段提到的具体细节，不能概括文章主旨。

4. 为什么美国人越来越胖？

- [A] 因为吃薯片 [B] 因为繁忙 [C] 因为懒惰 [D] 因为繁忙和懒惰

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号词obese定位到第六段。该段引用哈佛大学经济学家的观点来指出美国人变胖的原因：烹饪高脂肪高热量食物既费时间又费精力，食品的大规模烹饪消除了这种限制，如今没有人需要自行烹饪，谁还有这个时间。lazy对应倒数第二句，busy对应倒数第一句。故[D]项为正确答案。[A]项只是一个例子，过于片面。

5. 作者最有可能赞同下列哪项观点？

- [A] 方便食品没有任何害处。 [B] 方便食品使人懒惰。  
 [C] 方便食品有助于企业成长。 [D] 方便食品是一场烹饪革命。

【答案】B，判断题。第六段指出美国人变胖的原因是忙和懒。根据倒数第二句：Nobody has to cut and double-cook their own fries these days(如今没有人必须自己去切以及两次油炸薯条了)，可知方便食品使人变懒了，故[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项过于绝对，且和文章主旨相矛盾。[C]项对应文章第一句前半句，是上文的内容，和本文主旨无关。[D]项中的revolution指的是The companionship of the campfire, cooking pot and common table，而不是convenience。

## 词汇注释

convenience [kən'vi:njəns] *n.* 方便，便利；便利设施，方便的用具

foundation [faun'deɪʃən] *n.* 建立，创办；基础，根据，基本原理

civilization [sɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 文明，文明国家(社会)

liberate ['lɪbəreɪt] *vt.* 解放，释放

household ['haushəuld] *n.* 家庭，户；*a.* 家庭的，家用的

revolution [revə'lʊ:ʃən] *n.* 革命，大变革；旋转

undo [ˌʌn'du:] *vt.* 解开，松开；取消，撤销

companionship [kəm'pænjənʃɪp] *n.* 友谊；陪伴

bond [bɒnd] *n.* 纽带，联结物；联结，联系；*v.* (使)黏合，(使)结合

collaborate [kə'læbəreɪt] *vi.* 合作，协作；勾结  
suffer from 遭受……

struggle ['strʌgl] *vi./n.* 斗争，搏斗；奋斗，努力，挣扎

retain [ri'teɪn] *vt.* 保留，保持；挡住，拦住

leisure ['leɪzə] *n.* 空闲时间，闲暇；悠闲，安逸

undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *vt.* 暗中破坏, 逐渐削弱; 侵蚀……的基础

cornflake [kɔ:nfleɪk] *n.* 玉米片

vanish ['væniʃ] *vi.* 突然不见, 消失; 不复存在, 绝迹

victim ['vɪktɪm] *n.* 牺牲者, 受害者

cereal ['siəriəl] *n.* 谷类植物, 谷物; 谷类食物

paradox ['pærədɒks] *n.* 似乎矛盾而(可能)正确的说法, 自相矛盾的人(或物)

multiply ['mʌltɪplaɪ] *v.* 乘, (使)相乘; (使)增加; (使)繁殖

hobby ['hɒbi] *n.* 业余爱好

splash [splæʃ] *v.* 溅, 泼; 溅湿, 溅污

have an impact on/upon 对……有影响, 对……起作用

obese [ə'bi:s] *a.* 肥胖的

constrain [kən'streɪn] *vt.* 强迫, 迫使; 限制, 约束

## 难句解析

1. The companionship of the campfire, cooking pot and common table, which have helped to bond humans in collaborative living for at least 150,000 years, could be destroyed.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The companionship could be destroyed, 介词短语of...table作后置定语修饰companionship, 双逗之间是which引导的非限制性定语从句, 对campfire, cooking pot and common table进行补充说明。

2. One of the apparent paradoxes of modern food is that, while the amount of time spent cooking meals has fallen from 60 minutes a day in 1980 to 13 minutes a day in 2002, the number of books and television programmes on cooking has multiplied.

【结构分析】本句的主干是One of the apparent paradoxes is that..., that后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个主从复合句, 前面是while引导的让步状语从句, 该从句的主干是the amount of time has fallen from...in...to...in..., 过去分词短语spent cooking meals对time进行修饰, 后面主句中的介词短语on cooking对books and television进行修饰。

3. The three Harvard economists in their paper “Why have Americans become more obese”, point out that, in the past, if people wanted to eat fatty hot food, they had to cook it.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The three Harvard economists point out that..., 介词短语in their...obese作状语, that后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个主从复合句, 前面是if引导的条件状语从句。

## 全文翻译

方便食品通过自身增长促进了企业的发展, 但是它对人们有什么影响呢? 对于那些将烹饪看作是文明基础的人来说, 微波炉就是最新的敌人。人们一起进餐的方式很容易遭到一种设备的破坏, 因为该设备使一家人避免了就餐前的等待过程。食品发展史上第一次伟大革命正处于瓦解的危险中。篝火、烹饪锅和普通的餐桌促使人们在一起形成协作的生活方式已有至少15万年的历史, 而这种密切的关系可能会遭到破坏。

三餐无疑已经受到了方便食品流行的威胁。如今在英国, 有规律的共同进餐只出现在周末富人家庭中, 这些家庭在努力保留某种代表团聚的古老象征。事实上, 早餐几乎已经消失了。20世纪悠闲的英式早餐受到玉米片的侵蚀; 21世纪的早餐成为星巴克咖啡和谷物条的牺牲品, 正整体在消失。

方便食品也让人们忘了如何烹饪。现代饮食中一个明显的矛盾现象就是, 虽然花在烹饪上的时间从1980年的每天60分钟下降到2002年的每天13分钟, 但是关于烹饪的书和电视节目已经翻倍了。然而, 这或许并不矛盾。可能是因为人们不再会做饭, 所以需要教会他们如何烹饪。又或许是因为人们所购买的书籍是和业余爱好(如高尔夫和帆船)而不是家务杂事有关的。烹饪已经不再是一种家

务劳动，而变成了一种业余爱好。

虽然每个人的生活都离不开厨房，但是厨房器具却日益成为一种摆设。Silverstein先生的新书《奢华正流行》研究了中端消费者大肆挥霍的心态。他说，工业式的维京烹饪锅炉具有两倍于其他产品的发热量，已经促使居家商品朝着“剧院式厨房”的潮流发展。它们的售价从1000美元到9000美元不等。它们中大约有75%从来没使用过。

方便食品对健康也有影响，或者说影响了食品带给人们的健康。当然，即食食品本身并无害处。没有什么比苹果更能让你身体健康，并且所有超市都在出售一系列更有益于身体健康的即食快餐。但是人们想吃的苹果的数量是有限的；而如今对人们来说，食用那种导致肥胖的现成食品更方便。

哈佛大学的三位经济学家在他们的论文《为什么美国人变得越来越肥胖？》中指出，过去，如果人们想要吃高脂肪高热量的食物，只能自己烹饪。那既花时间又耗精力——口感好的薯片需要烹炸两次，一次将土豆煮熟，一次将它炸脆——从而减少了这种食物的消耗量。食品的大规模烹饪消除了这种限制。如今没有人必须自己去切以及两次烹炸薯条了。谁还有那个时间呢？

## Text 9

Tens of thousands of 18-year-olds will graduate this year and be handed meaningless diplomas. These diplomas won't look any different from those awarded their luckier classmates. Their validity will be questioned only when their employers discover that these graduates are semiliterate(半文盲).

Eventually a fortunate few will find their way into educational-repair shops—adult-literacy programs, such as the one where I teach basic grammar and writing. There, high-school graduates and high-school dropouts pursuing graduate-equivalency certificates will learn the skills they should have learned in school. They will also discover they have been cheated by our educational system.

I will never forget a teacher who got the attention of one of my children by revealing the trump card of failure. Our youngest, a world-class charmer, did little to develop his intellectual talents but always got by. Until Mrs. Stifter.

Our son was high-school senior when he had her for English. “He sits in the back of the room talking to his friends.” She told me. “Why don't you move him to the front row?” I urged, believing the embarrassment would get him to settle down. Mrs. Stifter said, “I don't move seniors. I flunk(使……不及格) them.” Our son's academic life flashed before my eyes. No teacher had ever threatened him. By the time I got home I was feeling pretty good about this. It was a radical approach for these times, but, well, Why not? “She's going to flunk you.” I told my son. I did not discuss it any further. Suddenly English became a priority in his life. He finished out the semester with an A.

I know one example doesn't make a case, but at night I see a parade of students who are angry for having been passed along until they could no longer even pretend to keep up. Of average intelligence or better, they eventually quit school, concluding they were too dumb to finish. “I should have been held back,” is a comment I hear frequently. Even sadder are those students who are high-school graduates who say to me after a few weeks of class, “I don't know how I ever got a high-school diploma.”

Passing students who have not mastered the work cheats them and the employers who expect graduates to have basic skills. We excuse this dishonest behavior by saying kids can't learn if they come from terrible environments. No one seems to stop to think that most kids don't put school first on their list unless they perceive something is at risk. They'd rather be sailing.

Many students I see at night have decided to make education a priority. They are motivated by the

desire for a better job or the need to hang on to the one they've got. They have a healthy fear of failure.

People of all ages can rise above their problems, but they need to have a reason to do so. Young people generally don't have the maturity to value education in the same way my adult students value it. But fear of failure can motivate both.

- What is the subject of this essay?  
[A] View point on learning [B] A qualified teacher  
[C] The importance of examination [D] The generation gap
- How did Mrs. Sifter get the attention of one of the author's children?  
[A] Flunking him [B] Moving his seat  
[C] Blaming him [D] Playing card with him
- The author believes that the most effective way for a teacher is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] purify the teaching environments  
[B] set up cooperation between teachers and parents  
[C] hold back student  
[D] motivate student
- From the passage we can draw the conclusion that the authors' attitude toward flunking is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] negative [B] positive [C] biased [D] indifferent
- Judging from the content, this passage is probably written for.  
[A] administrators [B] students [C] teachers [D] parents

### 文章结构分析

本文是一篇讨论如何激发学生学习积极性的文章。

第一、二段：指出当前教育忽视教育质量、滥发文凭，并通过作者所在的成人补习班的例子加以论证。

第三至七段：分别以作者小儿子以及成人补习班的学生为例，说明老师应该调动学生对失败的忧患意识来激发其学习积极性。

第八段：总结指出应当激励学生，使他们有失败的危机感，从而自觉重视学习。

### 试题解析

- 本文的主题是什么？  
[A] 关于学习的见解 [B] 一名合格的老师  
[C] 考试的重要性 [D] 代沟

**【答案】A，主旨题。**本文主要围绕如何激发学生的学习积极性展开论述。作者指出，当前的教育忽视了基本素质教育，滥发文凭，让一些不合格的学生也通过考试。这种做法无论对学生本人还是雇佣单位都是一种欺骗。应当激励学生，使他们有失败的危机感，从而自觉重视学习。可见，leaning为全文的中心主旨词，应该在文章的主题中有所体现。四个选项中只有[A]项有这个主旨词，因此为正确答案。

- Stifter女士是如何吸引作者孩子的注意的？  
[A] 让他考试不及格 [B] 给他调座位  
[C] 批评他 [D] 跟他玩扑克牌

**【答案】A，细节题。**根据题干中的信号词get the attention of one of the author's children定位到第三段第一句：...who got the attention of one of my children by revealing the trump card of failure，介

词短语by revealing the trump card of failure作方式状语,表示got the attention的方法或手段。[A]项Flunking him正好是revealing the trump card of failure(亮出不及格这张王牌)的同意转换,因此为正确答案。

[B]项与原文中的I don't move seniors相矛盾。[C]项属于无中生有。[D]项是对revealing the trump card of failure的曲解。

3. 作者认为对于老师来说,最有效的方法是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 净化教学环境

[B] 建立老师和家长间的合作关系

[C] 让学生留级

[D] 激励学生

【答案】D, 推理题。文章第七段指出,很多夜校学生都决心把学业放在首位,他们的动机是渴望寻求一份更好的职业或者保持现有的职位。此外,文章第八段指出,年轻人不能像成年学生那样成熟地看待学业,而对失败的恐惧感能够同时激励两者。由此可知,某些因素的激励可以让学生们好好学习。因此,对于一个老师来说激励学生是最有效的方法之一,故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]和[B]项属于无中生有。[C]项出自第五段第三句,但“让学生留级”和“让学生不及格”一样,只是激励学生的具体手段之一,相比之下,[D]项才是最根本有效的手段和方法。

4. 从文中我们可以得出结论,作者对让学生不及格的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 否定的

[B] 肯定的

[C] 有偏见的

[D] 漠不关心的

【答案】B, 态度题。根据题干中的信号词flunking首先定位到第四段第四句: Mrs. Stifter said, “I don't move seniors. I flunk them.” 根据下文(第七句): By... I was feeling pretty good about this可以确定作者对flunking持肯定态度。因此,[B]项为正确答案。[C]项和[D]项为作者态度题的典型干扰项,可以直接排除。

5. 通过上下文判断,本文很可能写给\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 管理者

[B] 学生

[C] 老师

[D] 父母

【答案】C, 推理题。本文主要围绕如何激发学生的学习积极性展开论述。作者从滥发文凭、让不合格学生轻松过关的教育现状入手,指出应当激励学生,使他们有失败的危机感,从而自觉重视学习。虽然全篇都以学生的例子为切入点,但是着重强调老师的责任,由此可知本文的读者对象为老师,故[C]项为正确答案。

## 词汇注释

diploma [di'pləʊmə] *n.* 毕业文凭, 学位证书, 执照

award [ə'wɔ:d] *vt.* 授予, 给予; 判给, 裁定;  
*n.* 奖, 奖品

validity [və'lɪdɪti] *n.* 有效(性), 合法性

pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 追赶, 追逐; 追求, 寻求;  
继续, 从事

certificate [sə'tɪfɪkət] *n.* 证(明)书, 执照

reveal [ri'vi:l] *vt.* 揭露, 泄露; 展现, 显示

intellectual [ɪn'telɪktʃuəl] *a.* 智力的; 需智力的;  
智力发达的; *n.* 知识分子

urge [ɜ:dʒ] *vt.* 催促, 力劝; 强烈要求; 鼓励,  
激励; *n.* 迫切的要求, 强烈的愿望

embarrass [ɪm'bærəs] *vt.* 使窘迫, 使尴尬

academic [ˌækə'demɪk] *a.* 学校的, 学院的; 学

术的

radical ['rædɪkəl] *a.* 根本的, 基本的, 彻底的;  
激进的, 极端的; *n.* 激进分子

priority [praɪ'ɔ:rɪti] *n.* 优先(权), 重点; 优先考虑  
的事

parade [pə'reɪd] *n.* 游行; 检阅, 阅兵; *v.* 游行,  
列队行进

pretend [pri'tend] *v.* 假装, 佯装

intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] *n.* 智力, 智慧; 情  
报, 消息

quit [kwɪt] *v.* 离开, 辞(职); 停止, 放弃

dumb [dʌm] *a.* 哑的; (因惊恐等)说不出话的,  
沉默的

perceive [pə'si:v] *vt.* 感觉, 察觉; 认识到, 意识  
到, 理解; 认为

motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] vt. 作为……的动机；激励，激发 purify ['pjʊəɪfaɪ] vt. 使纯净，净化 qualify ['kwɒlɪfaɪ] v. (使)具有资格，(使)合格；	限制，修正 blame [bleɪm] vt. 指责，责怪；(on, onto)把……归咎于
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### 难句解析

1. There, high-school graduates and high-school dropouts pursuing graduate-equivalency certificates will learn the skills they should have learned in school.

【结构分析】本句的主干为high-school graduates and high-school dropouts will learn the skills，现在分词短语pursuing graduate-equivalency certificates作后置定语修饰high-school dropouts，skills后面跟了一个定语从句they...in school对其进行修饰。

2. Even sadder are those students who are high-school graduates who say to me after a few weeks of class, “I don’t know how I ever got a high-school diploma.”

【结构分析】本句是一个表+系+主倒装句，主干为Even sadder are those students，其中those students是主语。those students后面跟了两个定语从句对其进行修饰：who are high-school graduates和who say...high-school diploma。

3. Passing students who have not mastered the work cheats them and the employers who expect graduates to have basic skills.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Passing students cheats them and the employers，students后面跟一个定语从句who...the work对其进行修饰，employers后面跟一个定语从句who...skills对其进行修饰。

### 全文翻译

今年，成千上万的18岁孩子将会毕业，他们将拿到毫无意义的毕业文凭。这些毕业证看起来和那些比他们更幸运的同学获得的毕业证没有任何区别。只有当雇主们发现这些毕业生是半文盲时，他们毕业证的有效性才会受到质疑。

最终，一些幸运的毕业生会选择参加补习班——成人文化课，就像我教语法和写作的那个补习班一样。在那里，高中毕业生以及为同等学力文凭努力的高中辍学学生将学习他们本该在学校课堂里学到的东西。他们还会发现他们被我们的教育体制欺骗了。

我永远也不会忘记一位老师，她通过亮出不及格这张王牌引起了我的一个孩子的注意。我们最小的孩子极其惹人喜爱，他从来都不肯用功却总能蒙混过关。直到Stifter女士的出现，情况才开始转变。

我儿子是一个高中毕业班学生，Stifter女士教他们英语。她告诉我，“他坐在教室的后面和朋友聊天。”“那你为什么不让他坐到前排来？”我强烈要求，认为尴尬会使他安静下来。Stifter女士却说：“我不会给毕业班的学生调座位，我要让他们不及格。”儿子的学习生涯在我眼前闪过，从来没有老师威胁过他。而当我到家的时候却感觉很不错。虽然在这个年代，这个方法是激进的，但为什么不这么做呢？我告诉儿子：“她要让你不及格。”我并没有进一步讨论这个问题。突然之间，英语变成了他生活中的头等要事。那个学期他得了A。

我知道一个例子并不能说明问题，但在夜校里我看到一些学生，他们原来总是能轻松过关，直到后来根本无法跟上进度，哪怕假装也不行，对此他们耿耿于怀。这些学生的智力水平中等或中等偏上，但是最终离开了学校，他们认为自已太愚笨而不能完成学业。“我早应当遭受一些挫折。”我经常听到这样的说法。更可悲的是，那些高中毕业生在上过几周课之后对我说，“我不知道我是怎么拿到毕业文凭的。”

让没有掌握知识的学生顺利过关，既欺骗了学生自己，也欺骗了那些期望他们具备基本技能的

雇主。我们为这种不诚实的行为找借口：如果环境太糟糕，孩子们就会没法学习。似乎没有人曾想过，除非意识到危机，大多数孩子是不会把学业放在首位的。他们宁愿混日子。

我在夜校遇到的很多学生都决心把学业放在首位。他们的动机是渴望寻求一份更好的职业或者保持现有的职位。对于失败，他们都有着积极的忧患意识。

每个年龄段的人都能够克服他们存在的问题，但是他们需要一个理由去这样做。通常，年轻人不能像我的成年学生那样成熟地看待学业，而对失败的恐惧感能够同时激励两者。

## Text 10

Someday a stranger will read your e-mail without your permission or scan the Website you've visited. Or perhaps someone will casually glance through your credit card purchases or cell phone bills to find out your shopping preferences or calling habits.

In fact, it's likely some of these things have already happened to you. Who would watch you without your permission? It might be a spouse, a girl friend, a marketing company, a boss, a cop or a criminal. Whoever it is, they will see you in a way you never intended to be seen—the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked.

Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, that it's important to reveal yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times. But few boundaries remain. The digital bread crumbs(碎屑) you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like. In some cases, a simple Google search can reveal what you think. Like it or not, increasingly we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret.

The key question is: Does that matter?

For many Americans, the answer apparently is “no”.

When opinion polls ask Americans about privacy, most say they are concerned about losing it. A survey found an overwhelming pessimism about privacy, with 60 percent of respondents saying they feel their privacy is “slipping away, and that bothers me”.

But people say one thing and do another. Only a tiny fraction of Americans change any behaviors in an effort to preserve their privacy. Few people turn down a discount at tollbooths(收费站) to avoid using the EZ-Pass system that can track automobile movements. And few turn down supermarket loyalty cards. Privacy economist Alessandro Acquisti has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off coupon(优惠券).

But privacy does matter—at least sometimes. It's like health: When you have it, you don't notice it. Only when it's gone do you wish you'd done more to protect it.

1. What does the author mean by saying “the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked” (Lines 3—4, Para.2)?
  - [A] People's personal information is easily accessed without their knowledge.
  - [B] In the 21st century people try every means to look into others' secrets.
  - [C] People tend to be more frank with each other in the information age.
  - [D] Criminals are easily caught on the spot with advanced technology.
2. What would psychologists advise on the relationships between friends?
  - [A] Friends should open their hearts to each other.

- [B] Friends should always be faithful to each other.  
 [C] There should be a distance even between friends.  
 [D] There should be fewer disputes between friends.
3. Why does the author say “we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret” (Line5, Para. 3) ?  
 [A] Modern society has finally evolved into an open society.  
 [B] People leave traces around when using modern technology.  
 [C] There are always people who are curious about others' affairs.  
 [D] Many search engines profit by revealing people's identities.
4. What do most Americans do with regard to privacy protection?  
 [A] They change behaviors that might disclose their identity.  
 [B] They use various loyalty cards for business transactions.  
 [C] They rely more and more on electronic devices.  
 [D] They talk a lot but hardly do anything about it.
5. According to the passage, privacy is like health in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] people will make every effort to keep it                      [B] its importance is rarely understood  
 [C] it is something that can easily be lost                        [D] people don't cherish it until they lose it

### 文章结构分析

本文主要围绕现代人的隐私问题展开论述。

第一至三段：列举事例引出泄密问题，指出我们生活在一个没有隐私的时代。

第四至七段：介绍美国人对隐私的态度及做法：嘴上表示在意隐私泄密，但在生活中却不注重隐私的保护。

第八段：强调隐私很重要。

### 试题解析

1. 作者说 “the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked” 想要表示什么意思？(第二段第三至四行)

- [A] 人们的私人信息很容易在不知不觉中被人获取。  
 [B] 在21世纪，人们想尽各种办法来窥探别人的隐私。  
 [C] 在信息时代，人们倾向于彼此更加坦诚。  
 [D] 利用先进技术，犯罪分子可以很容易被当场抓住。

【答案】A，词汇题。第一段和第二段破折号之前都在讲有人会在未经允许的情况下窃取我们的个人信息。由此可知，作者说“21世纪就像是一个被人裸视的时代”是想表达“我们的个人信息很容易被人窃取”，故[A]项为正确答案，[A]项中的 is easily accessed without their knowledge同义于原文中的 watch you without your permission。

[B]中的try every means和原文提到的轻而易举就能窃取他人隐私相矛盾。[C]和[D]项文中未提及。

2. 心理学家会对朋友之间的关系做出什么建议？

- [A] 朋友应该彼此之间敞开心怀。                                      [B] 朋友应该总是忠诚于对方。  
 [C] 朋友之间应保持一定距离。                                        [D] 朋友之间应少些争吵。

【答案】C，细节题。细节题。根据题干中关键词psychologist和friend定位到第三段第一句。该句提到，心理学家告诉我们，有界限是健康的，在某些阶段，某个合适的时间，向朋友、家人和爱人展现自己很重要。也就是说，即使朋友之间也应保持一定的距离。故[C]项为正确答案。[C]项中的distance同义于原文中的boundary。

[A]项与原文的boundaries are healthy相矛盾。[B]和[D]项文中未提及。

3. 为什么作者会说“我们生活在一个难以保守秘密的世界里”(第三段第五行)?

[A] 现代社会已经最终演变成一个开放的社会。

[B] 人们使用现代技术时到处留下痕迹。

[C] 总会有人对别人的事情感兴趣。

[D] 许多搜索引擎靠泄露人们的身份信息而获利。

【答案】B, 细节题。第三段第三、四句指出, 我们在使用高科技时所留下的点滴信息都会为陌生人了解我们提供线索, 例如谷歌搜索就会泄露我们的想法。进而得出结论: 我们正生活在一个连保守秘密都很困难的世界里。[B]项中的trace同义于原文中的digital bread crumbs所暗示的意思, 故为正确答案。

[A]项属于过度推理。[C]项并非作者说这句话的原因。[D]项文中未提及。

4. 对于隐私保护, 大多数美国人是如何做的?

[A] 他们改变了可能会泄露他们身份的行为。

[B] 他们使用不同的会员卡来进行商业交易。

[C] 他们越来越依赖于电子设备。

[D] 他们说了很多却做得很少。

【答案】D, 细节题。本题考查美国人对隐私泄露的态度。第六段通过一项调查来描述美国人的态度: 大部分美国人对隐私泄露很在意。接着第七段首句转折指出美国人说一套做一套: 只有一小部分美国人会通过改变自己的行为方式来保护自己的隐私, 故[D]项为正确答案, 同时排除[A]项。

由第七段第四句可知, 使用会员卡会暴露隐私而非保护隐私, 故可排除[B]项。[C]项文中未提及。

5. 根据文章所述, 隐私与健康相似, 因为\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 人们会想尽一切办法保护隐私

[B] 其重要性很少被人理解

[C] 它是很容易失去的东西

[D] 人们在失去它的时候才会珍惜

【答案】D, 细节题。本题考查隐私与健康的相似之处, 从而定位到末段。末段提到, 隐私就像健康, 当你拥有时, 并不会注意它, 只有当你失去时, 你才会希望自己本应多做点事情来保护它。故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项和原文意思相反。[B]项是对you don't notice it的错误理解。[D]项是对when it's gone的错误理解。

## 词汇注释

permission [pə(:)'mɪʃən] *n.* 允许, 许可, 准许  
casual ['kæʒjuəl] *a.* 偶然的, 碰巧的; 随便的, 不经心的; 临时的

glance [glɑ:ns] *vi.* 看一眼, 扫视; *n.* 一瞥, 扫视  
purchase ['pɜ:tʃəs] *vt.* 买, 购买; *n.* 购买; 购买的物品

preference ['prefərəns] *n.* 更喜爱, 偏爱; 偏爱的事物(或人)

spouse [spauz] *n.* 配偶

intend [in'tend] *vt.* 想要, 打算, 计划; (为……而)准备

equivalent [i'kwɪvələnt] *a.* 相等的, 相当的, 等价的; *n.* 等价物, 相等物

naked ['neɪkɪd] *a.* 裸露的, 赤裸裸的, 无遮蔽的

boundary ['baʊndəri] *n.* 分界线, 边界, 界限

stage [steɪdʒ] *n.* 阶段, 时期; 舞台

remain [ri'meɪn] *vi.* 仍然是; 留下; 剩余

construct [kən'strʌkt] *vt.* 建造, 构筑; 创立

reveal [ri'veɪl] *vt.* 揭露, 泄露; 展现, 显示

poll [pəʊl] *n.* 民意测验; 投票; 投票数, 投票结果

privacy ['praɪvəsi] *n.* 个人自由; 隐私

survey [sə'veɪ] *vt./n.* 调查, 查勘

overwhelming [əʊvə'hwelmɪŋ] *a.* 压倒性的, 势不可挡的

pessimism ['pesɪmɪzəm] *n.* 悲观(主义)

respondent [ri'spɒndənt] *n.* 被告; 应答者

slip [slɪp] *v.* 滑倒, 滑落; 滑行(动); 溜走

tend to 往往会, 倾向于

frank [fræŋk] *a.* 坦白的, 直率的

faithful ['feɪθfʊl] *a.* 忠诚的, 忠实的; 尽职的; 如实的

evolve [i'vɒlv] *v.* (使)发展, (使)演变, (使)进化

identity [aɪ'dentɪti] *n.* 身份; 同一性, 一致性

with regard to 关于

disclose [dis'kləʊz] *vt.* 揭露, 泄露, 透露

cherish ['tʃerɪʃ] *vt.* 珍爱, 爱护; 抱有, 怀有

fraction ['frækʃən] *n.* 小部分, 片断; 分数

preserve [pri'zɜ:v] *vt.* 保护, 维护; 保持; 保存

turn down 关小, 调低; 谢绝

discount ['diskaʊnt] *n.* 折扣; *v.* 打折扣

loyalty ['lɔɪəlti] *n.* 忠诚, 忠心

surrender [sə'rendə] *v.* 投降, (to)屈服(于); 交出, 放弃

access ['ækses] *n.* 进入, 入口; 接近(或进入、享用)的机会; *v.* 使用; 接近

### 难句解析

1. Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, that it's important to reveal yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Psychologists tell us..., tell后面跟了两个宾语从句: boundaries are healthy和that it's important to reveal...times。

2. The digital bread crumbs you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The digital bread crumbs make it easy to reconstruct..., it为形式宾语, 不定式to reconstruct...like为真正的宾语。crumbs后面跟一个定语从句you leave everywhere对其进行修饰, reconstruct后面跟三个并列的宾语从句。

3. Privacy economist Alessandro Acausti has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off coupon.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Privacy economist Alessandro Acausti has run a series of tests, tests后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句的主干是that reveal..., reveal后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为people will surrender personal information, 介词短语like...numbers作后置定语修饰information, 不定式to get...coupon在宾语从句中作目的状语。

### 全文翻译

某一天, 陌生人会在未经许可的情况下阅读你的电子邮件, 或者浏览你访问过的网页。或者某人可能偶然看了你的信用卡购买记录或者手机账单, 发现了你的购物喜好和打电话习惯。

实际上, 类似的事情很可能已经在你身上发生过了。谁会在未经许可的前提下监视你? 很可能是配偶、女朋友、营销公司、老板、警察或者罪犯。无论是谁, 他们都会以一种你绝对不希望的方式来观察你——21世纪就像是一个被人裸视的时代。

心理学家告诉我们, 有界限是健康的。在某些阶段, 某个合适的时间, 向朋友、家人和爱人展现自己很重要。但现在几乎没有什么界限了。你留下的数据残渣无处不在, 这使得陌生人能够轻而易举地重构你的身份、住所和喜好。在某些情况下, 简单的谷歌搜索就可以揭示你所想的。不管你喜欢不喜欢, 我们生活在一个越来越无法保守秘密的世界里。

问题的关键是: 这是否重要?

对于很多美国人而言, 回答显而易见: 不重要。

当民意调查问美国人对隐私的看法时, 大部分人都说他们担心失去隐私。一项调查发现了关于隐私的势不可挡的悲观情绪, 有60%的受访者说他们觉得自己的隐私“正在悄悄地溜走, 这让我很

困扰”。

但人们总是言行不一。仅有很少一部分美国人改变他们的行为，去保护他们的隐私。使用易通收费系统可以享受收费站提供的折扣，虽然该系统能够追踪汽车的行驶，但很少有人会拒绝这种折扣。同样，很少有人会拒绝超市的会员卡。隐私经济学家Alessandro Acausti曾进行过一系列的研究，其结果显示，人们会为了得到可怜的50美分的优惠券而献出他们的个人信息，如社会保障号。

但是隐私真的很重要——至少某些时候很重要。正如健康一样，当你拥有时，并不会注意它。只有当失去时，你才会希望自己原来应该多做点事情来保护它。

## Text 11

Global warming may or may not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but—regardless of whether it is or isn't—we won't do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

A1 Gore calls global warming an “inconvenient truth”, as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we don't know enough to relieve global warming, and—without major technological breakthroughs—we can't do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions(mainly, CO<sub>2</sub>) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world's poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they're “doing something”. Consider *the Kyoto Protocol*(京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn't. But it hasn't reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions(up about 25% since 1990), and many signatories(签字国) didn't adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008—2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking our dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really an engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don't solve the engineering problem, we're helpless.

1. What is said about global warming in the first paragraph?
  - [A] It may not prove an environmental crisis at all.
  - [B] It is an issue requiring worldwide commitments.
  - [C] Serious steps have been taken to avoid or stop it.
  - [D] Very little will be done to bring it under control.
2. According to the author's understanding, what is A1 Gore's view on global warming?
  - [A] It is a reality both people and politicians are unaware of.
  - [B] It is a phenomenon that causes us many inconveniences.

- [C] It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognize.  
[D] It is an area we actually have little knowledge about.
3. Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] economic growth  
[B] wasteful use of energy  
[C] the widening gap between the rich and poor  
[D] the rapid advances of science and technology
4. The author believes that, since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] politicians have started to do something to better the situation  
[B] few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use  
[C] reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming  
[D] international cooperation has contributed to solving environmental problems
5. What is the message the author intends to convey?  
[A] Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.  
[B] The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.  
[C] The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.  
[D] People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

### 文章结构分析

本文主要对当前的全球变暖问题进行了讨论。

第一段：提出全球变暖的问题。

第二段：指出解决全球变暖只能依靠技术。

第三、四段：分析全球变暖加剧的原因，即人口增长、经济发展以及政府行为收效甚微。

第五、六段：重申第二段的观点——只有使用新技术才能解决全球变暖。

### 试题解析

1. 第一段中关于全球变暖谈到了什么？  
[A] 全球变暖可能根本就不会发展成环境危机。  
[B] 这是一个需要全世界都付出努力的问题。  
[C] 已经采取了重大措施来避免或阻止全球变暖。  
[D] 不会有什么行动来控制全球变暖。  
【答案】D，判断题。根据题干将本题定位到文章首段。该段首句提到，不管全球变暖是否是21世纪最大的环境危机，我们都不会为之倾注太多。[D]项与第二个破折后的内容we won't do much about it意思一致，故为正确答案。  
[A]项是may or may not be the great environmental crisis的绝对表述，可排除。[B]项文中未提及。[C]项和原文意思相反。
2. 根据作者的理解，Al Gore关于全球变暖的观点是什么？  
[A] 它是一个公众和政治家都没有意识到的现实。  
[B] 它是一种会给我们带来诸多不便的现象。  
[C] 它是一个人们一旦认识到就可以解决的问题。  
[D] 它是一个我们实际上知之甚少的领域。  
【答案】C，细节题。第二段首句中Al Gore表明了自己对全球变暖的观点：global warming an “inconvenient truth”（全球变暖是一个“不愿面对的真相”），其后merely recognizing it could put us

on a path to a solution为作者对Al Gore的观点的理解,即好像仅仅认识到全球变暖便能找到解决之道似的。故[C]项为正确答案。

[A]项文中未提及。[B]项是对inconvenient的错误理解。[D]项是作者自己的观点。

3. 温室气体排放量到2050年将翻一倍还不止,原因是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 经济增长 [B] 能源的滥用 [C] 贫富差距加大 [D] 科技的快速发展

【答案】A, 细节题。根据关键词2050定位到第三段。该段对温室气体的排放量做了预测:如果人均能源消耗和技术水平维持现状,到2050年,能量消耗总量和温室气体排放量将会增加42%,接着转折指出,这只是保守估计,实际数字将会翻番(double),而造成这一数据上升的原因是我们需要经济增长(We need economic growth),故[A]项为正确答案。

[B]项文中未提及。[C]项是针对society that grow richer user more energy所设的干扰项。[D]项与倒数第二段意思相反。

4. 作者认为,自从《京都协议书》签订以来,\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 政治家们已经开始着手改善形势  
[B] 很少有国家采取了真正严格的措施来限制能源的使用  
[C] 能耗的消减已大大减缓了全球变暖趋势  
[D] 国际合作已经在解决环境问题方面起了作用

【答案】B, 细节题。根据关键词Kyoto Protocol定位到第四段。该段首句提到,没有任何政府会采取严格措施限制其国家经济增长和个人使用能源的自由以缓解全球变暖,末句提到《京都协议书》并没有减少二氧化碳的排放量,很多签署国没有制定严格的政策,故[B]项为正确答案,同时排除[A]项和[D]项。[C]项中的have greatly cut back与原文的hasn't reduced相矛盾。

5. 作者想要传达什么信息?

[A] 全球变暖与其说是一个实际问题,不如说是一个道德问题。  
[B] 全球变暖的终极解决方案在于新技术。  
[C] 有关全球变暖的争论将会引发技术革命。  
[D] 人们不得不放弃某些物质享受来阻止全球变暖。

【答案】B, 主旨题。作者第一段提出问题:面对全球变暖,我们将无能为力。第二段中作者谈到认识到这一问题并不代表找到了解决方案,然后提出论点:and—without major technological breakthroughs—we can't do much about it(没有大的技术突破,我们仍将无能为力)。第三段讲了全球变暖的原因是人口增长和经济发展,并预测未来的发展趋势。第四段认为政府行为收效甚微。第五、六段重申论点,即the only solution is new technology(解决问题的唯一办法就是新科技)。[B]项是对全文的高度概括,与作者论点相同,故为正确答案。

文章末段只是说人们认为全球变暖已经成了道德问题,并没有将moral issue和practical one进行比较,故可排除[A]项。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项是根据第四段首句设置的干扰项。

## 词汇注释

regardless of 不顾, 不管

solemn ['sɒləm] *a.* 严肃的, 庄重的; 隆重的, 郑重的; 严重的

commit [kə'mit] *vt.* 犯(错误、罪等), 干(蠢事、坏事等); 把……托付给, 把……交给; 使承诺

dramatic [drə'mætɪk] *a.* 戏剧的; 戏剧性的, 激动人心的; 引人注目的

recognize ['rekəgnaɪz] *vt.* 认出, 识别; 认识

到; 承认, 认可

relieve [ri'li:v] *v.* 缓解, 减轻; 使轻松, 使宽慰

project ['prɒdʒekt] *v.* 规划, 计划; 发射, 投射, 放映; 伸出, 突出

remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是; 留下; 剩余

emission [i'mɪʃən] *n.* (光、热、声音等的) 发出, 射出, 散发

condemn [kən'dem] *vt.* 谴责; 判……刑, 宣

告……有罪

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 收养; 采纳, 采用

rigid ['rɪdʒɪd] *a.* 刚硬的, 僵硬的; 严格的, 死板的

restrict [rɪs'trɪkt] *vt.* 限制, 约束, 限定

punish ['pʌnɪʃ] *vt.* 处罚, 惩罚

potential [pə'tenʃəl] *a.* 潜在的, 可能的

disaster [dɪ'zɑːstə] *n.* 灾难, 大祸

aggressive [ə'ɡresɪv] *a.* 侵犯的, 侵略的, 挑衅

的; 敢作敢为的, 有进取心的

fossil ['fɒsl] *n.* 化石

moral ['mɔərəl] *a.* 道德(上)的; 有道德的

be aware of 意识到

tough [tʌf] *a.* 困难的, 难对付的; 坚强的, 坚韧的; 严格的

contribute to 对……做贡献; 导致, 引起

lie in 在于

lead to 导致, 引起

### 难句解析

1. Al Gore calls global warming an “inconvenient truth”, as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句, 前面是主句, 后面是as if引导的方式状语从句, 该方式状语从句的主语为merely recognizing it, 谓语成分为could put us on a path, 介词短语to a solution作后置定语修饰path。

2. No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming.

【结构分析】本句的主干是No government will adopt rigid restrictions。restrictions后面跟两个后置定语, 一个是介词短语on economic...freedom, 另一个是定语从句that...warming。

3. The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really an engineering one.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The trouble is that..., that引导表语从句。该表语从句是一个主从复合句, 其中包含一个when引导的时间状语从句。介词短语with...debate作后置定语修饰trouble。

### 全文翻译

全球变暖或许是21世纪最大的环境危机, 但无论是或不是, 我们都不会为之倾注太多。我们会不断地为此争吵, 甚至以一个国家的姿态做出相当严肃的承诺, 以避免全球变暖发生。但是承诺越引人注目和意义深远, 便越可能不被遵守。

Al Gore称全球变暖为“不愿面对的真相”, 好像仅仅认识到其存在, 我们就可以找到解决办法。但是, 真相是我们并不具备足够的知识来缓解全球变暖, 并且, 如果没有重大的科技突破, 我们仍将束手无策。

2003年到2050年, 世界人口预计将从64亿增加到91亿, 上升42%。如果人均能源消耗和技术水平维持现状, 到2050年, 能量消耗总量和温室气体排放量(主要是二氧化碳)将会增加42%。但是, 这还不算多, 因为随着社会越来越富裕, 能源的使用也会相应增加。我们需要经济增长, 除非我们迫使穷人们处于现在的贫困状态, 并且让其他人的生活水平停留在原地不动。就算在增长较少的情况下, 到2050年, 能源的使用和温室气体的排放也将至少翻一倍。

没有政府会采取严格措施限制经济增长和个人使用能源的自由(限制用电、驾驶和旅游), 虽然这些可能有助于缓解全球变暖。然而, 政治家们想表现出他们正在“做些事情”。想想《京都协议书》, 它允许参与国家惩罚那些没有加入的国家, 但这并没有降低二氧化碳排放量(自1990年以来上升了25%), 很多签字国并没有采用足够严厉的政策以达到2008—2012年的目标。

比较现实的结论是, 如果全球变暖是场潜在的灾难, 那么唯一的解决方法就是新技术。只有通过大胆的研究和发展项目, 才可能找到方法打破现有的对石油燃料的依赖或者解决这一问题。

全球变暖的争论很伤脑筋的地方是，全球变暖其实是一个技术问题，但人们却把它当作是一个道德问题来讨论。如果不解决技术问题，解决全球变暖问题将束手无策，这是我們不愿面对的真相。

## Text 12

I've been writing for most of my life. The book *Writing without Teachers* introduced me to one distinction and one practice that has helped my writing processes tremendously. The distinction is between the creative mind and the critical mind. While you need to employ both to get to a finished result, they cannot work in parallel no matter how much we might like to think so.

Trying to criticize writing on the fly is possibly the single greatest barrier to writing that most of us encounter. If you are listening to that 5th grade English teacher correct your grammar while you are trying to capture a fleeting thought, the thought will die. If you capture the fleeting thought and simply share it with the world in raw form, no one is likely to understand. You must learn to create first and then criticize if you want to make writing the tool for thinking that it is.

The practice that can help you past your learned bad habits of trying to edit as you write is what Elbow calls "free writing". In free writing, the objective is to get words down on paper non-stop, usually for 15—20 minutes. No stopping, no going back, no criticizing. The goal is to get the words flowing. As the words begin to flow, the ideas will come from the shadows and let themselves be captured on your notepad or your screen.

Now you have raw materials that you can begin to work with using the critical mind that you've persuaded to sit on the side and watch quietly. Most likely, you will believe that this will take more time than you actually have and you will end up staring blankly at the pages as the deadline draws near.

Instead of staring at a blank screen start filling it with words no matter how bad. Halfway through your available time, stop and rework your raw writing into something closer to finished product. Move back and forth until you run out of time and the final result will most likely be far better than your current practices.

- When the author says the creative mind and the critical mind "cannot work in parallel" (Line 4, Para. 1) in the writing process, he means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] no one can be both creative and critical  
 [B] they cannot be regarded as equally important  
 [C] they are in constant conflict with each other  
 [D] one cannot use them at the same time
- What prevents people from writing on is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] putting their ideas in raw form  
 [B] attempting to edit as they write  
 [C] ignoring grammatical soundness  
 [D] trying to capture fleeting thoughts
- What is the chief objective of the first stage of writing?  
 [A] To organize one's thoughts logically.  
 [B] To choose an appropriate topic.  
 [C] To get one's ideas down.  
 [D] To collect raw materials.
- One common concern of writers about "free writing" is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] it overstresses the role of the creative mind  
 [B] it takes too much time to edit afterwards  
 [C] it may bring about too much criticism

[D] it does not help them to think clearly

5. In what way does the critical mind help the writer in the writing process?

[A] It refines his writing into better shape.

[B] It helps him to come up with new ideas.

[C] It saves the writing time available to him.

[D] It allows him to sit on the side and observe.

## 文章结构分析

本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了如何写作。

第一、二段：指出写作时不能同时应用创造性思维和批判性思维，应该先创造，然后批判。

第三段：介绍写作的第一个阶段，即应用创造性思维自由写作阶段。

第四、五段：介绍写作的第二个阶段，即应用批判性思维修改素材阶段。

## 试题解析

1. 作者说写作过程中创造性思维和批判性思维“cannot work in parallel”时，他的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 没有人能够既会用创造性思维又会用批判性思维

[B] 不能将它们看作是同等重要的

[C] 它们始终处于相互冲突状态

[D] 一个人不能同时运用它们

**【答案】D**，词汇题。本题关键是对in parallel的理解，其意为“同时，并行”，所以cannot work in parallel意为“不能同时起作用”。第二段末句作者也提到一定要学会先创作后修改，也就是说这两种思维活动有先后之分，即“不能同时进行”，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]项和第一段最后一句中的you need to employ both to get to a finished result相矛盾。[B]和[C]项文中未提及。

2. 妨碍人们流畅写作的是什么？

[A] 将他们的想法以原始状态呈现

[B] 在写作时试图进行修改

[C] 忽略语法的完美

[D] 努力去捕捉稍纵即逝的想法

**【答案】B**，细节题。由prevents people from writing on将答案定位于第二段。其中prevent sb. from doing意为“阻止某人做某事”，和barrier意思相近。从第一句Trying to criticize writing on the fly....the single greatest barrier to writing...us encounter可知，边写边修改是我们写作时遇到的最大障碍，也就是会阻碍写作。[B]项是对trying to criticize writing on the fly的同义转述，故为正确答案。

[A]项是根据第二段第三句设置的干扰项，是写作过程中的一部分，并不是写作时的障碍。[C]项中的ignore文中未提及。[D]项中的fleeting thoughts对写作有帮助，而不是妨碍写作。

3. 写作第一阶段的首要目标是什么？

[A] 把想法有逻辑性地组织起来。

[B] 选择一个适当的话题。

[C] 记下想法。

[D] 收集原始材料。

**【答案】C**，细节题。根据题干中的objective可将答案依据定位于第三段，由the objective is to get the words down on the paper可知，目的是把文字写到纸上，结合最后一句the goal is to get the words flowing...the ideas will come out from the shadows...可知，写出这些words最终是明确the ideas。故[C]项为正确答案。

由第三段第三句No stopping, no going back, no criticizing可知，第一阶段不需要有逻辑性地组织，故可排除[A]项。[B]项文中未提及。[D]项中的collect文中未提及。

4. 关于“自由写作”作家们的普遍担心是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 它过于强调创造性思维的作用

[B] 事后修改花费时间过多

[C] 它会引来太多的批评

[D] 它不能帮助他们清楚地思考

【答案】B, 细节题。文中第三段主要讲述了free writing的目的和方法。第四段讲述the critical mind阶段对free writing阶段所写下的文稿的修改。Most likely, you...take more time than you actually have...表明, 修改要花很长时间是writers普遍关心的问题。故[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项中的overstresses the role文中未提及。[C]项中的too much criticism文中未提及, 而且criticism是这个阶段的主要工作, 不是writers所担心的问题。[D]项文中未提及。

5. 批判性思维在作家写作过程中以何种方式起作用?

[A] 它将作家的作品加工成更好的形式。

[B] 它帮助作家产生新的想法。

[C] 它可以节省作家可利用的写作时间。

[D] 它允许作家坐在一旁观察。

【答案】A, 细节题。根据题干中的the critical mind将答案定位于最后两段。第四段指出了the critical mind的作用和问题。最后一段讲了the critical mind的主要作用是修改完善writing。由第二句rework your raw writing into something closer to finished product可知, critical mind有利于将文稿加工完善, 故[A]项为正确答案。

[B]项文中未提及。[C]项中的save文中未提及。[D]项是根据第四段首句设计的干扰项, sit on the side and observe的主语应该是critical mind。

## 词汇注释

introduce ['intrə'dju:s] *vt.* 介绍; 引进, 传入

distinction [dis'tɪŋkʃən] *n.* 差别, 不同; 区分, 辨别

tremendously [tri'mendəsli] *ad.* 非常; 极其; 极大地; 极端地

critical ['kritikəl] *a.* 决定性的, 关键性的; 批评的

in parallel 同时

employ [im'plɔɪ] *vt.* 雇用; 用, 使用

barrier ['bæriə] *n.* 障碍物, 栅栏, 关卡; 障碍, 隔阂

encounter [in'kauntə] *vt.* 遇上, 遭遇, 遭到

grammar ['græmə] *n.* 语法

capture ['kæptʃə] *vt.* 俘虏, 捕获; 夺得

fleet [fli:t] *n.* 舰队, 船队; *v.* 飞逝, 疾驰

deadline ['dedlain] *n.* 最后期限

draw near 靠近, 接近

shadow ['ʃædəu] *n.* 阴影, 阴暗处; 影子

notepad ['nəutpæd] *n.* 记事本

stare [steə] *vi./n.* 盯, 凝视

blankly [blæŋkli] *ad.* 茫然地, 毫无表情地

available [ə'veɪləbl] *a.* 现成可使用的, 可利用的; 可得到的

back and forth 来来回回

run out of 用完

be regarded as 被看作是

constant ['kɒnstənt] *a.* 始终如一的, 持久不变的; 不断的, 连续发生的

conflict ['kɒnflikt] *n./v.* 冲突, 抵触

prevent sb. from doing 阻止某人做某事

attempt [ə'tempt] *n./vt.* 尝试, 企图

sound [saund] *a.* 健康的, 健全的, 完好的

appropriate [ə'prəʊpriit] *a.* 适当的, 恰当的

stress [stres] *n.* 压力, 紧张; 强调, 重要性; *vt.* 强调, 着重

bring about 导致, 引起

come up with 提出

## 难句解析

1. While you need to employ both to get to a finished result, they cannot work in parallel no matter how much we might like to think so.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句, 句首是while引导的一个让步状语从句, 逗号后面是主

句，其中主句又包含一个no matter how引导的让步状语从句。

2. Now you have raw materials (that you can begin to work with using the critical mind) that you've persuaded to sit on the side and watch quietly.

【结构分析】本句的主干是you have raw materials, materials后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句that...mind对其进行修饰，其中关系代词that作介词with的宾语，现在分词短语using the critical mind作方式状语，mind后面还跟了一个定语从句that...quietly对其进行修饰。

3. Most likely, you will believe that this will take more time than you actually have and you will end up staring blankly at the pages as the deadline draws near.

【结构分析】本句的主干是you will believe that...and..., believe后面跟了and连接的两个宾语从句。第一个宾语从句是一个主从复合句，其中包括一个than引导的比较状语从句；第二个宾语从句也是一个主从复合句，其中包括一个as引导的时间状语从句。

## 全文翻译

我生命中的大部分时间都在写作。《写作无师自通》这本书向我介绍了一个区别和一种实践方法，这种实践方法使我的写作大受裨益。这个区别就是创造性思维和批判性思维之间的区别。尽管我们需要应用这两种思维来得到最终结果，但是它们不能同时起作用，不管我们多么想要这样做。

试图在未成形前匆忙地修改写作内容可能是我们大多数人在写作中遇到的最大障碍。在你努力去捕捉稍纵即逝的灵感的同时，还要聆听一个五年级的英语老师纠正你的语法，那么这种灵感就会消失。如果你抓住了稍纵即逝的灵感，但是未经润色就与他人分享，可能没人会理解。如果你想使写作成为表现灵感的工具，那么必须学会先创作，然后修改。

这种可以帮助你改掉边写边改的坏习惯的实践方法就是Elbow所说的“自由写作”。自由写作的目的就是不停地把文字写在纸上，通常持续15~20分钟。没有停顿，没有反复，没有修改。这样做的目的是让文字源源不断地流出。随着文字开始涌出，观点就会变得明朗，自己就会跃然纸上或呈现在屏幕上。

现在你已经有了原材料，可以开始用批判性思维进行加工了，在此之前你要让批判性思维坐在一边，安静观察。很可能，你会认为这个环节所需的时间要比你实际拥有的时间要长，结果截稿时间临近，你还在茫然地盯着文稿，不知所措。

不要再盯着空屏幕发呆了，无论文字有多么糟糕，都要开始写下去。写作时间进行到一半时，停下来整理你的初稿，让它更加接近终稿。不断前后反复，直到时间用尽。这样，终稿很有可能比你现在创作的文稿要好得多。

## Text 13

Prior to the 20th century, many languages with small numbers of speakers survived for centuries. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.

It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead. Many powerful forces appear to work against it: population growth, which pushes migrant populations into the world's last isolated locations; mass tourism; global telecommunications and mass media; and the spread of gigantic global corporations. All of these forces appear to signify a future in which the language of advertising, popular culture, and consumer products become similar. Already English and a few other

major tongues have emerged as global languages of commerce and communication. For many of the world's peoples, learning one of these languages is viewed as the key to education, economic opportunity, and a better way of life.

Only about 3,000 languages now in use are expected to survive the coming century. Are most of the rest doomed in the century after that?

Whether most of these languages survive will probably depend on how strongly cultural groups wish to keep their identity alive through a native language. To do so will require an emphasis on bilingualism (mastery of two languages). Bilingual speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres—at home, among friends, in community settings—and a global language at work, in dealings with government, and in commercial spheres. In this way, many small languages could sustain their cultural and linguistic integrity alongside global languages, rather than yield to the homogenizing(同化的) forces of globalization.

Ironically, the trend of technological innovation that has threatened minority languages could also help save them. For example, some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues. Linguists are currently using computer-aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.

For many endangered languages, the line between revival and death is extremely thin. Language is remarkably resilient(有活力的), however. It is not just a tool for communicating, but also a powerful way of separating different groups, or of demonstrating group identity. Many indigenous(原生的, 土著的) communities have shown that it is possible to live in the modern world while reclaiming their unique identities through language.

- Minority languages can be best preserved in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] an increasingly interconnected world  
 [B] maintaining small numbers of speakers  
 [C] relatively isolated language communities  
 [D] following the tradition of the 20th century
- According to Paragraph 2, that the world can maintain its linguistic diversity in the future is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] uncertain            [B] unrealistic            [C] foreseeable            [D] definite
- According to the author, bilingualism can help \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] small languages become acceptable in work places  
 [B] homogenize the world's languages and cultures  
 [C] global languages reach home and community settings  
 [D] speakers maintain their linguistic and cultural identity
- Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages in that it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] makes learning a global language unnecessary  
 [B] facilitates the learning and using of those languages  
 [C] raises public awareness of saving those languages  
 [D] makes it easier for linguists to study those languages
- In the author's view, many endangered languages are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] remarkably well-kept in this modern world  
 [B] exceptionally powerful tools of communication  
 [C] quite possible to be revived instead of dying out  
 [D] a unique way of bringing different groups together

## 文章结构分析

本文围绕世界语言文化多样性的维系问题展开分析论述。

第一段：指出维系语言多样性在现代世界中面临的一个问题，即小语种族群更难存在于相对孤立的环境中。

第二段：具体列举了不利于语言文化多样性的几种因素。

第三段：进一步提出大多数语言在文化趋同下的留存问题。

第四段：阐述掌握双语对小语种存续的重要意义。

第五段：阐述计算机技术对小语种存续的重要作用。

第六段：指出语言具有强大的活力，许多行将消失的语言很可能会得到复兴而不是消失。

## 试题解析

1. 小语种\_\_\_\_\_能够得以最佳保存。

[A] 在相互联系日益密切的世界里

[B] 通过保持少量的使用者

[C] 在相对孤立的语言族群里

[D] 在秉承20世纪传统的情况下

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的信号词minority languages和preserved定位到文章第一段第二句The increasingly... preservation。这句话的意思是“联系日益密切的现代世界使小语种族群更难存在于相对孤立的环境中，而这种相对的孤立对于语言的存续是至关重要的因素”，因此[C]项为正确答案。[C]项中的relatively isolated对应文中的relative isolation。

[A]项和原文意思相反。[B]项违背常理。[D]项中的tradition在文中未提及，属于无中生有。

2. 根据第二段，未来世界能够保持语言多样性是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 不确定的

[B] 不现实的

[C] 可预见的

[D] 明确的

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的the world can maintain its linguistic diversity定位到第二段第一句It remains to be seen...in the centuries ahead，这句话的意思是“在未来的几个世纪中语言和文化的多样性能否保持下来仍有待观察”，因此[A]项为正确答案。It remains to be seen意为“还有待观察”，表明作者不确定。

3. 根据作者的观点，双语有助于\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 小语种在工作场合变得可以接受

[B] 同化世界的语言和文化

[C] 全球通用语言进入家庭和社区

[D] 小语种使用者保持他们语言和文化的特征

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的信号词bilingualism定位到第四段最后两句Bilingual speakers... spheres. In this way, many... globalization。这两句话表明，通过使用双语可以使小语种维持它们文化和语言的完整性，因此[D]项为正确答案。[D]项中的sustain对应文中的maintain，identity对应文中的integrity。其他选项均与原文意思相反。

4. 计算机技术有助于保护小语种是因为它\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 使学习全球通用语言变得不必要

[B] 有利于这些语言的学习和使用

[C] 提高公众保护这些语言的意识

[D] 使语言学家学习这些语言更容易

【答案】B，细节题。题干中的Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages对应第五段第一句。第五段后面用两个例子来说明技术创新趋势有利于小语种存续的两点原因。[B]项中的learning和using分别对应于文中的第二个例子和第一个例子。因此[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项文中未提及，且违背常理。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项错在study，语言学家应该是教语言。

5. 在作者看来, 许多濒临灭绝的语言\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在现代世界得以极其完好地保留下来  
 [B] 是非常强大的交流工具  
 [C] 很有可能会复兴而不是消亡  
 [D] 是一种将不同群体连接在一起的独特方式

【答案】C, 推理题。根据题干中的信号词endangered languages定位到最后一段。该段第一句提到濒临灭绝语言的复兴和消失只是一线之差; 第二句用however转折指出语言具有强大的活力; 第三句中的powerful way也含正面意义; 第四句的例子进一步表明endangered languages可以很好地存活。可见, 本段在暗示濒临灭绝的语言仍有生机, 因此[C]项为正确答案。其他选项均违背常理, 可以直接排除。

## 词汇注释

prior to 在……之前, 优先于

survive [sə'vaɪv] v. 活下来, 幸存; 幸免于

relative ['relatɪv] a. 相对的, 比较的; 有关的, 相关的; n. 亲属, 亲戚

isolate ['aɪsəleɪt] vt. 使隔离, 使孤立

maintain [meɪn'teɪn] vt. 维持, 保持; 维修, 保养  
 preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] vt. 保护, 维护; 保持, 保存, 保藏

remain [ri'meɪn] vi. 仍然是, 依旧是; 留下; 剩余

linguistic [lɪŋ'gwɪstɪk] a. 语言的, 语言学的

diversity [daɪ'vɜ:sɪti] n. 差异, 多样性

gigantic [dʒaɪ'gæntɪk] a. 巨大的, 庞大的

signify ['sɪgnɪfaɪ] vt. 表示……的意思; 表示, 表明; 预示

emerge [i'mɜ:dʒ] vi. 出现, 浮现; (问题等)发生, 显露

doom [du:m] n. 厄运, 劫数; v. 注定, 命定

identity [aɪ'dentɪti] n. 身份; 同一性, 一致性

native ['neɪtɪv] a. 出生地的; 当地的, 本国的; 天生的

sustain [sə'steɪn] vt. 保持, 维持; 支持, 支撑;

经受, 遭受

integrity [ɪn'tegriti] n. 正直, 诚实; 完整, 完全

yield [ji:ld] v. 出产, 产生; 屈服, 顺从; n. 产量; 收益

innovation [ɪnəu'veɪʃən] n. 革新, 创新; 新方法, 新事物

threaten ['θretn] v. 威胁, 恐吓; 预示

endanger [ɪn'deɪndʒə] vt. 危及, 危害

minority [maɪ'nɔ:riti] n. 少数, 少数派; 少数民族

a variety of 种种, 各种

demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] vt. 论证, 证明; 说明, 演示; 显示, 表露

reclaim [ri'kleɪm] vt. 要求收回; 开垦(荒地), 开拓; 回收利用

unique [ju:'ni:k] a. 唯一的, 独一无二的; 独特的, 罕见的

definite ['defɪnɪt] a. 明确的, 确切的; 一定的, 肯定的

facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] vt. 使变得(更)容易, 使便利

revive [ri'veɪv] v. 苏醒, 复苏; 恢复精力; 复兴

## 难句解析

1. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for ... to do, it为形式宾语, 不定式to live...isolation为真正的宾语, 名词短语a key factor作relative isolation的同位语对其进行补充说明, factor后面跟介词短语in...preservation对其进行修饰。

2. It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead.