

impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception and sexual orientation from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college courses aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings" "hunches" "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

- Nalini Ambady's study deals with _____.
 [A] instructor-student reaction [B] the power of people's memory
 [C] the reliability of first impression [D] people's ability to influence others
- In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants _____.
 [A] gave the rating in limited time [B] focus on specific details
 [C] watched shorted video clips [D] discussed with on another
- Judith Hall mentions driving to show that _____.
 [A] memory can be selective [B] reflection can be distracting
 [C] social skills must be cultivated [D] deception is difficult to detect
- When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to _____.
 [A] follow your feelings [B] list your preferences
 [C] seek expert advice [D] collecting enough data
- What can we learn from the last paragraph?
 [A] Generating new products takes time. [B] Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
 [C] Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity. [D] Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.

Text 25

难度系数	★	用时		得分	
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A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at

home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

“Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home,” writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. “It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work.” Another surprise is that findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn’t measure is whether people are still doing work when they’re at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it’s not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it’s not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they’re supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they’re teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they’re your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it’s not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

1. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home _____.
 [A] was an unrealistic place for relaxation [B] generated more stress than the workplace
 [C] was an ideal place for stress measurement [D] offered greater relaxation than the workplace
2. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?
 [A] Working mothers [B] Childless husbands
 [C] Childless wives [D] Working fathers
3. The blurring of working women’s roles refers to the fact that _____.
 [A] they are both bread winners and housewives [B] their home is also a place for kicking back
 [C] there is often much housework left behind [D] it is difficult for them to leave their office
4. The word “moola” (Line 3, Para.4) most probably means _____.
 [A] energy [B] skills [C] earnings [D] nutrition
5. The home front differs from the workplace in that _____.
 [A] home is hardly a cozier working environment
 [B] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
 [C] household tasks are generally more motivating
 [D] family labor is often adequately rewarded

思路破解与试题精讲

Text 1

1. According to Dumn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase? [A] A big house [B] A special tour [C] A stylish car [D] A rich meal	1. 根据 Dumn 和 Norton 的观点, 以下哪项最值得购买? [A] 一所大房子 [B] 一次特别的旅行 [C] 一款靓车 [D] 一顿大餐
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【答案】[B]

【解题思路】根据题干关键词Dumn and Norton和the most rewarding purchase定位至原文第二段。第二、三句指出“购买物质所带来的满足感会很快消失”, 第四句指出“*It is far better to spend money on experiences...like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema.* (最好将金钱花费在经历上面, 例如有趣的旅行、独特的用餐或者观看电影。)”原文中interesting trips与选项[B]中a special tour为同义替换, 因此答案为选项[B]。选项[D]需注意: 原文unique meals强调经历特别, 而选项[D]中a rich meal则强调物质丰富, 经历与物质在文章中含义完全对立。

2. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is _____. [A] critical [B] supportive [C] sympathetic [D] ambiguous	2. 作者对美国人看电视所持的态度是_____. [A] 批评的 [B] 支持的 [C] 赞成的 [D] 模糊的
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【答案】[A]

【解题思路】此题为态度题。根据题干关键词American's watching TV定位至原文第三段第二句话。根据条件句“*It seems most people would be better off if they could...spend...less of it watching television* (对于大多数人而言, 如果能够花费更少时间看电视的话, 那他们的情况似乎会更好一点。)”以及括号中美国人的情况得知, 作者认为花费大量时间看电视会使人更加糟糕, 而事实是美国人的确花费大量时间看电视。由此可见作者对于美国人看电视的态度是批评的, 因此答案为选项[A]。

3. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that _____. [A] consumers are sometimes irrational [B] popularity usually comes after quality [C] marketing tricks are after effective [D] rarity generally increases pleasure	3. 第三段提到 McRib 是为了证明 _____. [A] 消费者有时是不理性的 [B] 广受欢迎通常源于质量 [C] 营销技巧后来被证明是有效的 [D] 稀缺性通常会增加愉快感觉
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【答案】[D]

【**解题思路**】此题为例证题。根据题干中McRib(烧汁猪排堡)定位至原文第三段最后一句话,但这只是例子本身,而例子提及目的是论证某一观点,因此定位至前一句话。其中“luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly(当人们有节制地消费奢侈品的时候是非常令人愉悦的)”所传达信息与选项[D]内容一致,即“稀缺性(有节制地消费、限量供应)通常会增加愉快感觉”,因此答案为选项[D]。

4. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money _____.

- [A] has left much room for readers' criticism
- [B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
- [C] has predicted a wider income gap in the U.S.
- [D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

4. 根据最后一段, Happy Money 一书_____。

- [A] 给读者的批评留下了很大的空间
- [B] 可能证明是值得购买的
- [C] 预测了美国的收入差距更大
- [D] 可能给读者一种成就感

【**答案**】[B]

【**解题思路**】答案出自最后一段。四个选项逐一定位比对。选项[A]: 原文没有提及读者的criticism(批评), 因此选项[A]属于无中生有。选项[C]: 原文没有提及美国的income gap(收入差距), 更没有对其进行predicted(预测), 因此选项[C]内容属于无中生有。选项[D]: 第一句话提及readers of *Happy Money* are ... anxious about fulfillment(*Happy Money*的读者为成就感而担忧), 表明此书不会给读者成就感, 这与选项内容正好相反。最后一句开头的but点明了作者的看法, “但大多数人读完这本书后都会认为这钱花得物有所值。”与选项内容完全一致, 因此答案为选项[B]。

5. This text mainly discusses how to _____.

- [A] balance feeling good and spending money
- [B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries
- [C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
- [D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

5. 本文主要讨论了如何_____。

- [A] 平衡感觉良好与花钱之间的关系
- [B] 花掉彩票中赢得的大笔金钱
- [C] 从花费的金钱上获得持续的满足
- [D] 在消费奢侈品方面变得更为合理

【**答案**】[C]

【**解题思路**】此题为主旨题。文章在第一段最后一句提出全文主旨: “如果她希望这笔新发现的财富产生持续成就感的话, 那么她不如阅读下伊丽莎白·杜姆和迈克尔·诺顿所著的《快乐金钱》一书。”即这本书会告诉人们如何用自己的财富来获得持续的成就感, 而第二、三、四段则详细介绍《快乐金钱》书中观点、内容及其反馈等信息。这与选项[C]内容完全一致, 因此答案为选项[C]。选项[A]: 出现于第四段第三句话, 文章仅仅指出“在世界各地的富人和穷人中可以看到, 感觉快乐与给别人花钱之间存有联系”这一现象, 但其并非全文中心主旨。选项[B]: lotteries(彩票)仅为第一段中一个细节, 属于细节内容。选项[D]: luxuries(奢侈品)仅为第三段中一个细节。

【**参考译文**】

你会用5.9亿美元做什么? 这是格芬丽娅·麦肯齐现在所面临的一个问题。她是一位84岁的寡妇, 居住于佛罗里达州一所锡屋顶的小房子里, 最近她独揽了历史上最高额彩票头奖。如果她希望这笔新财富能持续带来成就感, 那么她就必须阅读伊丽莎白·杜姆和迈克尔·诺顿合著的《快乐金钱》一书。

这两位学者使用一系列行为学研究来证明, 最值得的花钱方式可能与直觉相悖。对于巨大财富的幻想往往会伴随对昂贵汽车和奢侈住宅的憧憬。然而购买这些物质所带来的满足感很快就会消失。曾经令人兴奋