



考研英语·分级进阶版

考研英语阅读理解 220 篇

[基础篇]

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UNIT 1

Time is a file that wears and makes no noise.
光阴如锉，细磨无声。

Text 1-1

Even though the number of legal and illegal immigrants in the United States has risen sharply since the early 1990s, the size and condition of the economic underclass has not.^① In fact, by several measures the number of people in America living on the bottom rungs of the economic ladder has been in a long-term decline. Moreover, those immigrants who populate the underclass appear on the whole to be more socially functional than their native-born counterparts.

Consider the most basic measure of the underclass: the number of people subsisting below the official poverty line as measured by the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (which measures all individuals residing in the United States, regardless of status).^② Between 1993 and 2007—that is, before the current recession took hold—the number of individuals living in poverty declined from 39 million to 37 million. The number of immigrants living in poverty increased by a million, but this was offset by a drop of 3 million in the number of native-born Americans in poverty. The period saw an increase of 1.8 million in the number of Hispanics living in poverty, but this was dwarfed by the 3.8 million decline among non-Hispanics, including a 1.6 million decline among blacks.^③

Another measure of the underclass is the number of adults without a high-school diploma. An adult or a head of household without a high-school education is almost invariably confined to lower-wage occupations with limited prospects for advancement. Sure enough, the trend in education follows that of poverty. From 1993 through 2006, the number of adults in America age 25 and older without a diploma declined from 32 million to 28 million. The number of adult Hispanic dropouts rose by 3.9 million, much of that due to the progeny of low-skilled illegal immigrants from Mexico and Central America.^④ But among the rest of the population, the number of dropouts plunged by 8.1 million.

Educational attainment by citizenship status covers a slightly different period but confirms the trend. From 1995 to 2004, the number of adults without a high-school diploma declined by 2.9 million. An increase of 2.4 million in the number of immigrant dropouts was overwhelmed by a decline of 5.3 million in native-born dropouts. As a result of these underlying trends, the underclass in our society has been shrinking as its face has become more Hispanic and foreign-born.^⑤

【392 words】

1. We learn from the text that the lower class in the U. S.
 - A. has become diminished
 - B. has been on the steady rise
 - C. has always been functional
 - D. consists mainly of immigrants
2. Before 2008, poor people in America _____.
 - A. increased by at least a million
 - B. decreased by as many as 3 millions
 - C. lived below the official poverty line
 - D. were obviously reduced by and large
3. Among people living in poverty in the U. S. , the number of _____ has risen.
 - A. native-born Americans
 - B. foreign-born Americans
 - C. both non-Hispanics and blacks
 - D. both Hispanics and non-Hispanics

4. By saying “the trend in education follows that of poverty”, the author means that poor people _____.
 - A. have few prospects for progress
 - B. tend to be insufficiently educated
 - C. engage in lower-wage occupations
 - D. are mainly low-skilled immigrants
5. Which of the following contributes to the shrinkage of the underclass in the U. S. ?
 - A. The confirmation of the educational trend.
 - B. The increase of Hispanic and foreign-born.
 - C. The tendency in both poverty and education.
 - D. The period covered by educational attainment.

Text 1-2

In what could be a historic moment in the struggle against climate change, the Environmental Protection Agency on Friday confirmed what most people have long suspected but had never been declared as a matter of federal law: carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases constitute a danger to public health and welfare. ^①

The formal “endangerment finding” names carbon dioxide and five other heat-trapping gases as pollutants subject to regulation under the federal *Clean Air Act*. This in turn sets the stage—after a 60-day comment period—for broad new rules touching major sectors of the American economy and profoundly influencing how Americans use and generate energy. ^②

The finding is also likely to accelerate the progress of climate legislation in Congress and will give the United States the credibility it lost in international climate negotiations during the Bush administration. ^③ The next round of talks is scheduled for Copenhagen in December.

The decision has been a long time coming. Two years ago, the United States Supreme Court ordered the agency to determine whether greenhouse gases harmed the environment and public health and, if so, to regulate them. Scientists at former President George W. Bush’s E. P. A. largely agreed that greenhouse gases are harmful and should be regulated. In December 2007, the agency forwarded an endangerment finding to the White House, where senior officials promptly suppressed it, refusing even to open the e-mail to which it was attached. ^④

Though they put greater emphasis on the health effects, the E. P. A. ’s scientists came to much the same conclusions: that concentrations of greenhouse gases had reached unprecedented levels and had already contributed to increased drought, more frequent and intense heat waves, rising sea levels and damage to water resources, food supplies and ecosystems. ^⑤

This time, fortunately, the findings were not ignored at the White House. Nor should they be ignored anywhere, most especially in Congress, which is where the solution may ultimately lie.

The E. P. A. ’s new administrator, Lisa Jackson, is to be applauded for moving so quickly, and she should move as aggressively as she can to develop whatever rules she thinks are necessary. ^⑥ But as Ms. Jackson is the first to say, legislation addressing climate change would be more effective and inclusive than top-down regulation. It would require broad consensus in Congress and command a wider political consensus going forward. It would also be less vulnerable to legal challenge.

Whether Congress can rise to the challenge this year is an open question. Mr. Obama hopes it can, and so do we.

【414 words】

1. The E. P. A. has confirmed _____.
 - A. the likely threat most people have long suspected
 - B. what has never been declared as a matter of fact
 - C. the danger of greenhouse gases to public health
 - D. the necessity to alter climate change radically
2. The author argues that greenhouse gases _____.
 - A. affect major sectors of the American economy

- B. have deep effect on the life style of Americans
 - C. generate broad new rules after a comment period
 - D. are to be regulated under the relevant federal laws
3. The author believes that the endangerment finding _____.
A. facilitates climate legislation in Congress
B. ensures the success of climate negotiations
C. sets up the international credibility of the U. S.
D. initiates the next round of talks in Copenhagen
4. What the E. P. A. scientists are most concerned with over greenhouse gases is _____ caused by them.
A. the habitual and fierce heat waves
B. the harmful effects on public health
C. the serious environmental pollution
D. the damage to worldwide ecosystems
5. The author asserts that the legislation dealing with climate change would _____.
A. establish a general agreement in Congress
B. develop whatever measures are necessary
C. be as dramatic as the E. P. A. 's regulations
D. become more immune to legal challenge

Text 1-3

Not all of the potential solutions to climate change are futuristic, expensive or exotic. In fact, most Americans can find one of the most significant carbon-reducing innovations of the last 30 years standing in their kitchens, keeping the butter hard.

Refrigerators sold in the United States have grown 5% more energy efficient every year since 1975. Today they save 200 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year compared to what they'd use if they were still built to 30-year-old standards, or about a third of the annual output of all the nation's nuclear plants.^① Upgraded fridges have lowered electricity bills for consumers and avoided millions of tons of carbon that would otherwise have been emitted by power plants. Heating and air-conditioning systems also have grown more efficient, and fluorescent lightbulbs are a big step ahead of power-hungry incandescents.

Critics of government efforts to fend off global warming often complain that the economic costs aren't worth the gains—better to adapt later to a warmer planet than suffer now by turning down the thermostat.^② This argument relies on a lot of dubious assumptions, starting with the notion that quality of life won't be significantly reduced in a world plagued by drought, wildfires, increased disease and famine, more powerful storms, mass species extinction and higher sea levels.^③ It also assumes that the cost of cleaning up after all that will be less than the cost of preventing it from happening.^④

Nicholas Stern, former chief economist with the World Bank, estimates that failing to invest in cutting carbon would eventually cost up to 20% in lost income worldwide. The final report from the U. N. 's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change pointed out that adapting to global warming is a necessity because it's too late to stop the process, but that doesn't reduce the need to head off the worst effects.^⑤

Global-warming deniers are right about one thing: Phasing out fossil fuels will be expensive. But the most effective way of doing so not only doesn't add costs, it saves money and boosts economies. Energy efficiency is the fastest, safest and cheapest method currently available for cutting carbon emissions. It's also one of the least understood, because it involves a lot more than adding insulation to buildings or installing power-sipping air conditioners. To make really hefty efficiency gains, the U. S. must follow California's lead in restructuring incentives for utilities, and regulatory agencies should do much more to encourage important innovations such as cogeneration plants.^⑥

1. By citing the example of fluorescent lightbulbs, the author intends to show that _____.
 - A. they are more energy efficient than incandescents
 - B. they are one of the best innovations we ever know
 - C. solutions to climate change are not necessarily unusual
 - D. many measures have been taken to fight global warming
2. The author points out that refrigerators _____.
 - A. have become more and more advanced
 - B. consume less power than ever before
 - C. are responsible for global warming
 - D. initiate carbon-reducing campaign
3. Some people criticize government for the efforts to diminish global warming, for they believe that _____.
 - A. it's better for people to live in a warmer world
 - B. it's more cost-efficient to clean up the world later
 - C. the quality of life will become higher in the future
 - D. people can adapt to whatever change they may face
4. The author argues that _____.
 - A. it's too late to stop the process of global warming
 - B. the investment in cutting carbon boosts economies
 - C. it's obviously a necessity to adapt to global warming
 - D. the worst effects of global warming can be alleviated
5. The author suggests that currently we should _____ to cut carbon emissions.
 - A. improve energy efficiency
 - B. develop cogeneration plants
 - C. reduce the use of fossil fuels
 - D. invest in new forms of energy

Text 1-4

Our understanding of the Emotional System today is still in the Dark Ages. This has its analogy to the time when people's understanding of our Solar System was based upon the belief that the Sun revolved around the Earth, as it certainly appeared that way—however, just the reverse was true.^① The problem was, as long as we believed the Sun went around the Earth, we were limited as to how far we could go in the Solar System.

We find the same condition existing today in regard to the Emotional System. Society believes that our emotional feelings are a result of our experiences in our environment. In essence, something happened and it made me feel the way I do. This belief, though it is certainly the way it appears, is just the reverse of how it really works.

What happens to us as we embrace an emotional feeling is that it is first received by our brain, which converts it into electrical energy that flows through our body by means of the central nervous system.^② We can often “feel the charge” in our body associated with the experience of emotions. When this occurs an electromagnetic field is generated around our body which attracts to us another person who has an identical electromagnetic field around their body and the same emotional feeling in their heart.^③

We have not been able to make much progress in the emotional area. Let's face it, although this age reflects great advancements in technology, the feelings in the hearts of men and women are still plagued by darkness.

Believing that something or someone made us feel the way we do gives rise to the concept of victimization.^④ To see self as a victim places the responsibility for our feelings on someone or something other than self.^⑤ The real problem with this view is that if we are not responsible for having created our feelings, we are also unable to change those feelings and create new and different ones.

This dilemma we face creates quite a struggle in life. Although we may externally struggle with different

circumstances and situations, the emotional feelings associated with them are always the same—frustration, resentment, anger, etc.[®] It is as if we have fallen into quicksand, gotten stuck, and the only way we know to extricate ourselves is to struggle. What we find is that the more we struggle to get out, the deeper in we sink.

To state a simple rule: there is an inverse relationship between struggling with a problem and understanding the problem. Understanding how the emotional system really works allows the resolution of problems without struggle. This understanding is the key to unlocking the emotional doorway to enter into the Kingdom of Heavenly Feelings within us.

【460 words】

1. By referring to the solar system, the author intends to show _____.
 - A. the evolution of the Emotional System
 - B. the mechanism of the Emotional System
 - C. the widespread ignorance of the Emotional System
 - D. the analogy between Solar System and Emotional System
2. It is widely believed that our emotional feelings _____.
 - A. result from our experiences in the environment
 - B. justify our struggle with the adverse environment
 - C. plague us more than anything else in the environment
 - D. are shared by people with an identical electromagnetic field
3. The author argues that _____.
 - A. the environment generates our feelings
 - B. everyone is responsible for his own feelings
 - C. one shouldn't be blamed for his resentment or anger
 - D. one's feelings are created by something or someone else
4. In the author's opinion, the concept of victimization in the emotional area _____.
 - A. should be justified
 - B. should be embraced
 - C. should be recognized
 - D. should be gotten rid of
5. It can be inferred from the text that the effective way to get rid of unhealthy feelings is to understand _____.
 - A. how to get out of the quicksand with ease
 - B. how our emotional feelings are brought about
 - C. the relationship between feelings and adversity
 - D. the essence of the Kingdom of Heavenly Feelings

Text 1-5

【英译汉】

Human beings have the unique ability to formulate personal goals for themselves. Without this form of personal development, the world would not be what it is today. (1) Having dreams gives us the opportunities to find out whom we are, to find what really lays beneath the surface of flesh and bone. Dreams can change a person and just as the seasons change, a person can change their dreams as well. When one has a goal set in mind, he or she should chase it with gusto. (2) However, not everyone sticks to his or her dreams, some just give up entirely not always because of choice, but because of the circumstances surrounding them.

Many people give up on their dreams because of procrastination. (3) Waiting until the last minute to do something is a terrible habit, especially if the dream or goal is a once in a lifetime opportunity. Not to say that there won't be other chances, but it is better to reap the spoils of your labor the first time around. (4) Procrastination can be born when people look at their dreams in its entirety and they become disheartened because their goal looks difficult and a lot to take in at one time. One can eliminate this fear by breaking down their goals into segments and

tackling the smaller pieces to make the process less arduous.

A fear of rejection lies within all of us. More specifically, being told “no”. Some people let this fear incapacitate their minds and let it take over. While rejection is a terrible feeling, we shouldn’t let it dictate our goals or aspirations. I tend to think that rejection is a stepping-stone to reaching our dreams. Besides, everything doesn’t always go our way all the time, if it did then it wouldn’t be called life.

Some people’s dreams are reliant upon support from friends and family. However, the support is not always there. Many people are not blessed with having others that offer a shoulder to lean on in tough times. The path to following one’s goals can be hard at times and will require more than one person to make the dream into a reality. There are people that will give up on their dreams because of this. This goes hand-in-hand with having low self-esteem or a lack of confidence in one’s ability to succeed. (5) Losing sight of one’s dreams is one of the most regrettable mistakes a person can ever make. That is why we should push on and believe in ourselves that we can attain any goal we choose to, no matter how far away it seems.

【434 words】

超纲词汇

Text 1-1

rung	/rʌŋ/	<i>n.</i>	阶梯
counterpart	/'kauntəpɑ:t/	<i>n.</i>	与对方地位相当的人
subsist	/səb'sist/	<i>vi.</i>	维持生活,生存下去
reside	/ri'zaid/	<i>vi.</i>	居住,定居
offset	/'ɔ:fset/	<i>vt.</i>	抵消,补偿
Hispanics	/his'pæniks/	<i>n.</i>	讲西班牙语的(人或民族)
dwarf	/dwɔ:f/	<i>vt.</i>	(使)显得矮小,使相形见绌
dropout	/'drɒp,aut/	<i>n.</i>	辍学
progeny	/'prɒdʒini/	<i>n.</i>	后代;结果
overwhelm	/.əuvə'welɪn/	<i>vt.</i>	覆盖,压倒

Text 1-2

suppress	/sə'pres/	<i>vt.</i>	抑制,隐瞒
consensus	/kən'sensəs/	<i>n.</i>	意见一致

Text 1-3

cogeneration	/.kəʊdʒenə'reiʃən/	<i>n.</i>	热电联产
dubious	/'dju:biəs/	<i>adj.</i>	不可靠的,可能有问题的
exotic	/ig'zɒtik/	<i>adj.</i>	异国情调的,外来的,奇异的
fend off			挡开,避开
fluorescent	/fluə'resənt/	<i>adj.</i>	荧光的,发荧光的
incandescent	/ɪnkæn'desənt/	<i>adj.</i>	白热的,白炽的;遇热发光的
phase out			逐步停止采用,逐步淘汰
plague	/pleɪg/	<i>vt.</i>	折磨,困扰,麻烦
sip	/sɪp/	<i>v.</i>	吸吮
thermostat	/'θəməstæt/	<i>n.</i>	自动调温器,恒温器

Text 1-4

extricate	/ˈɛkstrikeɪt/	vt.	解救,救出
inverse	/ɪnˈvɜːs/	adj.	颠倒的,相反的
quicksand	/ˈkwɪksænd/	n.	流沙,危险而捉摸不定的事物
victimization	/ˌvɪktɪmaɪˈzeɪʃən/	n.	牺牲,被害

Text 1-5

formulate	/ˈfɔːmjuleɪt/	vt.	构想出,规划
gusto	/ˈɡʌstəʊ/	n.	热情,乐趣
procrastination	/ˈprəʊ.kræstiˈneɪʃən/	n.	延迟,拖延
disheartened	/dɪsˈhɑːtənd/	adj.	沮丧的,灰心的
arduous	/ˈɑːdjuəs/	adj.	艰苦的,费力的
incapacitate	/ˌɪnkəˈpæsɪteɪt/	vt.	使无能力,使不适合
aspiration	/ˌæspəˈreɪʃən/	n.	志向,抱负

难句透析

Text 1-1

① [Even though the number of legal and illegal immigrants in the United States has risen sharply since the early 1990s], the size and condition of the economic underclass has not.

【结构】方括号所标示的部分是“Even though”引导的让步状语从句。逗号后面的部分“the size ... has not”是主句。主句的谓语动词应是“has not risen”,其中的“risen”被省略了。

【释义】尽管从20世纪90年代初以来美国的合法与非法移民人数猛增,但下层阶级的规模没有扩大,经济景况没有恶化。

② Consider the most basic measure of the underclass: the number of people [subsisting below the official poverty line **as measured by** the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (which measures all individuals residing in the United States, regardless of status)].

【结构】此句是祈使句。冒号后面的部分补充说明前面的“the most basic measure”。方括号所标示的现在分词短语用做“people”的后置定语,其中“as measured by ...”补充说明其前面的“the official poverty line”。

【释义】让我们考虑一下下层阶级的最基本标准:生活在官方贫穷线以下的人数。这个数据是由人口统计局的最新人口普查所确定的(该人口普查调查的是在美国定居的所有个人的资料,不管什么身份)。

③ ¹⁾ The period saw an increase of 1.8 million in the number of Hispanics living in poverty, but ²⁾ this was dwarfed by the 3.8 million decline among non-Hispanics, including a 1.6 million decline among blacks.

【结构】此句是由逗号和“but”连接的两个分句组成的并列句。

【释义】在此期间,西班牙裔贫困人口增加了180万,远低于非西班牙裔贫困人口减少的380万的数量,其中包括黑人贫困人口减少的160万。

④ The number of adult Hispanic dropouts rose by 3.9 million, much of that **due to** the progeny of low-skilled illegal immigrants from Mexico and Central America.

【结构】逗号后面的部分是带逻辑主语“much of that”的形容词短语“due to ...”,用做补充说明状语。

【释义】中途辍学的西班牙裔成年人数增加了390万,他们大多为墨西哥和中美洲低技能的非法移民的后裔。

⑤ As a result of these underlying trends, the underclass in our society has been shrinking [as its face has become more Hispanic and foreign-born].

【结构】方括号所标示的部分是“as”引导的原因状语从句。

【释义】这些基本趋势导致我们社会的下层阶级逐渐萎缩,这个阶级主要由西班牙裔和国外出生的移民所构成。

Text 1-2

① In [what could be a historic moment in the struggle against climate change], the Environmental Protection Agency on Friday confirmed [⁽¹⁾ what most people have long suspected but ⁽²⁾ had never been declared as a matter of federal law]; carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases constitute a danger to public health and welfare.

【结构】第一个方括号所标示的部分是介词“In”的宾语从句。第二个方括号所标示的部分是动词“confirmed”的宾语从句。这个从句是由“but”连接的两个分句组成的并列句。第一个分句的主语是“most people”,谓语动词是“have long suspected”,宾语是“what”。第二个分句的主语是“what”,被省略;谓语动词是“had never been declared”。冒号后面的部分起补充说明作用。

【释义】环境保护局于周五证实了长期以来为多数人所猜测,但从未得到联邦法律肯定的事实:二氧化碳和其他温室气体会对公众健康和福利构成威胁。这将可能成为遏制气候变化斗争的历史性时刻。

② This in turn sets the stage—after a 60-day comment period—for broad new rules [⁽¹⁾ touching major sectors of the American economy and profoundly ⁽²⁾ influencing (how Americans use and generate energy)].

【结构】方括号所标示的现在分词短语是“new rules”的后置定语,其中有两个并列的现在分词短语“touching...”和“influencing...”。圆括号所标示的部分是现在分词“influencing”的宾语从句。

【释义】经过60天的评论期后,涉及美国重要经济领域的全新规则将会出台,并对美国人使用和生产能源的方式产生重大影响。

③ The finding ¹⁾ is also likely to accelerate the progress of climate legislation in Congress and ²⁾ will give the United States the credibility [it lost in international climate negotiations during the Bush administration].

【结构】此句主句的主语是“finding”,后面跟有两个并列的谓语动词“is”和“will give”。方括号所标示的部分是“credibility”的后置定语从句,其中的主语“it”指“the United States”。

【释义】这个发现也可能会加速国会有关气候立法的进程,并恢复布什政府时期美国在国际气候谈判中所丧失的信誉。

④ In December 2007, the agency forwarded an endangerment finding to the White House, [where senior officials promptly suppressed it, refusing even to open the e-mail (to which it was attached)].

【结构】此句主句的主语是“the agency”,谓语动词是“forwarded”。方括号所标示的部分是“the White House”的后置定语从句,圆括号所标示的部分是“the e-mail”的后置定语从句。

【释义】2007年12月,环境保护局向白宫递交了风险报告。而白宫的高官们当即隐匿了这份报告,甚至拒绝打开附有这份报告的电子邮件。

⑤ [Though they put greater emphasis on the health effects], the E. P. A. 's scientists came to much the same conclusions; [that concentrations of greenhouse gases ¹⁾ had reached unprecedented levels and ²⁾ had already contributed to ¹⁾ increased drought, ²⁾ more frequent and intense heat waves, ³⁾ rising sea levels and ⁴⁾ damage to ⁽¹⁾ water resources, ⁽²⁾ food supplies and ⁽³⁾ ecosystems].

【结构】此句主句的主语是“scientists”,谓语动词是“came to”。第一个方括号所标示的部分是让步状语从句。第二个方括号所标示的部分是“conclusions”的同位语从句,其中有两个并列的谓语动词“had reached”和“had already contributed to”。由逗号连接的四个并列的名词短语用做介词“to”的宾语。在“damage to”后面跟有次一级的三个名词短语组成的并列宾语。

【释义】虽然环境保护局的科学家们主要强调温室气体对健康的影响,但他们得出了大致相同的结论:温室气体的浓度已达到空前水平,导致干旱增加、炎热天气发生频繁而且剧烈、海平面升高,并对水资源、食品供给和生态系统造成了破坏。

⑥ ¹⁾ The E. P. A. 's new administrator, Lisa Jackson, is to be applauded for moving so quickly, and ²⁾ she should move as aggressively as she can to develop [whatever rules (she thinks) are necessary].

【结构】此句是由逗号和“and”连接的两个分句组成的并列句。方括号所标示的部分是“develop”的宾语从句,其中,圆括号所标示的部分是插入语从句。

【释义】环境保护局的新局长莉萨·杰克逊行动迅速,应该受到称赞。她应该尽可能大胆地采取行动,制订任何她认为必要的准则。

Text 1-3

① Today they save ¹⁾ 200 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year [compared to (what they'd use (if they were still built to 30-year-old standards))], or ²⁾ about a third of the annual output of all the nation's nuclear plants.

【结构】由逗号和“or”连接的“200 billion ... electricity”和“about a third of ... nuclear plants”用做动词“save”的并列宾语。方括号所标示的过去分词短语“compared to ...”用做状语从句;该从句是虚拟语气;尖括号所标示的“if they were ... standards”是其中的条件状语从句;“they'd use”等于“they would use”。圆括号所标示的“what they'd use if they were still built ... standards”用做介词“to”的宾语。

【释义】如今,如果与按照 30 年前的标准制造的电冰箱耗电量相比,这些电冰箱每年节电 2000 亿度,或大约相当于每年全国所有核电站发电量的三分之一。

② Critics of government efforts [to fend off global warming] often complain [that the economic costs aren't worth the gains—better to adapt later to a warmer planet than suffer now by turning down the thermostat].

【结构】此句主句的主语是“Critics”,谓语动词是“complain”。方括号所标示的动词不定式短语“to fend off global warming”是“efforts”的后置定语。方括号所标示的“that the economic costs aren't worth the gains ...”是“complain”的宾语从句;破折号后面的部分是个省略句,相当于“it's better to adapt ... than ...”,起补充说明作用。

【释义】对政府为抵御全球暖化所作努力持批评态度的人经常抱怨说,与收益相比,所付出的经济代价根本不划算,与其现在关闭空调受罪,还不如将来去适应变暖的地球。

③ This argument relies on a lot of dubious assumptions, starting with the notion [that quality of life won't be significantly reduced in a world (plagued by ⁽¹⁾ drought, ⁽²⁾ wildfires, ⁽³⁾ increased disease and famine, ⁽⁴⁾ more powerful storms, ⁽⁵⁾ mass species extinction and ⁽⁶⁾ higher sea levels)].

【结构】现在分词短语“starting with the notion ...”用做补充说明状语。方括号所标示的“that quality of life won't be ... sea levels”是“notion”的同位语从句;圆括号所标示的过去分词短语“plagued by ... sea levels”是“world”的后置定语;由逗号连接的六个并列的名词短语“drought, ... higher sea levels”用做介词“by”的宾语。

【释义】这种论调依据的是许多令人怀疑的假设。其出发点认为,即使世界遭受干旱、野火、疾病流行、饥荒增多、暴风雨肆虐、众多物种灭绝以及海平面升高的摧残,生活质量也不会大幅下降。

④ It also assumes [that the cost of cleaning up (after all that) will be less than the cost of preventing it from happening].

【结构】代词“It”指前一句中的“argument”。方括号所标示的“that the cost of ... will be less than the cost of ...”是“assumes”的宾语从句。

【释义】这种论调还认为,发生这一切之后,治理所需付出的代价,要低于防止这一切发生所需付出的代价。

⑤ The final report from the U. N. 's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change pointed out [that ¹⁾ (adapting to global warming) is a necessity (because it's too late to stop the process), but ²⁾ that doesn't reduce the need to head off the worst effects].

【结构】此句主句的主语是“report”,谓语动词是“pointed out”。方括号所标示的“that adapting to ... effects”是“pointed out”的宾语从句。这个宾语从句是由逗号和“but”连接的两个分句组成的并列句。在第一个分句中,动名词短语“adapting to global warming”用做主语,圆括号所标示的“because it's ... process”是原因状语从句。

【释义】联合国政府间气候变化专项工作组提交的结论报告指出,人类必须适应全球变暖,因为现在阻止全球变暖的进程已然太迟,但并不能因此而不尽力去阻止最恶劣后果的发生。

⑥ To make really hefty efficiency gains, ¹⁾ the U. S. must follow California's lead in [restructuring incentives for utilities], and ²⁾ regulatory agencies should do much more to encourage important innovations such as cogeneration plants.

【结构】此句是由逗号和“and”连接的两个分句组成的并列句。动词不定式短语“To make ... gains”用做目的状语。方括号所标示的动名词短语“restructuring incentives for utilities”用做介词“in”的宾语。

【释义】为大幅度提高能源利用效率,加州已领先调整公用事业的激励机制,全美都应效仿;而且,管理机构应更积极地鼓励实行重大创新,比如建设热电联产厂。

Text 1-4

① This has its analogy to the time [when people's understanding of our Solar System was based upon the belief (that the Sun revolved around the Earth), (as it certainly appeared that way)—however, just the reverse was true].

【结构】方括号所标示的“when people's understanding ... was based upon the belief ...”是“time”的后置定语从句；圆括号所标示的“that the Sun revolved around the Earth”是“belief”的同位语从句；圆括号所标示的“as it certainly appeared that way”用做状语从句；破折号后面的部分用做补充说明。

【释义】这与过去的一个时代很类似，当时人们对于太阳系的理解基于一种信念，认为太阳正如人们所看到的那样围绕着地球转。其实，反过来才正确。

② [What happens to us (as we embrace an emotional feeling)] is [that it is first received by our brain, (which converts it into electrical energy (that flows through our body by means of the central nervous system))].

【结构】方括号所标示的“What happens to us ... feeling”用做主语从句；圆括号所标示的“as we embrace ... feeling”是其中的状语从句。方括号所标示的“that it is first received ... system”用做表语从句；圆括号所标示的“which converts it into ... system”是“brain”的后置定语从句；尖括号所标示的“that flows through our body ... system”是“electrical energy”的后置定语从句。

【释义】我们产生情感的过程是，大脑先有感受，然后把其转变成电能，再经过中枢神经系统传遍全身。

③ [When this occurs] an electromagnetic field is generated around our body [which attracts to us another person (who has an identical electromagnetic field around their body and the same emotional feeling in their heart)].

【结构】方括号所标示的“When this occurs”用做状语从句。方括号所标示的“which attracts to us ... heart”是“electromagnetic field”的后置定语从句。圆括号所标示的“who has ... heart”是“person”的后置定语从句。

【释义】此时，我们身体周围产生电磁场，把另一个身体周围有相同电磁场、心中有相同情感体验的人吸引过来。

④ [Believing (that something or someone made us feel the way (we do))] gives rise to the concept of victimization.

【结构】方括号所标示的动名词短语“Believing that ... we do”用做主语；圆括号所标示的“that something ... we do”是动名词“believing”的宾语从句；尖括号所标示的“we do”是“way”的后置定语从句。

【释义】认为我们的感觉是由某件事或某个人所造成的，这导致自己产生受害的想法。

⑤ [To see self as a victim] places the responsibility for our feelings on someone or something *other than* self.

【结构】方括号所标示的动词不定式短语“To see self as a victim”用做主语；谓语动词是“places ... on ...”。

【释义】把自己看做受害者，就等于认为自己的情感与己无关，而是由别人或别的事所造成的。

⑥ [Although we may externally struggle with different circumstances and situations], the emotional feelings [associated with them] are always the same—frustration, resentment, anger, etc.

【结构】方括号所标示的“Although we may ... situations”是让步状语从句。方括号所标示的过去分词短语“associated with them”用做“feelings”的后置定语。

【释义】从表面看来，虽然我们要与形形色色的环境和境遇作斗争，不过与其相关的感情却都一样——挫折、怨恨、愤怒等等。

Text 1-5

【句结构解析】

(1) [Having dreams] gives us the opportunities ¹⁾ to find out [whom we are], ²⁾ to find [what really lays beneath the surface of flesh and bone].

(2) However, ¹⁾ not everyone sticks to his or her dreams, ²⁾ some just give up entirely **not** always because of choice, but because of the circumstances surrounding them.

(3) [Waiting until the last minute to do something] is a terrible habit, especially [if the dream or goal is a once in a lifetime opportunity]. ¹⁾ Not to say [that there won't be other chances], but ²⁾ it is better to reap the spoils of your labor the first time around.

(4) Procrastination can be born [when ¹⁾ people look at their dreams in its entirety and ²⁾ they become disheartened

(because their goal looks difficult and a lot to take in at one time)].

- (5) [Losing sight of one's dreams] is one of the most regrettable mistakes [a person can ever make]. That is [why we should ¹⁾ push on and ²⁾ believe in ourselves (that we can attain any goal (we choose to), no matter (how far away it seems))].

答案注释

Text 1-1

1. A 根据第一段中的“... the number of people in America living on the bottom rungs of the economic ladder has been in a long-term decline”, A 应为答案。
2. D 根据第二段中的“... before the current recession took hold—the number of individuals living in poverty declined from 39 million to 37 million”, D 应为答案。
3. B 根据第二段中的“The number of immigrants living in poverty increased by a million ...”, B 应为答案。
4. B 根据第三段最后两句, 贫穷的西班牙裔中途辍学的人数大幅度上升, 而此时其他群体中途辍学的人数却大幅度减少, 即穷人受的教育往往较少, 所以 B 应为答案。
5. C 根据全文最后一句“As a result of these underlying trends, the underclass in our society has been shrinking ...”可知, “these underlying trends”即本文所讨论的“贫困人数的减少和中途辍学人数的减少这两个趋势”对于社会下层的缩小起了作用。所以, C 应为答案。

Text 1-2

1. C 根据第一段中的“... the Environmental Protection Agency ... confirmed ... : carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases constitute a danger to public health ...”, C 应为答案。
2. D 根据第二段第一句中的“... carbon dioxide and five other heat-trapping gases as pollutants subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act”, D 应为答案。
3. A 根据第三段第一句中的“The finding is also likely to accelerate the progress of climate legislation in Congress”, A 应为答案。
4. B 根据第五段中的“Though they put greater emphasis on the health effects, the E. P. A. 's scientists came to much the same conclusions ...”可知, 环保局科学家最关注的是温室气体对公众健康的有害影响, 所以, B 应为答案。
5. D 根据第七段最后一句“It would also be less vulnerable to legal challenge”, D 应为答案。

Text 1-3

1. C 根据第一段第一句“Not all of the potential solutions to climate change are futuristic, expensive or exotic”和二段最后一句“... fluorescent lightbulbs are a big step ahead of power-hungry incandescents”, C 应为答案。
2. B 根据第二段第一句“Refrigerators ... have grown 5% more energy efficient every year since 1975”, B 应为答案。
3. B 根据第三段最后一句“It also assumes that the cost of cleaning up after all that will be less than the cost of preventing it from happening”, B 应为答案。
4. D 根据第四段最后一句中的“... but that doesn't reduce the need to head off the worst effects”和最后一段第二、三句“But the most effective way ... economies. Energy efficiency is ... for cutting carbon emissions”, D 应为答案。
5. A 根据最后一段中的“Energy efficiency is the fastest, safest and cheapest method currently available for cutting carbon emissions”, A 应为答案。

Text 1-4

1. C 第一段第一句“Our understanding of the Emotional System today is still in the Dark Ages”是该段主题句,点明论点。作者然后以“Solar System”为例说明这个论点。所以,C 应为答案。
2. A 根据第二段第二句“Society believes that our emotional feelings are a result of our experiences in our environment”,A 应为答案。
3. B 根据第二段最后一句“This belief ... is just the reverse of how it really works”和第五段最后一句“... if we are not responsible for having created our feelings, we are also unable to change those feelings and create new and different ones”,B 应为答案。
4. D 根据第五段第一句可知,“the concept of victimization”是“Believing that something or someone made us feel the way we do”观念造成的。作者认为应该摆脱由此造成的困境,最终“to enter into the Kingdom of Heavenly Feelings within us”。所以,D 应为答案。
5. B 根据本文最后两句“Understanding how the emotional system really works allows the resolution of problems without struggle. This understanding is the key to ... the Kingdom of Heavenly Feelings within us”,B 应为答案。

全文翻译

Text 1-1

尽管从 20 世纪 90 年代初以来美国的合法与非法移民人数猛增,但下层阶级的规模没有扩大,经济景况没有恶化。^①事实上,从若干标准来看,在美国生活于社会底层的人数长期以来都在下降。此外,总体来看,那些处于下层社会的移民比土生土长的美国同仁发挥了更多的社会功能。

让我们考虑一下下层阶级的最基本标准:生活在官方贫穷线以下的人数。这个数据是由人口统计局的最新人口普查所确定的(该人口普查调查的是在美国定居的所有个人的资料,不管什么身份)。^②从 1993 年至 2007 年,也就是说,在当前的经济衰退持续之前,生活在贫困中的人数从 3900 万下降至 3700 万。生活在贫困中的移民人数增加了 100 万,但这由本土出生的美国贫困人口下降 300 万所抵消。在此期间,西班牙裔贫困人口增加了 180 万,远低于非西班牙裔贫困人口减少的 380 万的数量,其中包括黑人贫困人口减少的 160 万。^③

衡量下层阶级的另一项标准是没有受中学教育的成年人数量。没有接受过中学教育的成年人或户主几乎只能从事低工资的职业,发展前景有限。确实,教育的这种趋势带来了贫困。从 1993 年到 2006 年,没有受过中学教育的 25 岁以上美国成年人数量从 3200 万下降至 2800 万。中途辍学的西班牙裔成年人数量增加了 390 万,他们大多为墨西哥和中美洲低技能的非法移民的后裔。^④但在其他族裔中,辍学人数下降了 810 万。

通过公民身份获得教育机会的举措施行于一个稍微不同的时期,但它证实了这一趋势。从 1995 年到 2004 年,没有受中学教育的成年人数量减少了 290 万。移民辍学人数增加的 240 万由本土出生的辍学人数下降的 530 万所压倒。这些基本趋势导致我们社会的下层阶级逐渐萎缩,这个阶级主要由西班牙裔和国外出生的移民所构成。^⑤

Text 1-2

环境保护局于周五证实了长期以来为多数人所猜测,但从未得到联邦法律肯定的事实:二氧化碳和其他温室气体会对公众健康和福利构成威胁。这将可能成为遏制气候变化斗争的历史性时刻。^①

这份正式的《危害调查》指定二氧化碳和其他五种温室气体为联邦《清洁空气法案》限制内的污染物。经过 60 天的评论期后,涉及美国重要经济领域的全新规则将会出台,并对美国人使用和生产能源的方式产生重大影响。^②

这个发现也可能会加速国会有关气候立法的进程,并恢复布什政府时期美国在国际气候谈判中所丧失的信誉。^③下一轮会谈定于 12 月在哥本哈根举行。

这项决定酝酿了很长时间。两年前,美国高等法院命令环保机构调查确定温室气体是否危害环境和公众健康。如果结果是肯定的,就须对其加以限制。美国前总统布什在职期间,环境保护局中的多数科学家认为温室气体是有害的,应该对其加以规范。2007 年 12 月,环境保护局向白宫递交了风险报告。而白宫的高官们当即隐

了这份报告,甚至拒绝打开附有这份报告的电子邮件。^④

虽然环境保护局的科学家们主要强调温室气体对健康的影响,但他们得出了大致相同的结论:温室气体的浓度已达到空前水平,导致干旱增加、炎热天气发生频繁而且剧烈、海平面升高,并对水资源、食品供给和生态系统造成了破坏。^⑤

幸运的是,这次白宫没有忽视这些发现。在任何地方,这些发现都不应该受到忽视,特别是在拥有最终决议权的国会。

环境保护局的新局长莉萨·杰克逊行动迅速,应该受到称赞。她应该尽可能大胆地采取行动,制订任何她认为必要的准则。^⑥但正如杰克逊女士首先指出的,通过立法应对气候变化问题要比自上而下地进行监管更有效、更具包容性。它需要国会内部和各个政治派别达成更加广泛的共识,同时应该得到更加稳固的法律保障。

国会今年是否能够迎接这个挑战尚未见分晓。奥巴马总统希望国会能够做到这一点,这也是我们共同的期望。

Text 1-3

并非解决气候变化问题的所有可能方案都是未来的、昂贵的或者外来的。事实上,大多数美国人都能在他们的厨房里找到可以削减碳排放量的,30年前发明的一项重大创新成果,这项成果可以使黄油不至于融化。

自从1975年以来,美国销售的电冰箱的节能效率每年提高5%。如今,如果与按照30年前的标准制造的电冰箱耗电量相比,这些电冰箱每年能够节电2000亿度,或大约相当于每年全国所有核电站发电量的三分之一。^①新式电冰箱不仅为消费者节省电费开支,而且还消除了上百万吨否则将由发电厂排放的二氧化碳。供暖与空调系统也变得更加节能,荧光灯的能耗也远远低于耗电量大的白炽灯。

对政府为抵御全球暖化所作努力持批评态度的人经常抱怨说,与收益相比,所付出的经济代价根本不划算,与其现在关闭空调受罪,还不如将来去适应变暖的地球。^②这种论调依据的是许多令人怀疑的假设。其出发点认为,即使世界遭受干旱、野火、疾病流行、饥荒增多、暴风雨肆虐、众多物种灭绝以及海平面升高的摧残,生活质量也不会大幅下降。^③这种论调还认为,这一切发生之后,治理所需付出的代价要低于防止这一切发生所需付出的代价。^④

世界银行前首席经济学家尼古拉斯·斯特恩估计,如果不向降低二氧化碳排放量项目投资,全球性收入最终将减少20%。联合国政府间气候变化专项工作组提交的结论报告指出,人类必须适应全球变暖,因为现在阻止全球变暖的进程已然太迟,但并不能因此而不尽力去阻止最恶劣后果的发生。^⑤

否认全球变暖的人士至少说对了一点:日益枯竭的石油能源将变得昂贵。但是这么做的最有效方法不仅不会增加开支,相反还能节约开支并推动经济发展。提高能源利用率是目前减少二氧化碳排放量的最快速、最安全、同时也是最廉价的方法,但同时也是最不被理解的一种方法,因为它不仅仅是为建筑增加绝缘层或者安装节能空调那么简单而已。为大幅度提高能源利用效率,加州已领先调整公用事业的激励机制,全美都应效仿;而且,管理机构应更积极地鼓励实行重大创新,比如建设热电联产厂。^⑥

Text 1-4

如今,我们对于情感系统的理解还处于黑暗时代。这与过去的一个时代很类似,当时人们对于太阳系的理解基于一种信念,认为太阳正如人们所看到的那样围绕着地球转。其实,反过来才正确。^①问题是,只要我们相信太阳围绕着地球转,我们也就局限了对于太阳系的探索。

对于情感系统如今我们也面临着同样的情况。社会相信我们的情感是所处的环境中我们的经历的结果。实质即:发生的事情让我感觉到自己的行为方式。虽然这种信念确实是这样出现的,但它和现实情形相反。

我们产生情感的过程是,大脑先有感受,然后把其转变成电能,再经过中枢神经系统传遍全身。^②我们身体常有情感经验带来的“来电感觉”。此时,我们身体周围产生电磁场,把另一个身体周围有相同电磁场、心中有相同情感体验的人吸引过来。^③

在情感领域,我们还没能取得多大进步。虽然这个时代体现了技术方面的巨大进步,但我们不得不面对的是,世上男男女女的心灵依然被黑暗折磨。

认为我们的感觉是由某件事或某个人所造成的,这导致自己产生受害的想法。^④把自己看做受害者,就等于认为自己的情感与己无关,而是由别人或别的事所造成的。^⑤这个观点真正的问题是,如果我们对于自己产生的感觉

没有责任,我们也不能改变这些感觉、产生新的不同的感觉。

这个进退两难的局面造成了生命中的挣扎。从表面看来,虽然我们要与形形色色的环境和境遇作斗争,不过与其相关的感情却都一样——挫折、怨恨、愤怒等等。^⑥似乎我们掉进了流沙中,被困住了,而我们知道能够出去的唯一办法就是挣扎。结果我们挣扎得越厉害,我们陷得越深。

一个简单的道理在于:在苦难中挣扎和理解这个问题是相反的关系。了解情感系统是如何运行的可以使我们不用挣扎就能解决问题。这种了解是打开情感大门进入内心情感天堂王国的钥匙。

Text 1-5

人类有为自己建构个人目标的特殊才能。如果没有这种形式的个人发展,世界将不会是今天的世界。(1)有理想,我们就有机会弄清自己,弄清本质。梦想可以改变一个人,而恰如季节的变化,一个人也能够改变他们的梦想。当一个人心里有一个目标,他/她应该热情地去追求它。(2)然而,并非每个人都能坚守自己的理想。有些人完全放弃了,并不总是出于选择,而是环境所致。

许多人因为拖延放弃自己的梦想。(3)直到最后一分钟才开始行动,这是可怕的不良习惯。如果理想或目标一生只有一次实现的机会,则更是如此。这并不是说,今后没有别的机会了,而是说,最好尽早收获自己的劳动成果。(4)人们全面考虑自己的远大理想时,会感到灰心丧气,因为任务太艰巨,一下子要解决的问题太多。此时,就可能变得懈怠,办事拖拖拉拉。一个人可以通过分解他们的目标为部分和处理小块目标使这一进程的艰辛程度得以减轻来消除这种恐惧。

对我们所有人来说拒绝是一种恐惧。更具体来说,就是被告知“不”。有些人由于这种恐惧感觉不能胜任而让它接手。尽管拒绝是一种可怕的感觉,我们不应该让它规定我们的目标或志向。我趋向认为拒绝是一个到达我们梦想的踏脚石。此外,一切并不总是按我们的想法运行,如果他们那样就不能叫做生活。

有人的梦想依赖于朋友和家人的支持。然而,支持并不总是存在。许多人并不希冀在艰难的时候其他人会提供一个可以依靠的肩膀。通往个人目标的路上有时可能很艰难,并且需要不止一个人使得梦想实现。人们会因为这个而放弃他们的梦想。这与低估自己或缺乏成功能力的自信有密切的联系。(5)失去理想是人可能会犯的一个最大错误。这就是为什么我们应该奋力向前并且相信我们自己,无论选定的目标看起来多么遥不可及,我们都能实现。

UNIT 2

Once talent is governed by laziness, it can do nothing.
才能一旦让懒惰支配,它就一无可为。

Text 2-1

Individuals can make the world a better place by considering everyone is an individual and accepting the diversities in this world.^① Consideration of others is a major component in communication. Communicating our wishes to others, without demanding or feeling we are owed something.^② Humility is another virtue used to enable people to co-exist without hostility and bigotry. Consider, everyone in the world has the same basic needs and wants. We all wish to have approval and succeed at the things we do. Be courteous in your dealings with every individual and always be respectful towards them, this will aid in making the world a better place.^③

Random acts of kindness to perfect strangers would certainly enhance how we feel about each other. Speak to others as you pass them on the street. We can turn this trend around and it does start with just one individual. Start with thanking people for any small favor. Don't hesitate to help someone if you can. The results are remarkable and contagious. Tell a friend and soon those friends will tell other friends to be kinder and gentler. Positive trains of thoughts, really do stop at most stops. Invite people to get on board. Hopefully soon the train will be crowded. Wouldn't that be a better place to live?

A basic principle taught to us by most religions is "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you".^④ I want someone to be kind to me. That is my cue to be kind to them also. We can all have a hand in making this world a better place. Respect our planet. Everyone wants to attend nice clean beaches and walk down a street without trash strewn everywhere. Disciplining our individual characters will enhance how we treat others and how we feel about ourselves.^⑤ In Australia, a popular greeting is "Good day mate". It's clever, quaint, and sounds nice too.

The first and very last thing we can do is pray for one another. That woman you just passed on the street, you don't need to know her name. You can just ask God to bless her. Wouldn't it be wonderful, if strangers you met, gave you their blessings? What a wonderful world this could be. We can start by saying this simple phrase, "May God Bless you".

Louis Armstrong sings in his song, "what a wonderful world this could be". He imagined it and sang about it. So can I. These are all conscious efforts. Every individual can make.

【418 words】

1. We learn from paragraph 1 that _____.
 - A. humility used to co-exist with hostility
 - B. respecting each other benefits the world
 - C. everyone demands normal communication
 - D. everyone can make the world a better place
2. The author suggests that we should _____.
 - A. advocate for being more respectful to others
 - B. thank people gratefully for anything they do
 - C. speak to every stranger we meet on the street
 - D. encourage more people to take trains of thoughts
3. By citing "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you", the author intends to show that _____.
 - A. it holds true for everyone and everywhere
 - B. it prompts one to be kinder to other people
 - C. this principle is religious rather than secular
 - D. respecting others invites respect from others

4. In the author's opinion, to become more respectful to others, one should _____.
A. ask God to bless any woman he passes on the street
B. greet everyone he meets warmly with "Good day mate"
C. try his best to strengthen moral cultivation consciously
D. initiate a conversation with others by praying sincerely
5. The author cites what Louis Armstrong sings in his song to show that _____.
A. he appreciates Louis Armstrong's talent in singing
B. he is as imaginative and smart as Louis Armstrong
C. he is conscious of his responsibilities for the future
D. he is optimistic about the prospects of a better world

Text 2-2

The numbers in the jobs report for February were bad, but the trends were worse. More than half of the 4.4 million jobs lost since December 2007, when the recession began, vanished in the last four months.^① The unemployment rate has also surged to 8.1 percent last month from 7.6 percent in January—and from 5.0 percent when the recession began. The ranks of the unemployed now total 12.5 million people. It's fortunate, then, that the nation's first line of defense against rising joblessness—unemployment insurance—was reinforced in the stimulus law that passed last month.^②

The law increases unemployment benefits by \$25 a week and allows states to extend those benefits through the end of the year. It also provides \$7 billion to the states to cover more than 500,000 workers—often part-time, low-wage and female—who are denied jobless benefits under outdated rules that apply in many states.^③ Those states, of course, must reform their systems to specifically include those workers and to bring their programs more in line with federal guidelines.

Congress and the Obama administration must also be prepared to do more as unemployment worsens—as it inevitably will in this contracting economy. In 11th-hour wrangling last month, a provision was struck from the stimulus bill that would have provided Medicaid coverage to unemployed workers who do not qualify or cannot afford to stay on their former employers' group health insurance.^④ The measure should be reintroduced and passed into law.

Indeed, all job-related policies should acknowledge that employment is unlikely to turn around anytime soon. That's because the economy's other headwinds—the housing bust and the stock-market wipeout—will delay any labor market recovery. With both sales and prices for homes declining in most places, many people who might otherwise move to take a new job are compelled to stay put, especially if a sale would not bring in enough money to pay off the mortgage.^⑤ With stocks tanking, many workers are likely to postpone retirement, impairing upward mobility for other workers and crowding out new entrants to the work force.

That means that in addition to providing relief for today's unemployed, greater emphasis must be placed on job training and retraining and on better education at all levels. If a job slump is short and shallow, old jobs come back. If it is long and deep, like the current one, some old jobs never return and even some industries never revive. That makes it imperative to prepare as a nation for the prospect of a vastly different future.

【423 words】

1. The trends were worse, as is evidenced by the fact that _____.
A. unemployment insurance was reinforced in the stimulus law
B. as many as 12.5 million people in America are unemployed
C. the unemployment rate kept increasing since recession began
D. more than 2.2 million jobs disappeared in the last four months
2. Under the stimulus law passed recently, _____.
A. the weekly benefit for each unemployed worker reaches \$25
B. even part-time workers are entitled to unemployment benefits