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ENGLISH

# 研究生英语 每日精练

毛明勇 杨学云 主编



人民交通出版社  
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# 研究生英语每日精练

*A COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH COACHING  
COURSE FOR POSTGRADUATES*

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是一本研究生英语泛读教材。全书内容按周设计,共20周。周一至周四侧重于由大学英语六级水准的短文阅读引出的思考练习题;周五为一专题讲座,主要介绍一些著名的英美作家及其作品,以提高读者对英语文学的兴趣和鉴赏力;每日一则“佳译欣赏”,让大家品味英汉翻译的魅力。本教材是一本便捷的学习用书,既可作为研究生英语泛读教材,也可作为英语爱好者准备全国大学英语六级考试的配套教材。

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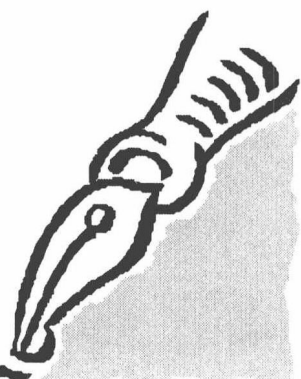
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## 前 言

目前，市面上研究生英语方面的辅导书可谓多如牛毛，但很少有能够在打好学生基本功的基础上全方位训练学生能力、让学生爱不释手的教学配套书。为此，我们特地组织了一批具有丰富教学经验、长期从事研究生英语教学工作的专家教授共同编写了这本《研究生英语每日精练》。其所谓“每日”，主要因为语言知识的学习要靠平时一点一滴的积累，“三天打鱼，两天晒网”是学不好的；所谓“精练”是指语言学习贵在“操练”，“熟能生巧”就是这个道理，练可以达到一举两得的目的：一是温习旧知识，二是掌握新知识。孔子说得好：“温故而知新，可以为师矣。”

本书不是纯粹的习题集，而是一本便捷的学习用书。学习的重要方式是读书，读书就要思考。“学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆”，由此可见学习与思考的重要性。为此，我们对本书作了如下设计：

1. 全书内容按周设计，共20周，既可作为研究生英语泛读教材，也可作其他英语爱好者准备全国大学英语六级考试的配套教材使用。
2. 周一至周四侧重于由大学英语六级水准的短文阅读引出的思考练习题，其中包括：
  - (1) 根据短文内容选择正确答案，限于10分钟内完成；
  - (2) 重点句子或表达法英汉互译，这些句子和表达法选自于短文或根据短文改编而成，限于6分钟内完成；
  - (3) 另外，我们还在每周设计了完形填空、词汇搭配、单词解释等其他题型，以进一步培养学生综合运用英语的能力。
3. 周五为一专题讲座，主要为大家介绍一些著名的英美作家及其作品，以提高大家对文学的兴趣和鉴赏力。
4. 每日一则“佳译欣赏”，让读者品味翻译的魅力。
5. 书后附有“参考答案”，书中出现的所有练习的答案均能从中找到，使学习者做到既“知其然”又“知其所以然”。

本书在编写过程中参考了众多的英文著作和工具书，引用了不少英语作品，得到了外语界同行的热切关心和支持。由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，书中的疏误在所难免，恳请广大读者和同行专家批评指正。

编 者

2010年6月

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# Week One

## Monday

### *Part I Reading Comprehension.*

There are few more sobering online activities than entering data into college-tuition calculators and gasping as the Web spits back a six-figure sum. But economists say families about to go into debt to fund four years of partying, as well as studying, can console themselves with the knowledge that college is an investment that, unlike many bank stocks, should yield huge dividends.

A 2008 study by two Harvard economists notes that the “labor-market premium to skill” — or the amount college graduates earned that’s greater than what high-school graduates earned— decreased for much of the 20th century, but has come back with a vengeance (报复性地) since the 1980s. In 2005, the typical full-time year-round U. S. worker with a four-year college degree earned \$ 50, 900, 62% more than the \$ 31, 500 earned by a worker with only a high-school diploma.

There’s no question that going to college is a smart economic choice. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend doesn’t come down merely to dollars and cents. Does going to Columbia University (tuition, room and board \$ 49, 260 in 2007-2008) yield a 40% greater return than attending the University of Colorado at Boulder as an out-of-state student ( \$ 35, 542)? Probably not. Does being an out-of-state student at the University of Colorado at Boulder yield twice the amount of income as being an in-state student ( \$ 17, 380) there? Not likely.

No, in this consumerist age, most buyers aren’t evaluating college as an investment, but rather as a consumer product—like a car or clothes or a house. And with such purchases, price is only one of many crucial factors to consider.

As with automobiles, consumers in today’s college marketplace have vast choices, and people search for the one that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction in line with their budgets. This accounts for the willingness of people to pay more for different types of experiences ( such as attending a private liberal-arts college or going to an out-of-state public school that has a great marine-biology program) . And just as two auto purchasers might spend an equal amount of money on very different cars, college students ( or, more accurately, their parents) often show a willingness to pay essentially the same price for vastly different

products. So which is it? Is college an investment product like a stock or a consumer product like a car? In keeping with the automotive world's hottest consumer trend, maybe it's best to characterize it as a *hybrid* (混合动力车): an expensive consumer product that, over time, will pay rich dividends.

**Section A** *Match the words with the definitions.*

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. yield      | a. diploma  |
| 2. premium    | b. diversity  |
| 3. diploma    | c. important  |
| 4. variation  | d. the amount above nominal or par value at which something sells |
| 5. crucial    | e. an estimate of income and a plan for domestic expenditure      |
| 6. budget     | f. give forth   |
| 7. dividend   | g. strictly correctly   |
| 8. accurately | h. bonus  |

**Section B** *In this passage, there are five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best one.*

- What's the opinion of economists about going to college?
  - Huge amounts of money is being wasted on campus socializing.
  - It doesn't pay to run into debt to receive a college education.
  - College education is rewarding in spite of the startling costs.
  - Going to college doesn't necessarily bring the expected returns.
- The two Harvard economists note in their study that, for much of the 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - enrollment kept decreasing in virtually all American colleges and universities
  - the labor market preferred high-school graduates to college graduates
  - competition for university admissions was far more fierce than today
  - the gap between the earnings of college and high-school graduates narrowed
- Students who attend an in-state college or university can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - save more on tuition
  - receive a better education
  - take more liberal-arts courses
  - avoid traveling long distances
- In this consumerist age, most parents \_\_\_\_\_.
  - regard college education as a wise investment
  - place a premium on the prestige of the college
  - think it crucial to send their children to college
  - consider college education a consumer product
- What is the chief consideration when students choose a college today?



- A. Their employment prospects after graduation.
- B. A satisfying experience within their budgets.
- C. Its facilities and learning environment.
- D. Its ranking among similar institutions.

**Section C** *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. College is an investment that, unlike many bank stocks, should yield huge dividends.
2. There's no question that going to college is a smart economic choice.
3. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend doesn't come down merely to dollars and cents.
4. And with such purchases, price is only one of many crucial factors to consider.
5. In keeping with the automotive world's hottest consumer trend, maybe it's best to characterize it as a *hybrid* (混合动力车) .

**Part II** *Translation Appreciation.*

礼仪重庆 诚信重庆 知识重庆 魅力重庆

Chongqing, a city of politeness, trustworthiness, good education, and great charm.

**Tuesday**

**Part I** *Reading Comprehension.*

For hundreds of millions of years, turtles (海龟) have struggled out of the sea to lay their eggs on sandy beaches, long before there were nature documentaries to celebrate them, or GPS satellites and marine biologists to track them, or volunteers to hand-carry the hatchlings (幼龟) down to the water's edge lest they become disoriented by headlights and crawl towards a motel parking lot instead. A formidable wall of bureaucracy has been erected to protect their prime nesting sites on the Atlantic coastlines. With all that attention paid to them, you'd think these creatures would at least have the gratitude not to go extinct.

But nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness, and a report by the Fish and Wildlife Service showed a worrisome drop in the populations of several species of North Atlantic sea turtles, notably loggerheads, which can grow to as much as 400 pounds. The South Florida nesting population, the largest, has declined by 50% in the last decade, according to Elizabeth Griffin, a marine biologist with the environmental group Oceana. The figures prompted Oceana to petition the government to upgrade the level of protection for the North Atlantic loggerheads from "threatened" to "endangered" — meaning they are in danger of disappearing without additional help.

Which raises the obvious question: what else do these turtles want from us, anyway? It turns out, according to Griffin, that while we have done a good job of protecting the turtles for the weeks they spend on land (as egg-laying females, as eggs and as hatchlings), we have neglected the years they spend in the ocean. "The threat is from commercial fishing," says

Griffin. Trawlers ( which drag large nets through the water and along the ocean floor ) and longline fishers ( which can deploy thousands of hooks on lines that can stretch for miles ) take a heavy toll on turtles.

Of course, like every other environmental issue today, this is playing out against the background of global warming and human interference with natural ecosystems. The narrow strips of beach on which the turtles lay their eggs are being squeezed on one side by development and on the other by the threat of rising sea levels as the oceans warm. Ultimately we must get a handle on those issues as well, or a creature that outlived the dinosaurs ( 恐龙 ) will meet its end at the hands of humans, leaving our descendants to wonder how a creature so ugly could have won so much affection.

**Section A Match the words with the definitions.**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. documentary | a. extremely impressive in strength or excellence                      |
| 2. disorient   | b. loss or damage in an accident or a disaster                         |
| 3. formidable  | c. a factual film or television programme about an event, person, etc. |
| 4. notably     | d. cause to be lost  |
| 5. petition    | e. request   |
| 6. deploy      | f. promote to a higher rank or position                                |
| 7. upgrade     | g. particularly or especially  |
| 8. toll        | h. distribute systematically or strategically                          |

**Section B In this passage, there are five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D, You should decide on the best one.**

- We can learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. human activities have changed the way turtles survive  
 B. efforts have been made to protect turtles from dying out  
 C. government bureaucracy has contributed to turtles' extinction  
 D. marine biologists are looking for the secret of turtles' reproduction
- What does the author mean by "Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness" (Line 1, Para. 2)?  
 A. Nature is quite fair regarding the survival of turtles.  
 B. Turtles are by nature indifferent to human activities.  
 C. The course of nature will not be changed by human interference.  
 D. The turtle population has decreased in spite of human protection.
- What constitutes a major threat to the survival of turtles according to Elizabeth Griffin?  
 A. Their inadequate food supply.  
 B. Unregulated commercial fishing.  
 C. Their lower reproductive ability.  
 D. Contamination of sea water.

4. How does global warming affect the survival of turtles?
  - A. It threatens the sandy beaches on which they lay eggs.
  - B. The changing climate makes it difficult for their eggs to hatch.
  - C. The rising sea levels make it harder for their hatchlings to grow.
  - D. It takes them longer to adapt to the high beach temperature.
5. The last sentence of the passage is meant to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. persuade human beings to show more affection for turtles
  - B. stress that even the most ugly species should be protected
  - C. call for effective measures to ensure sea turtles' survival
  - D. warn out descendants about the extinction of species

**Section C** *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. A formidable wall of bureaucracy has been erected to protect their prime nesting sites on the Atlantic coastlines.
2. But Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness.
3. Which raises the obvious question; what else do these turtles want from us, anyway?
4. Of course, like every other environmental issue today, this is playing out against the background of global warming and human interference with natural ecosystems.
5. Ultimately we must get a handle on those issues as well, or a creature that outlived the dinosaurs (恐龙) will meet its end at the hands of humans.

**Part II** *Translation Appreciation.*

发展才是硬道理。

Development is the fundamental principle.

**Wednesday**

**Part I** *Reading Comprehension.*

The percentage of immigrants (including those unlawfully present) in the United States has been creeping upward for years. At 12.6 percent, it is now higher than at any point since the mid -1920s.

We are not about to go back to the days when Congress openly worried about inferior races polluting America's bloodstream. But once again we are wondering whether we have too many of the wrong sort of newcomers. Their loudest critics argue that the new wave of immigrants cannot, and indeed do not want to, fit in as previous generations did.

We now know that these racist views were wrong. In time, Italians, Romanians and members of other so-called inferior races became exemplary Americans and contributed greatly, in ways too numerous to detail, to the building of this magnificent nation. There is no reason why these new immigrants should not have the same success.

Although children of Mexican immigrants do better, in terms of educational and

professional attainment, than their parents, UCLA sociologist Edward Telles has found that the gains don't continue. Indeed, the fourth generation is marginally worse off than the third. James Jackson, of the University of Michigan, has found a similar trend among black Caribbean immigrants. Tells fears that Mexican-Americans may be fated to follow in the footsteps of American blacks-that large parts of the community may become mired (陷入) in a seemingly permanent state of poverty and underachievement. Like African-Americans, Mexican-Americans are increasingly relegated to (降入) segregated, substandard schools, and their dropout rate is the highest for any ethnic group in the country.

We have learned much about the foolish idea of excluding people on the presumption of the ethnic/racial inferiority. But what we have not yet learned is how to make the process of Americanization work for all. I am not talking about requiring people to learn English or to adopt American ways; those things happen pretty much on their own, but as arguments about immigration hear up the campaign trail, we also ought to ask some broader question about assimilation, about how to ensure that people, once outsiders, don't forever remain marginalized within these shores.

That is a much larger question than what should happen with undocumented workers, or how best to secure the border, and it is one that affects not only newcomers but groups that have been here for generations. It will have more impact on our future than where we decide to set the admissions bar for the latest wave of would-be Americans. And it would be nice if we finally got the answer right.

**Section A Match the words with the definitions.**

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. inferior     | a. the social process of absorbing one cultural group           |
| 2. previous     | b. lower in rank or position                                    |
| 3. numerous     | c. an inference of the truth of a fact                          |
| 4. attainment   | d. to make safe from attack                                     |
| 5. presumption  | e. existing or coming before something else in time or position |
| 6. assimilation | f. accomplishment   |
| 7. secure       | g. being many   |
| 8. impact       | h. influence  |

**Section B In this passage, there are five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D, You should decide on the best one.**

- How were immigrants viewed by U. S. Congress in early days?
  - They were of inferior races.
  - They were a source of political corruption.
  - They were a threat to the nation's security.
  - They were part of the nation's bloodstream.
- What does the author think of the new immigrants?

- A. They will be a dynamic work force in the U. S.
  - B. They can do just as well as their predecessors.
  - C. They will be very disappointed on the new land.
  - D. They may find it hard to fit into the mainstream.
3. What does Edward Telles' research say about Mexican-Americans?
- A. They may slowly improve from generation to generation.
  - B. They will do better in terms of educational attainment.
  - C. They will melt into the African-American community.
  - D. They may forever remain poor and underachieving.
4. What should be done to help the new immigrants?
- A. Rid them of their inferiority complex.
  - B. Urge them to adopt American customs.
  - C. Prevent them from being marginalized.
  - D. Teach them standard American English.
5. According to the author, the burning issue concerning immigration is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how to deal with people entering the U. S. without documents
  - B. how to help immigrants to better fit into American society
  - C. how to stop illegal immigrants from crossing the border
  - D. how to limit the number of immigrants to enter the U. S.

**Section C** *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. We are not about to go back to the days when Congress openly worried about inferior races polluting America's bloodstream.
2. There is no reason why these new immigrants should not have the same success.
3. Indeed, the fourth generation is marginally worse off than the third.
4. We have learned much about the foolish idea of excluding people on the presumption of the ethnic / racial inferiority.
5. It will have more impact on our future than where we decide to set the admissions bar for the latest wave of would-be Americans.

**Part II** *Translation Appreciation.*

桂林山水甲天下。

East or west, Guilin landscape is best.

**Thursday**

**Part I** *Reading Comprehension.*

In the college-admissions wars, we parents are the true fighters. We are pushing our kids to get good grades, take SAT preparatory courses and build resumes so they can get into the college of our first choice. I've twice been to the wars, and as I survey the battlefield, something

different is happening. We see our kids' college background as a prize demonstrating how well we've raised them. But we can't acknowledge that our obsession (痴迷) is more about us than them. So we've contrived various justifications that turn out to be half-truths, prejudices or myths. It actually doesn't matter much whether Aaron and Nicole go to Stanford.

We have a full-blown prestige panic; we worry that there won't be enough prizes to go around. Fearful parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever. Underlying the hysteria (歇斯底里) is the belief that scarce elite degrees must be highly valuable. Their graduates must enjoy more success because they get a better education and develop better contacts. All that is plausible—and mostly wrong. We haven't found any convincing evidence that selectivity or prestige matters. Selective schools don't systematically employ better instructional approaches than less selective schools. On two measures—professors' feedback and the number of essay exams—selective schools do slightly worse.

By some studies, selective schools do enhance their graduates' lifetime earnings. The gain is reckoned at 2%—4% for every 100-point increase in a school's average SAT scores. But even this advantage is probably a statistical fluke (偶然). A well-known study examined students who got into highly selective schools and then went elsewhere. They earned just as much as graduates from higher-status schools.

Kids count more than their colleges. Getting into Yale may signify intelligence, talent and ambition. But it's not the only indicator and, paradoxically, its significance is declining. The reason: so many similar people go elsewhere. Getting into college is not life's only competition. In the next competition—the job market and graduate school—the results may change. Old-boy networks are breaking down. Princeton economist Alan Krueger studied admissions to one top Ph. D. program. High scores on the GRE helped explain who got in; degrees of prestigious universities didn't.

So, parents, lighten up. The stakes have been vastly exaggerated. Up to a point, we can rationalize our pushiness. America is a competitive society; our kids need to adjust to that. But too much pushiness can be destructive. The very ambition we impose on our children may get some into Harvard but may also set them up for disappointment. One study found that, other things being equal, graduates of highly selective schools experienced more job dissatisfaction. They may have been so conditioned to being on top that anything less disappoints.

**Section A Match the words with the definitions.**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. survey      | a. a sudden overwhelming feeling of terror or anxiety  |
| 2. demonstrate | b. an opinion formed beforehand                        |
| 3. acknowledge | c. view or consider in a comprehensive or general way  |
| 4. prejudice   | d. show or prove, especially reasoning, evidence, etc. |
| 5. panic       | e. high status or reputation                           |
| 6. prestige    | f. justify   |
| 7. signify     | g. recognize or admit                                  |

8. rationalize

h. indicate, suggest

**Section B** *In this passage, there are five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D, You should decide on the best one.*

1. Why does the author say that parents are the true fighters in the college-admissions wars?
  - A. They have the final say in which university their children are to attend.
  - B. They know best which universities are most suitable for their children.
  - C. They have to carry out intensive surveys of colleges before children make an application.
  - D. They care more about which college their children go to than the children themselves.
2. Why do parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever?
  - A. They want to increase their children's chances of entering a prestigious college.
  - B. They hope their children can enter a university that offers attractive scholarships.
  - C. Their children will have a wider choice of which college to go to.
  - D. Elite universities now enroll fewer students than they used to.
3. What does the author mean by "kids count more than their colleges" (Line 1, Para. 4) ?
  - A. Continuing education is more important to a person's success.
  - B. A person's happiness should be valued more than their education.
  - C. Kids' actual abilities are more important than their college backgrounds.
  - D. What kids learn at college cannot keep up with job market requirements.
4. What does Krueger's study tell us?
  - A. Getting into Ph. D. programs may be more competitive than getting into college.
  - B. Degrees of prestigious universities do not guarantee entry to graduate programs.
  - C. Graduates from prestigious universities do not care much about their GRE scores.
  - D. Connections built in prestigious universities may be sustained long after graduation.
5. One possible result of pushing children into elite universities is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they earn less than their peers from other institutions
  - B. they turn out to be less competitive in the job market
  - C. they experience more job dissatisfaction after graduation
  - D. they overemphasize their qualifications in job applications

**Section C** *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. In the college-admissions wars, we parents are the true fighters.
2. But we can't acknowledge that our obsession (痴迷) is more about us than them.
3. Their graduates must enjoy more success because they get a better education and develop better contacts.
4. By some studies, selective schools do enhance their graduates' lifetime earnings.
5. Getting into Yale may signify intelligence, talent and ambition. But it's not the only indicator and, paradoxically, its significance is declining.

**Part II Translation Appreciation.**

拜水都江堰，问道青城山。

Dam Dujiang, Works of Wisdom; Mt. Qingcheng, Depths of Daoism.

**Friday**

(英美作家简介)

**Geoffrey Chaucer (杰佛利·乔叟)**

Geoffrey Chaucer was an English poet who was born in 1342/43 in London in England and died on Oct. 25, 1400 in London. Of middle-class birth, he was a courtier, diplomat, and civil servant, trusted by three kings in his active and varied career, and a poet only by avocation. His first important poem, *Book of the Duchesse* (1369/70), was a dream vision elegy for the duchess of Lancaster. In the 1380s he produced mature works, including *The Parliament of Fowls*, a dream vision for St. Valentine's Day about a conference of birds choosing their mates; the fine tragic verse romance *Troilus and Criseyde*; and the unfinished dream vision *Legend of Good Women*. His best-known work, the unfinished *Canterbury Tales* (written 1387-1400), is an intricate dramatic narrative that employs a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas Becket in Canterbury as a framing device for a highly varied collection of stories; not only the most famous literary work in Middle English, it is one of the finest works of English literature. In this and other works Chaucer established the southern English dialect as England's literary language, and he is regarded as the first great English poet, the father of English poetry.



## Week Two

### Monday

#### *Part I Reading Comprehension.*

What's hot for 2007 among the very rich? A \$7.3 million diamond ring. A trip to Tanzania to hunt wild animals. Oh, and income inequality.

Sure, some leftish billionaires like George Soros have been railing against income inequality for years. But increasingly, centrist and right-wing billionaires are starting to worry about income inequality and the fate of the middle class.

In December, Mortimer Zuckerman wrote a column in U. S. News & World Report, which he owns. "Our nation's core bargain with the middle class is disintegrating," lamented (哀叹) the 117th-richest man in America. "Most of our economic gains have gone to people at the very top of the income ladder. Average income for a household of people of working age, by contrast, has fallen five years in a row." He noted that "Tens of millions of Americans live in fear that a major health problem can reduce them to bankruptcy."

Wilbur Ross Jr. has echoed Zuckerman's anger over the bitter struggles faced by middle-class Americans. "It's an outrage that any American's life expectancy should be shortened simply because the company they worked for went bankrupt and ended health-care coverage," said the former chairman of the International Steel Group.

What's happening? The very rich are just as trendy as you and I, and can be so when it comes to politics and policy. Given the recent change of control in Congress, the popularity of measures like increasing the minimum wage, and efforts by California's governor to offer universal health care, these guys don't need their own personal weatherman to know which way the wind blows.

It's possible that plutocrats (有钱有势的人) are expressing solidarity with the struggling middle class as part of an effort to insulate themselves from confiscatory (没收性的) tax policies. But the prospect that income inequality will lead to higher taxes on the wealthy doesn't keep plutocrats up at night. They can live with that.

No, what they fear was that the political challenges of sustaining support for global economic integration will be more difficult in the United States because of what has happened to the distribution of income and economic insecurity.

In other words, if middle-class Americans continue to struggle financially as the