

2010



新东方考研英语培训教材

# 考研英语

周雷 范猛 金威 编著

## 阅读真题 语言注释与难句突破

- 详尽解释词汇与难句
- 变历年真题为细读范本
- 全面提升阅读水平
- 附真题全文译文
- 充分提高词汇与语法能力

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# 考研英语

## 阅读真题

### 语言注释与难句突破

■ 周雷 范猛 金威 © 编著 ■

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语阅读真题语言注释与难句突破 / 周雷, 范猛,  
金威编著. —北京: 群言出版社, 2009. 3  
ISBN 978-7-80080-966-8

I. 考… II. ①周…②范…③金… III. 英语—阅读教学—  
研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 023191 号

## 考研英语阅读真题语言注释与难句突破

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出版人 范 芳  
责任编辑 徐艳青 张 鹏  
封面设计 王 琳  
出版发行 群言出版社(Qunyan Press)  
地 址 北京东城区东厂胡同北巷 1 号  
邮政编码 100006  
网 站 www.qypublish.com  
电子信箱 qunyancbs@126.com  
总 编 办 010-65265404 65138815  
编 辑 部 010-65276609 65262436  
发 行 部 010-65263345 65220236


---

经 销 新华书店  
读者服务 010-65220236 65265404 65263345  
法律顾问 中济律师事务所  
印 刷 北京四季青印刷厂

---

版 次 2009 年 4 月第 1 版 2009 年 4 月第 1 次印刷  
开 本 787×1092 1/16  
印 张 19.5  
字 数 390 千字  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-80080-966-8  
定 价 32.00 元

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# 最新版前言

《考研英语阅读真题语言注释与难句突破》一书自2002年出版以来，广受众多考研学子的青睐，而书中提倡的“细读”复习方法和解题思路，不仅成为全国各新东方学校考研英语教学体系的基石，也越来越被其他众多授课教师和学校所认可。

在一片赞誉声中，我们的头脑是清醒的。读者的厚爱对作者来说，既是动力，更是压力。虽然每次我们都尽量将校勘不力和理解有误的地方进行修订，但错误之处仍然存在。在新东方的课堂上，在大学的讲座现场，在书店的咨询会上，每当有学生手捧本书找我们签名的时候，内心的喜悦与惶恐并存。毕竟，在面对广大学生和读者的时候，“如坐针毡，如履薄冰”是一名教师兼作者的起码心态。

随着考研热的不断升温，考研大军的不断扩大，考研英语的复习也有“低年级化，低起点化”的趋势。现在的同学更愿意用更多的时间，从大三甚至大一就开始考研准备，随之带来的就是英语学习起点的降低。以前，准备考研的考生大多通过了大学英语六级考试，而现在，许多还没有参加过四级考试的同学就开始准备考研英语。面对新的变化，我们更要强调真题细读的重要性。因为惟有如此，基础薄弱的同学才能真正提高英语的基础能力，而这正是参加任何一个英语考试能够取得满意成绩的关键。当然，同时辅以一定量的泛读也是必要的，但必须牢记的是：在提高英语基础能力方面，泛读与精读相比是第二位的，居从属性地位。

## 本书的具体编写分工如下：

周雷：第一单元～第五单元，第十单元（第三～四篇）。

范猛：第六单元～第七单元，第十单元（第一篇），第十一单元（第四篇）。

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第一～十单元阅读真题译文由范猛老师执笔，由三人共同审订。第十一单元第一～三篇真题译文由金威老师执笔，第四篇真题译文由范猛老师执笔，由周雷老师审订。第十二、十三单元试题分析由三位作者共同完成，并得到了北京新东方学校李玉技老师的鼎力支持，在此表示感谢！

新东方大愚文化的诸位同仁为本书的出版修订做了大量的工作，在此表示衷心的感谢！

编者





# 前言

## PREFACE

在准备研究生入学英语考试的过程中，众多考生在复习阅读时虽耗时耗力，备受折磨，但在考试中却常常成绩欠佳，败走麦城。教育部考试中心的统计数据表明，参加2000年考试的考生阅读部分的平均分仅为22.54分。换言之，大多数考生只能答对一半甚至更少的阅读题目。鉴于阅读占整个英语考试40%比重这一事实，我们怎么强调阅读的重要性都不为过。因此可以这样说，考研英语的成败在于阅读。

绝大多数奋战在考研征程上的莘莘学子显然也意识到了阅读的重要性。大量练习阅读理解，读各种晦涩难懂的文章，做各种刁钻古怪的模拟题，已经成为陪伴在考研奋斗历程中的一种痛苦和折磨，大多数同学已经或深或浅地陷入了题海之中。但问题是题海战术真的会那么有效吗？

不可否认，增大阅读量，并适当地做一些模拟题是有必要的。但是，目前绝大多数考生的问题是泛读太多，精读太少；在规定时间内草草看过(scan)的太多，认认真真细读(close reading)的太少；抓大意，不求甚解的太多，透彻分析语言点和句子结构的太少。如此导致的结果是：即便有的语言点和结构已看过N次，在N+1次看到它时还是看不懂。一直在阅读中不求甚解，不静下心来做一些精读，最终就使做模拟题变为一种自我安慰、自欺欺人的手段。有的考生会想：我的阅读还不错，瞧，今天又做了一套题，分数还可以嘛。这样一种复习阅读方式的最终结果就是：考生从开始复习考研英语到最后应考，能做对的题目的数量没有什么差别，即便有差别，也是模拟题本身的难度差异导致，而自己的阅读理解水平没有任何实质性的提高。在这里，笔者希望每个同学每天都问自己这样一个问题：“今天的阅读理解水平长进了吗？”

要真正提高阅读理解水平，一定要解决三方面的问题：词汇量、句子结构、指代关系。有了一定的词汇量，考生才不会被句子中成堆的生词吓倒，而剖析句子结构与识别指代关系的能力会帮助考生把各个单词、短语、子句组织成一个能传递意义的整体。而在这三方面中，除了拿一本词汇书或考试大纲机械地背单词之外，能够重视其他两点的考生少之又少。

我们编著本书最主要的目的就是：把历年真题变成一个细读范本给广大考生。在浩如烟海的考研复习资料中，历年真题最具权威性，最能反映今后考试的命题思路，考生应当



予以最大的关注。

本书最大的特点是引导考生围绕真题展开词汇和句法的学习。在这一过程中,考生在词汇量、句子结构和指代关系三方面的能力将得到大幅提升,最终达到举一反三、触类旁通的效果,从而全面提高阅读理解水平及应试能力。

## 本书每个单元包含两部分:

一、阅读真题部分。考生可以先在考试规定的时间内将其完成,以训练其应试能力。

二、解析部分。该部分又含有三项内容:

1. 文章内容的分类概括。其目的主要是让考生了解文章的基本思路,同时在以后的阅读中也能将内容、题材类似的文章进行归类、分析和比较。
2. 文章中出现的语言点的详解。据编者粗略统计,该部分囊括了考研大纲中超过30%的词汇。如果剔除大纲中诸如 it, can, make 之类没有难度的词汇,该部分已讲解了大纲中大半的难词。因为该部分不仅给出了大纲词汇的意思,还有其他诸如构词方法、联想记忆、经典例句、扩充含义等手段来辅助学习词汇。通过这一部分的学习,考生不仅能将大纲词汇的意思全面掌握,还能准确理解同一词汇在不同上下文中的精确含义。
3. 难句详解。编者从文中精选出在句法结构和内容表达上都颇具难度的句子,剖析其结构,讲解其重点,最后再给出译文。该部分不仅能提高考生理解复杂难句的能力,对提高考生的翻译水平也会有较大的帮助。

本书是编者长期考研阅读研究与教学经验的结晶,相信它能够为广大考生的复习应考提供应有的帮助。

漫漫考研路,惟有不断奋斗,挑战极限,才能迎接最终的辉煌!

编 者



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## 第一单元

# 1997 年阅读真题及语言点、难句详解

## Text 1

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die.<sup>①</sup> The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back.<sup>②</sup> In Australia—where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia.<sup>③</sup> In the US and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death—probably by a deadly injection or pill—to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met.<sup>④</sup> For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

1. From the second paragraph we learn that\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries

[B] physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia



- [C] changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law  
[D] it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage
2. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia  
[B] similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries  
[C] observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes  
[D] the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop
3. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia  
[B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient  
[C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering  
[D] undergo a cooling off period of seven days
4. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] opposition      [B] suspicion      [C] approval      [D] indifference

### 文章背景



#### 【内容分类】 时文——社会变革

这篇文章很明显是来自于新闻报道,它具有很强的时效性,先介绍了安乐死在澳大利亚一个州被合法化的事件,然后又报道了各方对于这一事件的看法和态度。

### 语言点详解



#### take vote 表决

【大纲词汇】 vote *n.* 投票, 表决; 选票, 选票数 *v.* 投票, 表决

【经典例句】 They finally took a vote on the matter.

#### legal authority 合法当局

【大纲词汇】 legal *a.* 法律的, 法定的; 合法的, 正当的 a legal act 合法行为

#### incurably [in'kjʊərəbli] 不可救药地

【大纲词汇】 cure *v.* (of) 治愈, 医治; 矫正, 纠正 *n.* 治愈, 痊愈; 良药, 疗法

【衍生词汇】 curable *a.* 可医治的 incurable *a.* 无法治愈的, 不可纠正的 incurably *ad.* 无法治愈地, 不可救药地

【经典例句】 He was incurably stubborn on this

matter.

#### convincing [kən'vɪnsɪŋ] 令人信服的

【大纲词汇】 convince *v.* (of) 使信服, 使确信

【衍生词汇】 convincing *a.* 令人信服的, 有说服力的

【经典例句】 His explanation is very convincing.

#### flash on 闪映

【大纲词汇】 flash *v.* 发闪光, 闪亮; 闪现; *n.* 闪光

【经典例句】 The news flashed on the television.

#### pick up 得到

【大纲词汇】 pick up 拾起; 增加, 改进; (偶然)得到; (车船)中途搭(人), 中途带(货); 获得, 学会







【经典例句】 Their message was picked up by the enemy and decoded.

**executive director** 执行总监

【大纲词汇】 executive *a.* 执行的, 实施的;  
*n.* 总经理, 董事, 行政负责人

**send it on** 继续发送

【大纲词汇】 send *v.* 送, 寄; 派遣, 打发

【经典例句】 She asked me to send the message on to other friends.

**on-line service** (网上) 在线服务

**all day long** 整天

【经典例句】 He works on the question all day long to find the right answer.

**import** [im'pɔ:t] 含义

【大纲词汇】 import *v.* 进口, 输入 *n.* 进口, 输入; [*pl.*] 进口商品, 进口物资; 意思, 含义

【经典例句】 Hardly anyone caught the full import of the incident.

**take a while** 需要一段时间

【大纲词汇】 while *n.* 一段时间, 一会儿

【经典例句】 It takes a while for him to calm down.

**sink in** 被理解

【大纲词汇】 sink *v.* (使) 下沉, 下落 *n.* 水池, 水槽

【扩充词汇】 sink in 被理解

【经典例句】 Eventually the news sank in.

**physician** [fi'ziʃən] 医生, 内科医生

【大纲词汇】 physician *n.* 医生, 内科医生

**implication** [impli'keɪʃən] 牵连

【大纲词汇】 implication *n.* 含义, 暗示 *imply v.* 意指; 含...意思, 暗示

【扩充词义】 implication *n.* 牵连; 涉及; 密切关系

【经典例句】 The new regulation has grave implications for unemployment.

**haste** [heɪst] 匆忙

【大纲词汇】 haste *n.* 匆忙, 急速; 草率 *v.* 赶快, 匆忙 *in haste* 匆忙地, 草率地

【衍生词汇】 hasty *a.* 匆忙的

【经典例句】 Many people were surprised at the haste of his marriage.

**passage** ['pæsidʒ] 通过

【大纲词汇】 passage *n.* 通过, 经过; 通路; 走廊; (一) 段落, (一) 节

【经典例句】 The opposition party tried to secure the passage of the law.

**turn back** 折回

【扩充词汇】 turn back 折回, 返回; 改变做法

【经典例句】 There is no turning back once you have signed the contract.

**play one's part** 起作用

【大纲词汇】 play a part (in) 起作用

【经典例句】 Ambition played its part in his success.

**euthanasia** [ju:θə'neiziə] 安乐死

**dominoes** 多米诺骨牌 (多米诺现象指一个倒下后引起连锁反应而全部倒下)

**injection** [in'dʒekʃən] 注射

【大纲词汇】 inject *v.* 注射, 注入

【衍生词汇】 injection *n.* 注射

【经典例句】 The doctor prescribed an injection of penicillin for his fever.

**put an end to** 使...结束

【扩充词汇】 put an end to 使终止, 毁掉

【经典例句】 The accident put an end to her happy life.

**diagnose** ['daɪəgnəʊz] 诊断

【大纲词汇】 diagnose *v.* 诊断

【经典例句】 He was diagnosed lung cancer a few days ago.

**terminally** ['tə:mi:nlɪ] 致命地

【大纲词汇】 terminal *n.* 终点站; 终端, 接线端; 计算机终端

【衍生词汇】 terminally *ad.* 致命地, 晚期地; 终点地

【经典例句】 He was terminally ill.

**cool off** 使冷静下来



【大纲词汇】cool *a.* 凉的, 凉爽的; 冷静的, 沉着的, 冷淡的 *v.* (使)冷却, (使)冷静

【扩充词汇】cool off 使冷静下来

【经典例句】You should give him some time to cool off his anger.

**certificate** [sə'tifikit] 证明书

【大纲词汇】certificate *n.* 证(明)书

**get on with** 继续

【扩充词汇】get on with 继续

【经典例句】We got on with the meeting after his disruption.

**haunting** ['hɔ:ntɪŋ] 萦绕于心的

【扩充词汇】haunt *v.* 常去; 使苦恼, 困扰; 布满 haunting *a.* 萦绕于心的, 使人不安的

【经典例句】Man's future is a haunting question to him.

**terrifying** ['terɪfaɪɪŋ] 令人恐惧的

【大纲词汇】terrify *v.* 使害怕, 使惊吓

【衍生词汇】terrifying *a.* 令人害怕的

【经典例句】The terrifying scene shocked everyone.

**point of view** 观点

【大纲词汇】viewpoint *n.* 观点

**fight for** 为...而斗争

【大纲词汇】fight *v./n.* 打(仗); 搏斗, 斗争, 战斗

【经典例句】He died in fighting for freedom.

**claw at** 抓, 挠

【大纲词汇】claw *n.* 爪, 脚爪

【扩充词汇】claw *v.* 抓, 挠

【经典例句】The emotional stress of those years still claws at her.

**objection to** 反对

【大纲词汇】object *v.* (to)反对 objection *n.* (to)反对, 异议

【经典例句】I have no objection to your proposal.

## 难句解析



1. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die.

【结构剖析】句子的主干是 Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority...。句首是表示时间的介词词组作状语: after six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, 后面的动词不定式 to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die 相当于定语从句 which allows doctors to..., 修饰 legal authority, who 引导定语从句 who wish to die 修饰前面的 patients。

【阅读重点】理解句子的关键在于剔除庞杂的修饰成分, 从而抓住句子的主干。

【参考译文】经过了6个月的争论以及最后16个小时激烈的议会辩论, 澳大利亚北部地区成为世界上第一个允许医生终止希望死去的绝症病人生命的立法当局。

2. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back.

【结构剖析】第一句话中, 有用逗号松散地连接的两个表示对比的句子: Some have breathed... others...bitterly attacked..., 其中 others 之后, 是介词词组: including churches, right-





to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, 对 others 进行进一步的解释。its passage 中的 its 指代前面提到的 the bill。第二句使用了被动语态, 与第一句是转折关系。

【阅读重点】tide 的本义是“潮水, 潮汐”, 这里的引申义是“趋势, 倾向”; turn the tide: 使形势转变, 改变局面。bill 这里是“法案”的意思。另外要理解 some 和 others 的对比关系。

【参考译文】一些机构终于松了一口气, 但是其他一些机构, 包括教会、倡导生存权的团体和澳大利亚医学协会, 则严厉抨击该议案及其通过之仓促。但是大势已定, 不可逆转。

3. In Australia—where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia.

【结构剖析】这个句子的主干是...other states are going to consider...。句首的 In Australia 是介词词组表示地点状语, 后面 where 引导定语从句 where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part, 进一步解释 Australia 的具体情况。

【阅读重点】注意破折号中说各种因素都发挥了作用, 是指对其他州考虑制定关于安乐死的法律这件事而言的。另外注意 consider 的用法, consider 后面一般接动名词的形式或 that 引导的宾语从句。

【参考译文】在澳大利亚, 其他州在制定相似的关于安乐死的法律时要考虑一些因素, 这包括人口老龄化、延长寿命的技术以及变化着的社会态度。

4. After a “cooling off” period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met.

【结构剖析】两个句子都是简单句。第一句中前面是介词词组作时间状语: After a “cooling off” period of seven days。第二句使用了被动语态。

【阅读重点】“cooling off” 这里是指给病人充足的考虑时间以做出冷静的决定。meet 这里是满足的意思, 可以和 demand, need, requirement 等和 wish 类似的词连用。

【参考译文】经过七天的“冷静思考”期后, 病人可以签署一份申请证书。48 小时后其死亡意愿即可得到满足。

## Text 2

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small-minded officials,





rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.<sup>①</sup>

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.<sup>②</sup>

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement.<sup>③</sup> It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers.<sup>④</sup> It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner—amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.<sup>⑤</sup>

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships.<sup>⑥</sup> And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

5. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
- [B] small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
- [C] Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
- [D] most Americans are ready to offer help

6. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
- [B] courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
- [C] various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
- [D] social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions





7. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to improve their hard life  
[B] in view of their long-distance travel  
[C] to add some flavor to their own daily life  
[D] out of a charitable impulse
8. The tradition of hospitality to strangers\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] tends to be superficial and artificial  
[B] is generally well kept up in the United States  
[C] is always understood properly  
[D] has something to do with the busy tourist trails

### 文章背景



【内容分类】社会科学——人类文化学——跨文化交际

本文主要描述了一文化现象——美国人对外国人比较友好，易于与他们交友，作者同时也对该现象做了历史和文化上的解释，并指出这是一种相当复杂的文化现象。

### 语言点详解



**courteous** ['kə:tjəs] 有礼貌的

【大纲词汇】*courtesy* *n.* 谦恭有礼，有礼貌的举止（或言词）

【衍生词汇】*courteous* *a.* 谦恭有礼的，殷勤的

【经典例句】His boss is genuinely courteous to his subordinates.

**to be fair** 平心而论

【经典例句】To be fair, his success owes much to his wife's help.

**exception** [ik'sepʃən] 特例

【大纲词汇】*exception* *n.* 例外，除外 with the exception of 除...之外

【经典例句】His brothers are all very tall, but he is an exception.

**small-minded** [smɔ:ɪ'maɪndɪd] 心胸狭窄的

【扩充词汇】*small-minded* *a.* 心胸狭隘的，眼界小的；固执己见的

【联想记忆】*far-sighted* *a.* 有远见的 *clear-headed* *a.* 头脑清楚的

**ill-mannered** 无礼的

【扩充词汇】*ill-mannered* *a.* 无礼的，举止粗鲁的

**be hardly unknown** 并非无人知晓

【经典例句】The side-effects of the drug are hardly unknown.

**break** [breɪk] 中止

【大纲词汇】*break* *n.* 打断，中止；中间休息

【经典例句】We have a study break of four days every semester.

**otherwise** ['ʌðəwaɪz] 不然

【大纲词汇】*otherwise* *ad.* 另样地，用别的方法；在其他方面 *conj.* 要不然，否则

【经典例句】He reminded me what I should have otherwise forgotten.

**existence** [ɪg'zɪstəns] 生活

【大纲词汇】*existence* *n.* 存在，实在；生存，生活（方式）

【经典例句】They are working for a better existence.

**live distant from** 住得离...很远

