

E N G L I S H

考研英语题典

阅读与翻译200篇详解

*Model Test For
Postgraduate
Entrance English
Examination*

王 志◎总主编

赵玉闪◎主 编
王迎军

200

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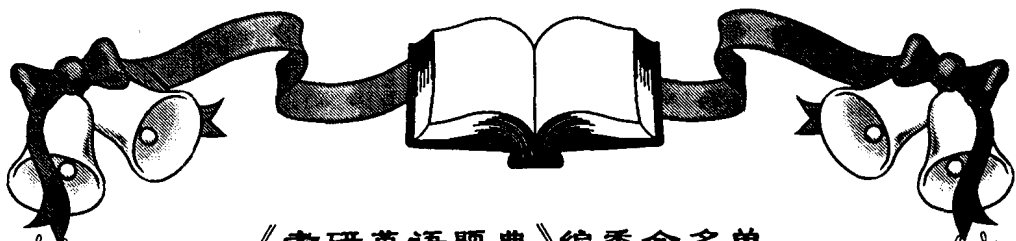
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序 言

随着我国加入 WTO,与世界的交往日益频繁,各个领域对高素质人才的需求愈加迫切,考研队伍随之迅速壮大,掌握英语的重要性也就愈加突出。

而从近几年的考研结果来看,有绝大部分考生因为英语达不到最低分数控制线而被挡在研究生大门之外。因此考生对考研英语的复习和备考,均给予了极高的重视。社会上形形色色的考研辅导班和辅导教材也随之兴旺和畅销起来。作为一名考研英语辅导教师,笔者曾经在人大等考研班授课多年,对考试和考生双方面的情况颇多了解。在翻阅了大量的考研辅导书后,笔者认为,现在市场上的许多考研辅导书,为迎合学生急于求成的心理,在写作中,过分地强调了应试技能,而忽视了对英语知识的系统复习和理解掌握,忽视了考生语言技能的培养,造成考生在考试中不能灵活应对,面对试题的变化束手无策,其考试结果是可想而知的。

针对这种现状,笔者结合自己在考研辅导中的一些体会,组织一些有辅导经验的教师共同编写了这套丛书。本丛书的突出特色是把对考生语言技能的培养和应试技能的提高有机地结合起来,只有掌握了这种有效的方式,考生在考试中才能运用自如,取得理想的成绩。

与同类书相比,本书的突出特点有:

1. 对 2003 年考研动态的最新跟踪

本丛书以教育部最新的 2003 年考研大纲为指导而编写,所有题目均按照考纲要求而设计,体现了最新的考研动态,具有权威性。

2. 模拟试题的信度和效度好

市面上目前的许多考研辅导书,模拟试题的信度和效度极差,试题的难易程度忽高忽低,考生在复习中没法以此来判断自己的实力。本丛书彻底地改变了这种情况,所选试题与实考试题的难易程度基本保持一致。

3. 切实有效的考研英语应试技巧介绍

本丛书的所有作者除了参加考研辅导班的辅导工作,其中一些教师作为考研英语的阅卷人一直参加阅卷工作,对考试的考点和题型设计以及考试的得分点等颇为熟悉,所以对应试技巧的点拨基本上是最实用和到位的。

希望本套丛书的问世能够帮助广大考生在求学进取的路上顺利过关!祝考生取得好成绩。

编者
2002 年 8 月

前言

根据 2003 年最新的研究生英语考试大纲要求,阅读理解部分由原来的五篇文章改成了四篇,每篇文章后由四个问题增加到了五个问题,这意味着阅读量及做题难度加大。而阅读理解部分的分值占总分的 40%,此项得分的高低对研究生入学英语总成绩会有很大影响。笔者多年来一直从事考研班的辅导工作,总结我们对 1999 年至 2002 年历年所考的阅读理解文章的分析,从考题的题材、体裁、难度、命题角度等方面看,考研英语阅读主要有以下特点:①文章涉及经济、文化、教育、卫生和科技等社会热点话题;②报刊评论体裁居多;③考题重点要考查考生通过把握文章中的重要句子和段落来抓住文章的主要信息;④很多考题的目的是要考查考生理解难句和复杂句子的能力。从近四年的阅读理解的题干分析,所考题型多为:细节题、主旨题、是非判断题、作者意图推断题和词义推断题。

基于此,笔者总结在考研辅导中学生常出现的一些问题及阅读时的难点,编写了本书。本书阅读部分写作的突出特点是:

1. 详细分析了使用新大纲两年中(2001~2002 年)的阅读理解部分考题的特点;
2. 让考生练习阅读各类体裁和题材的文章;
3. 培养考生学会阅读时抓重点,分析难句、长句的能力,学会根据上下文猜测词义;

4. 分析解题方法及思路,提高考生解题能力。全书共选 160 篇阅读文章和相对应的 40 篇翻译文章。文章和题目的难度至少等于或略高于研究生入学考试阅读理解部分试题的难度。有难度的文章均附有难点注释、文章大意和答案解析三部分。难点注释对文章中的难句、生词和短语进行解释和翻译。在对答案的解析中,不仅告诉考生每道考题的类型,而且译出题干,找出正确选项在原文中的出处,并把原文译成汉语以便于考生理解,同时对文章中每一个不正确的选项译成汉语,找出不正确选项错误的根据或原因。通过使用这部分,考生不仅可以准确理解原文,还可以提高英译汉的能力。

在本书的翻译部分,我们首先帮助考生分析了英译汉句子的两大特点:

1. 句子较长,其中包括定语从句、状语从句等从属结构,致使句子结构复杂,意思不容易把握。

2. 句子虽然不长,但其中包含着较难理解的词、词组或短语,尤其是一些表示抽象意义的词;另外,句子中往往含有比较复杂的语法现象。

与这种考点相对应,考研英语翻译考查的主要是以下三种翻译技巧:

①定语从句的译法;②被动语态的处理;③长句的处理。

根据以上我们对考研翻译的把握,精心设计了 40 篇文章,帮助考生习得技巧,提高能力。

本书主编:赵玉闪、王迎军;副主编:高慧、白晓惶、柴晚锁、金朋荪、孟枚、吕绵、唐利军。参加编写的人员还有:陆延、李玉洁、任维平、叶艳宏、朱秀丽、刘艳春、夏慧言、苗锡璞、许建国、王丽娜、范虹、刘亚明、张莉、藏蕾、蒋聪、曹磊、旷娟、叶娟、刘文红、柳海红、马坤乔、侯银萍、郝存生、李玉、焦丽萍、申梅、谷杏芬、吕咏梅、张庆东、刘谋宏、杨建发、李悦、李彦、冯晓莹、左颖、魏立智、吴艳、韦跃红、庞世娟、姚乌兰、陈明、王云鹏、杨凯、孙晓璐。

编者

2002 年 8 月

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Unit 1

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

In the human species individuals are equipped with fewer instincts than is the case in many nonhuman species. And, as already noted, they are born cultures. Therefore, an infant *Homo sapiens* must learn a very great deal and acquire a vast number of conditional reflexes and habit patterns in order to live effectively, not only in society but in a particular kind of sociocultural system, be it Tibetan, Eskimo, or French. This process, taken as a whole, is called socialization—the making of a social being out of one that was at birth wholly individualistic and egoistic.

Education in its broadest sense may properly be regarded as the process by which the culture of a sociocultural system is impressed or imposed upon the plastic, receptive infant. It is this process that makes continuity of culture possible. Education, formal and informal, is the specific means of socialization. By informal education is meant the way a child learns to adapt his behavior to that of others, to be like others, to become a member of a group. By formal education is meant the intentional and more or less systematic effort to affect the behavior of others by transmitting elements of culture to them, be it knowledge or belief, patterns of behaviors, or ideals and values. These attempts may be overt or covert. The teacher may make his purpose apparent, even emphatic, to the learner. But much education is effected in an unobtrusive way, without teacher or learner being aware that culture is being transmitted. Thus, in myths and tales, certain characters are presented as heroes or villains; certain traits are extolled, others are deplored or denounced. The impressionable child acquires ideals and values, an image of the good or the bad.

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The growing child is immersed in the fountain of informal education constantly; the formal education tends to be periodic. Many sociocultural systems distinguish rather sharply a series of stages in the education and development of full-fledged men and women. First there is infancy, during which perhaps the most profound and enduring influences of a person's life are brought to bear. Weaning ushers in a new stage, that of childhood, during which boys and girls become distinguished from each other. Puberty rites transform children men and women. These rites vary enormously in emphasis and content. Sometimes they include whipping, isolation, scarification, or circumcision. Very often the ritual is accompanied by explicit instruction in the mythology and lore of the tribe and in ethical codes. Such rituals as confirmation and Bar mitzvah in modern Western culture belong to the category of puberty rites.

With marriage come instruction and admonition, appropriate to the occasion, from elder relatives and, in more advanced cultures, from priests. In some sociocultural systems men may become members of associations or sodalities: men's clubs, warrior societies, secret societies, magic or medicine. In some cases it is said that in passing through initiation rites a person is "born again". Women also may belong to sodalities, and in some instances they may become members of secret, magical societies along with men.

1. It is improper to say that a newborn infant is _____.

[A]unsophisticated [B]self-centered [C]unconventional [D]enlightened

2. What's the second paragraph mainly about?

[A]the plastic, receptive infant.

[B]the education and development of a mature adult.

- [C]the explanation for the idea that education is the specific means of socialization.
 [D]the differences between formal and informal education.
3. What does the word "usher" in the third paragraph most probably mean?
 [A]creates. [B]escorts. [C]introduces. [D]shows.
4. It is implied in the passage that _____.
 [A]no creatures other than human being have any instincts
 [B]the period of informal education for a boy does not begin until he reaches puberty
 [C]the period of formal education never lasts so long as to cover the whole life of an individual
 [D]no growing child can escape whipping, isolation, scarification, and circumcision
5. Which statement is true according to the text?
 [A]By informal education is not meant the way a child learns to adapt his behavior to that of others, to be like others, to become a member of a group.
 [B]The formal education tends to be periodic.
 [C]Growing child is sure to suffer from whipping, isolation, circumcision.
 [D]Women also belong to sodalities, but the societies of their own.

Text 2

Understanding the trade deficit has profound implications for the national debate about trade. The U. S. trade deficit can be reduced by restricting imports to the American market or persuading or bullying other governments to lower barriers to their markets. The trade deficit can not be reduced through government-direct industrial policy, managed trade, or export subsidies aimed at boosting national "competitiveness" (however one defines the concept). Moreover, contrary to the headlines, trade deficits are not necessarily bad news for the US economy. They even may be good news.

Americans have run an annual trade deficit in goods and services with the rest of the world in every year since 1976. That unbroken string of deficits has colored much of the trade debate in the US during the last two decades.

Throughout 1980s and 1990s, trade deficits have spawned worry about "unfair" foreign trade barriers, lost jobs, and American's ability to compete in the global marketplace. In the debate in the fall of 1997 over renewal of fast-track trade authority, opponents of the measure cited the continuing over all American Trade deficit as evidence that trade harms the US economy and destroys jobs. To discredit the North American Free Trade Agreement, and by association all free-trade agreements, opponents of fast-track authority hammered away at the bilateral trade deficits the US runs with both of its NAFTA partners, Mexico and Canada.

The deficit with Mexico drew the most fire because America's bilateral balance with Mexico had been in surplus before 1995. In September, 1997, Steve Beckman, an economist for the United Auto workers labor Union, testified before the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Ways and Means Committee that bilateral trade deficits with Canada and Mexico had created a "trade debacle" costing the US economy more the 400,000 jobs.

Bilateral trade deficits continue to complicate America's commercial relations with a number of major trading partners, chief among them Japan and China. In 1997, the US recorded a \$ 55,700 million bilateral trade deficit with Japan and a \$ 49,700 million deficit with China, by far the nation's two largest bilateral imbalances. The deficit with China appears even more threatening to some trade critics because it has grown so rapidly in recent years, more than quadrupling from \$ 11,200 million in 1990. The bilateral deficit with China has been used to argue against renewal of China's most favored nation status and against admitting it to the World Trade Organization. America's bilateral trade deficit with Japan probably has been the single biggest source of friction between the two countries.

1. According to the first paragraph, how can the US reduce its trade deficit?
 [A]Impose trade barriers to other countries.
 [B]Raise customs duty.

- [C] Taking steps to encourage businesses to export their products.
[D] Not mentioned.
2. Steve Beckman is probably _____.
[A] an opponent of fast-track authority
[B] optimistic about the US trade deficits
[C] in danger of losing his job
[D] a member of the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Ways and Means Committee
3. The US is reluctant to admit China to the World Trade Organization because _____.
[A] China is a developing country
[B] the US differs from China over foreign trade policy
[C] China is always in surplus
[D] the US is afraid of being overtaken by China
4. We can infer from the text that the author thinks _____.
[A] the trade deficit has virtually nothing to do with trade policy
[B] China should be deprived of the right to enter WTO
[C] trade deficits result from unfair foreign trade barriers
[D] trade deficits may weaken America's ability to compete in the global marketplace
5. According to the author, the US trade deficit _____.
[A] may be a blessing in disguise
[B] may be fatal to the US economy
[C] can be attributed to "trade barriers" imposed by America's trade partners
[D] tends to deteriorate America's competitiveness in the world market

Text 3

Social anxiety is now the third most common psychiatric ailment in North America, though to affect 5 percent of people at some point in their lives. Anxiolytic drugs such as Ativan and Xanax, which ease the panic response, have proved marvelously effective in treating social anxiety disorders, for people terrified of cocktail parties or paralyzed by presentation making. They are the Valium of the 1990s, the boomer's little helper softening a world permeated with low level anxiety.

"A whole lotta people are self-medicating for relief of anxiety," says Seattle writer Jim Hogshire, guru of the pro-pill movement and author of the forthcoming book *Pills a Go Go*. Paul Grof, a psychiatrist at the Royal Ottawa Hospital, says there is no question these drugs are being used outside their clinical prescription. "It's not biological but psychosocial. Today, it is Paxil, used the way diet pills were taken as amphetamines in the 1960s."

This penchant for pills reflects a profound change in our understanding of the workings of the brain. Where once psychotherapy was the only response to mood disorders such as depression or anxiety, the research of the past decade has served up the idea of the brain as a cracking chemical soup. Here, the failure of something called a neurotransmitter accounts for panic or gloom.

Freudian psychotherapy involves thinking deeply about ego and repressed desire and whether Mom ever said she loved you. The Prozac-inspired response says: Burn the couch, take a pill. The kindest psychologist with the tweediest jacket in the world cannot fix your selective serotonin re-uptake.

Pills are fast and comparatively cheap; the going rate for an hour session with a psychotherapist is about \$ 80. Work that cost out, once a week, for five years—and compare it with approximately \$ 60 a month for Zoloft if it isn't covered by your drug plan.

So it's little wonder that, in the battle of Freud versus the pill bottle, pills have the edge. In a 1997 survey in the American professional magazine *Psychotherapy Finances*, one in five therapists said they were leaving the field. More than 70 percent of those who remain said they had seen their time in 20 years. American insurance companies say they prefer the lower cost of medications.

The issue remains a murky one for mental health professionals. "A social change has gone on, but

there is no scientific writing about it," say Ed Sellers of the Center for Research in Women's Health in Toronto. "There is an increased openness about this kind of medication... and there are changing social values."

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the text?
[A] Some drugs have proved effective in treating social anxiety.
[B] Jim Hogshire is in favor of using drugs to treat social anxiety.
[C] More people tend to use drugs instead of psychotherapy to treat anxiety disorders.
[D] Mental health professionals have justified the use of drugs to treat anxiety disorders.
2. The sentence "... they had seen their time in 20 years" (Para. 6) in the context probably means _____.
[A] they had foreseen their life in 20 years
[B] 20 years was really a limited time for them
[C] they would have to quit their post in twenty years
[D] therapy would still be in fashion twenty years later
3. The author's attitude toward the battle of "Freud vs the pill" is _____.
[A] objective [B] indifferent [C] subjective [D] biased
4. We can infer from the text that _____.
[A] the government will pass law to ban the use of drugs to treat anxiety disorders
[B] psychotherapy is far better than the pills in treating anxiety disorders
[C] the pharmaceutical industry is growing at a rapid pace
[D] the battle of "Freud vs the pill" will become crueler and crueler
5. The text is mainly about _____.
[A] techniques for relief of social anxiety
[B] the origin of social anxiety
[C] Freudian psychotherapy
[D] the prevalence of pills for relief of social anxiety

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Text 4

As with every artistic movement, it is necessary to examine the style against which it rebelled in order to fully understand it. Stanislavsky and Chekhov cannot be entirely appreciated without being at least conscious of the melodramatic style of acting against which they reacted. The husband, finding love letters from another man to his wife, would stagger back a couple of paces unsteadily and raise his hand to his forehead as though warding off one of destiny's blows. "Life", affirmed Chekhov, "is not like that", a sentiment faithfully echoed by Stanislavsky. A man finding such letters usually does not react at all, at least visibly. His immediate concern is to try to capture a kind of diabolical initiative by leaving the letters exactly as he found them so that he has all the time in the world to study his quarry and to decide on his reaction. After all, he doesn't wish an accusation of searching to lessen his moral ascendancy.

Naturally each man would have his own reaction to such a situation just as would each theatrical character, but what both Chekhov and Stanislavsky were sure of was that only a ham actor, obeying the instructions of a conventional dramatist and a workaday director, could totter back the statutory two steps and bring his left hand up to his eyebrow. Chekhov thereupon set about showing up the false by a poetic mobilization of all that is inconsequential and wayward in human intercourse, with the result that his plays are not so much dialogues as many intertwined monologues, plays in which people talk far more than they listen.

Since Chekhov, the journeys into the depths of realism and beyond have been accomplished more thoroughly if not more profoundly by the cinema, but the theatre is the one dramatic art form left which exploits a living audience, as does a sport. I submit today, as I have always submitted, that the theatre is basically a sport, based on integrated team-play, with, as in all sports, room for improvisation and the opportunities of the moment, and very much dependent on physical and vocal condition. The driver of a racing-car main-

tains a loose grip on the steering-wheel, and uses it merely to correct the car round the course. So it is with acting. The mental processes are too fast to intellectualise at every curve in the road, and grip the steering-wheel as though your life depended on it.

1. According to the text, Stanislavsky and Chekhov _____.
[A] were similar [B] knew one another
[C] saw acting in a similar way [D] are difficult to appreciate immediately
2. The text tells us that usually in real life men finding love letters addressed to their wives _____.
[A] plot revenge [B] behave diabolically
[C] risk being considered immoral [D] don't react visibly
3. The author believes that theatre _____.
[A] has been taken over by cinema these days
[B] has become merely another sport
[C] has lost its impetus
[D] shares the characteristics of sport
4. According to the author, actors _____.
[A] must be flexible
[B] can easily lose their grip
[C] face many risks
[D] must play their parts with determination
5. What does the word "sentiment" in the first paragraph mean according to the context?
[A] Opinion. [B] Feelings.
[C] Sensation. [D] Consciousness.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

1) It is no surprise that virtually every list that appeared of the most influential people of the 20th century included James Watson and Francis Crick, right up there alongside Churchill, Gandhi and Einstein. In discerning the double-helical nature of DNA, Watson and Crick paved the way for understanding the molecular biology of the gene, the dominant scientific accomplishment of the postwar era. 2) Sequencing the human genome will represent a closure of sorts for the revolution wrought by those two geniuses.

3) At the same time, it's also not surprising that many people get nervous at the prospects of that scientific milestone. It will be no doubt of that scientific milestone. It will no doubt be a revolution, but there are some scary Brave New World overtones that raise fundamental questions about how we will think about ourselves. 4) Will it mean that our behaviors, thoughts and emotions are merely the sum of our genes, and scientists can use a genetic roadmap to calculate just what that sum is? Who are we then, and what will happen to our cherished senses of individuality and free will? Will knowing our genetic code mean we will know our irrevocable fates?

I don't share that fear, and let me explain why. At the crux of the anxiety is the motion of the Primacy of Genes. 5) This is the idea that if you want to explain some big, complex problem in biology (like why some particular bird migrates south for the winter, or why a particular person becomes schizophrenic), the answer lies in understanding the building blocks that make up those phenomena—and that those building blocks are ultimately genes. In this deterministic view, the proteins unleashed by genes "cause" or "control" behavior. Have the wrong version of a gene and, bam, you're guaranteed something awful, like being pathologically aggressive, or having schizophrenia. Everything is preordained from conception.

KAOYAN

Part A

Text 1

[难点注释] ①Homo sapiens 人类;智人;②egoistic 利己的;③extol 赞美,吹捧;④weaning 刚断奶的;⑤circumcision 包皮环切;⑥puberty 青春期;⑦sodality 联谊会;⑧Bar Mitzvah(13岁)犹太男孩成人仪式;⑨admonition 告诫;训诫

[文章大意] 人一出生是没有文化的,便要开始学习。从广义上讲,教育被认为是强加在婴儿身上的一个接受文化的过程,它可以使文化的持续性得以实现。教育可分为正规教育和非正规教育。成长中的孩子一直处在非正规教育之中,而正规教育是有一定时期的。人们受教育和发展要经过婴儿期、青春期、成人的过程。

1. D 该题为内容推断题。题干问:“怎样描述新生婴儿是不合适的”。由题干中的“improper”可知,与文章意思不一致的选项才是答案。由第一段第二句“...they are born cultureless”即“他们出生时没有文化”可知,新生儿是[A]“天真无邪的”、[B]“不落俗套的”。从第一段最后一句“...the making of a social being out of one that was at birth wholly individualistic and egoistic”可知,新生儿是[C]“利己的”。因此,上述三项均不正确。[D]“开明,有知识”应为正确答案。
2. C 该题为段落主旨题。题干问:“第二段主要讲的是什么”。第二段第一句“Education...the process by which the culture of a sociocultural system is impressed or imposed upon...infant”即“教育从广义上讲可以被看做是一个过程。通过这一过程,社交文化体系中的文化得以强加给具有可塑性、善于接受的婴儿”。第三句“Education...us the specific means of socialization.”是对主题句意思的明确说明。[C]“解释教育是社交的具体手段的观点”与此意思一致,应为答案。虽然本段中提到了[A]“具有可塑性和善于接受的婴儿”、[B]“成年人的教育和成长”及[D]“正规教育和非正规教育的区别”的内容,但只是在说明本段意思时所涉及的局部或枝节而已,不是答案。
3. C 该题为词义推断题。题干问:“第三段的 usher 是什么意思”。从上下文判断,此处的 usher 意思应为“开创,开始或引进某事物”。在四个选项中,与其意思最接近的词是[C]“引进”,因此,此项正确。
4. C 该题为内容推断题。题干问:“此篇文章的含义是什么”。从第二段的“By formal education is meant the intentional and more or less systematic...or ideals and values.”即“正规教育是有意识的,或多或少的系统性的付出或他人传播文化因素时的影响,不管是知识、行为方式或理想与价值观。”;“But much education...is being transmitted.”即“多数的教育是在教者与学者没有意识到文化的传播的情况下进行的”。可以看出,两句暗含[C]“正规教育时期从来不会持续一生”之意。所以,应为正确答案。[A]“人以外的生物没有直觉”、[B]“男孩的非正规教育期到青春期才开始”及[D]“成长过程中的孩子没有能逃过挨鞭打、遭隔离、受严厉批评和接受环切术的”均不正确。
5. B 该题为是非判断题。题干问:“根据短文,下列哪项正确”。[B]“正规教育是有阶段性的”与第三段第一句后半部分“...the formal education tends to be periodic.”意义相同,因此,为正确答案。[A]“通过非正规教育孩子不一定能使自己的行为适应他人,或像他人一样,或成为一个群体的一员。”与第二段第三句“Education, formal and informal, is the specific means of socialization.”意义不相符。[C]“孩子在成长过程中必定要遭受挨打、隔离或环切手术”,与第三段第七句意义不符。[D]“妇女也隶属某一联谊会,但是是她们自己的协会。”,此内容与文章最后一句话相悖。

Text 2

[难点注释] ①trade deficit 贸易逆差;②hammer away at 反复强调;③debacle 瓦解,大失败;④quadruple 使成四倍

[文章大意] 作者首先提到贸易逆差对美国贸易讨论有深刻的含义。要通过某些渠道或手段减少美国的贸易逆差是不可行的,但贸易逆差对美国经济是好消息也可能是坏消息。在以后的两段里作者通过事例解释了美国近二十年的一系列逆差,使贸易辩论得以渲染。

- 1.D 该题为细节题。题干问：“根据第一段所讲，美国怎样减少贸易逆差”。从第一段的内容看，[A]“把贸易壁垒强加于他国”、[B]“提高关税”和[C]“采取措施鼓励商行出口他们的产品”都是作者提到不能使用的方法，而第一段并未提及如何减少贸易逆差，因此，[D]项没有提到，是正确答案。
- 2.A 该题为内容推断题。题干问：“Steve Beckman(斯迪夫·贝克曼)可能是什么人”。由题干可知，答案在第四段“Steve Beckman, an economist... that bilateral trade deficits with Canada and Mexico had created a trade debacle costing the US economy more the 400,000 jobs”即“同加拿大和墨西哥双边贸易逆差造成了美国失业 40 万的贸易崩溃”，他的言行符合[A]“成功的贸易权威的对手”的描述即“fast-track trade authority, opponents of the measure cited the continuing over all American Trade deficit as evidence that trade harms the US economy and destroys jobs”，为正确答案，而其他三项在文中未提到。
- 3.C 该题为细节题。题干问：“美国不愿接受中国加入世界贸易组织因为……”。由题干可知，答案在文章的最后一段“The bilateral deficit with China has been used to argue against renewal of China's most favored nation status and against admitting it to the World Trade Organization.”即“同中国的互惠逆差一直被作为中国重新获得最惠国地位及接受中国加入世贸的争论点。”，因此，[C]“中国总是盈余的”是正确答案。[A]“中国是发展中国家”、[B]“美国在贸易政策上不同于中国”和[D]“美国担心被中国超过”都与文章内容不符。
- 4.A 该题为作者意图推断题。题干问：“从文中得知，作者认为什么”。作者对[B]“中国应该被剥夺加入世贸的权利”的观点在文中没有表现出来，只在文章末尾提到美国不愿中国加入世贸。[C]“贸易逆差造成了不公平的国外贸易壁垒”和[D]“贸易逆差会削弱美国在全球市场的竞争力”与第三段第一句意思不符，文中提到“... trade deficits have spawned worry about 'unfair' foreign trade barriers, lost jobs, and American's ability to compete in the global marketplace”即“贸易逆差造成人们对‘不公平’的国外贸易壁垒、失业和美国在全球市场上竞争能力减弱的担忧”。因此，[A]“贸易逆差实际上与贸易政策无关”为正确答案。
- 5.A 该题为内容推断题。题干问：“美国贸易逆差可能是什么”。[A]“貌似灾祸实际是使人得福之事”与文章第一段的“They may be good news.”同义，为正确答案。而[B]“或许对美国经济是致命的”、[C]“可能要归因于被美国贸易伙伴强加的贸易壁垒”及[D]“可能会破坏美国在国际市场上的竞争力”都不是作者的观点。

Text 3

[难点注释] ①guru 领袖；②penchant 强烈的嗜好，爱好；③have the edge(稍微)胜过；④murky 不光彩的，阴暗的；⑤ego 自我；⑥eurotransmitter 神经传感器；⑦anxiolytic 抗焦虑的；⑧amphetamine 安非他明；⑨tweediest 粗花呢的；⑩Ativin 激活素；⑪Xanax 阿普唑仑制剂的商品名；⑫Valium 安定；⑬Zolof 盐酸舍林他制剂的商品名

[文章大意] 目前，焦虑症在北美是第三大常见心理疾病。它影响着百分之五的人们的某一时期的生活。治疗焦虑症的常见方法有两种：心理疗法和药物疗法。很多人用自我疗法即通过药片来缓解焦虑。与理疗相比，药物治疗焦虑症有诸多有利因素，如：见效快，价格便宜等，因此，在孚洛尹德的心理疗法与药物疗法的大战中，药疗略胜一筹，被人们广泛接受。

- 1.D 该题为是非判断题。题干问：“根据短文，下列哪项陈述不正确”。由第一段的“Anxiolytic drugs... have proved marvelously effective in treating social anxiety disorders...”可知，[A]“有些药物在治疗焦虑症方面是有效的”是正确的。第二段的开头讲“A whole... of anxiety” says Seattle writer Jim Hogshire, guru of the pro-pill movement，从句中的 guru of the pro-pill movement 得知，Hogshire 是赞成使用药物运动的领袖，因此，[B]“Jim Hogshire 赞成使用药物治疗焦虑症”，与原文相符。从第三段第一句“This penchant for pills reflects a profound change... of the brain.”可知，[C]“更多的人喜欢药物疗法而不是心理疗法治疗焦虑症”与文章相符。[D]“心理健康专家主张使用药物疗法治疗焦虑症”，与文章内容不符，不正确，是正确答案。
- 2.C 该题为内容推断题。题干问：“第六段的‘...they had seen their time in 20 years’在上下文中是什么意思”。第六段的第二句讲：在 1977 年的一项调查中发现，五名理疗医生中就有一位说他们要离开专业，改行。多达百分之七十的现任理疗医生说他们只有 20 年的时间。也就是说，心理疗法不占优势，心理医生的市场越来越小。因此，[C]“他们在二十年后会从岗位上退下来。”为正确答