

2008 全新版

题本

石春祯英语阅读理解 220篇

石春祯 编著

新华出版社

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全新版前言

本书原名《精编英语阅读理解 220 篇》，第一版出版于 1999 年，每年修订一次，至今，已经出版了七次修订本。

本书今年经过大规模修订，更名为《石春祯英语阅读理解 220 篇》。

本书共选编英语阅读理解文章 220 篇。文章体裁以议论文和说明文为主；文章题材主要涉及科普、经济、社会生活、文化教育、人的生理和心理等方面。全部文章均选自国外最新出版的英文原版书刊。

本次修订的基本原则是为读者着想，进一步方便读者学习使用，增强本书的学习功能，更方便读者自学，有助于读者尽快提高英语阅读理解的真实能力。

本书共三大部分。每部分结构如下：

第一部分(Part One)分为 8 个单元，每单元共 5 篇文章。前 4 篇为多项选择练习，每篇文章后附有 5 道阅读理解题。这些题目以深层次问题为主，主要涉及文章的主旨和大意、作者的观点和态度、根据文章的思路进行判断、推理和引申等。第 5 篇文章为英译汉，要求把划线的 5 句话译成汉语。

第二部分(Part Two)分为 20 个单元，每单元共 6 篇文章。前 4 篇为多项选择练习。第 5 篇为选择搭配题，文章后有 7 个选项，要求从中选择合适的选项填到原文的 5 处空白中。第 6 篇文章为英译汉。

第三部分(Part Three)分为 10 个单元，每单元共 6 篇文章。前 4 篇为多项选择练习。第 5 篇为段落排序题，或者选择小标题、选择论据的题目。第 6 篇文章为英译汉。

每个单元都提供了该单元分篇的超纲词汇表，以便读者迅速查明生词词义，减少阅读的障碍。

为了进一步方便读者学习使用，提高真实的阅读理解能力，本次修订，每篇文章除了提供难句透析、答案注释外，还提供了整篇文章的完整译文。

本书可供准备参加研究生入学考试的读者使用。如果考生能把本书的 220 篇阅读理解文章全部读完，练习全部做完，必然会大幅度提高自己的英语阅读水平和考试成绩。

本书的主要目的是帮助读者提高真正的英语阅读理解能力。提高真实阅读理解能力的关键首先不在于读了多少，而在于真正读懂了多少。使用本书的读者请注意，阅读时千万不要贪多，更不要贪快，而是要靠自己的能力真正读懂文章，读懂一篇是一篇。即使每天只能读懂一篇，只要坚持下去，经过 220 天，把 220 篇都读完了，而且都读懂了，自己的英语阅读理解能力必然有了飞跃。英语阅读理解部分的考试成绩必然会大幅度提高。

需要说明的是，本书中的难句透析、答案注释以及全文翻译都是为了帮助读者检验自己的理解而设置的。应该先靠自己的能力千方百计真正读懂每一篇文章，争取在读懂文章的

基础上做对题目。如果个别地方实在有困难,自己解决不了的话,再查阅难句透析、答案注释或全文翻译。假如只是把本书当做模拟题使用,匆匆忙忙做完一篇文章的练习后,马上查答案、看注释、看译文,觉得一下子都懂了,就接着做下一篇,这样做下去,220 篇的练习都做完了,英语的真实阅读理解能力也不见得会有什么提高,更不用说考试成绩了。

学习英语时,词汇固然很重要,但是,不应该把词汇当知识来学。学习词汇,首先是为了用,能在听、说、读、写的过程中熟练应用。学习词汇,不是知道的越多越好,而是会用的越多越好。读者在使用本书过程中,首先应关注大纲词汇的熟练使用。本书每个单元的超纲词汇表是为了减轻读者阅读过程中查找生词的困难而设置的。绝对没有必要花大量时间背这些超纲词汇。

本书文章选材涉及的面相当广泛,希望能在扩充知识方面给读者带来一定益处。

本书可供那些对提高英语阅读理解能力感兴趣的读者使用,尤其适合大学英语四级以上水平的读者使用。当然,也可供准备参加英语六级等考试的读者使用。

英国曼切斯特大学(Manchester University)的 Sunny 女士为本书的选材做了很大贡献,在此特向 Sunny 女士表示真诚感谢!

本书 220 篇文章的全部译文都是由中国人民大学外国语学院英语系张勇先教授翻译的,在此特向张勇先教授表示由衷的感谢!

我相信,这些译文对于读者真正理解英语原文将带来极大帮助。

石春桢

2007 年 1 月 28 日

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PART ONE

基础练习篇

UNIT 1-UNIT 8

UNIT 1

Well begun is half done.

良好的开端是成功的一半。

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Text 1-1

Two years ago, a Danish environmentalist called Bjorn Lomborg had an idea. We all want to make the world a better place but, given finite resources, we should look for the most cost-effective ways of doing so.^① He persuaded a bunch of economists, including three Nobel laureates, to draw up a list of priorities. They found that efforts to fight malnutrition and disease would save many lives at modest expense, whereas fighting global warming would cost a colossal amount and yield distant and uncertain rewards.^②

That conclusion upset a lot of environmentalists. This week, another man who upsets a lot of people embraced it. John Bolton, America's ambassador to the United Nations, said that Mr Lomborg's "Copenhagen Consensus" provided a useful way for the world body to get its priorities straight. Too often at the UN, said Mr Bolton, "everything is a priority." The secretary-general is charged with carrying out 9,000 mandates, he said, and when you have 9,000 priorities you have none.

So, over the weekend, Mr Bolton sat down with UN diplomats from seven other countries to rank 40 ways of tackling ten global crises. The problems addressed were climate change, communicable diseases, war, education, financial instability, governance, malnutrition, migration, clean water and trade barriers.

Given a notional \$ 50 billion, how would the ambassadors spend it to make the world a better place? Their conclusions were strikingly similar to the Copenhagen Consensus. After hearing presentations from experts on each problem, they drew up a list of priorities. The top four were basic health care, better water and sanitation, more schools and better nutrition for children. Averting climate change came last.

The ambassadors thought it wiser to spend money on things they knew would work. Promoting breast-feeding, for example, costs very little and is proven to save lives. It also helps infants grow up stronger and more intelligent, which means they will earn more as adults. Vitamin A supplements cost as little as \$ 1, save lives and stop people from going blind. And so on.

For climate change, the trouble is that though few dispute that it is occurring, no one knows how severe it will be or what damage it will cause.^③ And the proposed solutions are staggeringly expensive. Mr Lomborg reckons that the benefits of implementing the Kyoto protocol would probably outweigh the costs, but not until 2100.^④ This calculation will not please Al Gore. Nipped at the post by George Bush in 2000, Mr Gore calls global warming an "onrushing catastrophe" and argues vigorously that curbing it is the most urgent moral challenge facing mankind.^⑤

Mr Lomborg demurs. "We need to realise that there are many inconvenient truths," he says. But whether he and Mr Bolton can persuade the UN of this remains to be seen.

【460 words】

1. According to some economists, fighting global warming _____.

- A. is of little help to make the world a better place
- B. is as favorable as fighting malnutrition and disease

- C. is not the first priority for us to make the world better
 D. is one of the priorities for us to make the world better
2. By saying "everything is a priority", John Bolton means that _____.
 A. it is reasonable to think of fighting global warming as a priority
 B. if you thought that way, there would be no priority at all
 C. it is a useful way for the UN to get its priorities straight
 D. every mandate to be carried out is actually a priority
3. According to some UN diplomats, _____.
 A. fighting global warming is worth spending a huge amount of money on
 B. promoting breast-feeding is more urgent than fighting global warming
 C. averting climate change should be excluded from the list of priorities
 D. there are at least 40 effective ways to tackle the top ten global crises
4. According to the text, Mr Lomborg _____.
 A. doubts whether climate change is occurring
 B. proposes an ideal solution for climate change
 C. knows clearly how severe the future climate change will be
 D. questions the immediate benefits of averting climate change
5. It seems that the UN _____.
 A. still takes averting climate change as a priority
 B. fails to realize many inconvenient truths in the world
 C. has its crucial policies challenged by many member countries
 D. is trying to tackle all the global crises to make the world better

Text 1-2

Despite his rather appealing personal humility, the tributes lavished upon Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, become more exuberant by the day.^① Ahead of his retirement on January 31st, he has been widely and extravagantly acclaimed by economic commentators, politicians and investors. After all, during much of his 18½ years in office America enjoyed rapid growth with low inflation, and he successfully steered the economy around a series of financial hazards. In his final days of glory, it may therefore seem churlish to question his record. However, Mr Greenspan's departure could well mark a high point for America's economy, with a period of sluggish growth ahead. This is not so much because he is leaving, but because of what he is leaving behind: the biggest economic imbalances in American history.^②

One should not exaggerate Mr Greenspan's influence—both good and bad—over the economy.^③ Like all central bankers he is constrained by huge uncertainties about how the economy works, and by the limits of what monetary policy can do (it can affect inflation, but it cannot increase the long-term rate of growth). He controls only short-term interest rates, not bond yields, taxes or regulation. Yet for all these constraints, Mr Greenspan has long been the world's most important economic policy maker—and during an exceptional period when globalisation and information technology have been transforming the world economy.^④

So far as the American economy is concerned, however, the Fed's policies of the past decade look like having painful long-term costs. It is true that the economy has shown amazing resilience in the face of the bursting in 2000-01 of the biggest stockmarket bubble in history, of terrorist attacks and of a tripling

of oil prices.^⑤ Mr Greenspan's admirers attribute this to the Fed's enhanced credibility under his charge. Others point to flexible wages and prices, rapid immigration, a sounder banking system and globalisation as factors that have made the economy more resilient to shocks.^⑥

The economy's greater flexibility may indeed provide a shock-absorber. A spurt in productivity has also boosted growth. But the main reason why America's growth has remained strong in recent years has been a massive monetary stimulus. The Fed held real interest rates negative for several years, and even today real rates remain low. By borrowing against capital gains on their homes, households have been able to consume more than they earn. Robust consumer spending has boosted GDP growth, but at the cost of a negative personal saving rate, a growing burden of household debt and a huge current-account deficit.

【424 words】

1. Mr Greenspan was extravagantly admired since _____.
 - A. his departure means a high point for America's economy
 - B. he served as the chairman of the Federal Reserve for long
 - C. he helped promote the long prosperity of American economy
 - D. there were a series of financial hazards ahead of him
2. The economic growth rate of America will slow down because _____.
 - A. Mr Greenspan has left his office
 - B. the economy he left behind was unbalanced
 - C. the growth rate tends to drop after the high point
 - D. America has had its rapid growth for so many years
3. It is TRUE that _____.
 - A. Mr Greenspan's influence has been over exaggerated
 - B. Mr Greenspan has been acclaimed too extravagantly
 - C. Mr Greenspan has not been acclaimed too widely
 - D. Mr Greenspan has no more good influence than bad one
4. It is reasonable to attribute _____ to Mr Greenspan's endeavor.
 - A. a sounder banking system
 - B. the economy's greater flexibility
 - C. the bursting of the biggest stockmarket bubble
 - D. the rapid American economic recovery in troubled periods
5. According to the text, _____ chiefly accounts for America's strong growth in recent years.
 - A. Mr Greenspan's monetary stimulus
 - B. Mr Greenspan's overwhelming influence
 - C. a huge current-account deficit
 - D. the rapid development of information technology

Text 1-3

If you leave a loaded weapon lying around, it is bound to go off sooner or later. Snow-covered northern Europe heard the gunshot loud and clear when Russia cut supplies to Ukraine this week as part of a row about money and power, the two eternal battlegrounds of global energy.^① From central Europe right across to France on the Atlantic seaboard, gas supplies fell by more than one-third. For years Europeans had been telling themselves that a cold-war enemy which had supplied them without fail could still be depended on now it was an ally.^② Suddenly, nobody was quite so sure.

Fearing the threat to its reputation as a supplier, Russia rapidly restored the gas and settled its

differences with Ukraine. But it was an uncomfortable glimpse of the dangers for a continent that imports roughly half its gas and expects to be importing 80% of its gas by 2030—much of it from Russia.^③ It was scarcely more welcome for America, which condemned Russia's tactics. And no wonder: it consumes one-quarter of the world's oil, but produces only 3% of the stuff. Over the coming years, the world's dependence on oil looks likely to concentrate on the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia. Russian oil had seemed a useful alternative.

Fear of the energy weapon has a long history. When producers had the upper hand in the oil embargo of 1973-74, Arab members of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) cut supply, sowing turmoil and a global recession. When consumers had the upper hand in the early 1990s, the embargo cut the other way.^④ After Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in 1990, the world shut in 5m barrels a day (b/d) of production from the two countries in an attempt to force him out.

With oil costing \$60 a barrel, five times more than the nominal price in 1999, and spot prices for natural gas in some European and American markets at or near record levels, power has swung back to the producers for the first time since the early 1980s.^⑤ Nobody knows how long today's tight markets will last. "It took us a long time to get there and it will take us a long time to get back," says Robin West, chairman of PFC Energy in Washington. A clutch of alarmist books with titles such as "The Death of Oil" predict that so little oil is left in the ground that producers will always have pricing power. The question is how worried consumers should be. What are the threats to energy security and what should the world do about them? The answers suggest a need for planning and a certain amount of grim realism, but not for outright panic.

【452 words】

1. Which of the following is compared to "a loaded weapon going off"?
 - A. Northern Europe heard the gunshot loud and clear.
 - B. Gas supplies fell remarkably in Europe.
 - C. Russia cut gas supplies to Ukraine.
 - D. Russia had a fierce row with Ukraine.
2. The Europeans _____.
 - A. can still depend on Russia for the supply of gas
 - B. contended with their cold-war enemy, Russia, for a long time
 - C. are glad to have Russia as their ally to supply them gas
 - D. worry about the possible unreliability of gas supply from Russia
3. According to the text, America _____.
 - A. poses a threat to Russia's reputation as an oil supplier
 - B. wakes up to the dangers Russia's oil tactics may bring
 - C. is less vulnerable economically than European continent
 - D. has shifted its dependence on oil from the middle east to Russia
4. An oil embargo _____.
 - A. leads to the decrease of oil supply
 - B. leads to the decrease of oil demand
 - C. signals an imminent global recession
 - D. may serve as a powerful weapon
5. In the face of the shortage of oil supply, the consumers should _____.
 - A. be well prepared for the grim future
 - B. be more optimistic than ever before
 - C. be no less worried than the producers
 - D. be no more worried than the producers

Text 1-4

Begin with the fuss over wiretapping. According to Robert Byrd, a Democratic senator from West Virginia, George Bush has assumed “unchecked power” that is “reserved only for kings and potentates”. Barbara Boxer of California says there is “no excuse” for Mr Bush’s actions. A growing chorus of outrage, including Congressman John Lewis and John Dean (of Watergate fame), has suggested impeachment. Over at the *Nation*, Jonathan Schell argues that “Bush’s abuses of presidential power are the most extensive in American history”. The administration “is not a dictatorship”, he concedes, before adding that “it does manifest the characteristics of one in embryonic form.”^①

And the proof of dictatorship? On more than 30 different occasions, Mr Bush authorised the tapping of telephone calls made by American citizens. Tapping domestic telephone calls without getting a warrant is illegal. But Mr Bush claims that his constitutional powers as commander-in-chief allowed him to do so because all these calls were international ones. He maintains that going to the courts would have been cumbersome and that his first priority was to prevent another terrorist attack.^②

You can pick at this reasoning—for instance, there are retrospective warrants that might have done the trick.^③ But it is hard to claim that Mr Bush is being outlandish on any of these scores. John Schmidt, an associate attorney-general under Bill Clinton, thinks Mr Bush has the constitutional power to approve such taps; General Michael Hayden, the deputy director of national intelligence, has argued that the programme “has been successful in detecting and preventing attacks inside the United States”.

That assertion is for Congress to probe, but the real argument here is surely one of nuance; it has to do with how much freedom you should reasonably curtail in the name of security.^④ Mr Bush may have crossed a line, but he has hardly smashed through it. Most European countries have more intrusive surveillance regimes than America’s. As for impeachment, the prospect of having to defend Mr Bush against the charge that he went a tad too far trying to avert a terrorist attack is the sort of thing Karl Rove salivates about.^⑤

【353 words】

1. What led to the challenge to President George Bush’s power?
 - A. His abuses of presidential power.
 - B. The characteristics of his administration.
 - C. A growing chorus of outrage to his recent actions.
 - D. His authorization of tapping of telephone calls.
2. Bush’s excuse for wiretapping is that _____.
 - A. he has constitutional power to do so
 - B. the prevention of terrorism is the top priority
 - C. international calls might be made by terrorists
 - D. no warrant is needed for tapping telephone calls
3. _____ least supports Bush’s authorization of wiretapping.
 - A. The press
 - B. John Schmidt
 - C. Michael Hayden
 - D. Jonathan Schell
4. The author believes that _____.
 - A. freedom must be sacrificed to certain extent to safeguard security
 - B. even Congress has no more power to wiretap than the President
 - C. Mr Bush has been successful in fighting against terrorism

5. The author Mr Bush's authorization of wiretapping in many occasions.

B. discusses

D. approves of

【英译汉】

It is partly in deference to a new generation that Mr Gaddis has decided to write a fresh and admirably concise history of the cold war. With disarming frankness, he also admits that his agent had spotted a gap in the market. But Mr Gaddis' latest work avoids the obvious trap of simply being a summary of his earlier writings, the historian's equivalent of a "Greatest Hits" album. (2) While the books that made Mr Gaddis' reputation, in particular his 1982 classic, "Strategies of Containment", necessarily concentrated on the American perspective, his latest work provides a much more rounded picture by drawing on the flood of information that has come out from the Soviet side since the end of the cold war. Mr Gaddis recounts not only what Truman, Kennedy and Reagan were thinking, but also how Stalin, Khrushchev and Mikhail Gorbachev responded to the same events.

The American side of the cold war has been familiar for a long time. But even here Mr Gaddis' mastery of the material, his fluent style and eye for the telling anecdote make his new work a pleasure. (3) The reader comes across plain-speaking Harry Truman worrying privately about the need for a complete change in human nature if the nuclear age was not to be succeeded by the "insect age or an atmosphereless planet". There is also the sleepless Richard Nixon leaving the White House in the early hours of the morning to argue with anti-Vietnam-war demonstrators gathered under the Lincoln Memorial.

【547 words】

超级词汇

Text 1-1

protocol	[ˈprəutekəl] <i>n.</i> (条约) 草案, 草约; (外交) 议定书	governance	[ˈgʌvənəns] <i>n.</i> 统治, 管理, 控制
avert	[əˈvɜ:t] <i>vt.</i> 避免, 防止	mandate	[ˈmændeɪt] <i>n.</i> 委托, 委任, 授权
laureate	[ˈlɔ:riit] <i>n.</i> 戴桂冠的人	staggeringly	[ˈstæɡərɪŋli] <i>adv.</i> 摇晃地, 蹒跚地
demur	[diˈmɜ:] <i>vi.</i> 反对, 表示异议, 迟疑	bunch	[bʌntʃ] <i>n.</i> 一群, 一帮
notional	[ˈnəʊfənl] <i>adj.</i> 概念上的, 想象的, 象征的	curb	[kɜ:b] <i>vt.</i> 抑制, 控制
Copenhagen	[ˌkæpənˈheɪɡən] <i>n.</i> 哥本哈根	consensus	[kənˈsensəs] <i>n.</i> 意见一致, 多数人的意见, 舆论
colossal	[kəˈlɒsl] <i>adj.</i> 巨大的, 庞大的	malnutrition	[ˈmælnju(:)ˈtriʃən] <i>n.</i> 营养失调, 营养不良
nip	[nɪp] <i>vt.</i> 箝, 挤, 压缩		

Text 1-2

churlish	[ˈtʃɜ:liʃ] <i>adj.</i> 粗野的, 脾气坏的, 无礼的	resilience	[riˈzɪləns] <i>n.</i> 复原能力, 弹力
exuberant	[ɪɡˈzju:bərənt] <i>adj.</i> 丰富的, 多余的, 华而不实的	sluggish	[ˈslʌɡɪʃ] <i>adj.</i> 行动迟缓的, 不活泼的, 缓慢的
lavish	[ˈlævɪʃ] <i>vt.</i> 过分慷慨地给予, 大量地乱用	spurt	[spɜ:t] <i>n.</i> 喷出, 涌出
		humility	[hjuːˈmɪlɪti] <i>n.</i> 谦恭, 谦逊

Text 1-3

alarmist	[əˈlɑ:mɪst] <i>n.</i> 大惊小怪者, 杞人忧天者	outright	[ˈaʊtraɪt] <i>adj.</i> 彻底的, 完全的
battleground	[ˈbætəlɡraʊnd] <i>n.</i> 战争斗争的舞台, 争论题	recession	[riˈseʃən] <i>n.</i> 不景气, 工商业衰退期
embargo	[emˈbɑ:gəʊ] <i>n.</i> 禁止出入港口, 禁运	row	[rəʊ] <i>n.</i> 吵架, 争吵
nominal	[ˈnɒmɪnl] <i>adj.</i> 标称的, 名义的	spot price	<i>n.</i> 现货价格
nominal price	名义价格, 票面价格, 虚价	turmoil	[ˈtɜ:moil] <i>n.</i> 骚动, 混乱
		upper hand	优势, 上风, 有利地位

Text 1-4

attorney general	[əˈtɜ:ni ˈdʒenərəl] <i>n.</i> 首席检察官, 司法部长	cumbersome	[ˈkʌmbəsəm] <i>adj.</i> 讨厌的, 麻烦的, 笨重的
dictatorship	[dɪkˈteɪtʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 独裁, 专政	curtail	[kɜ:ˈteɪl] <i>vt.</i> 缩短, 减缩, 限制

embryonic	[ˌembriˈɒnɪk] <i>adj.</i> [生] 胚胎的, 开始的, 初期的	salivate	[ˈsæliveɪt] <i>v.</i> 过量分泌唾液
impeachment	[ɪmˈpi:tʃmənt] <i>n.</i> 弹劾, 指摘	smash	[smæʃ] <i>v.</i> (网球等) 扣球, 杀球
intrusive	[ɪnˈtru:sɪv] <i>adj.</i> 闯入的, 插入的	surveillance	[səˈveɪləns] <i>n.</i> 监视, 监督
nuance	[njuːˈɑːns] <i>n.</i> 细微差别	tad	[tæd] <i>n.</i> 微量, 少量
outlandish	[aʊtˈlændɪʃ] <i>adj.</i> 奇怪的, 古怪的	tap	[tæp] <i>v.</i> 窃听电话
potentate	[ˈpəʊtənteɪt] <i>n.</i> 当权者, 统治者	wiretap	[ˈwaɪətæp] <i>v.</i> 搭线窃听, 窃听或偷录
retrospective	[ˌretroˈspektɪv] <i>adj.</i> 回顾的, 回想的		

Text 1-5

containment	[kənˈteɪnmənt] <i>n.</i> 围堵政策, 牵制政策	Peloponnesian	[ˌpeləpˈniːʃən] <i>adj.</i> (希腊南部) 伯罗奔尼撒半岛的
deference	[ˈdefərəns] <i>n.</i> 顺从, 尊重	recount	[rɪˈkaʊnt] <i>v.</i> 叙述
eminence	[ˈemɪnəns] <i>n.</i> 出众, 显赫, 崇高	resigned	[rɪˈzaɪnd] <i>adj.</i> 顺从的, 听天由命的
inaugural	[ɪˈnɔːɡjʊrəl] <i>adj.</i> 就职的, 开始的	wistfulness	[ˈwɪstfəlnis] <i>n.</i> 渴望, 愿望
intervene	[ɪntəˈviːn] <i>vi.</i> 干涉, 干预, 插入, 介入, (指时间) 介于其间		

答案速查

Text 1-1 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. A

Text 1-2 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A

Text 1-3 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A

Text 1-4 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B

Text 1-5

【参考译文】

- (1) 他写道, 对耶鲁大学他的学生来说, 冷战“已成历史, 与伯罗奔尼撒半岛战争史没什么区别”。他的这些学生中有很多人在 1989 年结束和前苏联的对抗时还只不过是孩子。
- (2) 令加迪斯先生出名的著作, 特别是 1982 年出版的他的名著《牵制策略》必然集中在美国的观点上, 而他最新的著作描绘了更全面的画面, 著作中引用了冷战结束后来自前苏联一方的大量信息。
- (3) 读者在书中可以读到哈里·杜鲁门, 他讲话朴实无华, 他私下担心, 如果核时代结束后出现的不是“昆虫时代或没有大气的星球”, 则需要彻底改变人的本性。
- (4) 加迪斯先生是美国一位杰出的历史学家。乔治·布什总统曾几次咨询加迪斯先生, 最突出的一次是布什第二次就职演说之前所作的咨询。布什在第二次就职演说中保证要在世界范围内“结束暴政”。
- (5) 加迪斯先生是一位极其认真的历史学家, 他不允许用自己的政治观点来影响自己对冷战的描述, 不过有几小段话流露了他的真实情感: 描述戴高乐将军反美时的一丝愤怒, 对罗纳德·里根想法的清晰和简洁明显的赞美。