

使用说明

为了让读者从本书的使用过程中获得最大收益，现就本书使用方法特做出如下建议：

1. 读完阅读理解文章之后，完成文章后的问题，正确答案参阅汉语译文中斜体字部分，由此，可检测自己的阅读质量，实现从量变到质变的飞跃。

2. 分析“难点过关”部分，对照原文思考复杂句型分析。这样做才能打下词汇与结构知识的坚实基础，构筑语篇学习的大厦。

3. 根据“解题思路”，认真推敲六级阅读命题的出题思路，分析答案选择和解题方法。尤其培养“一双慧眼”，辨别那些最具干扰性的选项。总结自己存在的问题，提高解题技能。

4. 每套阅读文章在原文中有 4 个句子带下划线，作为翻译练习，参考答案为汉语译文的相应划线句。这一安排实现了本书一书多用的设想，为高一级学习奠定扎实的基础。

5. 在阅读理解过程中，如果出现自己无法理解的表达或生词，可以参考分析汉语译文，从而体会、记忆和同化英语单词在具体上下文中的用法，真正理解“词本无意，义随文生”这一说法的含义。

6. 利用本书的特殊排版格式，可以对比分析英语和汉语两门语言在篇章层次上的差异。建议逐字逐句双向琢磨文章的含义，使用篇章分析的手段分析英汉两门语言之间的差异。培养和提高自己用英语思考的能力。认真按照以上的建议去做，相信您能受益匪浅！



Unit 1

(1994 年 1 月六级阅读试题)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

There are desert plants which survive the dry season in the form of inactive seeds. There are also desert insects which survive as inactive *larvae* (幼虫). In addition, difficult as it is to believe, there are desert fish which can survive through years of *drought* (干旱) in the form of inactive eggs. These are the *shrimps* (小虾) that live in the Mojave Desert, an intensely dry region in the south-west of the United States where shade temperatures of over 50 °C are often recorded.

The eggs of the Mojave shrimps are the size and have the appearance of grains of sand. When sufficient spring rain falls to form a lake, once every two to five years, these eggs hatch. Then the water is soon filled with millions of tiny shrimps about a millimeter long which feed on tiny plant and animal organisms which also grow in the temporary desert lake. Within a week, the shrimps grow from their original 1 millimeter to a length of about 1.5 centimeters.

Throughout the time that the shrimps are rapidly maturing, the water in the lake equally rapidly evaporates. Therefore, for the shrimps it is a race against time. By the twelfth day, however, when they are about 3 centimeter long, hundreds of tiny eggs form on the underbodies of the females. Usually by this time, all that remains of the lake is a large, muddy patch of wet soil. On the thirteenth day and the next, during the final hours of their brief lives, the shrimps lay their eggs in the mud. Then, having ensured that their species will survive, the shrimps die as the last of the water evaporates.

(1) If sufficient rain falls the next year to form another lake, the eggs hatch, and once again the shrimps pass rapidly through their cycle of growth, adulthood, egg-laying, and death. Some years there is insufficient rain to form a lake: in this case, the eggs will remain dormant for another year, or even longer if necessary. Very, very occasionally, perhaps twice in a hundred years, sufficient rain falls to form a deep lake that lasts a month or more. In this case, the species passes through two cycles of growth, egg-laying, and death. Thus, on such occasions, the species multiplies considerably, which further ensures its survival.

21. Which of the following is the MOST distinctive feature of Mojave shrimps?
- A. Their lives are brief. B. They feed on plant and animal organisms.
C. Their eggs can survive years of drought. D. They lay their eggs in the mud.
22. By saying "for the shrimps it is a race against time" (Line 2, Para. 3) the author means ____.
- A. they have to swim fast to avoid danger in the rapidly evaporating lake
B. they have to swim fast to catch the animal organisms on which they survive
C. they have to multiply as many as possible within thirteen days
D. they have to complete their life cycle within a short span of time permitted by the environment
23. The passage mainly deals with ____.
- A. the life span of the Mojave shrimps B. the survival of desert shrimps
C. the importance of water to life D. life in the Mojave Desert
24. The word "dormant" (Line 3, Para. 4) most probably means ____.
- A. inactive B. strong
C. alert D. soft
25. It may be inferred from the passage that ____.
- A. appearance and size are the most important for life to survive in the desert
B. a species must be able to multiply quickly in order to survive

汉语译文

在沙漠的环境中,有些植物以未发芽种子的状态活过了干旱季节,也有些昆虫以不活动幼虫的状态存活。而令人难以置信的是,有些沙漠水生动物,它们的卵能在干旱时存活多年。这些动物就是生活在美国西南部极度干旱地区的 Mojave 沙漠小虾,那里非太阳直射温度通常达到 50℃ 以上。

Mojave 小虾的卵,大小和外观与沙粒相似。每隔 2 至 5 年,当春季的降雨量足以形成一个湖泊时,这些卵就孵化了。不久,水里到处游着数以百万计的小虾,长约 1 毫米,猎食对象是微小植物和共栖在沙漠短暂湖泊里的微生物。一个星期的时间,这些小虾就从初生时的 1 毫米长到约 1.5 厘米。

在小虾迅速成长的过程中,湖水也同样飞快地蒸发着。因此,对于这些小虾来说,必须和时间赛跑。到了第 12 天,当母虾大约有 3 厘米长时,就会怀有几百个小虾卵。通常到这个时候,蒸干的湖底全是大片斑驳的湿润泥土。在第 13 天和以后的时间里,也就是小虾短暂生命中的最后时光,它们把卵产在泥土中。然后,在确信物种得以繁衍之后,小虾就随着最后一滴水的蒸发而死去。

(1)如果来年降水量足以形成一个新湖泊,虾卵就会孵化,再次经历由生长,到成熟再到孵卵,最后到死亡的生命历程。有的年份雨量不足以形成湖泊,在这种情况下,虾卵就处于休眠状态,直到来年,必要时甚至会更久。在极为罕见的情况下,可能 100 年里会发生两次这样的情况,降水足以形成一个深湖,湖水保持了一个月或更长时间,这时小虾会完成由生长到产卵,直至死亡这样的两次生命历程。那么在这种情况下,这个物种的数量会大幅度成倍增加,更加保证其物种的繁衍。

21. 下列哪个特征是 Mojave 沙漠小虾最独特的?

- A. 它们的生命相当短暂。 B. 它们猎食对象为植物和有机物。
C. **它们的卵能活过多年干旱季节。** D. 它们把卵产到泥土中。

22. 第 3 段第 2 行,作者说 “for the shrimps it is a race against time”。他表达的意思是_____。

- A. 在急剧蒸发的湖里,它们必须快速地游,以避免危险
B. 它们必须快速地游,以捕捉那些它们赖以生存的动物有机体
C. 在 13 天之内,它们必须尽可能多地繁殖后代
D. **在环境允许的条件下,它们必须在很短的时间内走完自己的生命历程**

23. 本文的主要议题是_____。

- A. Mojave 虾的生命周期 B. **Mojave 虾的生存**
C. 水对于生命的重要性 D. Mojave 沙漠中的生活方式

24. 第 4 段第 3 行的 “dormant”最有可能意为_____。

- A. **不活跃的** B. 强壮的
C. 警惕的 D. 松软的

25. 我们可以从本文得出的推论是_____。

- A. 生命要在沙漠中生存,外表和体积是最重要的
B. 一个物种必须迅速繁殖才能得以繁衍

难点过关

① *difficult as it is to believe* (Line 2, Para. 1): as 充当让步状语从句的连词,为倒装结构。

② *original* (Line 4, Para. 2): 最初的,有创意的: an *original* idea 有创意的观点。

③ *underbody* (Line 3, Para. 3): 腹部: under- 为前缀,表示“在...之下,不足”,又如: *understaffed* (缺员的), *underline* (强调), *underlie* (成为...的根据)等。

④ *survive* (Line 5, Para. 3): 存活,生存: 词根 *viv, vig, vit* 的意义为“生命”,其它的词汇还有: *vivid* (生动的), *vitamin* (维生素), *revive* (复兴), *vigor* (活力), *vigorous* (有活力的), *invigorate* (使...精力充沛), *vital* (关键的)等。

解题思路

21. 注意命题的要求,区分主次。

22. 注意第 3 段使用的是时间连续体的篇章策略。

23. 综合考虑各段的背景主题句。

24. 该词与上文多次使用的 *inactive* 构成词汇重复。

25. 注意推论所需的语气和推理逻辑。

- C. for some species one life cycle in a year is enough to survive the desert drought
- D. some species develop a unique life pattern to survive in extremely harsh conditions

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Opportunities for rewarding work become fewer for both men and women as they grow older. After age 40, job hunting becomes even more difficult. Many workers stay at jobs they are too old for rather than face possible rejection. Our youth-oriented, throw-away culture sees little value in older people. In writer Lilian Hellman's words, they have "the wisdom that comes with age that we can't make use of."

Unemployment and economic need for work is higher among older women, especially minorities, than among younger white women. A national council reports these findings: Though unemployed longer when seeking work, older women job-hunt harder, hold a job longer with less *absenteeism* (缺勤), perform as well or better, are more reliable, and are more willing to learn than men or younger women. Yet many older women earn poor pay and face a future of poverty in their retirement years. When "sexism meets ageism, poverty is no longer on the doorstep — it moves in", according to Tish Sommers, director of a special study on older women for the National Organization for Women.

Yet a 1981 report on the White House Conference on Aging shows that as a group, older Americans are the "wealthiest, best fed, best housed, healthiest, most self-reliant older population in our history." This statement is small comfort to those living below the poverty line but it does explode some of the old traditional beliefs and fears. Opportunities for moving in and up in a large company may shrink but many older people begin successful small businesses, volunteer in satisfying activities, and stay active for many years. They have few role models because in previous generations the life span was much shorter and expectations of life were fewer. They are ploughing new ground.

(2) Employers are beginning to recognize that the mature person can bring a great deal of stability and responsibility to a position. One doesn't lose ability and experience on the eve of one's 65th or 70th birthday any more than one grows up instantly at age 21.

26. After the age of 40, _____.
 - A. most workers are tired of their present jobs
 - B. many workers tend to stick to their present jobs
 - C. people find their jobs more rewarding than before
 - D. people still wish to hunt for more suitable jobs
27. From Hellman's remark, we can see that _____.
 - A. full use has been made of the wisdom of older people
 - B. the wisdom of older people is not valued by American society
 - C. older people are no less intelligent than young people
 - D. the wisdom of older people is of great value to American society
28. Tish Sommers argues that _____.
 - A. older women find it hard to escape poverty
 - B. older women usually perform better in their jobs
 - C. the major cause of the poverty of older women is sexism
 - D. more people have come to believe in sexism and ageism
29. According to the third paragraph, it can be seen that older Americans _____.
 - A. have more job opportunities than young people
 - B. live below the poverty line
 - C. have new opportunities to remain active in society
 - D. no longer believe in the promise of a happy life upon retirement
30. It can be concluded from the passage that the writer _____.

- C. 对于某些物种来说,每年完成一个生命周期就足以渡过沙漠中的干旱
D. **为了在恶劣的条件下生存,某些物种形成了独特的生存方式**

汉语译文

随着年龄的增大,男人和女人找到报酬丰厚工作的机会减少了。40岁之后,再想跳槽就更加困难了。许多工人年纪太大,已不能胜任所从事的工作,但他们宁愿坚守工作岗位,也不愿去面对求职失败的尴尬。老人的价值在我们这个重视年轻人、随意浪费的社会得不到承认。用作家 Lilian Hellman 的话来说,老人“拥有我们无法利用的随年龄俱增的智慧”。

与白人年轻女性相比,老年女性——尤其是少数民族老年女性——的失业率更高,更需要工作。国家某机构公布了这样的结果:比起男性和年轻女性来说,老年妇女失业期更长,更难找到工作,但找到一份工作后会干得更久,缺勤率更低。她们更值得信赖,更愿意去学习新东西。然而许多老年妇女薪水很低,在退休之后将会更穷困。“性别歧视和年龄歧视相遇时,贫困就不只是在门外徘徊,而是破门而入了”,这就是 Tish Sommers —— 为国家妇女组织主持一项关于老年妇女的特别研究负责人的说法。

然而 1981 年的白宫老龄化研讨会的一份报告指出,美国老年人作为一个群体,“在我们的历史上是最富有,营养最好,居住条件最好,最健康和最自立的老年人”。虽然这种说法对生活在贫困线以下的老人并无多大安慰,但确实推翻了一些传统的信仰,消除了固有的担心。老年人在大公司里就职和升迁的机会减少了,但许多老年人开始成功地经营小生意,志愿参与给他们带来满足感的社会活动,并多年保持积极的生活态度。他们几乎没有榜样可以去模仿,因为上几代人的寿命较短,长寿的人很少。他们正在开创新天地。

(2)雇主们开始认识到,年纪大的人在工作中更有稳定性和责任感。正如人在 21 岁不会一夜之间突然长大成人一样,人在 65 岁或 70 岁生日前夕,也不会突然丧失他的能力和经验。

26. 过了 40 岁以后, ____。
- A. 大部分工人厌倦了现在的工作岗位
B. **许多工人往往坚守在目前的工作岗位上**
C. 人们发现他们工作得到的回报比以前多
D. 人们仍然希望找到更合适的工作
27. 从 Hellman 的话,我们可以分析出 ____。
- A. 老人的智慧已经得到了充分的利用
B. **老人的智慧没有得到美国社会的重视**
C. 老人的智慧不比年轻人的差
D. 老人的智慧对美国社会有着重大价值
28. Tish Sommers 指出 ____。
- A. **老年妇女发现摆脱贫困是在所难免的事情**
B. 老年妇女通常在她的工作岗位上表现得更好
C. 导致老年妇女贫困的主要原因是性别歧视
D. 更多的人开始相信有性别歧视与年龄歧视的存在
29. 从第 3 段我们可以看出美国老年人 ____。
- A) 比年轻人有更多的工作机会
B. 生活在贫困线以下
C. **在社会中有新的机会来保持积极的生活态度**
D. 不再指望将来退休后能过上快乐生活
30. 根据文章,我们可以得出结论:作者 ____。

难点过关

① youth-oriented (Line 3, Para. 1): 意为“以年轻人为中心的”。

② Though ... younger women. (Lines 2—4, Para. 2): 句子主干: Though (引导让步状语从句)... , older women (主语) job-hunt (谓语, 复合动词, “找工作”) ... , hold (谓语) ... , perform (谓语) ... , are (谓语) ... , and are (谓语) ... (注意整句状语成分中有比较级结构)。

③ not ... any more than (Lines 2—3, Para. 4): 并不比...多些: Imperialism will not change its nature any more than a leopard will change its spots. 正如花豹不会改变其身上的斑点一样, 帝国主义决不会改变它的本性。

解题思路

26. 考点在第 1 段, 分析该段的话题。

27. 其实 Hellman 的观点就是作者的观点, 全文的论点。D. 不是文章的论点。

28. 考点在第 4 段。注意破折号的强调作用。

29. 注意该段话题的推进, 主题句为最后一句。

30. 注意结论一般考查文章的结论部分。

- A. calls attention to the living conditions of older Americans
- B. believes that the value of older people is gaining increasing recognition
- C. attempts to justify the youth-oriented, throw-away culture of the United States
- D. argues people should not retire at the age of 65 or 70

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The most exciting kind of education is also the most personal. Nothing can exceed the joy of discovering for yourself something that is important to you. It may be an idea or a bit of information you come across accidentally — or a sudden insight, fitting together pieces of information or working through a problem. Such personal encounters are the “payoff” in education. A teacher may direct you to learning and even encourage you in it — but no teacher can make the excitement or the joy happen. That’s up to you.

(3) A research paper, assigned in a course and perhaps checked at various stages by an instructor, leads you beyond classrooms, beyond the texts for classes and into a process where the joy of discovery and learning can come to you many times. Preparing the research paper is an active and individual process, and an ideal learning process. It provides a structure within which you can make exciting discoveries, of knowledge and of self, that are basic to education. But the research paper also gives you a chance to individualize a school assignment, to suit a piece of work to your own interests and abilities, to show others what you can do. Writing a research paper is more than just a classroom exercise. It is an experience in searching out, understanding and synthesizing, which forms the basis of many skills applicable to both academic and nonacademic tasks. It is, in the fullest sense, a discovering, an education. So, to produce a good research paper is both a useful and a thoroughly satisfying experience!

To some, the thought of having to write an assigned number of pages, often more than ever produced before, is disconcerting. To others, the very idea of having to work independently is threatening. But there is no need to approach the research paper assignment with anxiety, and nobody should view the research paper as an obstacle to overcome. Instead, consider it a goal to accomplish, a goal within reach if you use the help this book can give you.

31. According to the writer, personal discoveries _____.
 - A. will give one encouragement and direction
 - B. are helpful in finding the right information
 - C. are the most valuable part of one’s personal education
 - D. will help one to successfully complete school assignments
32. It can be inferred from the passage that writing a research paper gives one chances _____.
 - A. to fully develop one’s personal abilities
 - B. to use the skills learnt in the classroom
 - C. to prove that one is a productive writer
 - D. to demonstrate how well one can accomplish school assignment
33. From the context, the word “disconcerting” (Line 2, Para.3) most probably means _____.

A. misleading	B. embarrassing
C. stimulating	D. upsetting
34. The writer argues in the passage that _____.
 - A. one should explore new areas in research
 - B. one should trust one’s own ability to meet course requirements
 - C. one should consider research paper writing a pleasure, not a burden
 - D. one should use all one’s knowledge and skills when doing research
35. What will probably follow this passage?
 - A. How to write a research paper.

- A. 呼吁人们注意美国老年人的生活状况
B. 相信老人的价值正在得到更多人的承认
 C. 试图说明重视年轻人、随意浪费的美国文化传统的现象是合理的
 D. 主张人们不应该在 65 岁或 70 岁的时候退休

汉语译文

最令人振奋的教育形式也是最个人化的。你能自己发现对你来说是最重要的东西才是最大的欣喜。这种东西也许是你的突发奇想，或偶然获得的某种信息，甚至是你整理材料或解决问题时突然产生的见解。这些个人际遇就是教育的“回报”。老师可以指导你学习，甚至鼓励你学习，但没有哪位教师可使你如此振奋或欣喜。一切取决于你。

(3)讲授某一课程的导师布置研究论文，并可能时不时进行抽查。论文需要课外完成，涉及的不仅是课本知识。完成的过程中，你会多次经历发现和领悟的欣喜。在准备阶段，你要积极地独自进行。这是一种理想的学习过程，使我们不断获得有关知识并自己去发现新东西，而这些新发现正是教育的根本所在。此外，研究论文也给了你一个机会，按自己的方式完成作业，按照你自己的兴趣和能力来选择工作，向别人展示你的能力。写研究论文不止是完成课堂练习，还要进行收集、理解和整理等各项工作。这种经历为在许多学术和非学术工作中技能的运用奠定了基础。全面地说，这是一种探索性的经历，也是一种教育。所以做好一篇研究论文就是一次经历，既有益，又能给你带来最大的满足。

对一些人来讲，一想到必须写比以往字数更多的论文是令人头痛的。对另外一些人来讲，必须独立完成论文真让人害怕。然而没有必要用焦虑的心态去处理研究论文，更没有必要把研究论文看成难以跨越的障碍。相反，应该利用本书给你的帮助，把研究论文作为一个要完成的目标，一个完全有能力达到的目标。

31. 作者认为，个人发现 ____。
 A. 将给予一个人鼓励与指导
 B. 有助于获得正确的信息
C. 是个人教育中最有价值的部分
 D. 将帮助一个人成功地完成作业
32. 从文章中得出的推论是，写研究论文使人有机会 ____。
 A. **充分发展个人能力**
 B. 使用在课堂上学到的技能
 C. 证明自己是一个多产的作家
 D. 展现自己完成作业的能力
33. 第 3 段第 3 行的 disconcerting 在上下文中的意思是 ____。
 A. 误导的
 B. 令人尴尬的
 C. 让人振奋的
D. 令人不安的
34. 作者写作本文的论点是 ____。
 A. 一个人应该开辟新的研究领域
 B. 一个人应该相信自己的能力才能完成课程的要求
C. 一个人应该把写论文当作是一种乐趣，而不是一种负担
 D. 一个人在做研究的时候应该运用自己所有的知识和技能
35. 本篇文章之后可能接着写什么？
A. 如何写一篇研究论文。

难点过关

① *That's up to you.* (Line 5, Para. 1): 意为“该由你负责”。

② *Are search paper... many times.* (Lines 1—3, Para. 2): 句子主干: A research paper (主语), ... , leads to (谓语) ... where (定语从句修饰前面的 a process) ...

③ *It is an ... tasks.* (Lines 7—8, Para. 2): 句子主干: It (主语, 指代 writing a research paper) ... , which (定语从句修饰 an experience) ...

④ *obstacle* (Line 3, Para. 3): 障碍: Lack of education is an obstacle to success. 缺乏教育是成功的障碍。

解题思路

31. 考点在第 1 段，该段的重要重复词汇为 personal。

32. 选择时注意多考虑具有归纳性的答案。

33. 语篇词汇重复的考察。重复表达了下文出现的 threatening 和 anxiety。

34. 不难确立文章的中心论点句为全文的最后一句。

35. 其实只要扣住文章的中心主题词 a research paper, 容易做出正确的选择。

- B. The importance of research in education.
- C. How to make new discoveries for oneself.
- D. The skill of putting pieces of information together.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In our culture, the sources of what we call a sense of “mastery” — feeling important and worthwhile — and the sources of what we call a sense of “pleasure” — finding life enjoyable — are not always identical. Women often are told “You can’t have it all.” Sometimes what the speaker really is saying is, “You chose a career, so you can’t expect to have closer relationships or a happy family life.” or “You have a wonderful husband and children — what’s all this about wanting a career?” But women need to understand and develop both aspects of well-being, if they are to feel good about themselves.

Our study shows that, for women, well-being has two dimensions. One is mastery, which includes self-esteem, a sense of control over your life, and low levels of anxiety and depression. Mastery is closely related to the “doing” side of life, to work and activity. Pleasure is the other dimension, and it is composed of happiness, satisfaction and optimism. It is tied more closely to the “feeling” side of life. The two are independent of each other. A woman could be high in mastery and low in pleasure, and vice versa. For example, a woman who has a good job, but whose mother has just died, might be feeling very good about herself and in control of her work life, but the pleasure side could be damaged for a time.

The concepts of mastery and pleasure can help us identify the sources of well-being for women, and remedy past mistakes. In the past, women were encouraged to look only at the feeling side of life as the source of all well-being. (4) But we know that both mastery and pleasure are critical. And mastery seems to be achieved largely through work. In our study, all the groups of employed women rated significantly higher in mastery than did women who were not employed.

A woman’s well-being is enhanced when she takes on multiple roles. At least by middle adulthood, the women who were involved in a combination of roles — marriages, motherhood, and employment — were the highest in well-being, despite warnings about stress and strain.

36. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
 - A. for women, a sense of “mastery” is more important than a sense of “pleasure”
 - B. for women, a sense of “pleasure” is more important than a sense of “mastery”
 - C. women can’t have a sense of “mastery” and a sense of “pleasure” at the same time
 - D. a sense of “mastery” and a sense of “pleasure” are both indispensable to women
37. The author’s attitude towards women having a career is _____.
 - A. critical
 - B. positive
 - C. neutral
 - D. realistic
38. One can conclude from the passage that if a woman takes on several social roles, _____.
 - A. it will be easier for her to overcome stress and strain
 - B. she will be more successful in her career
 - C. her chances of getting promoted will be greater
 - D. her life will be richer and more meaningful
39. Which of the following can be identified as a source of “pleasure” for women?
 - A. Family life.
 - B. Regular employment.
 - C. Multiple roles in society.
 - D. Freedom from anxiety.
40. The most appropriate title for the passage would be _____.
 - A. The Well-being of Career Women
 - B. Sources of Mastery and Pleasure
 - C. Two Aspects of Women’s Well-being
 - D. Multiple Roles of Women in Society

- B. 教学中研究的重要性。
- C. 自己如何去发现新事物。
- D. 收集材料的技能。

汉语译文

在我们的文化中，有些源泉带来了我们所谓的“自主感”——感到有分量和有价值，有些源泉带来了我们所谓的“快乐感”——感到生活是快乐的。这两种源泉并不完全相同。我们经常告诉妇女“鱼和熊掌不可兼得”。有时，说这种话的人真正想说的是：“因为你选择了事业，你就不能指望有亲密的朋友或快乐的家庭生活。”或者说：“你有一个很棒的丈夫，也有孩子了，干嘛还要事业呢？”但妇女如果想找到良好的自我感觉，就必须了解并处理好幸福生活中的两个方面。

我们的调查研究表明，对于妇女来说，幸福有两重含义。其一是自主，包括自尊、理智地控制个人生活，不要有过多的焦虑和沮丧。自主与生活中的“实干”、工作和活跃关系密切。其二是快乐，包括愉快、满足和乐观，与生活中的“感觉”联系密切。这两重含义相互独立。一个女性可以很自主，但极不快乐，反之亦有可能。例如，一个妇女有一份很好的工作，但母亲刚刚过世，也许自我感觉很好并且感觉可以把工作做好，但一段时间里她会很不快乐。

把握自主和快乐的观念能够帮助我们认清妇女们幸福的源泉，并改正过去的错误。过去，我们鼓励妇女仅看重生活中感觉这一方面，并把它当作幸福生活的惟一源泉。(4)但我们知道自主和快乐都很关键。自主看起来主要是通过工作来获得。在我们的研究中，所有职业女性比非职业女性的自主感都要强。

当一名妇女承担多重角色时，她的幸福感就会加强。至少对中年妇女来说，那些既为人妻，为人母，又有自己职业的，尽管有压力和紧张感，但她们是最幸福的。

36. 从第1段可以得到的推论是 ____。
- A. 对妇女来说，自主感比快乐感更加重要
 - B. 对妇女来说，快乐感比自主感更加重要
 - C. 妇女无法同时拥有自主感和快乐感
 - D. 对妇女来说，自主感和快乐感都是必不可少的
37. 妇女有自己的事业，对此作者的态度是 ____。
- A. 批评的
 - B. 积极的
 - C. 中立的
 - D. 现实的
38. 从文章得出的结论是，如果一个妇女承担多重社会角色， ____。
- A. 可以轻而易举地克服压力与紧张感
 - B. 将在事业上获得更大的成功
 - C. 晋升的机会更大
 - D. 生活会更加丰富、更有意义
39. 对妇女来说，下面哪项是“快乐感”的源泉？
- A. 家庭生活。
 - B. 有稳定的职业。
 - C. 社会中的多重角色。
 - D. 无忧无虑。
40. 本文最好的标题可能是 ____。
- A. 职业女性的幸福
 - B. 自主与快乐的源泉
 - C. 女性幸福的两个方面
 - D. 女性在社会中的多重角色

难点过关

- ① *In our ... identical.* (Lines 1—3, Para. 1): 句子主干: ..., the sources (主语) ... and the sources (主语) ... are (谓语) ... identical (表语, 意为“相同的”).
- ② *dimension* (Line 1, Para. 2): 方面: the political dimensions of the case 这个案件的政治性。
- ③ *In our study ... not employed.* (Lines 4—5, Para. 3): 句子主干: ... groups (主语) rated (谓语, 意思是“被评价, 被列入等级”, 做不及物动词) ...
- ④ *multiple* (Line 1, Para. 4): 多重的, 多样的: 词根 multi 的意义为“多”, 其它的词汇还有: *multitude* (众多, 大众); *multiply* (增加, 乘, 繁殖)等。

解题思路

36. 注意该段中 But 对当前话题的总结。
37. 态度与中心论点句有关, 中心论点句为全文的最后一句。
38. 推论着重考查文章的结论部分。
39. 注意本题询问的是“快乐感”的源泉, 而非“自主感”。
40. 本题可以从文章的首尾来考虑, 分析论点句。

Unit 2

(1995 年 1 月六级阅读试题)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The process of perceiving other people is rarely translated (to ourselves or others) into cold, objective terms. "She was 5 feet 8 inches tall, had fair hair, and wore a colored skirt." More often, we try to get inside the other person to pinpoint his or her attitudes, emotions, motivations, abilities, ideas and characters. Furthermore, we sometimes behave as if we can accomplish this difficult job very quickly — perhaps with a two-second glance.

We try to obtain information about others in many ways. Berger suggests several methods for reducing uncertainties about others: watching, without being noticed, a person interacting with others, particularly with others who are known to you so you can compare the observed person's behavior with the known others' behavior; observing a person in a situation where social behavior is relatively unrestrained or where a wide variety of behavioral responses are called for; deliberately structuring the physical or social environment so as to observe the person's responses to specific stimuli; asking people who have had or have frequent contact with the person about him or her; and using various strategies in face-to-face interaction to uncover information about another person — questions, *self-disclosures* (自我表露), and so on. Getting to know someone is a never-ending task, largely because people are constantly changing and the methods we use to obtain information are often imprecise. You may have known someone for ten years and still know very little about him. If we accept the idea that we won't very fully know another person, it enables us to deal more easily with those things that get in the way of accurate knowledge such as secrets and deceptions. It will also keep us from being too surprised or shocked by seemingly inconsistent behavior. (1) ****Ironically**** (讽刺性地), those things that keep us from knowing another person too well (e.g. secrets and deceptions) may be just as important to the development of a satisfying relationship as those things that enable us to obtain accurate knowledge about a person (e.g. disclosures and truthful statements).

21. The word "pinpoint" (Line 3, Para.1) basically means ____.
- A. appreciate
B. obtain
C. interpret
D. identify
22. What do we learn from the first paragraph?
- A. People are better described in cold, objective terms.
B. The difficulty of getting to know a person is usually underestimated.
C. One should not judge people by their appearances.
D. One is usually subjective when assessing other people's personality.
23. It can be inferred from Berger's suggestions that ____.
- A. people do not reveal their true self on every occasion
B. in most cases we should avoid contacting the observed person directly
C. the best way to know a person is by making comparisons
D. face-to-face interaction is the best strategy to uncover information about a person
24. In developing personal relationships, secrets and deceptions, in the author's opinion, are ____.
- A. personal matters that should be seriously dealt with
B. barriers that should be done away with
C. as significant as disclosures and truthful statements
D. things people should guard against
25. The author's purpose in writing the passage is ____.
- A. to give advice on appropriate conduct for social occasions

汉语译文

我们很少用冷静、客观的语言来表达对别人的了解。比如我们会说：“她 5 英尺 8 英寸高，浅色头发，穿着艳丽的衬衣。”更常见的是，我们试图深入了解他人，确切地指出他人的态度、情感、动机、能力、理念和性格。此外，有时我们表现得似乎可以很快地、在几秒钟的一瞥中就完成这项复杂的工作。

我们试图通过许多方法来获取有关他人的信息。Berger 指出了一些增进对别人了解的方法：在背地里观察一个人，此人正与别人交往，特别是与你了解的人交往，这样你可以把这个人的行为与你熟人的行为进行比较；在某种场合观察一个人，这种场合比较放松，要求在场者有各种各样的行为举止；故意安排一种场景和社交场合，以便观察到一个人对特定环境刺激所做出的反应；询问那些经常与此人交往的人，了解此人的情况。在面对面的交流中，使用各种方法以便发现对方的有关情况，如各种问题、自我表露方式等。了解一个人是一件永无止境的工作，主要的原因是人们不断地在改变，而我们获得信息的手段也往往不精确。你也许认识某人已 10 年，但对他却所知甚少。我们很难完全了解一个人。如果接受这一点，我们就能更容易地处理那些诸如秘密和欺骗妨碍我们确切了解他人的事情。我们也不会发现那种看起来前后不一致的行为时太过于惊讶。(1)具有讽刺意义的是：有些因素妨碍我们更好地了解对方(比如秘密和欺骗)，有些因素使我们能更准确地了解对方(比如自我表露和坦诚相见)，然而从发展令人满意的人际关系的角度来讲，两种因素都是很重要的。

21. 第 1 段第 3 行的 pinpoint 的基本意思是 ____。
- A. 欣赏 B. 获得
C. 解释 D. **识别**
22. 从第 1 段中我们获悉了什么？
- A. 冷静而客观的语言能更好地描述他人。
B. **我们往往低估了了解他人的困难。**
C. 我们不应该通过外表来判断他人。
D. 当评价其他人的品质时，人们经常带有主观性。
23. 从 Berger 的建议中，我们得到的推论是 ____。
- A. 人们在各种场合下都不会表露自我
B. **在大多数情况下，应避免与被观察者直接接触**
C. 了解一个人的最佳方式是进行比较
D. 面对面的交流是了解一个人的最佳策略
24. 作者认为，在发展个人关系中，秘密和欺骗是 ____。
- A. 应该认真对待的个人问题
B. 应该消除的障碍
C. **与自我表露和坦诚相见同样重要的**
D. 人们应戒备的事情
25. 作者写作此文的目的是 ____。
- A. 对社交场合的得体举止提出建议

难点过关

① **The process of...**
terms. (Line 1, Para.
1): 句子主干: The
process (主语) ... is
rarely translated (谓
语, 该词意义为“转
化”) ... terms (该词
意义为“说法, 表达”).

② *If we ... deceptions.*
(Lines 10—12, Para. 2)
句子主干: If (从句连词) ... that (idea 的同位语从句), it enables (主句部分) ... that (定语从句修饰 things) get in the way (意义为“妨碍”) ...

③ ***Ironically, those ... statements.*** (Lines 13—15, Para. 2): 句子主干: ... things (主语) that (定语从句修饰 things) ... may be (谓语) ... as (副词) ... as (连词) ... that (定语从句修饰 things) ...

解题思路

21. 该词是个复合词, 由 pin 和 point 组成, 与上文的 perceive 构成重复。

22. 注意第 1 段的中心句为第 1 句。

23. 本题的 B. 最具有归纳性。

24.考查文章的中心论点句，即最后一句。

25. 本题仍与文章的中心论点句有关。

- B. to provide ways of how to obtain information about people
- C. to call the reader's attention to the negative side of people's characters
- D. to discuss the various aspects of getting to know people

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The competition among producers of personal computers is essentially a race to get the best, most innovative products to the marketplace. Marketers in this environment frequently have to make a judgement as to their competitors' role when making marketing strategy decisions. If major competitors are changing their products, then a marketer may want to follow suit to remain competitive. Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced two new, faster personal computers, the Mackintosh II and Mackintosh SE, in anticipation of the introduction of a new PC by IBM, one of Apple's major competitors.

Apple's new computers are much faster and more powerful than its earlier models. The improved Mackintosh is able to run programs that previously were impossible to run on an Apple PC, including IBM-compatible (兼容的) programs. This compatibility feature illustrates computer manufacturers' new attitude of giving customers the features they want. Making Apple computers capable of running IBM software is Apple's effort at making the Mackintosh compatible with IBM computers and thus more popular in the office, where Apple hopes to increase sales. Users of the new Apple can also add accessories (附件) to make their machines specialize in specific uses, such as engineering and writing.

The new computers represent a big improvement over past models but they also cost much more. Company officials do not think the higher price will slow down buyers who want to step up to a more powerful computer. Apple wants to stay in the high-price end of the personal computer market to finance research for even faster, more sophisticated computers.

Even though Apple and IBM are major competitors, both companies realize that their competitor's computers have certain features that their own models do not. (2) The Apple line has always been popular for its sophisticated color graphics (图形), whereas the IBM machines have always been favored in offices. In the future, there will probably be more compatibility between the two companies' products, which no doubt will require that both Apple and IBM change marketing strategies.

26. According to the passage, Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced the Mackintosh II and the Mackintosh SE because ____.
- A. IBM is changing its computer models continuously
 - B. it wants to make its machines specialize in specific uses
 - C. it wants to stay ahead of IBM in the competitive computer market
 - D. it expects its major competitor IBM to follow its example
27. Apple hopes to increase Mackintosh sales chiefly by ____.
- A. making its new models capable of running IBM software
 - B. improving the color graphics of its new models
 - C. copying the marketing strategies of IBM
 - D. giving the customers what they want
28. Apple sells its new computer models at a high price because ____.
- A. they have new features and functions
 - B. they are more sophisticated than other models
 - C. they have new accessories attached
 - D. it wants to accumulate funds for future research
29. It can be inferred from the passage that both Apple and IBM try to gain a competitive advantage by ____.
- A. copying each other's technology
 - B. incorporating features that make their products distinctive
 - C. making their computers more expensive

- B. 提供如何获得他人信息的方式
- C. 引起读者注意人性的弱点
- D. 讨论全面了解他人的方法

汉语译文

个人电脑厂家之间的竞争,实际上就是不断地把最好、最新的产品推向市场。在这种情况下,销售商在决定营销策略时,通常不得不判断其竞争对手的地位。一旦主要的竞争对手革新了产品,那么销售商就会效仿,以保持竞争力。由于考虑到自己的主要竞争对手 IBM 将推出其新一代个人电脑,苹果电脑公司率先推出了两款处理速度更快的新产品: Mackintosh II 和 Mackintosh SE。

新款苹果机比老款机速度更快、处理能力更强。改进之后的 Mackintosh 可以运行过去不能在苹果个人机上运行的程序,包括 IBM 兼容的程序。改进后的特点表明了计算机制造商对客户的态度,为他们提供所需的电脑功能。通过使自己的产品能够运行 IBM 软件,苹果公司希望使 Mackintosh 与 IBM 的电脑兼容,进而使其更适用于办公室运用。苹果公司希望增加其产品在工作室运用方面的销售量。新型苹果机的用户还可以增加附件,以满足他们的专业要求,如工程制图和写作。

新款电脑与老款相比有很大的改进,但价格也更高。公司领导认为,略高的价格并不会动摇用户的购买决定,因为他们想购买一台升级后性能更佳的电脑。苹果公司想将自己定位于个人电脑市场的高价位领域,以便有更多的资金去开发速度更快、性能更强的电脑。

尽管苹果公司和 IBM 公司是主要的竞争对手,但都明白对手的产品具有一些自己的产品所不具备的特点。(2)苹果机系列由于其复杂的彩色制图功能而大受欢迎,而 IBM 的机器则更适合用于办公室。将来,两家公司的产品之间的兼容性越来越高。这毫无疑问将导致两家公司改变竞争策略。

26. 根据文章,苹果电脑公司推出了 Mackintosh II 和 Mackintosh SE, 因为 ____。
 - A. IBM 在不断地改变电脑的款式
 - B. 苹果公司想使自己的产品在具体功能方面高度专业化
 - C. 苹果公司想在竞争激烈的电脑市场上领先于 IBM 公司
 - D. 苹果公司希望其主要竞争对手 IBM 模仿它的模式
27. 苹果公司想提高 Mackintosh 的销售份额, 主要的手段是 ____。
 - A. 使其新款型机器能够运行 IBM 的软件
 - B. 改善其新款机的彩色制图功能
 - C. 效仿 IBM 的营销策略
 - D. 迎合消费者的需求
28. 苹果公司以高价售卖它的新款电脑, 原因是 ____。
 - A. 新款电脑拥有新特点和新功能
 - B. 新款电脑比其它款型更加复杂
 - C. 新款电脑配有新附件
 - D. 苹果公司想为将来的研究积累资金
29. 从文章可以得出推论, 苹果公司和 IBM 公司都想取得竞争优势, 途径是 ____。
 - A. 照搬对方的技术
 - B. 加入能使其产品出众的特点
 - C. 提高其电脑的价格

难点过关

① follow suit (Line 4, Para. 1): 效仿。

② Apple Computer... competitors. (Lines 4—6, Para. 1): 句子主干: ..., in anticipation of (介词短语作状语, 意义为“期盼, 期待”) ...

③ Making ... in the office. (Lines 4—6, Para. 2): 句子主干: Making (主语) ... is (谓语) Apple's effort at making (复合-ing 结构作 is 的表语) ... compatible (making 的宾补) and ... popular (making 的宾补) ... , where (定语从句修饰 office) ...

④ In the future ... strategies. (Lines 3—5, Para. 4): 句子主干: ..., which (定语从句, 指代前面一个小句的内容) ... that (require 的宾语从句, 使用虚拟语气) ...

解题思路

26. 考点在第 1 段, 正确答案为原文最后一句的释义。

27. 考点在第 2 段。该段的重复词汇为“兼容性”。

28. 关于新款电脑的话题在第 3 段。考点是该段最后一句。

29. 考查文章的中心论点段, 即最后一段。总结性地提出文章的主要论点。

D. making their computers run much faster

30. The best title for the passage would be ____.

A. Apple's Efforts to Stay Ahead of IBM

C. Apple's New Personal Computers

B. Apple's New Computer Technology

D. Apple's Research Activities

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is a curious paradox that we think of the physical sciences as "hard", the social sciences as "soft", and the biological sciences as somewhere in between. (2)This is interpreted to mean that our knowledge of physical systems is more certain than our knowledge of biological systems, and these in turn are more certain than our knowledge of social systems. In terms of our capacity to sample the relevant universes, however, and the probability that our images of these universes are at least approximately correct, one suspects that a reverse order is reasonable. We are able to sample earth's social systems with some degree of confidence that we have a reasonable sample of the total universe being investigated. Our knowledge of social systems, therefore, while it is in many ways extremely inaccurate, is not likely to be seriously overturned by new discoveries. Even the folk knowledge in social systems on which ordinary life is based in earning, spending, organizing, marrying, taking part in political activities, fighting and so on, is not very dissimilar from the more sophisticated images of the social system derived from the social sciences, even though it is built upon the very imperfect samples of personal experience.

In contrast, our image of the astronomical universe, or even of earth's geological history, can easily be subject to revolutionary changes as new data comes in and new theories are worked out. If we define the "security" our image of various parts of the total system as the probability of their suffering significant changes, then we would reverse the order of hardness and see the social sciences as the most secure, the physical sciences as the least secure, and again the biological sciences as somewhere in between. Our image of the astronomical universe is the least secure of all simply because we observe such a fantastically limited sample of it and its record-keeping is trivial as compared with the rich records of the social systems, or even the limited records of biological systems. Records of the astronomical universe, despite the fact that we see distant things as they were long ago, are limited in the extreme.

Even in regard to such a close neighbor as the moon, which we have actually visited, theories about its origin and history are extremely different, contradictory, and hard to choose among. Our knowledge of physical evolution is incomplete and highly insecure.

31. The word "paradox" (Line 1, Para.1) means "____."

A. implication

B. contradiction

C. interpretation

D. confusion

32. According to the author, we should reverse our classification of the physical sciences as "hard" and the social sciences as "soft" because ____.

A. a reverse ordering will help promote the development of the physical sciences

B. our knowledge of physical systems is more reliable than that of social systems

C. our understanding of the social systems is approximately correct

D. we are better able to investigate social phenomena than physical phenomena

33. The author believes that our knowledge of social systems is more secure than that of physical systems because ____.

A. it is not based on personal experience

B. new discoveries are less likely to occur in social sciences

C. it is based on a fairly representative quantity of data

D. the records of social systems are more reliable

D. 使其电脑运行的速度更快

30. 本文最好的标题可能是 ____。

- A. 苹果公司努力领先于 IBM 公司
C. 苹果公司的新款个人电脑

- B. 苹果公司的新型电脑技术
D. 苹果公司的研究活动

汉语译文

有一种自相矛盾的荒谬说法,认为自然科学是“硬科学”,社会科学是“软科学”,而生物科学则介于两者之间。(3)我们的理解就是,自然体系的认识比生物体系的认识更具确定性,而生物体系的认识又比社会体系的认识更具确定性。考虑到我们对有关领域的研究能力,以及我们对这些领域的认识至少大体正确这一点,也许以相反的顺序排列这三类学科更为合理。我们能够较有信心地对地球上的社会体系进行研究,相信我们对所有领域的研究都是合理的。虽然我们对社会体系的认识有时是非常不精确的,但却不大可能被新的发现彻底推翻。因此,虽然仅仅是基于个体经验的非常不完善的研究,但各个阶层中老百姓关于收入、开支、组织、婚嫁、参与政治、战争等的知识却与社会学家关于社会学的复杂知识基本相同。这些民间知识是人们日常生活的基础。

与此相反,因为新数据、新理论不断出现,我们对天文领域的认识,甚至对地球地质历史的认识,会很容易地经历革命性的更新。如果我们把对整个体系各个部分的认识经历革命性更新的可能性称为“可靠性”,那么可以将软硬科学的顺序倒转过来:将社会科学视为最可靠的,自然科学视为最不可靠的,而生物科学又一次介于它们之间。关于宇宙天体我们获得的样本数量是出奇地少;与社会体系的记录相比,哪怕与生物体系的记录相比,我们关于宇宙天体的记录也是微不足道的。就是由于这些原因,我们对宇宙天体的认识是所有知识中最不可靠的。尽管在很久以前我们就能看见遥远的天体,但有关宇宙天体的记录还是极为有限的。

即使我们曾访问过近邻——月球,有关它的起源、演化的理论也是各不相同的,甚至是相互矛盾的,很难确定哪个是正确的。我们关于自然进化的知识也是不完整的,极度不确定的。

31. 第1段第1行的 paradox 意思是 ____。

- A. 含义
C. 解释
B. 矛盾
D. 混乱

32. 我们把自然科学列为“硬科学”而把社会科学列为“软科学”。根据作者的观点,应该把这种分类反过来,因为 ____。

- A. 颠倒的分类将有助于促进自然科学的发展
B. 我们对自然体系的知识要比对社会体系的知识更加可靠
C. 我们对社会体系的认识大致是正确的
D. 我们研究社会现象的能力比研究自然现象的能力强

33. 作者认为,我们对社会体系的认识比对自然体系的认识更可靠,这是因为 ____。

- A. 对社会体系的认识不建立在个人经历的基础上
B. 在社会学中的新发现不太容易产生
C. 对社会体系认识的基础是相当具有代表性的资料
D. 社会体系的记录更加可靠

30. 本题与文章的中心论点段有关。再者, B, C, D. 不具备归纳性。

难点过关

① *In terms of ... reasonable.* (Lines 4—6, Para. 1): 句子主干: In terms of (介词短语作状语) ... to sample (动词, 本意为“样本”) ... universes (引申意为“领域”) ... and the probability (in terms of 的另一个宾语) ... , one suspects that (宾语从句) ...

② *Even the folk ... experience.* (Lines 8—12, Para. 1): 句子主干: ... knowledge (主语) in (介词短语作定语) ... on which (定语从句修饰 systems) ... is (谓语) ... images (介词 from 的宾语) ... derived (定语修饰 images) ... , even though (让步状语从句) it (指代 knowledge) ...

解题思路

31. 文章的中心主题为“自然科学”与“社会科学”, 是一种对比的、互为矛盾的关系。

32. 因果逻辑题。参见“难点过关”第1项。

33. 因果逻辑题。考点在第1段第7—8行。

34. The chances of the physical sciences being subject to great changes are the biggest because ____.
- A. contradictory theories keep emerging all the time
 - B. new information is constantly coming in
 - C. the direction of their development is difficult to predict
 - D. our knowledge of the physical world is inaccurate
35. We know less about the astronomical universe than we do about any social system because ____.
- A. theories of its origin and history are varied
 - B. our knowledge of it is highly insecure
 - C. only a very small sample of it has been observed
 - D. few scientists are involved in the study of astronomy

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In the early days of nuclear power, the United States made money on it. But today opponents have so complicated its development that no nuclear plants have been ordered or built here in 12 years.

The greatest fear of nuclear power opponents has always been a reactor “*meltdown*” (堆内熔化). Today, the chances of a meltdown that would threaten U. S. public health are very little. But to even further reduce the possibility, engineers are testing new reactors that rely not on human judgment to shut them down but on the laws of nature. Now General Electric is already building two advanced reactors in Japan. But don’t expect them ever on U. S. shores unless things change in Washington.

The procedure for licensing nuclear power plants is a bad dream. Any time during, or even after, construction, an objection by any group or individual can bring everything to a halt while the matter is investigated or taken to court. Meanwhile, the builder must add nice-but-not-necessary improvements, some of which force him to knock down walls and start over. In every case where a plant has been opposed, the Nuclear Regulation Commission has ultimately granted a license to construct or operate. But the victory often costs so much that the utility ends up abandoning the plant anyway.

A case in point is the Shoreham plant on New York’s Long Island. Shoreham was a virtual twin to the Millstone plant in Connecticut, both ordered in the mid-60s. Millstone, completed for \$101 million, has been generating electricity for two decades. Shoreham, however, was singled out by anti-nuclear activists who, by sending in endless protests, drove the cost over \$5 billion and delayed its use for many years.

Shoreham finally won its operation license. But the plant has never produced a watt of power. (4) Governor Mario Cuomo, an opponent of a Shoreham start-up, used his power to force New York’s public-utilities commission to accept the following settlement: the power company could pass the cost of Shoreham along to its consumers only if it agreed not to operate the plant! Today, a perfectly good facility, capable of servicing hundreds of thousands of homes, sits rusting.

36. What has made the procedure for licensing nuclear power plants a bad dream?
- A. The inefficiency of the Nuclear Regulation commission.
 - B. The enormous cost of construction and operation.
 - C. The length of time it takes to make investigations.
 - D. The objection of the opponents of nuclear power.
37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that ____.
- A. it is not technical difficulties that prevent the building of nuclear power plants in the U. S.
 - B. there are not enough safety measures in the U. S. for running new nuclear power plants
 - C. there are already more nuclear power plants than necessary in the U. S.
 - D. the American government will not allow Japanese nuclear reactors to be installed in the U. S.

34. 自然科学知识经历革新性变化的可能性是最大的, 因为 ____。
- A. 总是出现自相矛盾的理论
B. 新信息不断出现
 C. 社会科学的发展方向很难预测
 D. 我们对自然世界的认知是不精确的
35. 我们的天文知识比对任何社会体系的认知都要少, 因为 ____。
- A. 有关其起源与演化的理论各不相同
 B. 我们对它的了解是很不可靠的
C. 只有观察到的很少的样本
 D. 几乎没有科学家研究天文学

汉语译文

在核能时代早期, 美国人用核能来赚钱。但今天如此之多的反对意见使之陷入困境, 以致 12 年来这里一直没有建设新的核电厂。

核能反对者的最大恐惧是反应堆的“堆内熔化”。现今, 会给美国公众健康带来危害的堆内熔化发生的可能性极小。为了进一步降低这种可能性, 工程师们正试制新的反应堆。这种新的反应堆不再依靠人的判断, 而是根据反应堆自身的本质规律自己关闭。目前, 通用电器公司正在日本建设两个高级反应堆。但除非华盛顿政策有变, 否则永远别指望这些先进的反应堆会出现在美国的本土之上。

核电厂获得许可证的程序就像一场梦。在建厂过程中, 甚至竣工之后, 只要有任何团体或个人提出反对意见, 电厂必须马上停工, 要么受到调查, 要么对簿公堂。同时, 建设者必须给工程添加许多好看但却实在没有必要的改进设施, 有时还不得不拆除原来的工程, 重新再建。每当核电厂遭到反对, 核能管理委员会也会最终颁发允许建设或运营的许可证。但要把许可证办下来, 所花的代价实在太, 公共事业公司往往最终放弃了核电厂。

一个典型的例子是坐落在纽约长岛的 Shoreham 核电厂。Shoreham 核电厂与康耐狄格州的 Millstone 核电厂都是在 60 年代中期建成的。Millstone 核电厂花费了 1.01 亿美元建成, 发电已有 20 年的时间。Shoreham 核电厂却由于核能的反对者无休止地抗议和反对, 受到刁难, 致使成本超过 50 亿, 并多年搁置不用。

Shoreham 核电厂最终获得了经营许可证, 却从没发过电。(4)Mario Cuomo 州长是 Shoreham 核电厂的反对者之一。他利用自己的权力使纽约州公共事业委员会接受了这样的解决方案: 能源公司只有同意不运营电厂, 才能把电厂的造价转移到消费者头上。现在, 这一套本来可以造福千家万户的完美设施, 却搁置在那里生锈。

36. 核电厂获得许可证的程序就像一场梦, 这是什么原因造成的?
- A. 核能管理委员会办事效率低。
 B. 建设和运营的巨大开支。
 C. 审核工作需要花很长的时间。
D. 核能反对者的反对。
37. 从第 2 段中, 我们可以得到的推论是 ____。
- A. 并不是技术上的困难阻碍美国建立核电厂**
 B. 在美国运营核电厂, 没有足够的安全保障措施
 C. 美国的核能工厂已经供大于需了
 D. 美国政府不允许日本的核反应堆在美国建立

34. 因果逻辑题。考点在第 2 段的中心主题句, 即第 1 句。

35. 因果逻辑题。本题的选择与文章的论据有关, 重要的论据在第 2 段倒数第 2 句。

难点过关

① *the utility* (Line 5, Para. 3): 这里的意思是“公用事业公司”, 该词的本意为“用途”。

② *virtual* (Line 1, Para. 4): 实质上的, 实际上的: *the virtual manager of the business* 公司的实际当家人。

③ *single out* (Line 3, Para. 4): 选出, 挑出: *The teacher was reluctant to single out individual students for praise or blame.* 老师不愿意挑出个别学生给予表扬或指责。

④ *start-up* (Line 2, Para. 5): (复合词) 开始运转。

⑤ *the power ... the plant*! (Lines 3 — 4, Para. 5): 本句的隐含意思: 既然不同意开发电厂, 就根本不可能有什么消费者, 更无从谈起转移造价的问题。

解题思路

36. 考查第 3 段的论点和论据之间的关系。

37. 把握第 2 段的论点句, 即第 1 句。