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# 考研英语

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# Unit One

## Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

### Text 1

[385 words, recommended reading time: 4'49"]

A single status may have multiple roles attached to it, constituting a role set. Consider the status of a patient in a hospital. The status involves the sick role; another role as the peer of other patients; still another role as the “appreciative” receiver of the gifts and attention of friends and family members; one role as a consumer of newspapers, magazines, and other small items purchased from a hospital attendant; and a role as acquaintance of a number of friendly hospital personnel. Or consider your status as a family member. Your status includes a variety of roles, for example, parent and child, uncle, spouse, and cousin. Clearly, a role does not exist in a social vacuum; it is a bundle of activities that are connected with the activities of other people. For this reason, there can be no professors without students, no husbands without wives, no white without nonwhite, and no lawyers without clients.

Roles affect us as sets of norms that define our duties—the actions others can legitimately insist that we perform, and our rights—the actions we can legitimately insist that others perform. Every role has at least one reciprocal role attached to it; the rights of one role are the duties of the other role. As we have noted, we have a social niche for the sick. Sick people have rights—our society says they do not have to function in usual ways until they get well. But sick people also have the duty to get well and “not enjoy themselves too much”. The sick role also entails an appeal to another party—the physician. The physician must perceive the patient as trying to get well—this is the physician's right and the patient's duty. And the patient must see the doctor as sincere—the patient's right and the physician's duty. *It should come as no surprise that the quality of medical care falters when patient and physician role expectations break down.* <sup>(1)</sup>

One way that people are linked in groups is through networks of reciprocal roles. Role relationships tie us to one another because the rights of one end of the relationship are the duties of the other. People experience these stable relationships as social structure—a hospital, a college, a family, a gang, an army, and so on.

1. According to the passage, a patient will undertake all the following roles EXCEPT the role as \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] fellow patient [B] a staff member of the hospital  
[C] the receiver of gifts and attention of friends [D] a buyer of small items from hospital attendants

2. Which of the following may be one of the physician's duties?

- [A] Ask the patient to be cooperative in the treatment.  
[B] Ensure that the patient doesn't enjoy him/herself too much.  
[C] Be sincere.  
[D] Perceive the patient as trying to get well.

3. It can be inferred that a role is best defined in its relation to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] its obligations [B] its rights  
[C] its importance [D] other roles

4. The example of the family member in paragraph one is used to convey the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a role involves both duties and rights  
[B] a role is defined in a network of reciprocal roles  
[C] family roles are more complex than they appear



[D] family members have more duties than patients

5. The word "constituting" in the first paragraph can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] setting up

[B] amounting to

[C] making up

[D] consisting of

## Vocabulary

peer /piə(r)/ *n.* 同辈, 同等的人

spouse /spauz/ *n.* 配偶

legitimately /li'gitimitli/ *adv.* 合理地, 正当地

※ reciprocal /ri'siprəkəl/ *adj.* 相互的, 往复的, 互利的

niche /niʃ, ni:f/ *n.* 定位, 合适的位置或环境

entail /in'teɪl/ *v.* 伴随, 使承担

falter /'fɔ:ltə(r)/ *v.* 踌躇, 动摇

※ vacuum /'vækjuəm/ *n.* 真空

## Text 2

[442 words; recommended reading time: 5' 32"]

People feel that they have to work, the ethics is deeply fixed. They identify with their jobs and if they lose them, both the identities and feelings of usefulness go. This is in addition to the financial penalty of being jobless. The market may theoretically distribute resources in a favorable manner, though in reality this is not true. What is true, however, is that it is a hard and at times cruel taskmaster.

If, by and large, we are to make the best use of microelectronics, planning at all levels is necessary so as to prevent the worst signs. Employers and unions must talk over Technology Agreement which will cover the speed, method operation, training and retraining needs associated with new processes and in which the maximum of advanced information is vital. Government as an employer is not freed from this procedure. Risk capital needs to be made available for new enterprises. The structure of capital markets in the United Kingdom provides (and can provide) very little. We have far too few qualified analysts or micro-electronic experts and are still training far too few. The most important point, however, concerns works or the lack of it. As unemployment rises and as the chance of getting another job correspondingly diminishes, in present circumstances, the resistance to redundancy will rise, and quite understandably so. *If people made redundant today represent an investment for an uncertain future then they must not be penalized—we encourage normal investment through grants and tax allowances, why not for people too?* <sup>(1)</sup> Unions will almost certainly bargain for productivity payments to be applied to those who have been sacrificed so as to get the increased productivity and to minimize those sacrifices.

In longer terms, however, it is clear that the old attitudes to work will have to change. Leisure must be viewed as being important to human development as work itself. This involves changes in our primary and secondary school systems and provision of life-long education schemes. It is also the ideal opportunity to improve the services which have a person-to-person contact like health, social services, for example, to the disabled. In short, the next decade could see a take-off into a more caring society in which opportunities exist but the penalties for failure are lessened. This involves a reevaluation of public expenditure and what it is for; a reevaluation of work itself and a reevaluation of our political decision-making processes. *While all this is possible, it is also possible to drift in the opposite direction, towards an inhuman totalitarian regime where profit is the only belief.* <sup>(2)</sup> The choice is ours. We must not fail our children.

1. According to the author, to take full advantage of microelectronics, we must try to \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] reduce unemployment

[B] preclude the most serious negative potentialities

[C] increase our energy production

[D] control both the unions and employers

2. Resistance to redundancy is likely to increase \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] as people understand the situation more clearly

[B] as people start to enjoy their leisure more

[C] as people's attitudes towards work change



- [D] as people find increasing difficulty in obtaining alternative employment
3. What does the author think our attitudes to leisure should be in the age of new technology?
- [A] We should work during our leisure hours.  
[B] We should be paid for our leisure time.  
[C] We should think of leisure as having the same importance in our lives as work.  
[D] We should take our leisure in large blocks.
4. If we are to have a more human society to live in, the author thinks \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] we must penalize failure [B] we must protect our children  
[C] we must reduce unemployment [D] we must reassess government spending
5. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] advocacy of new attitudes towards job [B] reassessment of political decision-making process  
[C] how to reduce unemployment [D] how to deal with redundancy

## Vocabulary

risk capital 风险资本

totalitarian regime 极权制度或政体

※ diminish /di'mɪnɪʃ/ v. (使)减少, (使)变小

※ expenditure /ɪk'spendɪtʃə(r)/ n. 支出, 花费

taskmaster /'tɑːsk,mɑːstə(r)/ n. 工头

redundancy /rɪ'dʌndənsi/ n. 冗员

※ ethics /'eθɪks/ n. 道德规范

※ reevaluation /'riːvælju'eɪʃən/ n. 重新估计

## Text 3

[440 words; recommended reading time: 5'30"]

The British government's policy towards its few remaining nationalized industries gets ever more muddled. Take, for one, the Post Office. Since November, the plans of Michael Heseltine, President of the Board of Trade, have been in shreds. Mr. Heseltine's scheme was to sell 51% of Royal Mail, the corporation's letters business, and Parcel-force.

Despite his defeat, Mr. Heseltine's original plan was the right one. *Privatization would have exposed the Royal Mail to private-sector disciplines and given it a chance to become what its bosses say it could be—an ambitious international communications business, rather than an increasingly outdated public utility.* <sup>(1)</sup> Under current Treasury rules, the Post Office is not free to raise capital to invest as it thinks fit. That, moans the Post Office's top officials, stops them from doing battle with foreign post offices, which (though publicly owned) are being given more freedom.

If a sale is out of the question, what next? Not much, it seems. At a Commons trade-and-industry committee hearing on January 25th, Post Office bosses called yet again for more freedom from the Treasury's **shackles**, even within the public sector. But Mr. Heseltine told the members of Parliament, he has not yet decided what to do with the Post Office. He is still *reluctant* to let it loose while it remains in state hands. *And rightly: with its debt guaranteed by the government, it would have an unfair advantage over private firms, which lack Treasury backing.* <sup>(2)</sup>

The current position, though, is contradictory. A state-owned Royal Mail, says Mr. Heseltine, is still able to pursue joint ventures with private companies under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI). But this would be little more than a clever idea. PFI projects would still, through the Post Office, be state-backed—and so have an edge over private rivals. To confuse matters further, Mr. Heseltine wants the Post Office's shops to sell new services, such as travel insurance, in competition with private firms.

Worse, the government treats different nationalized industries in different ways. The government is now, rightly, refusing to give the Post Office commercial freedom and still keen on privatizing it while doing precisely the opposite with the BBC—refusing to privatize it and begging it to exercise commercial freedom.

One reason the government has got itself into such confusion is that too many people view both the BBC and the Post Office as national monuments, not nationalized industries. But monuments only commemorate the country's past; they do not show the way to its future. And neither firm can remain im-



immune to changes in its markets. The price of sentiment will be the collapse of the monuments themselves.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is in favor of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] having the Post Office privatized
- [B] treating BBC and the Post Office differently
- [C] cooperation between public and private sectors
- [D] more governmental aid to state-owned companies

2. The author analyzes the Post Office issue in order to prove that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] nationalized industries are out-dated
- [B] all the state-owned industries should be privatized
- [C] the British government's policy towards its state-owned industries lacks clarity
- [D] the Post Office, just like BBC, is a national monument

3. We know from the text that Mr. Heseltine \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] advocated to privatize the Post Office
- [B] urged the government to give more freedom to the Post Office
- [C] denied the possibility of joint ventures between the Post Office and the private sector
- [D] discouraged the Post Office from doing business in competition with private companies

4. The underlined word "shackles" in the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] plans
- [B] limits
- [C] objectives
- [D] interests

5. From the last paragraph, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] many people are in favor of privatizing the nationalized industries
- [B] the BBC and the Post Office are in fact not nationalized industries
- [C] the BBC and the Post Office are competitive enough to resist change
- [D] public sentiment will lead to the bankruptcy of these two corporations

## Vocabulary

muddled /'mʌdlɪd/ *adj.* 混乱的

privatization /ˌpraɪvətəɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 私有化

※ hearing /'hiəriŋ/ *n.* 听证会

※ reluctant /rɪ'lʌktənt/ *adj.* 勉强的

※ immune /i'mju:n/ *adj.* 免疫的

shred /ʃred/ *n.* 碎片

Treasury /'treʒəri/ *n.* (英国) 财政部

※ moan /məʊn/ *v.* 呻吟

shackle /'ʃækl/ *n.* 桎梏, 束缚物

## Text 4

[417 words, recommended reading time: 5'13"]

The energy crisis, which is being felt around the world, has dramatized how the careless use of the earth's resources has brought the whole world to the brink of disaster. The over-development of motor transport, with its increase of more cars, more highways, more pollution, more suburbs, more commuting, has contributed to the near-destruction of our cities, the breakup of the family, and the pollution not only of local air, but also of the earth's atmosphere. The disaster has arrived in the form of the energy crisis.

Our present situation is unlike war, revolution or depression. It is also unlike the great natural disasters of the past. Worldwide resources exploitation and energy use have brought us to a state where long-range planning is essential. *What we need is not a continuation of our present serious state, which endangers the future of our country, our children and our earth, but a movement forward to a new norm in order to work rapidly and effectively on planetary problems.* <sup>(1)</sup>

*This country has been falling back under the continuing exposures to loss of morality and the revelation that lawbreaking has reached into the highest places in the land.* <sup>(2)</sup> There is a strong demand for moral revival and for some devotion that is vast enough and yet personal enough to enlist the devotion of all. In the past it has been only in a war in defense of their own country and their own ideals that any



people have been able to devote themselves wholeheartedly.

*This is the first time that we have been asked to defend ourselves and what we hold dear in cooperation with all the other inhabitants of this planet, who share with us the same endangered air and the same endangered oceans.* <sup>(3)</sup> There is a common need to reassess our present course, to change that course, and to devise new methods through which the world can survive. This is a priceless opportunity.

To grasp it, we need a widespread understanding of the nature of the crisis confronting us and the world, a crisis that is no passing inconvenience, no byproduct of the ambitions of the oil-producing countries, no environmentalists' mere fears, no byproduct of any present system of government. What we face is the outcome of the invention of the last four hundred years. What we need is a transformed lifestyle. The acceptance of this life style depends on a sincere devotion to finding a higher quality of life for the world's children and future generations.

1. According to the first paragraph, what condition does the author feel has nearly destroyed our cities?  
[A] Lack of financial planning. [B] The breakup of the family.  
[C] Natural disasters in many regions. [D] The excessive growth of motor transportation.
2. According to the passage, an example of our loss of morality is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] lack of cooperation [B] lack of devotion  
[C] disregard for law [D] exploitation of resources
3. "The highest places in the land" in the third paragraph most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] mountainous areas in the countries [B] national government offices  
[C] high positions in the business [D] core of crime organizations
4. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] describe seriousness of the energy crisis  
[B] reveal the loss of morality in many people  
[C] call for more devotion to a common cause of mankind  
[D] warn of the immediate dangers of the energy crisis
5. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?  
[A] Energy Crisis [B] Environmental Pollution  
[C] Loss of Morality [D] Over-development of Motor Transport

## Vocabulary

dramatize /'dræmətaɪz/ v. 戏剧地表现

※ exploitation /ˌeksplɔɪ'teɪʃən/ n. 开发

reassess /ˌriːə'ses/ v. 重新估价

※ endanger /ɪn'deɪndʒə(r)/ v. 危及

※ inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ n. 居民, 居住者

brink /brɪŋk/ n. 边缘

revelation /ˌrevə'leɪʃən/ n. 揭示

※ commute /kə'mjuːt/ v. 交换

※ planetary /'plænɪtəri/ adj. 行星的

※ reassess /ˌriːə'ses/ v. 再估价

## Part B

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

### Text 5

[448 words, recommended reading time: 5'36"]

The Oscar is a mere 8-pound, 13 1/2-inch statue, coated in layers of copper, silver and 24-karat gold. (1) But it reduces, in that split second when the envelope opens and the world holds its collective breath, even the most respectful celebrity to be an unwilling comedian.

The early ceremonies, in the late 1920s, were held in private. Explaining why they were so low-key, Cary Grant remarked that there is something embarrassing about all these wealthy people congratulating each other. But by 1933, the stage was set for well-dressed celebrities to trip over their own egos. (2) It makes you wonder what Louis B. Mayer and other founders of the Academy of Motion Pic-



ture Arts and Sciences would say if they could see what became of the organization they started to further the welfare and protect the honor and good repute of the profession, or so the charter says.

(3) But even among the people in the business, there are those who are happy to have their award, even if some mistake sentences them to a lifetime of teasing, and others who probably wish they were home watching the four-hour celebrity get-together on TV, like the rest of us.

(4) Director Frank Capra was so certain he would win that he began to rise before Will Rogers finished announcing the winner. He kept saying, "Over here, over here!" because the spotlight was thrown on the other side of the room and he wanted to enjoy his triumph. Capra was even more confused on his way to the stage when Rogers said, "Come on up and get it, Frank."

It turned out that the winner was another Frank, Frank Lloyd for *Cavalcade*. Capra called his return to his seat the longest, saddest, most shattering walk in his life. Countless others have taken that Oscar night walk of embarrassment. And there are even more funny, if not embarrassing incidences. Think about Jack Palance dropping to the stage floor and doing one-armed pushups to celebrate this Best Supporting Actor award for *City Slickers*?

In 1947, Ronald Reagan narrated a silent montage of past Oscar winners. (5) Much to Reagan's surprise, the crowd was laughing hysterically as he said, "This picture embodies the glories of our past, the memories of our present and the inspiration of our future." What he didn't know: the reel was upside down.

And comedian Marty Feldman probably was trying too hard to be funny. Presenting the 1976 Live Action Short Oscar, he called the two winning producers to the stage, then threw the statue to the floor, handed a piece of the award to each one. He said, "It said 'made in Hong Kong' on the bottom."

## Vocabulary

karat /'kærət/ *n.* 开(黄金纯度单位); 克拉  
shatter /'ʃætə(r)/ *v.* 使粉碎  
reel /ri:l/ *n.* (电影胶片的)片盘  
※celebrity /si'lebriti/ *n.* 名声, 名人  
※spotlight /'spotlaɪt/ *n.* 聚光灯

pushup /puʃʌp/ *n.* 伏地挺身  
montage /'mɒntɑːʒ/ *n.* 画面剪辑, 蒙太奇  
※statue /'stætjuː/ *n.* 雕像  
※comedian /kə'miːdiən/ *n.* 喜剧演员  
※ego /'egəu/ *n.* 自我, 利己主义

# Notes to Unit One

## Part A

### Text 1

#### 【文章导读】

一个人在社会中要同时扮演多种角色,如父亲、丈夫、兄长、儿子、医生、朋友等等。每一角色与其他人扮演的某种角色是相互依存的,广而言之,人类社会就是由这样的角色之网交织而成的。正因为如此,看问题和做事情时要多换几个角度,也就是说要把自己置于不同的角色之中。

#### 【长难句分析】

(1) It should come as no surprise that the quality of medical care falters when patient and physician role expectations break down.

【解析】本句中, it 为形式主语, that 引导的从句是真正的主语, when 引导时间状语从句。break down 表示“失灵、崩溃”,如: If law and order break down, anarchy will result. (法治一垮,就会出现无政府状态。)

【参考译文】如果病人和医生没有承担起人们所期待的角色,医疗质量不稳定也就不足为奇了。

#### 【答案注释】

1. 【答案】应选[B], 事实细节题。

【解析】定位原文第一段中的第三句话。[A] fellow patient 是原文中“peer of other patients”的释义, [C]、[D] 选项是文中的原话, 只有[B]原文中没有提到。原文中只是说病人也可以扮演医院工作人员的熟人这一角色, 而非工作人员本身, 所以[B]为本题答案。

2. 【答案】应选[C], 事实细节题。

【解析】定位原文第二段中“And the patient must see the doctor as sincere—the patient's right and the physician's duty”, 从这一句话中可明显看出, 医生有义务保持真诚, 所以[C]为正确答案。[A]为原文中所无, [B]为病人的义务, [D]为医生的权利, 皆不符合题干要求。

3. 【答案】应选[D], 推理判断题。

【解析】定位第一段最后两句话和第二段前两句话, 概



括起来,即每一种角色都不是孤立存在的,或者说,一种角色的存在要依赖于其他角色的存在,一个角色所享有的权利就是另一个角色应负担的义务,[D]很好地表明了这种观点。[A]、[B]各只涉及角色的一个方面,[C]在原文中根本没有提到。

4. 【答案】应选[B],推理判断题。

【解析】第一段中家庭成员的例子是为了说明下一句话“a role does not exist in a social vacuum; it is a bundle of activities that are concerned with the activities of other people”,即一个人同时扮演多个角色,这些角色与其他人扮演的角色相互关联,也可以说,一个人所扮演的角色是通过在一个相互关联的角色之网中得到定义的,这也就是选项[B]的内容。[A]是第二段谈论的内容,[C]、[D]中都有比较,而在原文中根本就未出现

这种比较,所以这三个选项都不正确。

5. 【答案】应选[C],词义句意题。

【解析】constitute 表示“构成、组成”,如:Correct grammar and sentence structure do not in themselves constitute good writing. (正确的语法和句子结构本身并不能构成一篇好文章)。即使不了解这个词的确切意思,也可以通过上下文进行猜测。role set 为“角色集合”,前面讲到一个单一的身份可能同时扮演多重角色,上下连起来,当然应该是这多重角色组成了一个角色组合或集合。只有[C] making up 表示相同的意思,如:One hundred years make up a century. (一百年构成一个世纪),所以[C]为正确答案。[A] setting up “建立”,[B] amounting to “达到”,[D] consisting of “由……组成”,意思与 constitute 正好相反。

## Text 2

### 【文章导读】

作者在文中倡导一种新的工作态度:即闲暇与工作同等重要。社会不应是一个由市场主宰的冰冷异化的社会,而应是一个充满人情味的社会。我们不应把一个高效运转的社会作为我们追求的最终目标,这样的社会往往会因为经受不了自身的压力而很快分崩离析,古罗马帝国便是一个例证。中华文明历经五千年而绵延不断,与中庸之道不能说没有关系。说到底,做人做事都要懂得适可而止的道理。

### 【长难句分析】

(1) If people made redundant today represent an investment for an uncertain future then they must not be penalized—we encourage normal investment through grants and tax allowances, why not for people too?

【解析】在本句中,made redundant today 这一过去分词短语作定语修饰 people,must not 表示“禁止,不应当”。注意“why not for people too?”是“why not provide these grants and tax allowances for these redundant people?”的省略形式。

【参考译文】如果说现在富余的人员是对变幻莫测的未来的一种投资,那么他们就不应当因此而受到惩罚——既然我们通过采取发放补助金和税收优惠等方式来鼓励正常投资,那为什么就不能把同样的措施用于这些人员呢?

(2) While all this is possible, it is also possible to drift in the opposite direction, towards an inhuman totalitarian regime where profit is the only belief.

【解析】在本句中,while 是一个表转折关系的并列连词,where 引导定语从句修饰 regime。“totalitarian regime”本意是“极权统治或政体”,与 democracy 相对,但在本文中的意思与政治没有多大关系,而是指“金钱统治的社会”。在参考译文中,“极钱”是对“极权”一词的改写套用,既照顾到了字面意思,又说出了“totalitarian regime”在文中的真实含义。但在紧张的考试中,我们没有必要也不可能考虑这么全面,只要译出“金钱统治”的意思即可。但完美永远是翻译追求的目标,尽管永远也达不到。

【参考译文】尽管上述目标都有可能实现,但社会也有可能走向反面,走向一种缺乏人情味的“极钱”社会,在这种社会里,利润是人们惟一的信仰。

### 【答案注释】

1. 【答案】应选[B],事实细节题。

【解析】题干中“take full advantage of...”与原文中第二段第一句中的“make the best use of...”意思一样,所以本题应定位于此。选项[B]中的 preclude 一词表示“预先采取行动以取消可能性”,与原文中的 prevent 一词意思相近,选项中的“the most serious negative potentialities”相当于原文中的“the worst signs”,因此[B]为正确答案。[A]“减少失业”与题干内容不符,[C]“增加能源生产”和[D]“控制工会和雇主”为原文中没有出现过的内容。

2. 【答案】应选[D],事实细节题。

【解析】根据题干定位原文第三段第二句内容,[D]项与原文中表述的内容最接近,故为正确答案。[A]“随着人们对形势了解得更清楚”和[B]“随着人们开始更喜欢闲暇”是原文中未出现过的内容,[C]“随着人们工作态度的改变”与本题题干涉及的内容没有直接联系,所以都不可能是正确答案。

3. 【答案】应选[C],事实细节题。

【解析】定位原文最后一段第二句话“必须把闲暇视为与工作一样对于人类发展具有同等的重要性”,选项[C]是对这一句话的改写,故为正确答案。选项[A]、[B]、[D]都是原文中未出现过的内容,并且从文中也根本体现不出来,所以比较容易排除。

4. 【答案】应选[D],事实细节题。

【解析】根据题干定位原文最后一段中间部分“... a more caring society...”。下文“这涉及到重新估价公共支出及用于何种目的,重新估价工作本身,重新估价我们的政治决策程序”,选项[D]是其中提到的内容之一,因此[D]为本题答案。[A]“我们必须惩罚失败”,[B]“我们必须保护我们的孩子”以及[C]“我们必须减少失业”在原文中都没有根据,因此不正确。

5. 【答案】应选[A],篇章主旨题。

【解析】在文章一开始,作者就提到人们关于工作的传统观念,并随后进行了具体分析。在文章最后一段,作者提出的结论是对待工作的传统态度必须要改变。综观全文,作者在倡导一种新的工作态度,所以[A]是正确答案。[B]是文章最后一段中提到的一个细节,[D]是第三段中提到的一个细节,[C]在原文中没有根据,所以均不正确。



## Text 3

## 【文章导读】

即使是在英国这样的老牌发达资本主义国家,也并非所有企业都是私有化经营,如本文中提到的英国邮政部和英国广播公司(BBC)。英国的国有邮政系统在与外国的竞争中处于不利地位,BBC也面临财政危机,为什么英国政府宁可每年为其投入大量财政资金,也不愿将它们私有化呢?作者提到的原因你一定意想不到——因为与经济并没有多大关系。

## 【长难句分析】

(1) Privatization would have exposed the Royal Mail to private-sector disciplines and given it a chance to become what its bosses say it could be—an ambitious international communications business, rather than an increasingly out-dated public utility.

【解析】因为承接上句,Mr. Heseltine 原来提出的计划并未获得实施,所以本句采用了虚拟语气,即:假如当初这个私有化计划得以实施会是怎样一种情形。汉语中没有虚拟语气的概念,请注意译文如何表达这一含义。另外,汉语句式以简短为特征,不可能和英语那样,一个句子包含着数个修饰性的分句,所以,英译汉时,拆句是一项基本的能力。当然,并不是生硬死板地拆开就万事大吉,还需要按照汉语的习惯打乱顺序,重新组合,这样译出来的句子才不会让人感觉欧化。另外,increasingly一词在汉译英中会经常用到,不要一看到“越来越……”,就用 more and more,如“中国在国际舞台上发挥着越来越重要的作用”,就可以译成“China is playing an increasingly important role in the international arena.”。

【参考译文】如果当初实施了私有化,则会促使皇家信函业务局按照私营部门的规则进行经营,并会创造机会使其成为一家雄心勃勃的国际通讯企业,而不是一家越变越落伍的公用事业机构。这也是信函局的老板们所希望实现的目标。

(2) And rightly; with its debt guaranteed by the government, it would have an unfair advantage over private firms, which lack Treasury backing.

【解析】本句中,which引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 private firms。本句主要体现强调,翻译时要照顾到 context(即上下文),否则译出的中文就会不完整,让人觉得莫名其妙。另外注意句中 rightly 一词的译法。

【参考译文】他这样做是有正当理由的:因为邮政部与私营企业相比,享有一个不公平的优势,即其债务由

政府承担而私营企业则没有财政部作为后援。

## 【答案注释】

1. 【答案】应选[A],推理判断题。

【解析】定位原文第二段,作者认为,Heseltine 先生的计划尽管没能实施,但却是正确的,因为私有化会使邮政部门成长壮大,而不是日趋没落,毫无疑问,作者是赞成将邮政部私有化的,因此[A]是正确答案。[B]不可能是正确答案,因为在倒数第二段的开头,作者用 worse 一词来评价英国政府对不同的国有企业采取不同的政策。[C]、[D]在原文中都没有提到。

2. 【答案】应选[C],推理判断题。

【解析】本文开门见山,点明了中心论点,即英国政府关于其国有企业的政策正变得越来越混乱,以后的内容都是围绕这一中心从不同侧面展开讨论,所以只有[C]“英国政府关于国有企业的政策不够明确”是正确答案。[A]、[B]的说法过于绝对化,尽管文中都提到了这方面的例子,但作者并没有做出概括或得出结论,所以错误。[D]本身是正确的,但只是文中提到的一个细节,并且作者对这一说法还大加鞭笞,所以不可能是正确答案。

3. 【答案】应选[A],推理判断题。

【解析】作者在第一段中提到,Heseltine 先生的方案是卖掉邮政部两个业务部门 51% 的股份,即将超过半数的股份卖出,从而使国家不再掌握控股权,所以他肯定是打算将邮政部私有化,因此[A]正确。[B]与第三段中提到的事实相矛盾,即尽管邮政部的管理层希望能获得更大的经营自由,但 Heseltine 先生却仍然不愿意放松对邮政部的控制。[C]、[D]在原文中均未提到,特别注意选项[D]有一定的迷惑性,作者只是提到 Heseltine 先生希望把邮政部 1000 家最大的国有商店的新业务出售,因为这些业务与私营公司有竞争,但作者并没有推而广之,说不希望邮政部发展任何与私营企业有竞争的业务。

4. 【答案】应选[B],词义句意题。

【解析】根据上下文,邮政部的老板们要求获得更多的自由经营权,当然不希望财政部(Treasury)束缚限制他们,所以 shackles 一词的意思完全可以根据 freedom from 猜出。shackles 一词的本义是“手铐,脚镣或其他束缚物”,在句中指“限制”,所以[B]为正确答案。

5. 【答案】应选[D],事实细节题。

【解析】[D]是原文中最后一句话的改写,所以是正确答案。[A]、[B]、[C]都与原文中的意思不符。

## Text 4

## 【文章导读】

现在全球都在关心能源危机问题,由于人们对能源的不合理利用,造成了今天的局面。为了人类的长远利益与发展,各国必须携手合作,改变生活方式,提高人类未来的生活条件。

## 【长难句分析】

(1) What we need is not a continuation of our present serious state, which endangers the future of our country, our children and our earth, but a movement forward to a new norm in order to work rapidly and ef-

fectively on planetary problems.

【解析】本句为复合句。“What we need”是主语从句,which 引导的定语从句修饰“our present serious state”,整个句子的大结构是:What we need is not a ... but a ...。

【参考译文】我们不能延续我们目前的糟糕境地,因为这会危及我们的国家、儿童和地球的未来,我们需要做的是采取行动制定新的规范,以便快速而有效地解决全球面临的问题。

(2) This country has been falling back under the continu-



ing exposures to loss of morality and the revelation that lawbreaking has reached into the highest places in the land.

【解析】“the highest place in the land”在这里指国家的最高层统治者,如果连他们都不能依法行事,那这个国家确实岌岌可危。

【参考译文】道德沦丧的不断曝光,国家中最高阶层违法行为的揭露,都说明这个国家已走向没落。

- (3) This is the first time that we have been asked to defend ourselves and what we hold dear in cooperation with all the other inhabitants of this planet, who share with us the same endangered air and the same endangered oceans.

【解析】本句为复合句。“This is the first time”后跟 that 引出的同位语从句,该从句中又包含了 what 引导的宾语从句和 who 引导的定语从句。

【参考译文】这是我们第一次被要求来保护我们自己,保护我们与地球上其他物种合作过程中所珍视的东西,这些物种与我们共同分享着业已受到威胁的空气和海洋。

#### 【答案注释】

1. 【答案】应选[D],事实细节题。

【解析】根据文章第一段,“the over-development of mo-

tor transport, ... has contributed to the near-destruction of our cities, the breakup of the family, and the pollution not only of local air”。由此可知,是 motor transport 几乎毁灭了我们的城市。

2. 【答案】应选[B],事实细节题。

【解析】根据文章第三段,道德丧失的表现之一是缺乏 devotion,所以选[B]。

3. 【答案】应选[B],词义句意题。

【解析】根据原文中第三段的句子“lawbreaking has reached into the highest places in the land”,由此可推断出“the highest places in the land”指的是政府的最高层。

4. 【答案】应选[C],观点态度题。

【解析】文章虽然开篇描述了目前能源危机的严重形势,却并没有仅仅停留在对此种严重局势的描绘之上,而是更进一步发出了呼吁,要求所有人对能源危机这一全球性问题投入自己的努力。

5. 【答案】应选[A],篇章主旨题。

【解析】本题考查读者对文章大意的掌握。通观全文,可以看出文章主要讨论的是当代能源危机问题,同时论述了能源危机的根源和人们应采取的应对之策。所以选[A]。

## Part B

### Text 5

#### 【文章导读】

奥斯卡奖的影响力早已跨越了国界,成为全世界大小电影明星梦寐以求的东西,无论是多么大牌的明星或导演,都会以手握那尊小小的金像为荣。谁都知道,握住了它,就等于握住了名利。因此,它可以使伶牙俐齿的人变得笨嘴拙舌、语无伦次,也可以使风度翩翩、尊贵典雅的人变得俗不可耐、失去常态。娱乐圈又有几个人能够看破名利呢?

#### 【答案注释】

- (1) But it reduces, in that split second when the envelope opens and the world holds its collective breath, even the most respectful celebrity to be an unwilling comedian.

【解析】“in that split second...”是时间状语,意思是“在……的一刹那或一瞬间”,when 引导的定语从句修饰 second。注意 reduce 此处是“使人变得卑下,使人降格”之意。做翻译仅做到明白句式结构是远远不够的,本句的译文中添加了不少原文没有明确说明的内容,但如果不加,则译文本身会让人感到突兀,不符合汉语习惯。所以,在明白了原文的意思后,可以适当加入一些原文中没有的衔接成分,使译文变得流畅,但不要随意添加,如果直译本身就可以做到译文明白流畅,那何乐而不为呢?为什么还要画蛇添足呢?大家可能都看过奥斯卡颁奖典礼,本句表达的内容应当不难理解。

【译文】但金像的魔力却很大,在装着获奖者名字的信封开启、全世界屏息注视的一刹那,它甚至能使最受人尊敬的名流情不自禁地变成一个滑稽小丑。

- (2) It makes you wonder what Louis B. Mayer and other founders of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences would say if they could see what became of

the organization they started to further the welfare and protect the honor and good repute of the profession, or so the charter says.

【解析】主句是“It makes you wonder...”,what 引导的名词从句作 wonder 的宾语。这一名词从句本身又是一个主从复合句,if 引导条件状语从句,而在这一状语从句中,第二个 what 引导的名词从句作 see 的宾语。they 前面省略 that,是一个定语从句,修饰 organization,意即“他们创建用来……的这一机构”。“or so the charter says”是插入成分,是对“further the welfare and protect the honor and good repute of the profession”的一个附加说明。

【译文】你不禁会想,Louis B. Mayer 和电影艺术学院的其他创始人当初创建这个机构是为了为进一步为这一行业谋福利,并保护这一行业的荣誉和良好声望——至少学院章程上是这么说的,如果他们看到这个机构变成了今天这个样子,不知会作何感想。

- (3) But even among the people in the business, there are those who are happy to have their award, even if some mistake sentences them to a lifetime of teasing, and others who probably wish they were home watching the four-hour celebrity get-together on TV, like the rest of us.

【解析】本句翻译的关键在于 others 一词,要搞清其前后的逻辑关系。整个句式如下:there are those who... and others who... even if 引导的让步状语从句和 who 引导的分句构成一个主从复合句,合起来修饰 those。sentence 本意是“宣判,判刑”,但此处需要意译。

【译文】但即使在圈内人士当中,也有很多人希望他们自己能够获奖,即使他们在领奖时不小心出了洋相,



从而一生都成为别人的笑柄,那也在所不惜。当然还有另外一些人,他们可能希望和我们一样,能够在家中的电视屏幕上观看这长达四小时的名流聚会。

- (4) Director Frank Capra was so certain he would win that he began to rise before Will Rogers finished announcing the winner.

【解析】注意 before 一词在句中的译法。“so... that...”不要翻译成“如此……以至于……”，这样的译法太过于欧化。如：He so adores his daughters that he keeps buying them expensive toys. (他非常疼爱女儿，经常给他们买贵重的玩具)。汉语的逻辑关系往往是靠句义本身来连接的，而英语则必须依靠逻辑连词或衔接词。

【译文】导演弗兰克·卡普拉非常确信他会获奖，因此还没等威尔·罗杰斯宣布完毕谁是获奖者，他就站了

起来，准备去领奖。

- (5) Much to Reagan's surprise, the crowd was laughing hysterically as he said, “This picture embodies the glories of our past, the memories of our present and the inspiration of our future.”

【解析】“to one's surprise”表示“令……感到吃惊的是……”。另外注意，我们在写汉语作文时，喜欢用排比对仗等修辞手法，这样显得有文采。英语中只有在非常正式的场合下才可能出现排比，如林肯总统的葛底斯堡演说。我们在写英语作文或做汉译英时，要尽量少用，如果没有深厚的语言功底，那只能是画虎不成反类犬。

【译文】令里根感到诧异万分的是，在他说“这部片子体现着我们过去的荣耀、现在的记忆和未来的启示”时，台下的观众歇斯底里地大笑起来。

## Unit Two

### Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

#### Text 1

[383 words; recommended reading time: 4' 48"]

People today all over the world are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused either by the release of completely new and often artificial substances into the environment, or by releasing greatly increased amounts of natural substances, such as oil, from oil tankers into the sea.

The whole industrial process, which makes many of the goods and machines we need and use in our daily lives, is bound to create a number of waste products which upset the environmental balance, or the ecological balance as it is also known. <sup>(1)</sup> Many of these waste products can be prevented or disposed of sensibly, but clearly while more and more new goods are produced and made complex, there will be new, dangerous wastes to be disposed of, for example, the waste products from nuclear power stations. Many people, therefore, see pollution as only part of a larger and more complex problem, that is, the whole process of industrial production and consumption of goods. Others again see the problem mainly in connection with agriculture, where new methods are helping farmers grow more and more on their land to feed our ever-increasing populations! However, the land itself is gradually becoming worn out as it is being used, in some cases, too heavily, and artificial fertilizers cannot restore the balance.

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if a lot of companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts. <sup>(2)</sup> In the home there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Food comes, wrapped up three or four times in packages that all have to be disposed of, and drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins, which cannot be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metals and paper. Advertising has helped this process by dissuading many of us not only to buy things we neither want nor need, but also to throw away much of what we do buy. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess consumption and careless disposal of the products we use in our daily lives.

1. The main cause of pollution is \_\_\_\_\_.



- [A] the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment  
 [B] the production of new industrial goods  
 [C] increased amounts of a natural substance  
 [D] our ever-increasing population
2. The release of oil from oil tankers into the sea is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the only source of pollution  
 [B] a kind of pollution caused by the release of natural substances  
 [C] of worldwide consequence  
 [D] most harmful to mankind
3. What do you think will upset the environmental balance?  
 [A] Waste products. [B] The whole industrial process.  
 [C] Many of the goods. [D] Some machines we need and use in our daily life.
4. According to the author, the more new goods \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the less pollution we have [B] the harder pollution can be done away with  
 [C] the more pollution there will be [D] the higher our living standard will be
5. Which of the following could serve as the best title for the passage?  
 [A] Pollution—the Necessary Evil [B] The Causes of Pollution  
 [C] Pollution and Agriculture [D] Anti-pollution Needs Your Efforts

## Vocabulary

fertilizer /'fɜːtɪlaɪzə(r)/ *n.* 肥料(尤指化学肥料)

litter /'lɪtə(r)/ *n.* 垃圾

※artificial /ˌɑːti'fɪʃəl/ *adj.* 人造的, 假的

※upset /ʌp'set/ *v.* 推翻, 扰乱

dissuade /di'sweɪd/ *v.* 劝阻

※underlying /ˌʌndə'laɪɪŋ/ *adj.* 根本的

※ecological /ˌiːkə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *adj.* 生态学的

※sensibly /'sensəblɪ/ *adv.* 明显地, 敏感地

## Text 2

[451 words; recommended reading time: 5' 38"]

It is surprising how many expressions that people use every day came from the card game poker. For example, you hear the expression “ace in the hole” used by many who would never think of going near a poker table. An ace in the hole is any argument, plan or thinking kept hidden until needed, especially when it can turn failure into success.

In poker and most card games, the ace is the highest and most valuable card. It is often a winning card. In one kind of poker game, the first card to each player is dealt face down. A player does not show this card to the other players. The other cards are dealt face up with the players betting money each time they receive another card. No one knows until the end of the game whose hidden card is the winner. Often, the “ace in the hole” wins the game.

Smart card players, especially those who play for large amounts of money, closely watch the person who deals the cards. They are watching to make sure he is dealing honestly, that he is not dealing off the bottom of the stack of cards. A dealer who is doing that has “stacked the deck”. He has fixed the cards so that he will get higher cards and you will lose.

The expression “dealing off the bottom” now means cheating in business, as well as in cards. And when someone tells you that “the cards are stacked” against you, he is saying you do not have a chance to succeed.

In a poker game you do not want to let your opponents know if your cards are good or bad. So having a “poker face” is important. A poker face never shows any emotion, never expresses either good or bad feelings. No one can learn, by looking at your face, if your cards are good or bad. People now use “poker face” in everyday speech to describe someone who shows no emotion.

Someone who has a “poker face” usually is good at “bluffing”. Bluffing is trying to trick a person into believing something about you that is not true. In poker, you bluff when you bet heavily on a poor hand. The idea is to make the other players believe you have strong cards and are sure to win. If they



believe you, they are likely to drop out of the game, leaving to you the money they have bet.

You can do a better job of bluffing if you “hold your cards close to your vest”. You hold your cards close to you so no one else can see what you have. In everyday speech, holding your cards close to your vest means not letting others know what you are doing or thinking. You are keeping your plans secret.

- If we say “he has ace in the hole”, we suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] he has a difficulty in responding to other people's maneuvers  
 [B] he is a person who is fond of playing card games  
 [C] he might lose a game because he forgets his card  
 [D] he may win a game at the last moment when he shows his secret skills
- From the passage, we can infer that this essay comes from a book on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] introductory etymology [B] general science  
 [C] literature review [D] book review
- The phrase “dealing off the bottom” may mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] cheating in business [B] cheating in card games  
 [C] both A and B [D] neither A nor B
- This passage mainly tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the anecdotal support for the meaning of phrases  
 [B] the idiomatic expressions originating from card games  
 [C] the tricks in playing card games  
 [D] the reason why people like playing card games
- According to the passage, if a person has a poker face, it is easy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] to cheat him [B] to guess his under thoughts  
 [C] for him to keep secret [D] for him to mislead others

## Vocabulary

※deal /di:l/ v. 发牌

ace /eis/ n. (纸牌或骰子) 幺点

bluff /blʌf/ v. 欺骗

※trick /trik/ v. 欺骗, 哄骗

poker /'pəʊkə(r)/ n. 纸牌, 扑克

stack /stæk/ n. 堆, 一堆

etymology /'eti'mɒlədʒi/ n. 语源, 语源学

## Text 3

[437 words; recommended reading time: 5'28"]

The Manchurian Candidate, Frank Sinatra, unable to fathom the depth and extent of the evil that had been done to the mind of a man programmed to become a killer cries, “Hell, hell!” People may say the same thing after last week's school shooting of a six-year-old girl by a six-year-old boy. On Tuesday the boy brought a pistol to an elementary school in Mount Morris Township, near Flint, Mich., and shot a classmate, Kayla Rolland, to death. *He is too young to be charged with anything, but the county prosecutor has charged the man who left the loaded gun lying around with involuntary manslaughter, contributing to the delinquency of a minor and gross neglect each of which has a wider application.* (1) The story may be too unusual for the drawing of larger lessons, but one reason it is so troubling is that it touches the worst of America's social ills, including the shaping of a boy who became a loaded gun himself.

Who killed Kayla Rolland? A six-year-old classmate did it. On Tuesday morning, he went to the Theo J. Buell Elementary School carrying both a concealed Davis 32 semiautomatic handgun, advertised as “the original pocket pistol”, and a knife. Another kid reported the knife to a teacher and it was taken away. The boy held on to the gun shortly before 10 a. m.. Chris Boaz, a seven-year-old boy, witnessed the following scene. The children were changing classrooms, from a small reading group to a computer training class. This is contrary to the police report that the crime occurred inside a class-