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编著 吴永麟

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- 题型齐全
- 篇篇翻译
- 解答详尽

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2006 年高联考研

英语 100 篇 精读汇粹

【最新版】

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前 言

随着我国改革开放逐步深化,经济发展速度日益加快,社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进,对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大,加之高等院校研究生教育迅速发展,报考硕士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。竞争日益激烈,如何获胜,除专业课外,英语是研究生考试中的重要科目。其成败直接影响录取线。而阅读又占英语试卷分值的60%,英语能否过关,阅读至关重要。

中国有句成语:“读书破万卷,下笔似有神。”阅读的重要性由此可见。英语词汇的掌握和应用,语言所反映文化的了解,翻译和写作的起始和提高,都得通过阅读这座桥梁来实现。否则,即使把词汇和语法规则背得滚瓜烂熟,也是看不懂、译不出、写不了,更谈不上文化的交流。何况死记硬背的东西容易忘。

阅读能力的提高,不是一朝一夕的事,更不是随意翻阅就能解决问题。提高速度、扩大视野,显然需要大量泛读。但掌握和应用英语,突破语言关以实力获得考试成功,必须进行从难从严的精读。作者就是针对这一要求,并结合多年来考研英语辅导之经验和考研英语命题特点以及考生中存在的问题编写了此书,以助学生提高英语实力。

本书特点:

1. **题材广泛。**本书中文章是从国外报刊、杂志、书籍、考题中摘选的百篇材料。内容丰富,时效性强,涉及面广。本书所选文章涉及政治、经济、文化、文学、教育学、语言学、哲学、心理学、历史、人物传记和科普知识等诸方面,以便考生在提高能力的同时扩大视野,从而取得好成绩。
2. **体裁齐全。**本书所选文章包括叙事文、描写文、说明文和论说文四种,以论说文为主。以提高考生对各种体裁的文章的分析、解决问题的能力。
3. **层次分明。**本书按文章的难易程度分为基础、中级与高级三部分,以便考生循序渐进地进行系统复习和训练。
4. **题型齐全。**本书不仅涵盖了考研阅读理解多项选择题各种题型,而且涵盖了2005年考研英语大纲新增题型——选择搭配题型以及英译汉题型。以提高考生对各

种题型分析、解决问题的能力。

5. **解答详尽。**本书对每题不仅给出了答案,而且对答案做了深入剖析,这样有利于考生掌握答题的角度和方法、技巧。

6. **篇篇详译。**本书对每篇短文不仅配有生词注释、难点译注,而且对每篇短文都译成中文,这样有利于考生从中掌握分析长难句结构的方法和翻译技巧,也有利于考生从中领会到地道英文写作的真谛。

因此,本书不仅可以提高阅读理解能力,而且有助于提高翻译、写作水平。

本书使用说明:

1. 本书中文章均选自国外最新报刊、杂志(美国的《时代杂志》与《新闻周刊》),内容丰富,时效性强,涉及面广。无论是体裁,还是文章篇幅、命制试题的思路等特别贴近考研阅读理解试题,因此考生在阅读时,不仅要做题,更重要的是要读懂每篇文章,从分析句子结构着手,仔细精读,最好每篇文章自己独立翻译出来,然后对照参考译文,这样不仅能提高考生的阅读水平,而且能提高考生的翻译、写作水平。

2. 本书中每篇文章后列有生词表并注有国际音标,难点有注释,文章有译文,答案有详细解答,因此考生在做题时,如果遇到了困难,不要急于看译文、答案和解答,一定要读懂文章,只有这样才能达到本书编写目的,才能提高阅读水平,才能提高英语应试能力,才能取得好成绩。

我们相信,如果您能认真精读本书,您的英语阅读、翻译和写作水平定会登上一个新台阶。对于考研应试,您将有“一览众山小”的感觉。

本书是考研应试者的良师益友,也是大专院校的学生自学英语、提高英语水平和教师进行教学辅导的一本极有价值的精读参考书。

最后,对给予本书译文上有帮助的先生们表示感谢。

由于作者水平有限,错误和缺点在所难免,望读者不吝赐教,以备修订时改正。

吴永麟
于北京清华园

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第一部分

阅读理解多项选择题型 100 篇

Unit 1 基础 40 篇

Passage 1

Still facing the prospect of double bias in the workplace — because of race and gender — women of color working full time often struggle to advance. They usually make less than their white counterparts. For them, the “glass ceiling” sometimes looks more like steel. Simply avoiding being stereotyped, even by other women, can be hard.

That is why Working Mother Media organized last month's forum at Simmons College in Boston, which brought a mix of women together to talk about racial lines.

“The purpose is to have one place where gender and race meet... because women's issues, while very important to diversity initiatives, can get left out unless you really focus on them,” says Carol Evans, founder of Working Mother Media, which publishes Working Mother Magazine. The group is hosting a series of regional forums to enhance the magazine's initiative, to highlight the best companies for women of color and to urge more employers to look specifically at their experiences.

~~The numbers show a mixed picture.~~

Clearly, minority women have not progressed up the corporate ladder the way white women have. They made up just 1.3 percent of corporate officers in *Fortune* 500 firms in the year 2000, compared with 12.5 percent for women as a whole, according to Catalyst, a nonprofit research organization in New York.

And generally, they earn less. For example, on average, African-American women earned \$ 27,600 and Hispanic women made \$ 23,200 in 1999 — 11 and 25 percent less, respectively, than what white women made, according to a recent analysis by the Institute for Women's Policy Research in Washington, D. C. Asian-Americans were the only ones who did better: \$ 33,100, or 7 percent better than whites. And even these figures can hide variations among people with different national origins or immigration histories.

And some companies are making progress in addressing the challenges faced by minority women. This spring, Working Mother Magazine recognized six firms — Allstate, American Express, Fannie Mae, General Mills, IBM, and JPM organ Chase — as the “Best Companies for Women of Color.” The six

were commended for having formal policies and practices designed to help women of color advance. Nearly 70 percent of the women polled inside those companies said they were satisfied with their advancement in the company and close to 90 percent planned to be with their companies for the next year.

- D 1. The sentence "Simple avoiding being stereotyped, even by other women, can be hard" (Lines 3 — 4, Para. 1) implies the fact that
- [A] there are too many groups of women of color in the workplace.
 - [B] it is hard for women of color to be stereotyped by other women.
 - [C] colored working women are more stereotyped by other women than men.
 - [D] colored working women are still inferior even compared with other women.
- D 2. The purpose of the forum at Simmons College in Boston is to
- [A] find a place where people of different colors can meet and talk.
 - [B] help publish the works of colored women in the Working Mother Magazine.
 - [C] focus on women's political rights in the women's movement.
 - [D] encourage employers to judge colored women by their working experiences.
- D 3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- [A] Colored women made up just 1.3 percent of corporate officers in *Fortune* 500 firms in the year 2000.
 - [B] African-American women earned \$ 27,600 in 1999, 11 percent less than what white women made.
 - [C] Hispanic women made \$ 23,200 in 1999, 25 percent less than what white women made.
 - [D] Asian-Americans made \$ 33,100 or 7 percent better than white men.
- C 4. What does the word "addressing" (Line 1, Para. 7) mean?
- [A] Talking to.
 - [B] Negotiating with.
 - [C] Coming to terms with.
 - [D] Leaving out.
- A 5. According to the passage, what is the situation of colored women in the workplace?
- [A] They are still faced with the double bias of race and gender.
 - [B] The forum has helped them get equally treated by companies.
 - [C] They are able to avoid being stereotyped by the world of men.
 - [D] The six best companies only help women of color advance.

词汇注释

- ① stereotype /'sti:riətaip/
2. specifically /spi'sifikəli/

v. 使……成规矩, 使……固定(定型)
ad. 特别地, 尤其, 说得具体些

参考译文

由于仍然面临在工作场所受到双重歧视的前景——因为种族和性别, 做全职工作的有色女性常常需要奋斗

才能有所发展。通常情况下,她们得到发展的机会比其白人同事少。对于她们来说,“玻璃天花板”有时看起来更像钢板。只不过想避免让人觉得僵化——甚至是避免让其他女性觉得这样,都可能很困难。

这就是为什么 WMM 组织了上个月在波士顿西蒙斯学院的论坛,召集了社会各阶层的女性来讨论种族界限问题。

“这场论坛的目的就是要提供一个探讨性别与种族问题的场所……因为,虽然女性的问题对于多样化的首创精神来说非常重要,但是,如果人们不是真正关注这些问题的话,这些问题可能被人们忽视,”卡罗尔·埃文斯说,她是 WMM 的创始人,该组织出版了《Working Mother》杂志。WMM 正在组织一系列的区域论坛,以便强化该杂志的进取精神,为有色女性实现最佳公司,并且竭力主张更多的雇主特别关注这些女性的经历。

数据显现出一种复杂的情景。

很明显,少数民族女性在公司里不可能像白种女性那样得到提升。根据 Catalyst 的统计数据,少数民族女性只占 2000 年《财富》杂志 500 强企业高级职员的 1.3%,与之相比,所有女性占 500 强企业高级职员的比例为 12.5%,Catalyst 是纽约的一家非赢利研究机构。

通常情况下,她们的收入较少。比如,根据华盛顿特区 IWPR 最近公布的一份分析报告,1999 年,平均而言,非洲裔美国女性的收入为 27,600 美元,拉美裔女性为 23,200 美元,比白种女性大约少 11% 到 25%。亚裔美国女性是唯一收入较多的女性:为 33,100 美元,或者比白种女性多 7%。甚至在那些国籍不同或者移民历史不同的人群中,这些数据都可能藏有变数。

一些公司在应对少数民族女性面临的挑战方面正在取得进步。今年春天,WMM 认为六家公司是“最适合有色女性工作的公司”,也就是 Allstate、American Express、Fannie Mae、General Mills、IBM 以及 JPM organ Chase 等公司。这六家公司因为制定了帮助有色女性发展的有效政策和准则而受到人们的称赞。将近 70% 在这些公司工作的、受调查的女性说,她们对自己在公司的发展感到满意,接近 90% 的人计划明年继续在公司工作。

答案详解

1. D 推论题。本题基于第一段。有色女性面临来自种族和性别的双重困境;她们通常比白人男性地位差,就是和其他女性比较起来,也很难被公正地对待。选项[D]基本表达此意,故为答案。选项[A]意思是有色女性种群太多,所以比其他女性更容易被不公正对待,显然不对;选项[B]“其他女性很少会歧视对待有色女性”错误理解了原文的含义,原文的意思为,“甚至是避免让其他女性觉得僵化都可能很困难”;本句话是就两组女性而言,没有涉及男性,故选项[C]也是错误的。
2. D 细节题。本题基于第三段,但分析时候也要考虑全文。第三段第1句说“这场论坛的目的就是要提供一个探讨性别与种族问题的场所……如果人们不是真正关注这些问题的话,这些问题可能被人们忽视”。选项[A]只是字面意思,是错误理解,故不对;选项[B]与本文没有直接联系,也可以排除;选项[C]提到的目的是关注女性的政治权力,也与文章关注女性工作状况的主题相去甚远。答案为选项[D],论坛的实际目的在随后的文章里得到证实,即“组织一系列的区域论坛,以便为有色女性实现最佳公司,并且竭力主张更多的雇主特别关注这些女性的经历”。
3. D 细节题。本题不光是考查对材料的分析归纳能力,也考查对文章背景和上下文的判断。选项[A]是在第五段中明确提出的数据,准确无误;选项[B]和[C]根据的是在第六段中以 Respectively 表明关系的两组数据,也是准确翔实的。选项[D]看似和原文没有出入,但仔细分析,可以发现主语的移位问题,即文章里的 Asian-Americans 指的是 the Institute for Women's Policy Research in Washington, D. C. 的调查对象,故为亚裔美国女性,whites 也是指女性,所以选项[D]为正确答案。
4. C 词义题。address 作动词有很多意义,可以指“说话,作讲演,称呼,呈送”等等。这句话的含义为“一些公司在应对少数民族女性面临的挑战方面正在取得进步”,所以 address 在这里应该是指“针对问题,以求解决”之意,故答案为[C]。选项[A]意思是“和……谈话”,选项[B]意思是“商讨,谈判”,选项[D]意思是“忘记,忽略”,都与文章的意思不相符。

5. A 细节题。本题考查对全文的理解问题,即当前有色女性的地位问题。论坛的确取得了诸多进展,杂志评选出的企业在维护有色女性地位、提高她们的待遇等方面有突出的贡献。但选项[B]“论坛使有色女性能够被众家公司平等对待”以偏概全,所以不对;选项[C]“有色女性能够被男性世界公平对待”也不符合实情;6家优秀企业为有色女性的工作和晋级等提供了良好的环境,但不能说他们只帮助有色女性,所以选项[D]也不对。只有选项[A]的意思正确。

Passage 2

Where do you go when you want to know the latest business news, follow commodity prices, keep up with political gossip, find out what others think of a new book, or stay abreast of the latest scientific and technological developments? Today, the answer is obvious: you log on to the Internet. Three centuries ago, the answer was just as easy: you went to a coffeehouse. There, for the price of a cup of coffee, you could read the latest pamphlets, catch up on news and gossip, attend scientific lectures, strike business deals, or chat with like-minded people about literature or politics.

The coffee-houses that sprang up across Europe, starting around 1650, functioned as information exchanges for writers, politicians, businessmen and scientists. Like today's websites, weblogs and discussion boards, coffee-houses were lively and often unreliable sources of information that typically specialized in a particular topic or political viewpoint. They were outlets for a stream of newsletters, pamphlets, and advertising free-sheets. Depending on the interests of their customers, some coffee-houses displayed commodity prices, share prices and shipping lists, whereas others provided foreign newsletters filled with coffee-house gossip from abroad.

Rumors, news and gossip were also carried between coffee-houses by their patrons, and sometimes runners would run from one coffee-house to another within a particular city to report major events such as the outbreak of a war or the death of a head of state. Coffee-houses were centers of scientific education, literary and philosophical speculation, commercial innovation and, sometimes, political reformation. Collectively, Europe's interconnected web of coffeehouses formed the Internet of the Enlightenment era.

The kinship between coffee-houses and the Internet has recently been underlined by the establishment of wireless "hotspots" which provide Internet access, using a technology called WiFi, in modern-day coffee-shops. T-Mobile, a wireless network operator, has installed hotspots in thousands of Starbucks coffee-shops across America and Europe. Coffee-shop WiFi is particularly popular in Seattle — home to both Starbucks and such leading Internet firms as Amazon and Microsoft.

Such hotspots allow laptop-using customers to check their e-mail and read the news as they sip their coffees. But history provides a cautionary tale for those hotspot operators that charge for access. Coffee-houses used to charge for coffee, but gave away access to reading materials. Many coffee-shops are now following the same model, which could undermine the plan for fee-based hotspots. Information, both in the 17th century and today, wants to be free — and coffee-drinking customers, it seems, expect it to be.

1. From the passage, we learn that old-time coffee-houses functioned as

- [A] places for scientific and technological lectures and discussions.
- [B] lively and reliable sources of information on a particular topic.

- [C] information exchanges in science, literature, business and politics.
[D] outlets for political viewpoints that were different from the mainstream's.

2. By "the Internet of the Enlightenment era" (Line 5, Para. 3), the author refers to

- [A] the network of coffee-houses in the old-time Europe.
[B] the inspirations that one customer drew from another.
[C] the similarities between one coffee house and another.
[D] the rumors spread by customers between coffee-houses.

3. According to the passage, the wireless "hotspots"

- [A] made use of the similarities between the internet and coffee-houses.
[B] made it possible for people to log on to the internet in coffee shops.
[C] were aimed at promoting laptop sales among coffee shop customers.
[D] were installed in thousands of coffee shops by Amazon and Microsoft.

4. What can be inferred from Paragraph 5?

- [A] Coffee houses used to charge for reading materials.
[B] Hotspot operators are cautious in charging their users.
[C] Customers complain about having to pay for using hotspots.
[D] Coffee houses are reluctant to charge customers for hotspots.

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] The web of coffee-houses in America.
[B] Centers of information in today's world.
[C] Information exchanges in the 17th century.
[D] The internet access in modern coffee shops.

词汇注释

pamphlets 小册子

1. abreast /ə'breɪst/

ad. 并肩, 并列

2. unreliable /ˌʌnrɪ'laɪəbl/

a. 不可信赖的, 不可靠的, 不确定的; 不负责任的

3. specialized /ˌspeʃəlaɪzd/

a. 特殊用途的, 专门的

4. newsletter /ˌnjuːzˌletə/

n. 时事通讯, 会报, 公报, 新闻信

5. philosophical /ˌfɪlə'sɒfɪkl/

a. 哲学的, 达观的, 冷静的

6. speculation /ˌspekju'leɪʃn/

n. 思考, 推测

7. kinship /'kɪnʃɪp/

n. (性质等的) 类似

8. cautionary /'kɔːʃnəri/

a. 警告的, 告诫的

参考译文

在你希望了解最新的商务信息、知晓商品价格、熟悉政治琐闻、知道他人对一本新书的观点时, 或者及时了解科技的最新发展时, 你会到哪里去? 如今, 答案很明显: 登陆互联网。三个世纪以前, 答案就这么简单: 到咖啡馆去。在那里, 以买一杯咖啡为代价, 你就可以阅读最新的小册子, 可以了解新闻和流言, 可以参加科学演讲, 可以达

成商务协定,或者与那些志趣相投的人闲谈文学或政治。

起始于大约 1650 年,迅速遍及欧洲的咖啡馆充当的是作家、政治家、商人以及科学家交流信息的场所。就像现在的网站一样,网上帖子、讨论会以及咖啡馆气氛活跃,通常是不可靠的信息来源——典型的情况是,这些信息是专门有关某个特殊话题或政治观点的。这些场所是时事通讯、小册子以及免费广告单的发送地。根据消费者的兴趣而定,一些咖啡馆展示商品的价格、股票的价格以及船货清单,而其他咖啡馆提供满足国外咖啡馆流言蜚语的外国时事通讯。

咖啡馆的赞助者也在咖啡馆之间传播传闻、新闻以及流言,有时,某个特定城市的信使会从一个咖啡馆奔向另一个咖啡馆报道一些大事件,比如战争的爆发,或是州长的去世。咖啡馆是科学教育、文学、哲学推理、商业创新的中心,有时也是政治改革的中心。总体来说,欧洲相互连接的咖啡馆网络构成了启蒙时代的互联网。

近来,无线“热点”的开设强化了咖啡馆与互联网之间的密切关系——在现代的咖啡馆里,“热点”利用一种称作“WiFi”的技术提供访问互联网的路径。无线网络操作机构“T-Mobile”在美国和欧洲数千家 Starbucks 咖啡馆安装了热点。咖啡馆“WiFi”在西雅图特别流行——西雅图既是 Starbucks 又是像 Amazon 和 Microsoft 这类最主要的互联网公司的产地。

这样的热点使得那些使用便携式电脑的消费者在喝咖啡时能够检查自己的电子邮件、浏览新闻。但是,历史给那些索取上网费用的热点操作机构提供了一个警戒性故事。咖啡馆以前索取咖啡费用,但是提供免费阅读报刊杂志的服务。如今,许多咖啡馆在遵循着同样的模式,这可能破坏那些基于收费而建立的热点的计划。无论是在 17 世纪还是现在,信息都应该是免费的——看起来,喝咖啡的消费者希望信息应该免费。

答案详解

1. C 细节题。本题的题干和答案均在第二段。选项[C]“在科学、文学、商业、政治方面的信息交流中心”与原文的表达“作家、政治家、商人以及科学家交流信息的场所”非常接近,故为正确答案。选项[A]“举办科学技术讲座与讨论的场所”只概括了部分信息,不准确;选项[B]“关于一个特定话题的迅速而可靠的信息来源”与原文中提到的“通常是不可靠的信息来源”意思不相符;选项[D]“发表与主流社会不同的政见的发泄地”与文中提到的“这些场所是时事通讯、小册子以及免费广告单的发送地”意思不相符,是干扰项。
2. A 词义题。题干中的“the Internet of the Enlightenment era”实际上是个隐喻,所以不能从字面上理解。答案出自于第三段,即“总体来说,欧洲相互连接的咖啡馆网络构成了启蒙时代的互联网”,这与选项[A]“古老欧洲的咖啡馆网络的意思相近”。选项[B]“顾客们彼此间的启发”,选项[C]“咖啡馆彼此间的相似点”,以及选项[D]“顾客们在咖啡馆之间传播的谣言”都与文章的意思不相符。
3. B 细节题。本题围绕名为“hotspots”的无线设施有两段介绍。根据第四段的第一句话“近来,无线热点的开设强化了咖啡馆与互联网之间的密切关系——在现代的咖啡馆里,热点利用一种称作“WiFi”的技术提供访问互联网的路径”,就可以明确得出答案为选项[B]“使人们能在咖啡馆里上网”。选项[A]“利用了因特网和咖啡馆之间的相似性”与原文“underline”所表达的意思“突显”出入太大,故排除;选项[C]“旨在向咖啡馆顾客推销笔记本电脑”与原文中“这样的热点使得那些使用便携式电脑的消费者在喝咖啡时能够检查自己的电子邮件、浏览新闻”出入更大;选项[D]“是由亚马逊公司和微软公司给上千家咖啡馆安装的”在原文中也找不到根据,实际上,安装者是一个叫“T-mobile”的公司。
4. D 推论题。本题基于第五段的内容。答案为选项[D]“咖啡馆不愿意向使用无线上网设施的顾客收费”,其依据是原文中这两句:咖啡馆以前索取咖啡费用,但是提供免费阅读报刊杂志的服务;如今,许多咖啡馆在遵循着同样的模式,这可能破坏那些基于收费而建立的热点的计划。可以想象,沿袭了老模式的咖啡馆出于习惯,一定不愿意向顾客收取咖啡以外的费用,所以有可能放弃安装和使用收费的 hotspots。选项[A]“过去咖啡屋曾收取阅读材料的费用”与原文所说事实不符,更无从推理出来。选项[B]“Hotspots 的运营者在向用户收费方面是很谨慎的”在原文中找不到根据,其干扰性主要来自原文的 cautionary tale for those hotspot operators that charge for access (历史给那些索取上网费用的热点操作机构提供了一个警戒性故

事);选项[C]“顾客们抱怨自己必须交钱才能使用 hotspots”中的“抱怨”之义在原文中没有根据。

5. D 主旨题。本文从讨论以前的咖啡馆与现今的因特网之间的共同点出发,目的是介绍新生事物:咖啡馆里的无线上网服务。因此选项[D]“现代咖啡馆里的互联网服务”是答案。选项[A]“美国的咖啡馆网络”、选项[B]“今日世界的信息中心”和选项[C]“17 世纪的信息交流”都没能概括文章的主旨,因此被排除。

Passage 3

When Patricia Weathers's son Michael had problems in his first-grade class, a school psychologist told the mother he had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD, and needed to be medicated with stimulants. If not, he would be sent to a special education facility near his school.

Confused and frightened, Weathers says she consented to put Michael on Ritalin, a commonly used stimulant that doctors prescribe to decrease the symptoms of ADHD — restlessness, disorganization, hyperactivity.

But Michael exhibited negative effects from the drug, such as social withdrawal. Instead of spotting the side effects, Weathers says, school officials again pressured her back to the psychiatrist's office, where Michael's diagnosis was changed to social anxiety disorder and an antidepressant prescribed.

Finally, says Weathers, “I saw that the medicines were making Michael psychotic, so I stopped giving them to him.” When she stopped the medicine, the school reported her to state child protective services for child abuse.

Though charges were dropped, the Weathers case has become a symbol of the boiling controversy surrounding ADHD, treatment for it, and the subjective diagnostic tests that some critics say has led to an overuse of stimulants in schools.

According to testimony given before Congress in 2000, ADHD diagnosis in children grew from 150, 000 in 1970 to 6 million in 2000, representing 12 to 13 percent of US schoolchildren.

On the one hand, a recent study by National Institute of Mental Health, published in April, confirmed long-held assumptions that consistent use of stimulants mildly suppresses children's growth — at an average rate of about an inch over the course of two years, in addition to weight loss in some children.

At the same time, another part of the same study gave the use of medication a boost when it comes to the treatment of ADHD. The study showed that strict behavioral rules, used without drugs, were not as successful as treatments involving stimulants. They suppressed ADHD symptoms in 34 percent of the children tracked over a two-year period, while medication worked in 56 percent of cases.

Yet if the study was reassuring to some who work with children, it was alarming to others.

“The study helps prove that the country is only hearing half the story about ADHD,” says William Frankenberger, a professor at the University of Wisconsin, who has been studying ADHD for almost two decades. “If these medicines suppress growth, you have to ask what else they are doing that we can't measure.”

1. It can be inferred from the passage that kids with ADHD are often

[A] allergic to medicines.

[B] absent-minded in class.

[C] afraid of meeting strangers.

[D] anxious about seeing the doctor.

2. Weathers stopped giving the medicine to her son because

- ☒ [A] she sensed the side effects of the medicine.
[B] the doctor prescribed another new treatment.
[C] the school psychologist advised against using it.
[D] she was charged with abusing her son physically.

3. The figures in Paragraph 6 indicate

- [A] the overuse of anti-ADHD medicines on schoolchildren.
[B] the sharp drop of child-abuse cases in schools and families.
[C] the total loss of confidence in school doctors among parents.
☒ [D] the drastic growth of ADHD symptoms observed among children.

4. The study by National Institute of Mental Health suggested that

- ☒ [A] the use of medicine was effective in treating ADHD.
☒ [B] kids on medication of stimulants tended to grow a lot.
[C] it was more successful to discipline children with ADHD.
[D] kids would put on weight quickly after receiving medication.

5. The Wisconsin professor's concern was that

- [A] the government would not take actions to suppress ADHD.
☒ [B] the anti-ADHD medicines might have more serious side effects.
[C] teachers and doctors at school might neglect the kids with ADHD.
[D] parents with ADHD kids could be discouraged by the study results.

词汇注释

1. ADHD

多动症

2. medicate /'medikeit/

v. 在(某物)中掺入药品,以药物治疗……

3. restlessness /'restlɪsnɪs/

n. 不安定,不稳定,不安

4. disorganization /disɔ:gənai'zeɪʃn/

n. 解体,分裂;混乱

5. withdrawal /wið'drɔ:əl/

n. 收回,退出,取消

6. psychiatrist /sai'kiætɪst/

n. 精神病医生,精神病学家

7. psychotic /sai'kɒtɪk/

n. 精神失常者,精神病患者

8. boiling /'bɔɪlɪŋ/

a. 极炎热的,沸腾的

9. diagnostic /,daɪəg'nɒstɪk/

a. 诊断的,有利于诊断的

10. behavioral /bi'heɪvjərəl/

a. 行为的

11. reassuring /,ri:ə'sʃuərɪŋ/

a. 使人安心的,使人振奋的;可靠的

参考译文

当帕特丽夏·威德茨的儿子迈克尔上一年级遇到麻烦时,学校的一名心理学家告诉迈克尔的母亲,迈克尔患有注意力缺乏、活动过度紊乱症,或者叫 ADHD,需要利用刺激物加以治疗。如果不这样的话,迈克尔将被送往他