



MBA联考阅读理解经典用书



MBA联考 英语阅读理解 120篇精粹

—— 成 芬◎ 主编 ——

- 由易到难、循序渐进 •
- 基础阅读训练40篇 •
- 难度提升训练20篇 •
- 模拟实战测试60篇 •



 中国人民大学出版社

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前言

MBA 入学考试中, 英语考试是重头戏。许多考生往往其他科目的考分都很高, 但是由于英语成绩不佳而不能成功, 英语考试成为他们考试的瓶颈。为此, 我们编写了这本《MBA 联考英语阅读理解 120 篇精粹》。

本书由三部分组成, 遵循了由易到难、循序渐进的原则, 从难度适中、篇幅较短的基础技能训练, 逐渐过渡到难度逼近真题或者略高于真题的实战演练。考生经过这 120 篇的系统强化训练之后, 对于英语阅读理解应该是胜券在握了。

第一部分为基础阅读训练 40 篇, 可以作为考生复习的基础训练阅读材料。这部分总体特点可以概括为选题广泛、话题新颖、注解全面。在选编文章的题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间, 广泛涉猎, 包括社会科学、自然科学等众多领域的知识。可以让考生系统学习英语阅读理解材料, 强化英语背景知识。

第二部分为难度提升训练 20 篇, 其内容难度较大, 是考生在提高阅读理解能力阶段锻炼思路、熟悉题型、扩充词汇的最佳练习材料, 有利于解题能力的迅速提高。

第三部分为模拟实战测试 60 篇, 本部分阅读理解材料仿真度极高, 供考生在最后冲刺阶段进行热身演练。

广泛地阅读可以提高考生的阅读理解能力, 也可以巩固和提高语言应用能力, 达到事半功倍的目的。考生在备考阶段应该熟记相关词汇、透彻理解文章, 对题目解析和长难句分析应该细心揣摩, 领悟阅读类题目的出题思路和解题技巧。

参与本书编写的除了主编成芬外, 还有刘爽、张艳霜、王芳、陈欢、黄艳萍、连庆林、汪华、郝显纯、王德军、高鹏、李雪以及国外的朋友 Mary Tang, James Lee。另外, 北京大学光华管理学院和清华大学经管学院的部分专家和教授也给予了很大的支持和帮助, 在此表示感谢。

本书在编写过程中曾几易其稿, 希望能尽量满足读者的需求。然而由于作者才疏学浅, 纰漏之处敬请同行和读者批评指正。

编 者

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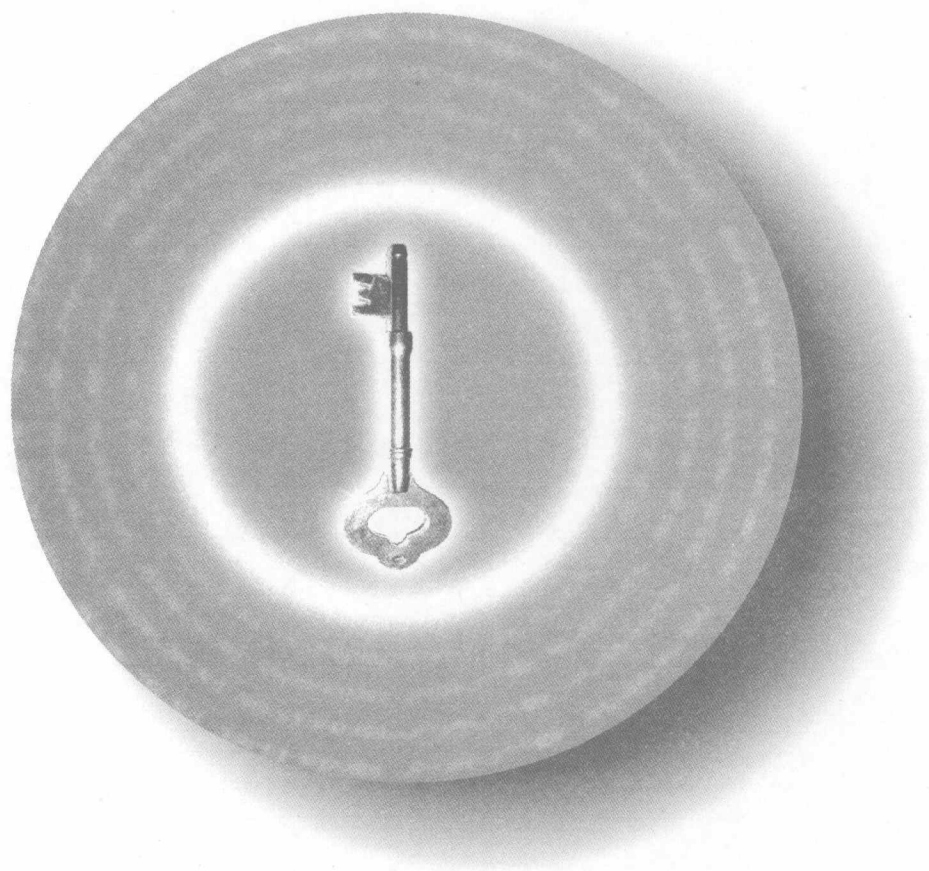
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第一部分

基础阅读训练40篇



Unit 1

Text 1

Whatever their chosen method is, Americans bathe zealously. A study conducted found that we take an average of 4.5 baths and 7.5 showers each week and in the ranks of non-edible items purchased by store customers, bar soap ranks second, right after toilet paper. We spend more than \$700 million annually on soaps, but all work the same way. Soap is composed of molecules that at one end attract water and at the other end attract oil and dirt, while repelling water. With a kind of pushing and pulling action, the soap loosens the bonds holding dirt to the skin.

Unless you're using a germicidal soap, it usually doesn't kill the bacteria—soap simply removes bacteria along with dirt and oil. Neither baths nor showers are all that necessary and unless you're in a Third World country where infectious diseases are common, or you have open sores on your skin, the dirt and bacteria aren't going to hurt. The only reason for showering or bathing is to feel clean and refreshed. There is a physiological basis for this relaxed feeling. Your limbs become slightly buoyant in bathwater, which takes a load off muscles and tension. Moreover, if the water is hotter than normal body temperature, the body attempts to shed heat by expanding the blood vessels near the surface of the skin, lessening the circulatory system's resistance to blood flow, and dropping blood pressure gently. A bath is also the most effective way to hydrate the skin. The longer you soak, the more water gets into the skin and because soap lowers the surface tension of the water, it helps you hydrate rapidly and remove dry skin flakes.

However, in a bath, all the dirt and grime and the soap in which it's suspended float on the surface. So when you stand up, it covers your body like a film. The real solution is to take a bath and then rinse off with a shower, however, after leaving a tub or freshly exposed skin becomes a playground for microbes. In two hours, you probably have as many bacteria on certain parts of the body, such as the armpits, as before the bath.

1. The statement "Americans bathe zealously" (Line 1, Paragraph 1) is closest to saying

A. Americans bathe wastefully

B. Americans are rather ambivalent to bathing

- C. Americans bathe with intense enthusiasm
D. Americans bathe too much
2. Which of the following is mentioned as one of the benefits of bathing?
- A. Dry skin flakes will disappear from the body once you get out of the bathtub.
B. It kills bacteria better than showering.
C. It reduces your blood circulation if it is nice and warm.
D. The floating action can reduce the stress on your muscles.
3. According to the text, bathing removes dry skin flakes because _____.
- A. the soap draw it off the body
B. the skin hydrates
C. the circulation of blood expands skin particles
D. the change in blood pressure releases the film
4. A bath will not kill the bacteria from your body even if _____.
- A. you use a germicidal soap
B. you use an anti-bacterial soap
C. you use soap to scrub it vigorously
D. you are under special treatment for it
5. We can infer from this text that the author believes _____.
- A. the real benefits of bathing are psychological not hygienic
B. bathing is superior to taking shower
C. buying soap is a waste of money
D. we do not need to bathe as much as we do currently



长难例句分析

[长难例句] Moreover, if the water is hotter than normal body temperature, the body attempts to shed heat by expanding the blood vessels near the surface of the skin, lessening the circulatory system's resistance to blood flow, and dropping blood pressure gently.

[结构分析] 本句中, 主干是 the body attempts to shed heat by expanding the blood vessels near the surface of the skin. if 引导的是条件状语从句, lessening the circulatory system's resistance to blood flow 和 dropping blood pressure gently 是并列现在分词短语做状语。

[参考译文] 而且, 如果水温高于正常体温, 身体会舒张皮下血管来散热, 从而减少循环系统对血流的阻力, 慢慢地降低血压。



参考译文

不论选择何种方式, 美国人对洗澡有种狂热。一项研究发现, 我们每周平均盆浴 4.5 次, 淋浴 7.5 次, 并且在商店顾客购买的非食物商品中, 条形肥皂位居第二, 仅次于卫生纸。我们每年买肥皂的花费超过 7 亿美元, 但是用途都一样。肥皂的分子一端吸水, 一端吸油、吸尘, 同时排斥水分。由于斥力和引力的双重作用, 肥皂缓释了污垢在皮肤上的附着。

除非使用除菌皂, 否则肥皂通常不能杀死细菌, 只是把细菌和污垢、油渍一起洗掉。盆浴和淋浴都没有那么必要, 因为如果你不是在传染病流行的第三世界国家, 或者皮肤上有外露的疮口的话, 污垢和细菌是不会伤人的。淋浴或盆浴的唯一理由是为了使你感觉干净和清爽。这种放松的感觉有生理基础。在洗澡水中四肢微微浮起, 使肌肉和身体的紧张状态得到松弛。而且, 如果水温高于正常体温, 身体会舒张皮下血管来散热, 从而减少循环系统对血流的阻力, 慢慢地降低血压。洗澡也是让皮肤吸

水的最为有效的方式。在水中浸泡的时间越长,进入皮肤的水分就越多。因为肥皂能减弱水的表面张力,所以有助于皮肤迅速水合,从而去除干燥的皮屑。

但是,在盆浴时,所有污垢和悬浮着污垢的肥皂沫都浮于水面。所以当你起身时,这些东西会像一层薄膜一样覆盖全身。真正的解决方法是,先盆浴,出浴缸后用淋浴冲洗,否则出浴的皮肤就成了微生物的活动场所。两小时后,在身体的某些部位,如腋窝处细菌数量可能和洗澡前一样多了。

答案与解析

1. 与句子“Americans bathe zealously”(第1段第1行)最接近的意思是_____。

- A. 美国人洗澡不经济
- B. 美国人对洗澡的态度相当矛盾
- C. 美国人对洗澡极其狂热
- D. 美国人洗澡太频繁

【答案】C

【解析】从第1段可知,美国人洗澡频繁,对肥皂的消费巨大,因此题中 zealously 一词应理解为“狂热地”。

2. 以下提及的项目中,哪项是洗澡的益处?

- A. 当你出浴缸时干燥的皮屑会从身上消失。
- B. 比起淋浴来,盆浴更能杀菌。
- C. 如果水温良好,洗澡可减少血液循环。
- D. 漂浮动作能够减少肌肉的压力。

【答案】D

【解析】A项的说法不正确,因为第3段开头讲到:“在洗澡时,所有污垢和悬浮着污垢的肥皂沫都浮于水面。所以当你起身时,这些东西像一层薄膜一样覆盖全身。”B项不正确,因为第2段指出:“除非使用除菌皂,否则肥皂通常不能杀死细菌,只是把细菌和污垢、油渍一起洗掉。”可见,盆浴和淋浴都不杀菌。C项不正确,因为第2段同时指出:洗澡“减少循环系统对血流的阻力,慢慢地降低血压”,说明洗澡可加强血液循环。只有D项正确,因为第2段指出:“在洗澡水中四肢微微浮起,使肌肉和身体的紧张状态得到松弛。”

3. 根据本文,洗澡能够去掉皮屑的原因是_____。

- A. 肥皂把它从身体上去掉
- B. 皮肤吸水
- C. 血液循环使皮肤粒子扩张
- D. 血液压力的改变去掉了薄膜

【答案】B

【解析】从第2段末尾一句可知,因为肥皂能减弱水的表面张力,所以有助于皮肤迅速吸水,从而去除干燥的皮屑。因此B项为正确答案。

4. 洗澡不能杀死人体上的细菌,即使_____。

- A. 你用了杀菌肥皂
- B. 你用了抗菌肥皂
- C. 你用力地用肥皂擦身体
- D. 你处于特殊的治疗之下

【答案】C

【解析】从第2段可知,肥皂通常不杀菌。因此C项为正确答案。

5. 我们从文中可以推出,作者认为_____。

- A. 洗澡的益处不在于卫生方面而在于心理方面
- B. 盆浴比淋浴好
- C. 购买肥皂浪费钱
- D. 我们洗澡并不需要像现在这样频繁

【答案】A

【解析】从第2段可知,洗澡不能杀菌,而且污垢和细菌一般情况下不会伤人。同时又谈到:“淋

浴或盆浴的唯一理由是使你感觉干净和清爽。”所以，作者认为洗澡的真正好处不在卫生方面，而在心理方面。因此 A 项为正确答案。

Text 2

Tight-lipped elders used to say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.” Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. If we intend to have friends to dinner, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, decide which food to cook first, and such planning is an essential for any type of meal to be served.

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your services.

This account of yourself is actually a sketch of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to in filling out standard application blanks and is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your “wares” and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell. Then you are ready to hunt for a job. Get all the possible information about your could-be job, and make inquiries as to the details regarding the job and the firm. Keep your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgement. Spend a certain amount of time each day seeking the employment you wish for, and keep in mind: Securing a job is your job now.

1. What do the elders mean when they say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get”?
 - A. You’ll certainly get what you want.
 - B. It’s no use dreaming.
 - C. You should be dissatisfied with what you have.
 - D. It’s essential to set a goal for yourself.
2. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used in this passage as _____.
 - A. an illustration of how to write an application for a job
 - B. an indication of how to secure a good job
 - C. a guideline for job description
 - D. a principle for job evaluation
3. According to the passage, one must write an account of himself before starting to find a job because _____.
 - A. that is the first step to please the employer
 - B. that is the requirement of the employer
 - C. it enables him to know when to sell his services
 - D. it forces him to become clearly aware of himself

4. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something _____.
- A. definite to offer B. imaginary to provide
C. practical to supply D. desirable to present
5. The account of yourself may exclude _____.
A. experience B. education C. references D. blueprint

长难例句分析

[长难例句] Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

[结构分析] 本句中, psychology 做主语, teaches 做谓语, that 引导的是一个宾语从句。在这个宾语从句中, what you want 做动词 get 的宾语, if 引导的是一个条件状语从句。

[参考译文] 心理学告诉我们, 如果你知道你想要什么, 并且想要的东西合理, 你一定能得到你想要的东西。

[长难例句] While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your “wares” and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

[结构分析] 本句中, could-be 是复合形容词, 用来修饰 employer, “whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you” 是分句中的宾语从句, 后半句中使用的是带有情态动词的被动语态, 介词短语 in an orderly and reasonably connected manner 做方式状语。前面的 while talking to you 为时间状语。

[参考译文] 你未来的可能的老板在与你谈话时就在考虑, 如果聘用你, 你所受的教育、工作经历和其他资格是否会给他带来效益, 你的“商品”和能力必须条理分明地依次展示出来。

参考译文

说话谨慎的老人过去常说, “在这个世界上, 重要的不是你想要什么, 而是你能得到什么”。心理学告诉我们, 如果你知道你想要什么, 并且想要的东西合理, 你一定能得到你想要的东西。

你可以在心里描绘一张愿望蓝图, 就像绘制一间房屋的蓝图一样。事实上, 在日常生活中我们每一个人都在不断描绘着这些蓝图。如果我们想邀请朋友吃饭, 我们要计划菜谱, 制订购物清单, 决定先做哪些菜。这样的计划对准备任何类型的饭菜都是必要的。

同样, 如果你想找到一份工作, 就应该拿一张纸, 写下你的自我简介。在制订找工作蓝图时, 你要从自己开始, 因为当你确切地知道你能提供什么时, 你才能明智地计划到哪儿去求职。

这种自我描述实际上是你工作生活的概括, 应当包括所受教育、工作经验和证明材料。这种描述是有价值的。填写标准申请表时可以作为参考, 面试时尤其有用。你未来的可能的老板在与你谈话时, 就在考虑, 如果聘用你, 你所受的教育、工作经历和其他资格是否会给他带来效益, 你的“商品”和能力必须条理分明地依次展示出来。

当你精心地准备了你的才干与愿望的蓝图之后, 你就有具体的东西可以推销了。这就为你找工作做好了准备。收集关于要选择的工作的所有可能信息, 调查关于该工作和公司的细节。眼观六路, 耳听八方, 做出自己的判断。每天花一定时间找你希望的工作, 记住: 确保找到工作就是你现在的工作。



答案与解析

1. 当年长者说 “It's not what you want in this world, but what you get” 时, 他们意指什么?

- A. 你肯定会得到你想要的东西。
- B. 空想没有用。
- C. 你应该不满足于你所拥有的东西。
- D. 为你自己确定一个目标很有必要。

【答案】B

【解析】本题中, A项与文章第2句的意思不符; 在文中没有提到C项; D项不正确, 它只是本文作者提倡的观点, 不是年长者说这句话的意思。从文章第1句的内容可知, 说话谨慎的年长者过去常说, 在这个世界上, 重要的不是你想要什么, 而是你能得到什么; 从第2句的内容可知, 心理学教育人们, 如果你知道你想要什么, 并且你想要的东西又合乎情理, 那么你肯定会得到它。据此可知, 年长者说这句话的意思应该是: 要面对现实, 不要想那些不合乎情理的东西。B项与文章的意思相符, 因此B项为正确答案。

2. 本篇文章中, 请朋友吃饭前所制订的计划被用来作为_____。

- A. 写求职申请的例证
- B. 获得一份好工作的暗示
- C. 描述工作的方针
- D. 评估工作的法则

【答案】A

【解析】本题中, B项不是作者使用该例子的目的, 本文作者提倡的是要面对现实, 不要想那些不合乎情理的东西。C项不是作者使用该例子的目的, 文中没有描述过工作。D项不是作者使用该例子的目的, 文中并没有评估过工作。从文章第2段的内容可知, 如果我们想请朋友吃饭, 我们就要制订菜谱, 列购物清单, 并决定先做哪道菜。这样的计划对准备任何类型的饭菜都是必要的。从第3段的内容可知, 同样, 如果你想找到一份工作, 你就应该取一张纸, 写下你的自我介绍。据此可知, 作者列举请朋友吃饭前所制订的计划这个例子, 是为了说明找工作时应该怎样制订计划这个问题。A项与文章的意思相符, 因此A项为正确答案。

3. 依照本文的观点, 一个人在开始找工作之前必须写一份自我介绍, 因为_____。

- A. 那是取悦雇主的第一步
- B. 那是雇主的要求
- C. 自我介绍能够使他知道何时推销自己的服务
- D. 自我介绍促使他清楚地了解他自己

【答案】D

【解析】本题中, A、B两项明显与文章的意思不符; C项不对, 文中是说“你才能明智地计划到哪儿去求职”, 不是说何时去求职。从文章第3段的内容可知, 同样, 如果你想找到一份工作, 你就应该取一张纸, 写下你的自我介绍; 为寻找工作制订计划时, 应该以自己的实际情况为出发点, 因为, 只有当你确切地知道你可以提供什么时, 你才能明智地计划到哪儿去求职。据此可知, 找工作前之所以要写自我介绍, 是因为自我介绍可以让你清楚地了解你自己。D项与文中的意思相符, 因此D项为正确答案。

4. 当你认真地准备好一份有关你的才能和愿望的计划时, 你就已经有了_____。

- A. 确切的东西可以提供
- B. 虚构的东西可以提供
- C. 实际的东西可以提供
- D. 令人满意的东西可以提供

【答案】A

【解析】本题中, B、C、D三项都与文意不符。从文章最后一段的内容可知, 精心制订好了你的才干和愿望的蓝图后, 你就有了具体的东西可推销了; 这样, 你就可以寻找工作了。据此可知, 制订好了自己的才干和愿望的蓝图后, 你就可以向可能的雇主提供确切的东西了。A项与文中的意思相符,

因此 A 项为正确答案。

5. 你的自我描述不包括_____。

- A. 工作经验 B. 教育水平 C. 证明材料 D. 蓝图设计

【答案】D

【解析】本题是细节题，在文章第 4 段的开头部分可以找到答案。蓝图设计是贯穿全文的一个概念，不属于自我描述的范围。

Text 3

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may “fail” at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we’re shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we’re slow to adapt to change or that we’re not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

1. A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth when_____.

- A. he has given up his smoking habit
B. he has made great efforts in his work
C. he is keen on learning anything new
D. he has tried to determine where he is on his journey

2. In the author’s eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would_____.

- A. succeed in climbing up the social ladder
B. judge his ability from his own achievements
C. face difficulties and take up challenges
D. aim high and reach his goal each time

3. When the author says “a new way of being” (Line 3, Paragraph 3) he is referring to_____.

- A. a new approach to experiencing the world
B. a new way of taking risks

- C. a new method of perceiving ourselves
D. a new system of adaptation to change
4. For personal growth, the author advocates all of the following EXCEPT curiosity about more chances.
A. curiosity about more chances B. promptness in self-adaptation
C. open-mindedness to new experiences D. avoidance of internal fears and doubts
5. Which statement is NOT the cause for the process of personal growth being difficult to define?
A. There are no obvious signposts or landmarks in the process.
B. It includes the abstract things such as feeling and attitude etc. rather than just a process.
C. It is changing and developing constantly.
D. There are always new ideas and new challenges appearing during the process.



长难例句分析

[长难例句] If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow.

[结构分析] 本句中，主干是 we cease to grow。前面的两个 if 引导的都是条件状语从句，它们之间是并列关系。

[参考译文] 如果我们不去面对，不去克服这些内在的恐惧和疑虑，如果我们过分地保护自己，那么我们会停止成长。



参考译文

对于成长，人们有两种基本看法：一种是看做结果，另一种是看做过程。人们通常把个人成长看做很容易识别和衡量的外在结果。工人获得提升，学生提高学习成绩，外国人掌握了一门新语言，这些都是付出之后取得了可衡量的成绩的例子。

相比之下，对个人成长过程的测定就难得多了。因为从定义上讲，它是一次旅行，不是路上的某个路标或里程碑。过程不是道路本身，而是当人遇到新体验或意料之外的障碍时所持的态度和情感，是谨慎小心还是勇气十足。在这个过程中，旅途从来没有真正的尽头；总有体验这个世界的新方式，总有尝试的新思路，总会接受新挑战。

为了成长，为了探索新的道路，人们需乐于去冒险、去面对未知世界、去接受开始阶段失败的可能性。当我们尝试新的生存方式时，如何看待自己对我们能力的提高是很必要的。我们认为自己反应敏捷又好奇心强吗？如果那样，我们会抓住更多的机会，我们会更勇于面对陌生的经历。我们是否认为自己害羞而优柔寡断呢？那么这种胆怯感会使我们犹豫不前、行动缓慢，直到我们确信安全，才会更进一步。我们是否认为自己适应或改变得很慢，或是在应对新的挑战时不够精明呢？那样的话，我们可能会更加消极，或者根本不去尝试。

我们要改变、要成长，不安全感、自我怀疑的感觉是不可避免的，也是必要的。如果我们不去面对、不去克服这些内在的恐惧和疑虑，如果我们过分地保护自己，那么我们会停止成长。我们就会作茧自缚。



答案与解析

1. 通常当一个人_____时，人们认为他取得了个人成长。
A. 克服掉了吸烟的习惯 B. 在工作中很努力

- C. 渴望学习任何新的事物 D. 努力确定自己在人生道路上的位置

【答案】A

【解析】从第1段第2句“人们通常把个人成长看做很容易识别和衡量的外在结果”可知，A项为正确答案。虽然A项表达的内容原文并未提到，但我们知道，戒烟是非常不易的，它需要坚定的决心与毅力。正像是一个学生要取得好成绩必须做出努力一样。

2. 在作者的眼中，将个人成长视作一个过程的人会_____。

- A. 提高社会地位 B. 通过个人成就判断自己的能力
C. 面对困难，迎接挑战 D. 要求高，并且每次都实现自己的目标

【答案】C

【解析】从第2段可知C项为正确答案。A、B、D项均属于结果。

3. 当作者说“新的生存方式”（第3段第3行）时，他指的是_____。

- A. 一种体验世界的新的方法 B. 一种冒险的新方法
C. 一种自我感知的新方法 D. 一种适应改变的新方法

【答案】A

【解析】依据第2段最后一句“there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept”，答案为A项。

4. 为了个人成长，以下几项除了_____之外作者都提倡。

- A. 对更多机会充满好奇 B. 自我适应快
C. 对新的经历能够接受 D. 回避内心的恐惧和疑虑

【答案】D

【解析】从最后两段可以得出正确答案。A、B、C项均可以从文章中找到，只有D选项没有提及。

5. 个人成长的过程很难描述，以下哪一项不是其难以描述的原因？

- A. 这个过程中没有明显的标志和里程碑。
B. 这个过程包含很多抽象的东西，诸如感觉、态度等，而不仅仅是一个过程。
C. 这个过程始终处在发展变化中。
D. 在这个过程中总有新的观念和新的挑战出现。

【答案】D

【解析】其余选项或者在文章中有所论及，或者可以推理得出。唯有D选项显得很绝对，跟文意不符。

Text 4

There are increasingly fraught relationships that adults are having with children—in all walks of life, from the police and politicians, within the public sector and within communities themselves. The fear of young people has changed the way society is policed, how pupils are treated in schools and how insecure adults relate to children on their estates. Rather than children and young people becoming more violent and anti-social, it is adults who have changed, having fewer relationships with young people and becoming less confident in their dealings with them.

We must explore the role that crime and safety initiatives have on the outlook of the public. The attempt by government, council departments, the police and many others to reduce the fear within communities by developing safety initiatives is having the opposite effect, resulting in the institutionalization of this fear. Curfews have increased adults' fear of young people and reduced the amount of time

young children are allowed out to play. They have raised the level of insecurity amongst parents about the safety of their children and ultimately reduced the contact between generations within this community. It is not far from the truth to say that “youth” no longer exists—if by youth we mean the freedom loving rebelliousness. The outcome of this process is breeding a generation of young people who are—if anything different—more fragile and fearful than their grandparents.

Finally, as well as exploring the fear of young people, we must look at the insecurity that parents have for their children. There has been a reduction in play, specifically in “free play”, and the effect of this more regulated environment on children’s lives is yet to be determined and not something we can continually ignore in our rush to protect society from children.

- The author is mainly directing his message towards _____.
A. adults in general B. the younger generation
C. law enforcement authorities D. parents
- The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
A. the way younger people have changed
B. the change in attitude and treatment towards youth
C. the fewer relationships between youth and adults
D. the fear that youth and adults have towards each other
- The author sees safety initiatives as part of the problem because _____.
A. they actually cause more rebelliousness
B. they are unpopular with young people
C. they worsen relationships and create more fear
D. they reduce the play young people can use to spend energy
- The author believes it’s possible to say youth no longer exists because _____.
A. youth have no more rebellion and freedom
B. youth are indistinguishable in character from their grandparents
C. they are not allowed to voice their opinions
D. they do not love freedom the way they should
- To correct the problem the author discusses we are advised to _____.
A. stop being so insecure towards children
B. let children play more
C. study the roots and effects of our fear
D. stop regulating children’s lives

长难例句分析

[长难例句] The fear of young people has changed the way society is policed, how pupils are treated in schools and how insecure adults relate to children on their estates.

[结构分析] 本句是主从复合句，主干是“The fear ... has changed the way ... , how ... and how ...”。三个并列的宾语跟随在动词 changed 之后。police 用作动词时，意思是“维持治安”。词组 relate to 的意思是“交往”。

[参考译文] 对年轻人的恐惧已改变了社会治安，改变了学生在学校的待遇，改变了局促不安的成人在住宅区和孩子的交往。