

他山之石 可以攻玉

(代序)

古人云:集万人之见可以决计。

我们则曰:读百篇之书可以知解。

集多年教学、辅导、命题经验于一体精心编撰的《标准阅读 280 篇》为硕士研究生入学考试的考生量身打造。你的潜心阅读和练习,再加上我们的“网络远程授课及答疑”相信你定会功到垂成,马到成功。

编写本书,有如下考虑:

一、题量匹配,学以致用:在确定单元题量方面务求与研究生入学考试题量相当。所选英语阅读文章 280 篇,分为 56 个单元,每单元包括文章 5 篇,单元题量比研究生入学考试题量多一篇,以作为补充阅读材料。为确保克敌致胜,做到稳扎稳打、步步为营,每篇文章后面都设计了五道阅读理解习题。这些题目以较深入的阅读理解内容为主,主要包括主旨大意题、隐含意义推理题、明示细节题、篇章思路判断题、观点态度题以及综合引申结论题。文题俱备,自然会学以致用,稳操胜券。从 2002 年开始,原来的翻译试题变成阅读理解的一部分,我们在每单元的五篇文章中挑选一些长难句专门进行句子结构讲解与中文翻译。此种安排更加彰显翻译与阅读理解的紧密联系。

二、难度适宜,力求实效:在一定难度水平上提高阅读效果。文章和习题的难度相当于或者略高于研究生入学考试真题。阅读学习应以一定难度水准为起点效果才能显著,已成为不争之实。专家一致认为,如果学习材料能够比现有水平高上一点,收获最大。因为这样既符合循序渐进学习语言的规律,又有利于增强学习兴趣。在选择文章时,既考虑到读者的兴趣因素,又强调提高读者的阅读水平。读者可把前 140 篇文章作为学习的材料,后 140 篇作为练习的素材。通过本书这番训练,阅读理解水平定会提高。

tive growth"应该是一种不同于种子繁殖的方法。

5. 应选[D]。本题考查字义。green products 是指污染极少或未受污染的产品。注意不要选[B], 因为作者将 green products 和 environment - friendly 并列在一起, 中间用 or else 连接, 说明二者不是同义。

Passage 5

内 容 大 意

这篇文章主要介绍在新时期, 语言教学中教师角色的变化情况。作者在文章开始就指出教师的角色从学者转变为顾问和向导的角色。学习的任务主要是学生自己完成的, 教师主要是激发学习的兴趣以及引导学生如何学习。第二段作者详细说明了学习兴趣的问题。教师不用学习教育理论, 只需要激发学生的兴趣就可以了。最后作者就说明了一个语言教学中的教师应该具备什么知识, 如何才能教好外语。

答 案 注 释

1. 应选[D]。主旨题。文章主要介绍传统的教学法中教师的角色和新的教学法中教师角色的对照。在新的方法中教师是针对每个学生的具体需要教学, 因此作为顾问和向导的教师和传统意义上的教师的差异在于给予个人的关注。

2. 应选[A]。作者在文章中对于教学中的教师和学生都指出了几个必须具有的品质。二者共有的品质, 首先是感兴趣, 然后是要自己独立思考。

3. 应选[B]。给文章选恰当题目。由于作者主要区别了两种教学法, 因此文章的标题应该是教师和学生共同兴趣。

4. 应选[C]。推断题。根据文章的内容, 我们知道作者是支持新的教学法的, 因此在选择项中他会支持的项目只有[C]。

5. 应选[D]。细节题。[A]与第三段倒数第二句意思相近。[B]和[C]在第二段中提及。同样在第二段中, 作者指出, 语言教师不是必须接受教学法的训练。

and the county of Yorkshire.

Passage 2

The way we organise, configure, and condition space through our architecture and our urban and regional design establishes our physical relationship with the environment. In doing so it commits us to long-term patterns of behaviour and through this commitment greatly influences our interaction with the environment. As we make and re-make our buildings and our structured and constructed environment we inevitably and irrevocably choose our futures.

Our cities and our urban systems depend for their survival on continuing massive flows of material and energy which in turn now threaten sustainability. Such is the scale, both physical and economic, of our settlements that they can redevelop themselves only over very long periods of time. They are systems that display very high inertia. Major change is therefore something to be achieved only over decades or centuries, yet it is this opportunity for appropriate change that offers hope.

The reductionist approaches that appear to have served us so well in the past are ill-suited to the new task of charting paths to sustainable futures. Interdependence between the various component elements of our life supporting system becomes the key to a new concept of sustainability. Cities and their hinterlands, hinterlands and the city, suburbia and industry, quarries and building sites, food supply and consumption, water harvesting and re-use, above all people and their life support systems: all lead us to adopt an ecosystems and recycling discipline operating over many scales in time and space.

Nurturing local self-reliance, and thus participatory approaches to development, offers the opportunity and a practical strategy for transforming and extending our urban and agro-urban systems towards sustainability. This challenges us to recognise and embrace the capacities of people to engage in making their places in ways that secure their future and the future of the biosphere. Mobilising initiative and effort at all levels has the potential to untap vast economic resources and redresses inequity.

If these ideas are emerging as the core components leading us to a resolution of our cultural impasse they are far removed from the dominant situation that is currently driving us towards disaster. While this general global situation may now be widely recognised there are other aspects of the situation that are still studiously ignored. It has become clear that many of the patterns and urban systems on which the (relatively) small populations of the technologically developed countries have built their past successes will not be available or possible for

Vocabulary

- configure *v.* 分配, 配置
- commit *v.* 交给某人负责
- irrevocably *adv.* 一次性地, 不可挽回地
- inertia *n.* 惯性, 惯量
- sustainability *n.* 可持续性
- reductionist *adj.* 归纳主义的
- interdependence *n.* 相互依赖性
- hinterland *n.* 穷乡僻壤
- quarry *n.* 采石场 suburbia *n.* 郊区
- untap *v.* 使不流动 redress *v.* 赔偿
- inequity *n.* 不公平 impasse *n.* 僵局
- appropriate *v.* 分配, 拨款, 挪用
- studiously *adv.* 故意地, 好学地
- imperative *n.* 需要
- align *v.* 使结盟, 结合成一行

1. By the word "irrevocably" used in the first paragraph, the author probably means "_____".
 [A] hopelessly
 [B] irreparably
 [C] fixedly
 [D] greatly
2. The author's attitude towards the culture impasse is one of _____.
 [A] optimism and speculation
 [B] optimism and practicality
 [C] pessimism and practicality
 [D] pessimism and speculation
3. In the fifth paragraph, the author primarily wants to indicate that _____.
 [A] developed countries and developing countries share some common problems
 [B] developing countries should not copy the urbanization mode in developed countries
 [C] more attention should be given to developing countries in their growth
 [D] cities with large populations are better than

答 案 注 释

1. 应选[B]。主旨题。根据阅读我们可以判断出作者重点强调颜色在建筑设计中的重要性。
2. 应选[D]。细节题。根据文章第四段的内容,可以知道冷色具有使空间变大的效果。
3. 应选[B]。推测词义题。根据 plastic 的名词意义可以推测上下文中使用的形容词意义应该是“可塑性”。
4. 应选[A]。推断引申题。根据选择项的内容,不是过于宽大就是已经在文章中讨论过,只有[A]是进一步探讨。
5. 应选[C]。推断题。[A]和[B]在文章中未提及。[C]和[D]讨论的是本文之前一段的主题。从本文第一句可推测出,上一段应讨论 intensity 问题。

Passage 4

内 容 大 意

那种认为刑法是责备的一种方法的思想让人感觉不舒服。责备就意味着要赔偿,而且我们已经不再认为这是一种惩罚。责备或者抱怨别人时我们会感觉不安。我认为大多数人感觉困难的就是责备和同情同时存在的矛盾心理。有人说如果同情理解一个人,那么就不可能责备他了,即使他残暴自私。人如果完全站在别人的角度考虑问题,就不会指责别人了。但是要我们不承担是不可能的,这不是个人的意愿,而或许是本性的缘故吧。

答 案 注 释

1. 应选[B]。考查读者对于句意的理解。关键在于辨析 entail retribution 和 outgrow 的含义。全句是说责备是为了取得赔偿,而我们已不再把它看作是一种惩罚,即人们抱怨的目的是取得赔偿而不再是为了惩罚。
2. 应选[C]。根据上下文可以推测抱怨的目标是取得赔偿。
3. 应选[B]。第二段开头两句阐明了该段的中心,即人们如果真正理解别人的话就不大可能抱怨了。
4. 应选[B]。最后一段是对上一段的深入探讨。尽管人们可以理解别人,但是不抱怨是不可能的,因为抱怨是由人的一种本性。
5. 应选[A]。主旨题。阅读全文可以看出,作者对抱怨进行了分析,并指出抱怨是人的本性。[A]选项揭示了文章的中心,而其他答案都过于片面。

Passage 5

内 容 大 意

从社会整体来看,消费和交流方面的电子化、电脑化和汽车化正日趋加剧。这种变化是快速生活节奏的反映,机器设备和交通手段越来越先进了。人类的活动范围更加小了。人口密度大了。除了一般的环境污染外,许多人集中在小的区域内,过度密集导致人为变化。人类是自己侵害自然的牺牲品。一个人的快乐就是另一个人的悲伤。因为这会起家庭自动化,建筑自动化以及城市自动化的革新。汽车化和电器化还在继续,这些都没有考虑对人的防护措施。同时,现代的环境受到影响,不仅仅是地球的化学成分在改变,而且在物理环境上,辐射磁场也在增多。

答 案 注 释

1. 应选[B]。判断作者态度题。从文章内容看,作者首先介绍过去的所谓现代化给人类带来的危害,然后预测了将来的情况,认为将来的危害将更不可觉察。
2. 应选[C]。作者在文章中提出人们在交通通讯条件便利之后,并不会生活在偏远地区,而是更加集中于城市。
3. 应选[B]。推测词义题。根据后面的注释,超声波和红外线都是 multisonic 的一种,因此我们知道它泛指各种电磁波。
4. 应选[C]。作者的写作目的可以从文章的开头部分判断。总体上说作者是为了说明技术进步可能给

linguists put it. Every idiolect will differ from every other, certainly in vocabulary and pronunciation and perhaps also, to a smaller degree, in grammar. Furthermore, one's idiolect is not fixed once and for all at the end of what we normally think of as the period of language-acquisition: it is subject to modification and extension right through life.

[D] asymmetry in comprehensibility

5. Which of the following best explains the word "idiolect" used in the 2nd paragraph?

[A] The specific dialect of a language community

[B] The dialect of an individual

[C] The dialect emphasized by linguists

[D] The dialect of a neighboring region

Passage 2

The strongest case for globalization is the liberal one. It is almost never heard, least of all from governments or businessmen. International economic integration, on the liberal view, is what happens when technology allows people to pursue their own goals and they are given the liberty to do so. ① If technology advances to the point where it supports trade across borders, and if people then choose to trade across borders, you have integration, and because people have freely chosen it this is a good thing. Also, again because people have freely chosen this course, you would expect there to be economic benefits as well.

By and large, theory and practice confirm that this is so. Adam Smith's invisible hand does its work. People choose what serves their own self-interest, each of them making that judgment for himself. The result is that society as a whole prospers and advances-spontaneously, not by design of any person or government.

All kinds of qualifications and elaborations are needed, obviously, to fill out the argument properly. This survey will offer some of them in due course. But it is essential to understand one point from the outset. The liberal case for globalization is emphatically not the case for domestic or international *laissez faire*. Liberalism lays down no certainties about the requirements of social justice in terms of income redistribution or the extent of the welfare state. It recognizes that markets have their limits, for instance intending to the supply of public goods (such as a clean environment). A liberal outlook is consistent with support for a wide range of government interventions; indeed a liberal outlook demands many such interventions.

But the starting point for all liberals is a

Vocabulary

laissez faire n. 放任, 自由主义

intervention n. 1. 插进, 介入。2. 调解, 排解。3. 干涉, 干预, 妨碍。

skepticism n. 怀疑论

override vt. 制服, 践踏, 奔越过, 蹂躏, 不顾, 不考虑(某人的意见, 决定, 愿望等)

1. Among the following, who can be the liberal?

[A] Adam Smith

[B] businessmen

[C] business leaders

[D] politicians

2. What is the liberal's understanding of the economic integration?

[A] It is designed by the government.

[B] It has nothing to do with the development of technology.

[C] It is people's own choice.

[D] Because people have freely chosen it, they would expect there to be economic benefits.

3. What does the word "argument" in paragraph 3 refer to?

[A] The argument that people choose what serves their own self-interest, each of them making that judgment for himself.

[B] The argument that theory and practice confirm that this is so.

[C] The argument that society as a whole prospers and advances-spontaneously, not by design of any person or government.

[D] The argument that when technology allows people to pursue their own goals and they are given the liberty to do so.

4. Among the following statements about liberals, which may not be correct?

[A] The liberal case for globalization is not the case for domestic or international *laissez faire*.

might make rational opportunity cost calculations. Monitoring problems aside, they presumably will direct their effort to cases in which it will do the most good. But even under these assumptions, the guilty plea recommendation they make in a particular case is not necessarily in the individual interest of that client.

For appointed attorneys not employed by a defender organization, the incentives to settle are less subtle. In many jurisdictions appointed attorneys are involuntarily conscripted from the list of those admitted to the bar. Sometimes such attorneys are required to serve "pro bono publico," donating whatever time it proves necessary (in their judgment) to give. The reasoning upholding this system of representation is distinctly uneconomic.

In many jurisdictions, attorneys must volunteer for criminal appointments, and their services are compensated. But moral suasion to "volunteer" is often brought to bear. And even when appointed attorneys are truly volunteers, the structure of the attorney-client relationship is set by rules of court, not by contract. Thus, there is little reason to believe that the relationship is structured to minimize the agency-cost problems that will arise in the course of the representation. In fact, flat fees per case are a common method of compensation, so that incentives to settle are powerful. Where hourly rates exist, nearly all states impose a ceiling on total compensation that is independent of the plea tendered. For the appointed attorney who chooses to go to trial, the financial compensation in many states is truly derisive.

interests

[D]defenders are usually not qualified as a lawyer

3. In the second paragraph, the author uses the word "disposition" to mean _____.

[A]location

[B]nature

[C]arrangement

[D]settlement

4. In the last paragraph, the author uses the phrase "impose a ceiling on" to mean _____.

[A]building a house

[B]determining the highest sum

[C]starting a new method

[D]deleting unnecessary fees

5. By writing the passage, the author mainly tries to answer which of the following questions?

[A]What kind of defenders is qualified to settle cases.

[B]How a public defender system works.

[C]How different are the incentives of defenders in settling cases.

[D]How to encourage a public defender to represent his principals zealously.

Passage 4

Fundamentally, the global environment is in a desperate state of decline. Initially the Green Movement was fashionable in industrialized countries, as it was seen to solve the ever-present problem of reducing running costs. This in turn has resulted in concern for the depletion of natural resources and finally in concern for the damage being done to the global environment. Unfortunately the growing number of organizations and committees dedicated to saving the environment have only been able to outline appropriate proposals and initiatives. ① Because there is not a body that has the ability to enforce global legislation there have not been any treaties or legislation that are globally binding. Because nothing is legally binding, on the global scale, the multi-national corporations that have been profiting from the sales of damage causing materials have never been held accountable. This has gradually led mankind to a growing acceptance and normalization of the penalties of a high entropy life-style, a sort of Green Apocalypse, if you will.

Vocabulary

entropy *n.* 信息量, 熵

civic *adj.* 市民的

catalyst *n.* 催化剂

prioritization *n.* 优先化, 列为优先

perpetuate *v.* 使永恒, 永久

conjunction *n.* 联合

1. According to the author, what is the most serious problem in the Green Movement?

[A]They provide only suggestions and ideals but never put them into practice.

[B]People need pay more attention to the

port-liberalization program. The ancillary services on which the factories depend show a growing indifference to their work obligations. They seem unaware that overmanned ships, underutilized container equipment in the ports, and repeated work stoppages slow the country's attempts to narrow the trade gap. The remedy is to cut the fees charged by these services so as to reduce their earnings—in exactly the same way that earnings in industrial undertakings are reduced by the tariff reduction program embodied in the treaty with the European Community.

There is no point in dismissing 15,000 industrial workers from their present jobs during the coming ten years if all the gain in productivity is wasted by costly harbor, transport, financial, administrative and other services. The free trade treaty is their concern as well. Surplus staff should be removed, if need be, from all workplaces, not just from the factories. Efficiency is everybody's business.

sector

- [B] point out the costly service charges in many departments
- [C] give reasons for factories' reluctance to change
- [D] change our view about the competitiveness of our workers

5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "go under" used in the first sentence in para. 1?

- [A] get weaker
- [B] restart another round of development
- [C] get under control
- [D] get bankrupt

Passage 3

In the past, American colleges and universities were created to serve a dual purpose — to advance learning and to offer a chance to become familiar with bodies of knowledge already discovered to those who wished it. To create and to impart, these were the hallmarks of American higher education prior to the most recent, tumultuous decades of the twentieth century. The successful institution of higher learning had never been one whose mission could be defined in terms of providing vocational skills or as a strategy for resolving societal problems. In a subtle way Americans believed post-secondary education to be useful, but not necessarily of immediate use. What the student obtained in college became beneficial in later life — residually, without direct application in the period after graduation. Another purpose has now been assigned to the mission of American colleges and universities. Institutions of higher learning — public or private — commonly face the challenge of defining their programs in such a way as to contribute to the service of the community.

This service role has various applications. Most common are programs to meet the demands of regional employment markets, to provide opportunities for upward social and economic mobility, to achieve racial, ethnic, or social integration, or more generally to produce "productive" as compared to "educated" graduates. Regardless of its precise definition, the idea of a service-university has won acceptance within the academic community. One need only be reminded of the change in language describing the two-year college to appreciate the new value currently being attached to the concept of a service-related university. The traditional two-year college has shed its pejorative "junior" college label and is generally called a "community" college, a clearly value-laden expression representing the latest commitment in higher

Vocabulary

- impart *v.* 传授知识
- hallmark *n.* 标志, 特点
- tumultuous *adj.* 喧哗的, 热闹的
- pejorative *adj.* 轻蔑的
- underplay *v.* 轻描淡写
- tenure *n.* 任期
- discrepancy *n.* 不一致性
- attrition *n.* 消耗, 损失
- retention *n.* 得到, 维持

1. The best suitable title for the passage should be "_____".

- [A] Higher Education and Its Developments
- [B] Higher Education and Service of Community
- [C] Community College
- [D] Open Admission and Its Impact

2. In the fourth paragraph, the author uses the word "discrepancy" to mean

that any social service organization was watching, or even that one was in the vicinity. His parents were worse than useless to him. Tamarla, a drug addict, admitted that she exposed her children to marijuana regularly. Boaz's mother tried to comfort her son, who is growing increasingly agitated about the killing he saw and does not want to return to school. She explained that the boy who did the shooting "cried out for help, and no-body helped him."

Not family, not school officials, not any social-service agency, not the police. The people who lived next door to the crack house reported these conditions many times, but the police did not respond. One neighbor said, "It took a killing to get these people out of here."

The last thing that the opponents of gun control wish to hear is that guns too are partly responsible for killing Kayla. But of course they are. In response to the child's death, President Clinton challenged Congress to break the logjam on gun legislation. ① Senator Orrin Hatch and Representative Henry Hyde, chairmen of the Senate and House Judiciary committees, which have failed since mi-1999 to get through a compromise bill with modest strutures on the sale and possession of weapons and a requirement that guns be sold with trigger locks, agreed last week to meet with the President at the White House. On the Today show, Clinton said that while the bill has stalled, "every single day there are 13 children who die from guns."

[C] the last word of the speech

[D] the first opponent's word

2. The word "they" in the sentence "But of course they are." refers to _____.

[A] guns [B] opponents

[C] children [D] victims

3. The phrase "the F word." in the first paragraph most probably means _____.

[A] false statements [B] fatal words

[C] firing words [D] four-letter words

4. In the last paragraph, the author quotes Clinton's word to _____.

[A] show the severity of the conditions

[B] show the harm of not putting restriction on guns

[C] show the difficulty in passing a law of gun control

[D] show that many people need guns to protect themselves

5. The passage mainly discusses _____.

[A] how people respond to the killing

[B] the details of the killing

[C] the background and possible reasons of the killing

[D] the necessity of restricting guns

Passage 5

Justice and injustice in criminal adjudication are more than abstract concepts; in modern America each term conjures up its own paradigm image. Justice occurs in a somber courtroom where a robed judge, sworn jurors and informed counsel calmly and deliberately apply their highest powers of reason to reach a legal decision. ① Injustice is a blood thirsty mob bearing lit torches, intimidating on the doors of the jail desperate to wreak revenge upon the suspected wrongdoer held within.

This image of injustice provides many normative insights. One which courts have frequently drawn is that in criminal adjudication emotion is unalterably opposed to reason and thus to justice itself. ② Taking this principle a step farther, courts have urged that the more a legal issue might provoke popular rage, that hallmark of the lynch mob, the harder courts must work to insulate the legal decision from emotive influence. The classic

Vocabulary

adjudication *n.* 判决 paradigm *n.* 范例

somber *adj.* 阴森的

sworn *adj.* 发过誓的

juror *n.* 陪审员 wreak *v.* 发泄, 报仇

counsel *n.* 辩护律师

normative *adj.* 标准的, 统一计划的

unalterably *adv.* 永远地, 不变地

hallmark *n.* 标志, 特点 lynch *n.* 私刑

mandate *v.* 命令, 指示 taint *v.* 感染

rehabilitative *adj.* 复原的, 复职的

microcosmic *adj.* 微观的

dispenser *n.* 施善的人, 分配者

premise *v.* 以什么为前提

retain *v.* 保持, 维持

长难句过关

Passage 1

①【参考译文】甚至对那些许多人认为很保险的职业也不例外,现在一些开发被称为“专家系统”的人就有本事夺走医生、法官和律师的饭碗。

【解析】本句为复合句。本句包含了较关键的两个定语从句,一个是 that 引导修饰 jobs,另一个是 who 引导修饰 people。同时,what are called expert systems 是动词词组 work on 的宾语从句。

Passage 2

①【参考译文】例如,在民法程序中,原告检察官只需有足够的证据证明有问题的材料是污秽的,进而断定该材料是有损于公共利益的就可以了,而无须像刑事程序所要求的那样排除所有合理疑点。

【解析】本句为复合句。本句结构较复杂,首先应分清主句的主要结构。主语是 the plaintiff,谓语和宾语是 needs to prove his allegation, that the material in question is obscene and therefore a public nuisance 是修饰 allegation 的同位语从句。介词词组 by... 和 beyond a reasonable doubt 失修饰谓语 prove 的状语,并由 rather than 连接。后面的 as is required in criminal proceedings 是定语从句,修饰介词词组 beyond a reasonable doubt。

②【参考译文】为与这一原则相符合,州和联邦法庭已经裁定,只有成人书店和剧院所出售和上演的所有材料都被认定为污秽后,该书店和剧院才可被定为是有违公共利益的。

【解析】本句为复合句。本句的结构并不复杂,有 in 引导的目的状语和动词 hold 后跟的宾语从句,该从句又包含了 only after 引导的时间从句。不过此句的意义较重要,请读者掌握。

Passage 3

①【参考译文】他太年轻而无法被起诉,但是该县的公诉人已经控告随意乱放那把上了膛的肇事枪支的人三项罪名:非故意杀人、促发儿童犯罪和疏忽大意,任何一项的适用性都很强。

【解析】本句为复合句。本句的结构较易混淆,读者应该从两个 charge...with... 结构入手。第二个结构中,charge 的宾语 the man 后跟了 who left the loaded gun lying around 定语从句。同时 with 后跟了三个宾语:involuntary manslaughter, contributing... 和 gross neglect。接下来,each of which 是修饰这三个宾语的定语从句。

Passage 4

①【参考译文】美国参众两院法律委员会主席参议员 Orrin Hatch 和众议员 Henry Hyde,上周同意到白宫与总统会合,这两个委员会从 1999 年中期以来,就力主通过一项旨在对销售和拥有枪支稍加指责以及要求枪支销售时应安装扳机锁的折中法案,但一直都未成功。

【解析】本句为复合句。本句的难点在于 which 引导的修饰 committees 的定语从句,该从句中的 compromise bill 后跟了 with 修饰短语,介词 with 的两个宾语 strictures 和 a requirement 中,后一个有自己的 that 同位语从句。

Passage 5

①【参考译文】不公平就像一群手持火把把穷凶恶的暴徒,纠集在监狱门外,拼命地要报复关在里面的嫌疑犯。

【解析】本句为简单句。bearing 和 intimidating 两个现在分词短语修饰 mob,形容词短语 desperate to 也是修饰 mob,后面是固定词组 wreak revenge upon sb,过去分词短语 held within 修饰 the suspected wrongdoer。

②【参考译文】把该原则进一步扩展,法庭强调,越是遇到可能引发群情激奋的案子,如暴民滥施私刑等,法庭越要努力避免其决定受情感的影响。

【解析】本句为复合句,主语是 courts,前面是作状语的 taking 现在分词短语,后面跟了 that 宾语从句。从句中是典型的 the more...the more... 结构。

Passage 4

It's always been classier, and a lot more dignified, to be a woman than a female. Thanks to 30 years of feminist striving, the category "woman" has expanded to include anchorpersons, soccer moms, astronauts, fire fighters, even the occasional Senator or Secretary of State. ① But "female" still tends to connote the oozing, bleeding, swelling, hot-flashing, swamp creature side of the species, its tiny brain marinating in the primal hormonal broth. From Aristotle to Freud, the thinking on gender has been that only one sex had fully evolved out of the tidal pool, and it wasn't the sex that wears panty hose.

Biology has usually been only too glad to claim the human female as its slave. The sociobiologists of the 60s and 70s, followed by the evolutionary psychologist of the '90s, promoted what amounts to a prostitution theory of human evolution: Since males have always been free to roam around, following their bliss, the big challenge for the prehistoric female was to land a male hunter and keep him around in a kind of meat-for-sex arrangement. Museum dioramas of the Paleolithic past still tend to feature the guys heading out after the mastodons, spears in hand, while the gals crouch slack-jawed around the campfire, busily lactating. The chivalrous conclusion is that today's woman can do whatever she likes start a company, pilot a plane but only by trampling on her inner female.

Yet a new attitude is bubbling out of that old female hormonal swamp, powered by new research and, at least in preliminary form, fresh perspectives on the gender-bifurcated human condition. There are signs of a growing acceptance of the female body with its signature cycles and turning points. Some midlife boomers are finding ways to celebrate the menopause, while a generation of "girls" is coming of age, with a new view of the menstrual period as an emblem of primal female power. At the same time, some of the sacred tenets of evolutionary psychology — that men are innately more aggressive, more promiscuous and more likely to fall for cute young things — have come under fresh

Vocabulary

- classy *adj.* 有风度的
 anchorperson *n.* 中坚分子
 ooze *v.* 分泌, 泄露
 marinate *v.* 浸泡
 broth *n.* 肉汤
 diorama *n.* 透视画, 立体画
 mastodon *n.* 庞然大物
 menopause *n.* 绝经期
 menstrual *adj.* 月经的
 promiscuous *adj.* 混杂的

1. The best title for the present passage would be which of the following?

- [A] The Final Truth about the Female
 [B] Women and Female
 [C] Feminist Movement
 [D] Social Impacts of Feminist Movement

2. In the second paragraph, the author cites the pictures in the museums to prove that _____.

- [A] women are not strong enough as men
 [B] the cooperation of men and women is essential for the society
 [C] women used to play a less important role in a family
 [D] women are dependent on men

3. The third paragraph is written mainly for the purpose of _____.

- [A] informing the readers about the new attitude towards women
 [B] clarifying the ways in which the experiments are carried out
 [C] describing the results from the research
 [D] telling people of the new discovery in psychology

4. In the last paragraph, the author uses the sentence "Good-bye, women's lib; hello, female liberation!" to mean _____.

- [A] the liberation of all the poor women
 [B] the liberation of the fair sex, young or old
 [C] that the liberation concentrates on women
 [D] that women pay more attention to female liberation

5. According to the passage, the author's attitude towards women's liberation is _____.

3. 应选[B]。我们通过上文可能推测到 spear chucker 就是投掷标枪的人。因此[B]是正确的。

4. 应选[D]。最后一段说明人们通常对于男女角色的认识是不正确的。他举例说明有些文化中女人可以是战士。因此[D]是正确的,即男女的社会攻击性角色因文化差异而不同。

5. 应选[C]。本题为推断题。本文指出妇女曾是猎人,并且在某些国家可被训练成职业战士,但文章并未说在这两方面女性比男性强。所以不选[A]和[B]。同样,文章并未说 Softer 作出了更大贡献,所以不选[D]。文章最后说在 3 岁时女孩将得到洋娃娃,而男孩将得到马刀。由此可见,在这些文化中,女孩被定位为比男孩更温柔,所以选[C]。

Passage 4

内 容 大 意

女人总是比女性听起来更有风度,有尊严。通过三十年来的女权运动,“女人”这个概念已经大大扩展了,包括了工人,橄榄球运动员,宇航员,消防员甚至是参议员或者国务卿。但是“女性”仍然意味着流血,柔弱的一面。从亚里斯多德到弗洛伊德,有关性别的思考都认为能够从潮汐中解放出来的性别只有男性。生理学通常高兴地称女性是奴隶。六七十年代的社会生理学家和九十年代的心理学家都滥用了人类进化的概念。因为男性是自由运动的,而女性面临的问题是找一个男性与他做以肉食换取性的交易。博物馆里的石器时期的绘画中是男人打猎而女人则是在火炉旁边喂奶。现在的结论是无论她开飞机或者开公司,这都会破坏她内心母性的一面。

答 案 注 释

1. 应选[A]。文章的内容主要是有关生理科学的新发现。

2. 应选[C]。作者引用博物馆里的画面上往往是男人打猎,女人做饭表明女人在生产中不重要。

3. 应选[A]。文章第三段的写作目的是为了告诉读者新的研究成果中对于女人的态度。

4. 应选[B]。这句话的意义理解的关键在于对 women 和 female 的解放的差异。Women 一般包括的是成年女性, female 则指的是全体女性。

5. 应选[D]。判断对作者态度题。作者对妇女解放持积极支持态度。

Passage 5

内 容 大 意

现在的就业市场上专业化要求越来越高。但是一个受过教育的人基本素质往往是非常重要的。作者在这篇文章中介绍了专业知识的相对性,探讨基本素质对于人的重要价值。

答 案 注 释

1. 应选[D]。本题答案可根据文章第一段的内容进行判断。

2. 应选[D]。推断题。参见文章第二段。

3. 应选[A]。根据文章最后一段进行推测在四个选择项中只有[A]能够与本文相连接。

4. 应选[B]。本题可以根据文章最后一段的理解作出推断。

5. 应选[C]。主旨题。本文主要讲的是两种就业人才:专业人才和管理人才。

book, a pager and perhaps even a digital camera. There is sure to be a catchy name for this all-purpose Internet-enabled thing, perhaps Wireless Internet Digital Gadget for Electronic Transactions, or WIDGET.

So many appliances, vehicles and buildings will be online by 2020 that it seems likely there will be more things on the Internet than people. Internet-enabled cars and airplanes are coming online, and smart houses are being built every day. Eventually, programmable devices will become so cheap that we will embed them in the cardboard boxes into which we put other things for storage or shipping. These passive "computers" will be activated as they pass sensors and will be able to both emit and absorb information. Such innovations will facilitate increasingly automatic manufacturing, inventory control, shipping and distribution. Checkout at the grocery store will be fully automatic, as will payment via your digital wallet.

3. What is WIDGET according to the passage?

- [A] It's a computer from which you can access the Internet.
- [B] It's a PDA that is connected with the Internet through radio links.
- [C] It's a product that is expected to replace passive computers.
- [D] It's a all-purpose device with which to connect one with the Internet.

4. The word "Internet-enabled" in this passage probably means _____.

- [A] operated via Internet
- [B] equipped with Internet functions
- [C] available on Internet
- [D] connected with Internet

5. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- [A] Internet and our future
- [B] Internet in the future
- [C] The development of Internet
- [D] Internet - from birth to disappearance

Passage 5

Homing pigeons are placed in a training program from about the time they are twenty-eight days of age. They are taught to enter the loft through a trap and to exercise above and around the loft, and gradually they are taken away for short distances in wicker baskets and released. They are then expected to find their way home in the shortest possible time.

In their training flights or in actual races, the birds are taken to prearranged distant points and released to find their way back to their own lofts. Once the birds are liberated, their owners who are standing by at the home lofts, anxiously watch the sky for the return of their entries. ① Since time is of the essence, the speed with which the birds can be induced to enter the loft trap may make the difference between gaining a win or a second place.

The head of a homing pigeon is comparatively small, but its brain is one quarter larger than that of the ordinary pigeon. The homing pigeon is very intelligent and will persevere to the point of stubbornness: some have been known to fly a hundred miles off course to avoid a storm.

Vocabulary

loft *n.* 阁楼
wicker *n.* 柳条
prearranged *adj.* 预先安排好的
inherent *adj.* 天生的, 内在的

1. According to the passage, when they are about a month old, homing pigeons _____.

- [A] are kept in a trap
- [B] enter their first race
- [C] begin a training program
- [D] get their wings clipped and marked

2. When the author states that the owners "anxiously watch the sky" in the second paragraph, there is the implication that the owner _____.

- [A] want their pigeon to win the race
- [B] are sending radar signals to their pigeons
- [C] do not know whether the race began on time
- [D] do not trust the rules set down by the judges

3. According to the passage, the difference between a homing pigeon and an ordinary one is _____.

因此正确答案是[A]。

5. 应选[C]。本题为主旨题。作者主要讨论了“有机”和“无机”两个概念,包括食品和肥料,所以选[C]。

Passage 4

内 容 大 意

美国殖民地时期法律采用了英国法律,包括子女责任方面。但是美国有两个观念和孝顺观念相对,一是后代是重要的,其次是人人平等。这在以前并没有和孝顺冲突。早期农场是经济单位,父母拥有财产。在工业化早期父亲拥有机器。孩子继承事业,否则无法生活。

工业化前家庭收入是共同的,土地免费所以不用分土地给后代。而且没有退休的情况,在1900年,人的平均寿命仅有47岁。因此内战前的父母依靠子女自愿帮助。但现在不同了。工业化后,老人的资助法律出台了。起因是农场家庭的分裂,老年人口增多,需要生活帮助。工资和所有权分离后,老人就失掉了控制权,成年子女可以选择帮助或不帮助父母。现在人们经常以为过去的年轻人愿意帮助老人,实际上并不如此。只是在二十世纪人们才广泛认为应该有帮助老人的责任。

答 案 注 释

1. 应选[B]。作者主要关心的是子女照顾父母的义务出现的历史过程。因此答案是[B]。

2. 应选[D]。本题考查读者对于第二段句子的理解。其中作者说“In the earlier stages of industrialization, the family — specifically the father — owned the machinery used at home”,由此我们可以判断[D]是正确答案。

3. 应选[B]。本题考查作者的隐含意义。作者在第二段中说 Though the mother was not the proprietor, so to speak, of the family economic unit, her situation in old age was little different from that of the father. 因此可以判断[B]是正确答案。

4. 应选[B]。The idea survives as folk history about a golden age that never was. 意思是说人们的印象中的黄金年代并非人们想象的那样同时联系上文,可知过去子女抚养父母是出于经济上的原因。因此B是正确答案。

5. 应选[A]。本题为细节题,考查抚养老人这一问题真正引起争议的原因。通过阅读可以看出,工业革命导致传统农业家庭的分裂,进而引发了该争议,所以选[A]。

Passage 5

内 容 大 意

战争已经脱离战场,利用先进的技术进行。战争涉及的不只是部队,而且还有平民。核技术使大的战争不可能了,但是我们不得不防止这种不可思议的事情会突发。只有具备核能力才能免于核战争。战争已经失去了解决争端的作用了。控制疆土是为了提供社会服务而不是控制。如果被控制的民族和统治者分属不同民族,紧张情况就会发生。人口多不一定国家权力就大,没有强大的经济还会受累。简单地说,帝国主义没有市场了。战争在过去的八十个世纪一直是人类持久的活动。但是过去的几十年里战争的功能和作用变化了。在以前,战争的胜利有巨大的物质好处,还有劳动力资源。在精神上也有好处,胜利可以带来安全感和自信。许多英雄投身于领导战争的工作中。勇士和政治家是同义的,在军队出身卑微的孩子也可以平步青云。战争在社会中是一种变化机制,是英雄传奇文学的素材。

答 案 注 释

1. 应选[A]。第一段指出,研发核技术武器和防止核战争是对立的矛盾。因此“paradox”的意义应该是[A]。

2. 应选[D]。本题考查对于作者观点的理解。根据文章第一段最后一句话“We must accept the paradox of maintaining a capacity to fight such a war so that we will never have to do so.”,由此可以推测作者认为拥有核武器才能避免战争。

3. 应选[A]。作者在第二段说过“The noneconomic security reasons for the control of territory have been progressively undermined by the advances of modern technology.”。因此可以推测经济成为未来战争的起因。

detective work. And last week's drama notwithstanding, there may be no earthly penalty sufficient for whoever left a 15-year-old girl lying in her own blood. Martha Moxley's mother Dorothy last saw her daughter alive on Halloween Eve 1975, Martha wore a blue parka and was skipping out the door of the sumptuous house the family had settled into just the year before, joining a group that included two across-the-lane neighbors. Thomas Skakel, 17, and his 15-year-old brother Michael. If the Moxleys were well off, the Skakels were Greenwich royalty.

Rushton Skakel was chairman of Great Lakes Carbon, one of the world's largest privately held companies. In a union of money, power and more money, Skakel's sister Ethel had married Bobby Kennedy in 1950, making Rushton's seven children Kennedy cousin. Martha Moxley, pretty, vivacious and popular, became part of their crowd. (Later Dorothy found a diary entry in which Martha recounted fending off Tommy's attempts to "get to first and second base.") It was Halloween Eve, and Martha, though officially grounded for an earlier infraction, begged her mother to let her go out for pranks. Dorothy gave in Martha never returned. Friends later testified to seeing her and Tommy "making out" near the Skakel home at 9:30 p.m. At 10, Dorothy heard dogs barking and a commotion outside. Martha's body was found at noon the next day under a tree in the Moxley yard. She lay in a 3-ft. pool of blood; her head had been bludgeoned some 14 times with a blunt instrument, and the sharp, broken shaft of the instrument, a Toney Penna 6-iron golf club, had been driven into her throat.

[C] a leather cloak

[D] a shirt

4. The best title of the article may be which of the following?

[A] A Crime in the Clan

[B] A Victim of Wealth

[C] Pride and Victim [D] A Quarter-Century Case

5. According to the passage, how Michael Skakel is related to the Kennedy family?

[A] His father married a Kennedy family member.

[B] He married a Kennedy family member.

[C] His brother married a Kennedy family member.

[D] His aunt married a Kennedy family member.

Passage 3

There are various ways in which individual economic units can interact with one another. Three basic ways may be described as the market system, the administered system and the traditional system.

In a market system individual economic units are free to interact among each other in the marketplace. It is possible to buy commodities from other economic units or sell commodities to them. In a market transactions may take place via barter or money exchange. In a barter economy, real goods such as automobiles, shoes, and pizzas are traded against each other. Obviously, finding somebody who wants to trade my old car in exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. Hence, the introduction of money as a medium of exchange eases transactions considerably. In the modern market economy, goods and services are bought or sold for money.

An alternative to the market system is

Vocabulary

transaction n. 办理, 处理, 会报, 学报,

交易, 事务, 处理事务

barter economy 物物交换经济

allocate vt. 分派, 分配

parentage n. 出身

caste n. 印度的世袭阶级, (排他的) 社会团体, 职业等级, (具有严格等级的) 社会地位, 社会等级制度

stagnant adj. 停滞的, 迟钝的

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?

[A] To outline contrasting types of economic systems.

[B] To explain the science of economics.

[C] To argue for the superiority of one economic system.

increase. However, in the late 1950s productivity and the labor force were increasing more rapidly than usual, while the growth of output was slower than usual. This accounted for the change in employment rates.

But if part of the national purpose is to reduce and contain unemployment, arithmetic is not enough. We must know which of the basic factors we can control and which we wish to control. Unemployment would have risen more slowly or fallen more rapidly if productivity had increased more slowly, or the labor force had increased more slowly, or the hours of work had fallen more steeply, or total output had grown more rapidly. These are not independent factors, however, and a change in any of them might have caused changes in the others.

A society can choose to reduce the growth of productivity, and it can probably find ways to frustrate its own creativity. However, while a reduction in the growth of productivity at the expense of potential output might result in higher employment in the short run, the long term effect on the national interest would be disastrous.

We must also give consideration to the fact that hidden beneath national averages is continuous movement into, out of, between, and within labor markets. For example, 15 years ago, the average number of persons in the labor force was 73.4 million, with about 66.7 million employed and 3.9 million unemployed. Yet 1.4 million experienced some term of unemployment in that year. Some were new entrants of the labor force; others were laid off temporarily. The remainder were those who were permanently or indefinitely severed from their jobs. Thus, the average number unemployed during a year understates the actual volume of involuntary displacement that occurs.

High unemployment is not an inevitable result of the pace of technological change but the consequence of passive public policy. We can anticipate a moderate increase in the labor force accompanied by a slow and irregular decline in hours of work. It follows that the output of the economy—and the aggregate demand to buy it—must grow by more than 4 percent a year just to prevent the unemployment rate from rising, and by even more if the unemployment rate is to fall further. Yet our economy has seldom, if ever, grown at a rate greater than 3.5 percent for any extended length of time. We have no cause for complacency. Positive fiscal, monetary, and manpower policies will be needed in the future.

[C] government should cut down economic growth in order to increase employment

[D] the new technique in unemployment analysis was not adopted in recession years

3. From the information in this passage, we can learn that the author's attitude toward unemployment situation in the country is one of _____.

[A] complacency [B] criticism

[C] pessimism [D] optimism

4. The best title for this essay is probably _____.

[A] Causes for Unemployment

[B] Labor Market and Productivity

[C] Unemployment and National Product

[D] Technical Change and Unemployment

5. According to the passage, which of the following would the author NOT agree with?

[A] The growth of labor force may lead to higher unemployment.

[B] The technological change may lead to higher unemployment.

[C] The government should adopt more effective public policy to reduce unemployment rate.

[D] The government should hinder the productivity to reduce the unemployment rate.

Unit Twenty

Passage 1

Sometimes the flu is unmistakable. It comes on suddenly. Typically, its victims not only remember what day the illness started, but even the hour. Flu is the disease - in its most recognizable form - that "knocks you off your feet." While flu sufferers will get a stuffy nose, sneezing, a sore throat, and a dry cough, those are only annoyances compared to the marked fatigue, high fever, pounding headache, and total-body muscle aches. Another common characteristic of the flu is eye symptoms. In the early hours of the flu, people commonly complain that their eyes hurt, there may be redness and excess tearing, and ordinary daylight is uncomfortably bright. All-in-all, it doesn't take much to convince the typical flu victim to go to bed.

Yet, not everyone who gets the flu gets a "textbook" case. For some, the disease is quite mild, particularly if they have some immunity from being exposed to similar strains of the virus in previous years. The flu may resemble the common cold, and particularly in kids, the flu may be hard to distinguish from any of a half-dozen other viruses that children get in the course of growing up.

For others, the flu is unusually severe. ①This is particularly true for some adults over the age of 65 who may have less reserve capacity in their hearts and lungs to handle illnesses like the flu. And flu may be severe for adults and children alike who have underlying chronic diseases such as asthma, heart disease, diabetes, or sickle cell disease. Because the flu is more severe for some people, it is responsible for about 100,000 "excess" hospitalized each year in the United States. Those hospitalized are typically infants, older people, and people of any age with underlying health problems.

Flu can kill. ②The traditional way public health officials have measured the "size" of annual flu epidemics is by counting "excess" deaths each winter above those that would be expected were there no flu outbreak. During the three largest world flu "pandemics" of the last century - the "Spanish Flu" of

Vocabulary

- asthma n. [医]哮喘
- chronic adj. 慢性的, 延续很长的
- diabetes n. [医]糖尿病, 多尿症
- fatigue n. 疲乏, 疲劳, 累活,
- hospitalize vt. 就医
- immunity n. 免疫性
- knock sb. off his feet 把某人打倒在地
- pandemic adj. 全国流行的
- pounding n. 重击; 重击声
- sickle cell disease n. 镰状细胞(贫血)病, 镰刀形红细胞(贫血)病
- strain n. 过度的疲劳, 紧张, 张力, 应变
- unmistakable adj. 明白的, 不会弄错的

1. According to the passage, we know that _____.
 [A] flu is a disease something like a cold, which is severe but not deadly
 [B] flu is a very severe illness that can cause many deaths
 [C] if you get the flu, you can remember everything
 [D] infants will not suffer the flu
2. Which of the following is not mentioned about the effects the flu has on people?
 [A] Dozing. [B] Marked fatigue.
 [C] Sore throat. [D] muscle ache.
3. What does a "textbook" case in paragraph 2 most probably mean?
 [A] A case that is listed in a textbook for students to further study.
 [B] A very common flu phenomenon that every student should learn from textbooks.
 [C] A case related to law
 [D] A typical flu phenomenon.
4. An 1957-1958 Asian flu outbreak caused _____ extra deaths in the USA.
 [A] 500,000 [B] 115,000

In such cases, the pediatrician needs to conduct tests to make sure that the baby does not have any kind of serious infection.

Your child's physician may strongly suspect the flu based on your child's symptoms. ① Although office tests to diagnose the flu are available, your doctor will most often make the diagnosis based on the history and physical exam as well as an awareness of whether the flu is currently moving through your community. In children in particular, the flu is much easier to diagnose in the midst of an epidemic than if it occurs as an isolated case.

[D] They are asked to do so by the children's parents.

4. If adults suffer the flu, they may be expected to be different from children in that _____.

[A] adults will suffer high fever longer than children do

[B] children will have more serious cough than adults have

[C] in adults influenza virus often manifest itself as either the croup or as bronchiolitis with wheezing and rapid breathing

[D] children often suffer more respiratory problems than adults

5. In this passage, the author wants to tell us that _____.

[A] influenza has different symptoms in children of different ages

[B] influenza in adults is easier to be cured in contrast with that of children

[C] children are prone to be infected with influenza virus

[D] adults should be indifferent to children's influenza

Passage 2

In the United States, it is important to be punctual for an appointment, a class, a meeting, etc. This may not be true in all countries, however. An American professor discovered this difference while teaching a class in a Brazilian university. The two-hour class was due to begin at 10 a.m. and end at 12 a.m. On the first day, when the professor arrived on time, no one was in the classroom. Many students came after 10 a.m. Several arrived after 10:30 a.m. Two students came after 11 a.m. Although all the students greeted the professor as they arrived, few apologized for their lateness. Were these students being rude? He decided to study the students' behavior.

The professor talked to the American and Brazilian students about lateness in both an informal and formal situation: lunch with a friend, and a university class, respectively. He gave them an example and asked them how they would react. If they had a lunch appointment with a friend, the average American student defined lateness as 19 minutes after the agreed time. On the other hand, the average Brazilian student felt the friend was late after 33 minutes.

In an American university, students are expected to arrive at the appointed hour. In contrast in Brazil, neither the teacher nor the students always arrive at the appointed hour. Classes not only begin at the scheduled time in the United States, but they also end at the scheduled time. In the Brazilian class, only a few students left the class at noon, many remained past 12:30 to discuss the class and ask more questions. While arriving late may not be very important in Brazil, neither is

Vocabulary

unacceptable *adj.* 不可接受的

misinterpret *v.* 错误理解, 错误解释

disrespectful *adj.* 不尊敬的

1. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

[A] In the United States, the teacher usually dismisses the class as scheduled.

[B] Brazilian professors tend to be late for class.

[C] Brazilian students leave the classroom immediately after class.

[D] American classes tend to start at the appointed hour.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the professor believed that _____.

[A] the American attitude towards lateness is better than the Brazilian one

[B] the Brazilian students should change their habit

[C] he had a good reason to be angry with his student's behavior

[D] the difference of attitude towards lateness between the American and Brazilian people is a cultural one

3. Finally, the professor _____.

[A] managed to change his student's habit

[B] found the Brazilian way of life better

[C] managed to change his own habit