



考研英语书

2013 考研英语

阅读理解

标准90篇+提高30篇

长喜考研英语研究中心 编 王长喜 主编

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长喜教你做阅读

你会做阅读吗

今年考研英语结束后，我们对北京、西安、上海、武汉等地的一些考生做了访谈，说起阅读，他们异口同声：

文章难。平时做了那么多阅读，上场还是感觉那么难，陌生词汇、长句难句，处处牵绊，读起来步步维艰。

时间紧。文章感觉难，处处遭牵绊，阅读速度自然上不去，时间一下格外紧张，到后面，几乎没时间读完。

手脚乱。文章难、时间紧，做题一下子变得手忙脚乱、全无章法，而手脚乱、没章法更加剧了时间紧张。

考场阅读如此艰涩、如此忙乱，皆因平时不会读、不会练——80% 以上的考生不知道如何去练习阅读：

读而不精——一篇篇测试自己，而不是提高自己。阅读做得不少，可每一篇，都仅仅是在做题，答案对完，也就完了。陌生词汇没有好好掌握，长句、难句没有好好分析，这次卡壳，下次还是卡壳。

做而不思——只追求得出答案，不梳理做题思路。题目做完后，不想着总结一下这个题目如何定位出处、如何发现题眼、如何整合信息、如何得出答案，不能形成自己一套稳定清晰的做题思路。

读而不精、提高不快，才会做了很多阅读，上场还是感觉文章难；做而不思、思路不稳，才会做了很多题目，上场还是出现手脚乱。

要想场上行云流水，场下就应多做精读——做一篇提高一篇。要想场上从容不迫，场下就应稳定思路——理清思路，有章有法。

本书给你示范

为了引导你平时练习中读透做细、篇篇提高，本书中每篇文章都带你理清结构、熟悉词汇、分析难句、翻译全文、找出题眼、清晰做题。

1. 结构主线 简明提示 每单元后，每篇文章都分析篇章结构和行文主线，帮助考生清晰理解文章、把握内容关键，同时，也训练考生如何在时间紧迫的情况下快速按主线阅读、理解文章。

2. 语境词汇 快速熟悉 每单元后，每篇文章将文中出现的重要的、或者考生不是非常熟悉的词汇和短语列出，给出文中释义和其他重点释义，让考生对这部分词汇和短语灵活理解、快速熟悉。

3. 长句难句 译文剖析 每单元后, 每篇文章将文中出现的长句、难句挑出, 加以语法点拨和译文剖析, 让考生对长句、难句渐渐适应, 不再陌生。

Part C 分析中使用的一些标记符号如下: 主语加黑, 谓语加黑加斜, 宾语和表语加波浪线, 定语用小括号, 状语用方括号, 补语用下划双横线, 同位语用大括号。如: [Located in the checkroom in Union Station as I am], I see everybody (that comes up the stairs)。

4. 全文翻译 划线点拨 每单元后, 每篇文章都给出准确地道的翻译, 并在译文中将每道题目设题出处用下划线划出来, 一方面让考生对文章有一个深入、细节的理解, 一方面让考生做题更清晰、更透彻, 同时也有利于培养考生坚持精读、做一篇提高一篇的良好习惯。

5. 找出题眼 清晰思路 每单元后, 每篇文章每个题目都找出设题出处、解题题眼, 解析都按照考生实际做题过程中注意力集中点的转移路线给出, 解析的同时渗透了做题方法的讲解, 考生解题的过程同时也是学习做题的过程。

全书解析模式统一、清晰, 利于考生培养稳定的做题思路, 上场从容不迫。

其他内容特色

除了上面从解析方面引导考生读透做细、篇篇提高外, 本书内容、体例还有如下特色:

1. 全新选材 涵盖热点 120 篇文章涵盖考研阅读 5 个常考题材, 让考生通过 120 篇文章全面熟悉考研阅读所有常考题材, 考场之上不感陌生。120 篇文章全部精选自最新英美报刊时文, 让考生通过 120 篇文章尽览最新热点信息, 考场之上信心十足。

2. 标准设题 尺度严格 设题题眼是否合理、设题思路是否严谨、干扰选项是否有效, 这是考研阅读设题是否标准的尺度。本书在保持“题材、体裁吻合, 长度、难度适合, 题干、选项符合”等基本特点的基础上, 进一步深入研究、探讨考研最新真题, 总结出各部分题型的设题标准, 并严格控制到每一个环节, 真正做到了与真题无异的程度。

3. 套题模拟 瞄准实战 120 篇文章按照考研阅读题型结构, 科学地组合成 20 个单元, 每个单元由 Part A 四篇篇章阅读、Part B 一篇选择搭配或一篇段落排序或一篇观点例证或一篇概括大意、Part C 一篇英译汉组成。一单元内整体难度、做题时间、题材分布均与真题一致。20 个单元, 20 次模拟, 给考生最扎实、最有效的实战演练。

考研阅读分 Part A、Part B、Part C 三部分, Part A 为四篇篇章阅读, 每次考试均有; Part B 有选择搭配、段落排序、观点例证、概括大意四种备选题型, 每次考试只选考一种, 篇数为一篇; Part C 为一篇英译汉, 每次考试均有。

4. 分级冲刺 挑战高分 20 个单元分为标准篇、提高篇两部分。标准篇 15 个单元, 90 篇文章, 难度同于真题, 让考生在标准难度下扎实演练, 适应实战; 提高篇 5 个单元, 30 篇文章, 难度高于真题, 让考生提高要求, 瞄准高分, 居高临下, 完美冲刺。步步为营的演练方案, 让考生对考研阅读游刃有余。

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第一篇

标准篇

难度同于真题——让您标准难度，标准演练

The author suggests that the old people should
[A] forget those "old good days."

Unit 1

Knowledge makes humble, ignorance makes proud.

博学使人谦逊，无知使人骄傲。

学习内容	题 材	词 数	建议时间	得分统计	做题备忘
Part A	Text 1	社会生活	466	15 分钟	/10
	Text 2	商业经济	446	14 分钟	/10
	Text 3	科普知识	465	14 分钟	/10
	Text 4	文化教育	420	13 分钟	/10
Part B	商业经济	586	20 分钟	/10	
Part C	社会生活	455	24 分钟	/10	

标准篇

Part A

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

Text 1

Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One of these is undue absorption in the past. It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days, or in sadness about friends who are dead. One's thoughts must be directed to the future, and to things about which there is something to be done. This is not always easy; one's own past is a gradually increasing weight.

The other thing to be avoided is clinging to youth in the hope of sucking vigor from its vitality. When your children are grown up they want to live their own lives, and if you continue to be as interested in them as you were when they were young, you are likely to become a burden to them, unless they are unusually callous. I do not mean that one should be without interest in them, but one's interest should be contemplative and, if possible, philanthropic, but not unduly emotional.

I think that a successful old age is easiest for those who have strong impersonal interests involving appropriate activities. It is in this sphere that long experience is really fruitful, and it is in this sphere that the wisdom born of experience can be exercised without being oppressive. It is no use telling grown-up children not to make mistakes, both because they will not believe you, and because mistakes are an essential part of education.

Some old people are oppressed by the fear of death. Young men who have reason to fear that they will be killed in battle may justifiably feel bitter in the thought of that they have been cheated of the best things that life has to offer. But in an old man who has known human joys and sorrows, and has achieved whatever work it was in him to do, the fear of death is somewhat abject and ignoble. The best way to overcome it is to make your interests gradually wider and more impersonal, until bit by bit the walls of the ego recede, and your life becomes increasingly merged in the universal life. An individual human existence should be like a river — small at first, narrowly contained within its banks, and rushing passionately past rocks and over waterfalls. Gradually the river grows wider, the banks recede, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, without any visible break, they become merged in the sea, and painlessly lose their individual being. The man who in old age can see his life in this way will not suffer from the fear of death. I should wish to die while still at work, knowing that others will carry on what I can no longer do and content in the thought that what was possible has been done.

1. The author suggests that the old people should [A] forget those "old good days".

- [B] focus their attention on the things they can possibly do.
 [C] keep themselves away from the life of the young.
 [D] be emotional when helping the young.
2. Who may lead a happy life in their old age?
 [A] Those who have wisdom and experience.
 [B] Those who have strong interests in various activities.
 [C] Those who enjoy the company of the children and grandchildren.
 [D] Those who are capable of strong impersonal interests.
3. What is implied in the third paragraph?
 [A] Educated young people must have made many mistakes.
 [B] The old should encourage their children to make mistakes.
 [C] The wisdom of the old man help the youth to avoid some mistakes.
 [D] The experience of the old man is a great help to their impersonal interests.
4. By comparing the individual human existence to a river, the author wants to tell us
 [A] how the old can conquer their fear of death.
 [B] the best way for the individual to live his life.
 [C] how to acquire strong impersonal interests.
 [D] what the individual existence is like.
5. Which of the following may be an equivalent to the expression "the banks" (Line 8, Para. 4)?
 [A] Fear of death.
 [B] Walls of the ego.
 [C] Individual human existence.
 [D] Personal interests.

Text 2

How many people really suffer as a result of labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same dire consequences today as it did in the 1930s when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of subsistence, and when there were no countervailing social programs for those failing in the labor market. Increasing affluence, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed, and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably mitigated the consequences of joblessness.

Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple earner, relatively affluent families.

Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market pathologies. Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labor-market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support.

Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find fulltime work, or else outside the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of joblessness are in thousands or tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus. There is only one area of agreement in this debate that the existing poverty, employment, and earnings statistics are inadequate for one of their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labor market problems.

6. Which factor is mentioned in comparing the situation in the 1930s and that of the present?
[A] Whether the unemployed is one of the wage-earners in the family.
[B] Whether the family can live comfortably without any income from working.
[C] Whether the social welfare system is good enough for help.
[D] Whether the unemployed are willing to work or not.
7. It can be inferred from the text that
[A] the employed lead a better life than the unemployed.
[B] part-time workers always have lower wages than those with a full-time job.
[C] the majority of the unemployed are not really harmed by unemployment.
[D] the employed are reluctant to help those jobless people.
8. The expression "income transfers" (Line 5, Para. 4) most probably means
[A] the getting of money from the rich to help those in difficulty.
[B] the evasion of taxes by those who need help for others.
[C] the exemption of taxes for people who are poor.
[D] the collecting of charity money for the poor.
9. According to the text, which of the following is true?
[A] The unemployment situation of today is as serious as that of the 1930s.
[B] The low-income workers benefit much from income transfers.
[C] People disagree on the consequences of high unemployment.
[D] The earnings statistics is of no use.
10. The text intends to tell us
[A] the causes of unemployment and statistical instruments used for estimating such problems.
[B] joblessness and creation of jobs to stimulate the economy and solve unemployment problems.
[C] the best tool for measuring the labor-market hardship and its application in the labor-market.
[D] social statistics' failure in giving a neat picture of hardship caused by unemployment.

Text 3

Many publications made private inquiries before presidential election, generally by means of questionnaires sent to subscribers and by telephone surveys. The principle common to all these inquiries was that they depended on quantity rather than quality; little effort was made to reach representatives of all segments of the population. Still, the erroneous belief persisted that the greater the number of questionnaires, the more accurate the results would be. The record was held by the American Monthly *Literary Digest*, which sent out millions of postcards with short and pointed questions before each election, and received many hundreds of thousands of replies. In fact, in 1932, the *Literary Digest*'s forecast was off by only 1 percent.

In view of such striking achievements, it seemed rather impertinent for the young American journalist, George Gallup, to claim that large numbers were irrelevant, and that equally accurate or better predictions could be made with a small but carefully selected sample of the population and a small team of skilled interviewers.

In 1936, Gallup convinced thirty-five newspaper editors that his system was much cheaper than the customary mass inquiries and that it could provide surprisingly accurate predictions. The editors finally agreed, on condition that if Gallup's predictions were less accurate than those obtained by the tried method of the *Literary Digest*, he would have to refund the entire cost of the investigation. Although the *Literary Digest* broke its own record by obtaining two million replies to its electoral postcards that year, its prediction was wrong by



19 percent, whereas Gallup's was off by less than 1 percent.

Suddenly Gallup's name was on everyone's lips, not only was he the prophet of the moment, but it was generally conceded that he had founded a new and most important scientific method of prediction. He was showered with money and commissions, and the Gallup Poll became a generic term for public opinion polls.

Gallup usually samples his subjects according to six factors: state, size of community, age, sex, income, and political affiliation.

Only when the composition of the electorate has been accurately determined can the purely arithmetical question — how many people in each bracket must be interviewed — be solved. Once this is done, laws of probability take over, and the more people interviewed, the more exact the estimates will be. However, above a certain maximum number of interviews, the accuracy increases by no more than a fractional percentage — and where errors of up to 2 percent are permissible, a few thousand questionnaires will accurately reflect the opinions of the total United States electorate.

Gallup's method of sampling the electorate was successful. Before Gallup, political predictions were no more than shots in the dark, and it is as a result of his achievement that today we can make truly scientific forecasts in this difficult field.

11. In the author's opinion, the common principle held in the pre-election poll was
 - [A] successful because it took all sections of the population into consideration.
 - [B] successful because the publications sent out numerous questionnaires.
 - [C] unsuccessful because it didn't take the composition of the electorate into consideration.
 - [D] unsuccessful because it put emphasis on quality instead of quantity.
12. Which of the following is true about the *Literary Digest*?
 - [A] It believed that more questionnaires may ensure more accurate results.
 - [B] It held the record in sending out the electoral postcards with redundant questions.
 - [C] Its forecast in 1932 turned out to be a failure.
 - [D] Its prediction in 1936 was wrong by 1 percent.
13. Gallup became a household name overnight because
 - [A] his performance in 1936's pre-election poll was excellent.
 - [B] he was the prophet of the moment.
 - [C] he founded a new scientific method of prediction.
 - [D] he was the founder of the Gallup Poll.
14. What can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6?
 - [A] Gallup focused more on quantity than quality.
 - [B] Gallup Poll was based on sociological rather than arithmetical calculations.
 - [C] Gallup determined the number of the interviewers from the beginning.
 - [D] There is not a maximum number of interviewers in Gallup Poll.
15. The phrase "shots in the dark" in the last paragraph means
 - [A] adventures.
 - [B] dangers.
 - [C] wild guesses.
 - [D] successful attempts.

Text 4

"History is written by the victors." This famous phrase reverberates throughout the halls of history, constantly reminding us to take all that we learn with a grain of salt, knowing that the information provided for our dissemination was provided, shaped and influenced by those left to hold the pen that recorded it. In that respect, one of the worst crimes against history is the revision of it, the altering of the record of the past so as to reflect the viewpoint of a biased group who stand to benefit from the altered version.

By revising the lens by which history is judged, valuable information is lost, to the detriment of both students of the field as well as the awareness that comes from experience. Without an accurately recorded account to serve as a guiding light, nations and societies are left to stumble their way about their affairs, ignorant of

what has and hasn't worked before, and unaware of what past events shaped and determined their present situation. Such dismal situations emerge from simple pride, as well as the desire of the revisionists to depict themselves in a better light to posterity or to cover up an embarrassing legacy, no matter the cost to the future.

Recent attempts by nations involved in the Second World War to minimize or erase altogether certain shameful incidents from their history textbooks has been met with international outrage and protest, and rightly so. By allowing future generations to forget or never even learn about how their ancestors stumbled on the path to progress, the experiences of those who suffered as a result of those mistakes are trivialized and made to be in vain. Also, a false sense of national identity emerges, inconsistent and inaccurate in its formation. Both are heinous results for both nationals of that particular nation as well as those of the international community, whose stories intertwined to form the larger picture.

When a single string in the tapestry of world history is unraveled by revision, the entire piece becomes a weaker one, subject to additional modification at the whim of those who would like to use history as a tool for their own purposes, even if it means fundamentally changing it. This outcome must be avoided at all costs, firstly by not allowing a precedent to be established that makes it acceptable, even in a single case, to commit the revision. Otherwise, humans as a race will fall prey to yet another oft-quoted phrase: "History, if forgotten, is doomed to be repeated."

16. What does the first sentence of the text imply?

- [A] All historical accounts are invariably written by the winners.
- [B] Powerful people will often record their experience by themselves.
- [C] Losers have little or no say in the documentation of their struggle.
- [D] Winners have the moral obligation to accurately record events.

17. The author views the revision of history as

- [A] a good thing in some exceptional situations.
- [B] generally harmful when done so to favor one side.
- [C] always motivated by the desire to portray the reviser in a better light.
- [D] rendering the revised history useless for the purpose of analysis.

18. Which of the following is true of historical revision?

- [A] Revision of World War II events has proven that such actions are right.
- [B] Such revision results in an undeserved sense of national pride.
- [C] Revising history has little effects beyond the borders of any one country.
- [D] Historical revision has great impact on future generations.

19. By saying "When..., ... a weaker one" (Line 1—2, Para. 4), the author means that

- [A] history is an intertwined series of events coming together to form a larger picture.
- [B] a loss of reliability in any single segment of history makes the entire historical record suspect.
- [C] once one piece of history is revised, the whole world will become weak.
- [D] if the integrity of the historical record is breached, it can soon be fully recovered.

20. The text intends to tell us that

- [A] revising history must be avoided in all situations at all costs.
- [B] the revision of history leads to vital lessons.
- [C] if revision of history goes on, the meaning behind the revised events will lose.
- [D] historical revision is an international problem.

Part B

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 21—25, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list [A]—[G] to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in boxes.



- [A] In science, Charles Darwin was a radical, a thinker who forced sudden change in the way that people viewed the world. But Social Darwinism was a theory for people who were “conservative”, who want as little change as possible in the established order. In America the defenders of American private enterprise used Social Darwinism to give their system the respectability of a system supposedly based on scientific truth.
- [B] The doctrine of Social Darwinism also justified the existence of poverty and slums. According to the doctrine, slum conditions were natural for the “unfit”, who, by lack of thrifty and industrious habits, had not survived the economic struggle. Any attempt by government to relieve poverty meant an attempt to defy natural law. The doctrine was also used to justify “big” business. As John D. Rockefeller once told his Sunday school class: “The growth of a large business is merely survival of the fittest. This is not an evil tendency in business. It is merely the working out of a law of nature and a law of God.”
- [C] As great wealth and power were acquired by American business leaders, these ruthless businessmen and responsible men alike felt the need to defend their methods and justify the continued expansion of business. Two social theories provided a philosophy that allowed business leaders to justify their practices. These theories were laissez-faire economics and Social Darwinism.
- [D] Social Darwinists applied Darwin’s thoughts to modern life. If the “survival of the fittest” was the rule of nature, it must be the rule of economic life as well, they argued. Men and women must be allowed to compete in the marketplace so that the strong would survive and the weak would die out. Government should not interfere with this “healthy” and “natural” struggle.
- [E] The economic philosophy of laissez-faire economics (from the French words meaning “allow to do”) had been developed first by Adam Smith in 1776 as an attack upon the restrictions of the old mercantilist empires of Europe. According to laissez-faire economic philosophy, however, the government should not meddle in business or personal matters beyond what was necessary to maintain law and order and to protect life and property. It was believed that a laissez-faire government would benefit a nation by providing steady economic growth and the best possible use of resources. The hard-working citizen would also benefit. Since people believed that poverty was caused by idleness and wastefulness, the industrious and thrifty person would accumulate wealth. Thus, under a laissez-faire economy, industrial leaders could do as they pleased — the government would not set any restrictions on their behavior. Laissez-faire was a policy of noninterference by the government.
- [F] American Social Darwinists declared that the American economy, as it existed, was governed by a natural aristocracy, based on wealth. The wealthy were those who had risen to the top in a struggle for profits that rewarded the strong and eliminated the weak. The country, therefore, could best be served by the economic independence of this natural aristocracy. Any governmental attempt to interfere with the situation could only slow down economic progress.
- [G] American businessmen found an additional theory to defend their system after the Civil War. At that time, theories of the great English biologist Charles Darwin became popular in America. Darwin’s study of the evolution, or development, of modern forms of animal and plant life was adapted to social and economic life by Herbert Spencer, another Englishman. Spencer’s theory of Social Darwinism gave American industrialists an important new defense.

Order:

C	→	21.		→	22.		→	23.		→	24.		→	25.		→	B
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Part C

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

The crisis of youth that has swept the world has affected countries with different political systems, the highly industrialized countries as well as the developing nations of the so-called Third World. 26) Depending on the ideologies and conceptions of their leaders, this problem is approached differently and given more or less importance.

In certain countries, youth's unrest is a passing phenomenon that threatens neither the structure of society nor its basic institutions. 27) In others, it is expressed through violence, challenges the whole Establishment and its institutions or at least certain practices and fundamental principles that govern the bring-up and education of the young.

28) Youth's radical demands, their anxiety about the future and the fact that they are not yet integrated into the social pattern have focused attention, consciously or unconsciously, on the social and cultural problems and contradictions of our time.

Youth's critical attitude may appear abstract, violent, irrational, immature, or even negative and lacking in perspective, but it forces adults to revise their habits and ways which they would otherwise not have questioned.

For years, the industrially advanced countries have talked of the adaptation of youth to society. Sociologists and psychologists have dealt with the problem of "juvenile delinquency". 29) We appear to be witnessing today a revolt of young people who refuse to adapt to our society, who call their parents' attitude "senile delinquency", who condemn adult society and believe that they possess new values.

I recall the violent though somewhat localized reactions of youth during the 1950s in the USA and Europe, particularly in Sweden. This violence, portrayed in the James Dean Film, "Rebel Without a Cause", reflected the attitude of many young people at the time. It showed teenagers of a technological society where boredom, monotony and indifference engendered aggressiveness expressed through physical violence.

Since then, there has been an important change. Violence is no longer just physical. It also derives from other factors: wars, social injustices, racial discrimination, old institutions. In fact, youth's horror of any kind of armed conflict or war is now a fairly general phenomenon. The world's youth find it difficult to accept that after World War II and after the nations set up a world organization to keep peace, wars and killing should still be possible. Do not all countries constantly proclaim their desire for peace?

30) For though it is true that the United Nations has rendered invaluable service to the cause of peace and international understanding, the uncompromising attitude of youth cannot forgive the use of force by any nation. That is why youth feels a certain skepticism about the pacifist declarations of international organizations and States; the skepticism can even go so far as the use of the word hypocrisy.

做题点拨与全文翻译

Part A

Text 1

【语篇分析】

本文是一篇问题解答型文章, 讨论了如何度过晚年生活的问题。

第一段和第二段作者指出从心理学角度讲老年阶段应警惕两种危险。一种是过度沉浸于过去之中, 另一种是依附年轻人, 试图从他们的生命力当中汲取活力。

第三段作者认为, 那些具有浓厚的大众兴趣、参与适当活动的老年人最容易获得幸福的晚年生活。

第四段讨论了如何克服对死亡的恐惧。

【语境词汇】

1. undue/ˌʌn'dju:/

a. 过度的; 过分的

7. abject/ˈæbdʒekt/

a. 可鄙的

2. cling to

依附; 依靠

8. ignoble/ɪɡ'nəubl/

a. 不光彩的, 不高尚的

3. vitality/vai'tæləti/

n. 活力

9. bit by bit

一点一点地

4. callous/'kæləs/

a. 麻木不仁的

10. ego/'i:ɡəu/

n. 自我, 自己

5. contemplative/'kɒntempleitiv/

a. 沉思的, 深思熟虑的

11. recede/ri'si:d/

v. 变模糊; 后退

6. philanthropic/filən'θɒpɪk/

a. 慈善的

【难句突破】

1. It is in this sphere that long experience is really fruitful, and it is in this sphere that the wisdom born of experience can be exercised without being oppressive.
【分析】并列句。本句为由 and 连接的两个强调句；两句中被强调部分均为状语 in this sphere; in this sphere 这里指前一句的 impersonal interests; born of experience 为 wisdom 的后置定语。
【译文】只有在这一范围内，长期的经验才能真正发挥作用；只有在这一范围内，源于经验的智慧才能够得以实践，并且不受压抑。
2. The best way to overcome it is to make your interests gradually wider and more impersonal, until bit by bit the walls of the ego recede, and your life becomes increasingly merged in the universal life.
【分析】复合句。本句的主干结构为 The best way... is to...。to make... impersonal 动词不定式短语作表语；until bit by bit... universal life 是由 until 引导的状语从句，其中包含 and 引导的两个并列句；overcome 的宾语 it 指代上文提到过的对于死亡的恐惧。
【译文】克服对于死亡的恐惧的最佳办法是逐渐扩大自己的兴趣范围，并且使之大众化，直到自我的围墙逐渐消失，个人生活逐渐融入大众生活之中。
3. I should wish to die while still at work, knowing that others will carry on what I can no longer do and content in the thought that what was possible has been done.
【分析】复合句。while still at work 为状语从句的省略形式；knowing that ... no longer do 为现在分词短语作伴随状语；content in the thought... been done 为形容词短语作状语，此处的 content 是形容词；that what ... been done 为 thought 的同位语从句。
【译文】知道其他人会继续我未尽的事业，想到自己已经做了可能做的事情，我心满意足，我会愿意在工作当中死去。

【答案解析】

1. 【题眼】首段设题

【解析】选[B]。事实细节题。第一段作者指出从心理学角度讲老年阶段应警惕两种危险。一种是过度沉浸于过去之中。第四句提到老年人应该关注未来，关注于自己能够做的一些事情，即[B]表述的内容。作者并不是建议老年人要忘掉过去，而是不要一味沉浸于过去之中，故[A]错误；第二段中，作者提到另一种危险是避免依附年轻人，试图从他们的生命力当中汲取活力，但并非对年轻人毫无兴趣，远离年轻人的生活，故[C]错误；也不应过于情绪化，[D]错误。

2. 【题眼】段首句设题

【解析】选[D]。事实细节题。从第三段第一句可以找到解题线索。作者认为，那些具有浓厚的大众化兴趣、参与适当活动的老年人最容易获得幸福的晚年生活，[D]的表述与此最为接近，故为答案。[B]虽然也表达了对不同的活动的浓厚的兴趣，但此处作者强调的是“impersonal”即“非个人化的，大众的”；第二句指出，只有怀着浓厚的大众化兴趣、参与适当活动，长期积累的经验才是真正有效的，来自于经验的智慧才能够得以发挥和实践，故[A]的表述不全面；[C]在原文内容中并未提到。

3. 【解析】选[D]。推理判断题。从该段前两句可知经验只有在大众化兴趣爱好(impersonal interests)这一方面才能真正发挥作用，也就是说经验对 impersonal interests 有很大帮助，即[D]为答案。第三句指出，“告诉孩子们别犯错误是没有用的...”，这并不意味着应该鼓励孩子们犯错误，[B]不对；第三句接着又说“因为一方面，孩子们不会听你的，另一方面，错误是教育的一部

【全文翻译】

从心理学上看在老年阶段必须提防两种危险，一种是过度沉浸于过去之中。生活在回忆里、对过去的好时光表示惋惜或者沉浸于对死去的朋友的悲伤当中都毫无意义。[1]人必须面向未来，做些自己能做的事，这并不容易，因为人的经历会逐渐变得越来越重要。

另一种就是整日和年轻人呆在一起期望从中获得活力。孩子们长大后都希望过自己的生活，如果你还像以前一样对他们感兴趣，你很可能成为他们的负担，除非他们都麻木了。我并不是说你应该离开他们生活，但一个人应该多思考些问题，如果有可能的话应该乐善好施，而不是整日陷在无休止的感情之中。

[2]我认为那些具有浓厚的大众化兴趣、参与适当活动的老年人最容易获得幸福的晚年生活。[3]只有在这一范围内，长期的经验才能真正发挥作用；只有在这一范围内，源于经验的智慧才能够得以实践，并且不受压抑。告诉长大的孩子不要犯错误是没有用的，因为他们不会相信你，并且错误是教育的必要部分。

分”。作者的意思是人可以在自己犯过的错误中汲取教训,不断成长,而非接受教育就一定要犯错误,[A]曲解了原文;该段并未涉及老人的智慧对孩子们的有益的影响,[C]和本段无关。

4. 【题眼】比喻处设题

【解析】选[A]。推理判断题。第四段中,作者把个人的存在比成河流,而该段讨论的主题是如何克服对死亡的恐惧。第四句作者指出,克服这种恐惧最好的办法是不要囿于个人生活之中,应该扩大自己的兴趣范围,使之大众化,逐渐融入大众生活之中。然后用了河流的比喻:个人的存在应该像河流一样,开始时很小,只限于两岸之间。然后河面逐渐加宽,河岸消失,河水更平静地流动,最终汇入大海。作者用这个形象的比喻向读者说明如何将个人兴趣逐渐转化成大众化兴趣,使个人融入大众生活,最终克服对死亡的惧怕,故答案为[A]。

5. 【题眼】比喻处设题

【解析】选[B]。推理判断题。从第四题对河流的比喻的分析中,我们可以得出“banks”指代的应该是个人的小圈子,最终河岸消失,河流汇入大海指的是个人突破了自我的限制,融入大众、集体生活之中。因此,此处“bank”的寓意应该是[B]“自我的围墙”。并非[A]“对死亡的惧怕”、[C]“个人的存在”或[D]“个人兴趣”。

一些老年人因恐惧死亡而倍感压抑。年轻人由于还没有享受到人生的快乐而害怕死在战场上是可以理解的;老年人已经尝尽了人生的酸甜苦辣,也做了所有他们能做的事,若还恐惧死亡就让人感到有点可悲和不光彩了。克服对于死亡的恐惧的最佳办法是逐渐扩大自己的兴趣范围,并且使之大众化,直到自我的围墙逐渐消失,个人生活逐渐融入大众生活之中。个人的生命就像是一条河——起初是被河岸包裹着的很小的一部分,每次冲过岩石和瀑布都充满了激情。[4]渐渐地小河变大,河岸消失,水流也平静了下来,直到最后汇入无边的大海中去,毫无知觉地淡忘了自我。[5]老年人如果都这样看待自己的生命就不会感受死亡之恐惧了。知道其他人会继续我未尽的事业,想到自己已经做了可能做的事情,我心满意足,我会愿意在工作当中死去。

Text 2

【语篇分析】

本文是一篇观点论证型文章,讨论了社会统计数字对评估劳动力市场上失业问题严重性的作用。

第一段到第四段提出问题并论证了社会统计数字如何夸大了失业问题的严重性,同时又如何低估了不充分就业给人们带来的痛苦。

最后一段总结说明统计数据不能充分有效地说明目前的状况。

【语境词汇】

1. contentious/'kɒn'tenʃəs/	a. 有争议的	6. mitigate/'mitigeɪt/	v. 缓解
2. dire/'daɪə/	a. 可怕的	7. tally/'tæli/	n. 记录
3. subsistence/səb'sɪstəns/	n. 生存;生计	8. counter/'kauntə/	v. 对抗;还击;n. 柜台
4. countervailing/'kauntəveɪlɪŋ/	a. 补偿的	9. stimulus/'stimjʊləs/	n. 促进(因素);刺激(物)
5. predominance/'pri'dɒmɪnəns/	n. (数量等的)优越		

【难句突破】

1. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer.

【分析】复合句。主句是 those... can equal or exceed average annual unemployment。since 引导的是原因状语从句;even though 引导的是让步状语从句。

【译文】尽管每个月的失业人群中只有一小部分人的生活受到影响,但是由于一年中某个时期实际经失业痛苦的人数是任何一个月的官方统计失业数字的几倍,所以,遭受强迫性失业的人数有可能等于或超过年统计平均失业人数。

2. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

【分析】复合句。主句是 income transfers... have always focused on the...。其中 neglecting the needs of the working poor 是现在分词短语作伴随状语;so that 引导的是结果状语从句,其中 that those... protected 是状语从句中的宾语从句;failing in the labor market 是现在分词短语作定语,修饰 those。

【译文】最后,我们国家的收入转移制度从来都是针对于老年人、残疾人和不能自立者,而忽略了有工作的穷人的需要,所以大幅度地扩大现金转移并不一定意味着在劳动力市场上力不从心的人都得到了适当的保护。

3. As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of joblessness are in thousands or tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus.

【分析】复合句。主句是 it is uncertain。其中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的两个 whether 引导的主语从句,这两个主语从句在语法上是并列关系,但在语义上有因果关系。

【译文】鉴于这些互相冲突的事实,很难确定真正经受着失业的严重后果的人到底是几千还是几千万,因此也就无法确定是应该坐视这种高比例的失业现象,还是创造工作机会、刺激经济活力以缓解就业压力。

【答案解析】

6. 【题眼】多重复合句设题

【解析】选[C]。事实细节题。第一段第四句把今天的失业状况和20世纪30年代的状况进行了对比,when引导的三个并列的定语从句修饰1930s。30年代时,失业者都是家庭中的首要经济来源,不是来源之一,排除[A];工资收入通常与最低生活标准要接近得多,而不是没有工资,就不能过舒适的生活,排除[B];[C]是第三个定语从句 when there were no countervailing social programs... 的同义转述,故[C]为答案;[D]文中未提到。

7. 【题眼】段尾处设题

【解析】选[C]。推理判断题。第一段第三句 our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship 说我们的统计数字夸大了失业的严重性,第一段末尾提到 have unquestionably mitigated the consequences of joblessness(毫无疑问减弱了失业的不良后果),综合来看,我们可推出[C]。文章第三段提到了 the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty,可见有工作的并不一定比没工作的生活得好,排除[A];[B]的说法由于 always 而显得过于绝对化,这样的表述在科普、论说类文章中一般都要尽量避免;文章在第四段提到济贫问题时意思是说我们的政策总是忽略有工作的穷人,并没有从业者的不愿帮失业者的意思,排除[D]。

8. 【题眼】段尾处设题

【解析】选[A]。语义理解题。income transfer 从字面上理解是“收入转移”,从全句来看,既然 income transfer 从来针对的都是老年人、残疾人等,那么所谓收入转移就应该指的是从富人那里拿钱去资助穷人,故选[A]。income transfer 应该是一项国家政策,而 evasion of taxes“逃税”绝不可能是一项政策,排除[B];文章未提到 tax,所以 income transfer 不大可能指 exemption of taxes“免税”这样具体的事情,排除[C];收集慈善捐款与字面意思相差太远,排除[D]。

9. 【题眼】尾段首句设题

【解析】选[C]。事实细节题。由最后一段第一句 As a result of... 可知[C]正确。由第一段第四句可知[A]错误;由第四段最后一句 Finally, income transfers... 可知 income transfers 这项政策并没有帮助低收入的就业者,[B]错误;文章最后一句中 earnings statistics are inadequate,可知目前的数据不足以衡量劳动力市场的问题,但也不能绝对地说数据没有用处,[D]错误。

【全文翻译】

劳动力市场的问题到底真正影响了多少人?这是最需及时解决但又最具有争议的社会政策问题之一。[7]在许多方面,我们的社会统计数字都夸大了情况的严重程度。[6]今天的失业状况并不像20世纪30年代时那样可怕,那时候大多数的失业者都是家庭中的首要经济来源,工资收入通常与最低生活标准要接近得多,而且当时对于找不到工作的人来说,也没有任何补偿性的社会援助措施。[7]随着人们逐渐富裕、不止一人工作的家庭越来越多、失业人群中再就业者的增加、还有大大改善了的社会福利措施都毫无疑问地减弱了失业的不良后果。

工资和收入统计数字也夸大了困难所涵盖的范围。每小时工资处于或低于最低工资水平的几百万人中,绝大多数都来自拥有多个收入来源、相对富裕的家庭。

大多数计入贫困数字的人都是老人、残疾人或是家庭责任使得他们不能外出工作的人,所以贫困数字根本不能准确地反映整个劳动力市场的状况。然而,在很多时候,我们的社会统计数字也会低估劳动力市场的严峻程度。失业统计不包括那几百万有全职工作的人,他们的工资非常低使得全家生活在贫困之中。低工资、反复或长期的失业不停地相互作用使人们简直连自己都养活不了。

尽管每个月的失业人群中只有一小部分人的生活受到影响,但是由于一年中某个时期实际经受失业痛苦的人数是任何一个月的官方统计失业数字的几倍,所以,遭受强迫性失业的人数有可能等于或超过年统计平均失业人数。月度失业统计记录中有多少失业者,就有同等数量的人由于找不到全职工作而不得不做兼职,或者不被算作劳动力却需要找一份工作。最后,[8]我们国家的收入转移制度从来都是针对于老年人、残疾人和不能自立者,而忽略了有工作的穷人的需要,所以大幅度地扩大现金转移并不一定意味着在劳动力市场上力不从心的人都得到了适当的保护。