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赵敏

考研英语 ②

# 英语

## 阅读精析100篇

● 主编 赵敏  
策划 高联学校



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# 英语 阅读精析 100 篇

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# 前 言

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

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

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

本书特点:

1. **题材广泛。**本书中文章是从国外报刊、杂志、书籍、考题中摘选的百篇材料。内容丰富,时效性强,涉及面广。本书所选文章涉及政治、经济、文化、文学、教育学、语言学、哲学、心理学、历史、人物传记和科普知识等诸方面,以便考生在提高能力的同时扩大视野,从而取得好成绩。

2. **体裁齐全。**本书所选文章包括叙事文、描写文、说明文和论说文四种,以论说文为主。以提高考生对各种体裁的文章的分析、解决问题的能力。

3. **题型齐全。**本书涵盖了考研英语阅读理解 Part A、Part B 的各种题型,以提高考生对各种题型分析、解决问题的能力。

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

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

因此，本书不仅可以提高阅读理解能力，而且有助于提高翻译、写作水平。

本书使用说明：

1. 本书中文章均选自国内外最新报刊、杂志（社会生活和文化教育的文章主要来源于：*Newsweek*《新闻周刊》，*Times*《时代周刊》，*The Washington Post*《华盛顿邮报》，*USA Today*《今日美国》，*The Times*《泰晤士报》，*The Guardian*《卫报》和 *www.usnews.com*《美国新闻在线》。科普类文章主要来源于：*National Geographic*《国家地理杂志》，*Scientific American*《科学美国人》，*Science*《科学杂志》，*New Scientists*《新科学家》，*Discovery*《探索杂志》，*Nature*《自然》。商业经济类文章主要来源于：*Business Week*《商业周刊》，*The Economist*《经济学家杂志》和 *Wall Street Journal*《华尔街杂志》。其他：*Telegraph*《英国电信日报》，*Independent*《独立日报》和 *International Herald Tribune*《国际先驱论坛》。），内容丰富，时效性强，涉及面广。无论是体裁，还是文章篇幅、命题思路等特别贴近考研阅读理解试题，因此考生在阅读时，不仅要做题，更重要的是要读懂每篇文章，从分析句子结构着手，仔细精读，最好每篇文章自己独立翻译出来，然后对照参考译文，这样不仅能提高考生的阅读水平，而且能提高考生的翻译、写作水平。

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

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

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

最后，对给予本书译文上有帮助的先生们表示感谢。

由于作者水平有限，错误和缺点在所难免，望读者不吝赐教，以备修订时改正。

编者

2011年2月

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## 第一篇 考研英语阅读理解 Part A 80 篇

### 编者的话

历年考研英语阅读理解文章内容多涉及社会科学(主要包括社会学、人类学、心理学、教育、经济、管理、金融等领域)、自然科学(主要包括普通物理、化学、生物、工程、计算机、医学、农业等领域)和人文科学(主要包括哲学、历史、文学、语言、新闻、艺术等领域);题材大多是涉及高科技和社会热点问题,如:网络应用、基因工程、现代人生活价值观等;文章类型更注重报刊新闻、专题报道和评述型文章;常考题型主要是:主旨大意题、推理判断题、词汇语义题、事实细节题及观点态度题等。

为此,我们针对考研英语阅读理解 Part A 文章的特点,从最新英美时文报刊上精选了 80 篇(科普类、经济类、人文类、教育类、社会类)有代表性且极具时代感(热点问题)的文章,并贯穿常考的五种题型进行讲解、训练,以帮助考生了解和掌握各类题材、体裁等文章的阅读技巧、命题规律(命题方式、命题考点)以及相应的解题方法与技巧。本书按照考生复习进程分三部分:

第一部分 水平测试 20 篇(该部分主要用来测试考生的阅读水准);

第二部分 能力提高 40 篇(该部分主要用来提高考生的阅读能力);

第三部分 Part A 模考 20 篇(该部分主要用来检测考生的复习效果)。

针对阅读理解 Part A 考试 4 篇短文的题材,我们编排每单元的 4 篇短文也是涉及社会类、科普类、人文类、经济类(或教育类)的文章。

另外,为了帮助考生真正理解文章意思,准确解答文章后的试题,我们将每篇文章的重点词汇和超纲词汇进行了注音释义,从每篇文章中抽出几个长难句给予句架分析,并将每篇文章及文章后的试题(包括题干和选项)翻译成中文,而且对每道试题均作了非常详尽的解析,通过这些讲解能够真正使考生的阅读理解能力和翻译水平得到实质性的提高。

## 第一部分 水平测试 20 篇

## Test 1

## Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

## Text 1

The adage “like a kid at heart” may be truer than we think, since new research is showing that grown-ups are more immature than ever. Specifically, it seems a growing number of people are retaining the behaviors and attitudes associated with youth. As a consequence, many older people simply never achieve mental adulthood, according to a leading expert on evolutionary psychiatry. Among scientists, the phenomenon is called psychological neoteny.

The theory's creator is Bruce Charlton, a professor in the School of Biology at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England. Charlton explained that humans have an inherent attraction to physical youth, since it can be a sign of fertility, health and vitality. In the mid-20th century, however, another force kicked in, due to increasing need for individuals to change jobs, learn new skills, move to new places and make new friends. A “child-like flexibility of attitudes, behaviors and knowledge” is probably adaptive to the increased instability of the modern world. Formal education now extends well past physical maturity, leaving students with minds that are, he said, “unfinished.” 1) When formal education continues into the early twenties, it probably, to an extent, counteracts the attainment of psychological maturity, which would otherwise occur at about this age. \*

Charlton pointed out that past cultures often marked the advent of adulthood with initiation ceremonies. 2) While the human mind responds to new information over the course of any individual's lifetime, Charlton argues that past physical environments were more stable and allowed for a state of psychological maturity. In hunter-gatherer societies, that maturity was probably achieved during a person's late teens or early twenties. By contrast, many modern adults fail to attain this maturity, and such failure is common and indeed characteristic of highly educated and, on the whole, effective and socially valuable people.

3) Charlton added that since modern cultures now favor cognitive flexibility, “immature” people tend to thrive and succeed, and have set the tone not only for contemporary life, but also for the future, when it is possible our genes may even change as a result of the psychological shift. The faults of youth are retained along with the virtues. These include short attention span, sensation and novelty-seeking, short cycles of arbitrary fashion and a sense of cultural shallowness.

4) David Brooks, a social commentator and a columnist at *The New York Times*, has documented a

\* 为帮助考生理解文章,我们对文中部分长难句(划线部分)进行了分析。下同。

somewhat related phenomenon concerning the current blurring of “the bourgeois world of capitalism and the bohemian counterculture,” which Charlton believes is a version of psychological neoteny. Brooks believes such individuals have lost the wisdom and maturity of their bourgeois predecessors due to more emphasis placed on expertise, flexibility and vitality. (440 words)

21. The term “psychological neoteny” (Para. 1) most probably refers to

- [A] physical maturity. [B] mental adulthood.  
[C] psychological maturity. [D] mental immaturity.

22. Which of the forces has mainly caused the later attainment of psychological maturity?

- [A] The natural desire to stay young and vigorous.  
[B] The need to adapt to the changed world.  
[C] The depletion of adulthood initiation ceremonies.  
[D] The change in human physical constitution.

23. Psychological maturity was more easily achieved in a more primitive society because

- [A] initiation ceremonies were practiced for adulthood.  
[B] people did not have to respond to new situations.  
[C] people had to live on their own after the initiation ceremonies.  
[D] there was less instability during an individual's lifetime.

24. It can be inferred that the findings of David Brooks and Bruce Charlton are

- [A] complementary. [B] opposite. [C] irrelevant. [D] similar.

25. The best title for the text is

- [A] Immaturity Levels Are Rising. [B] Education Keeps a Heart Young.  
[C] Flexibility Leads to More Success. [D] Adulthood Comes in the Hard Way.

## 词汇注释

1. adage /'ædɪdʒ/

n. 格言

2. psychiatry /saɪ'kaɪətri/

n. 精神病学

3. neoteny /ni:'ɒtɪni/

n. 幼态持续

4. commentator /'kɒmənɪteɪtə/

n. 评论家

5. bourgeois /'buəʒwɑ:/

a. 中产阶级的

6. bohemian /bəu'hi:mɪən/

a. 波希米亚的

## 难句讲解

1. When formal education continues into the early twenties, it probably, to an extent, counteracts the attainment of psychological maturity, which would otherwise occur at about this age.

【简析】本句话的主干是 it probably counteracts the attainment of...。When 引导的是条件状语从句；it 指的是 formal education；to an extent 是插入语；which 引导的定语从句修饰 attainment of psychological maturity。

【句意】参见全文译文，下同。

2. While the human mind responds to new information over the course of any individual's lifetime, Charlton argues that past physical environments were more stable and allowed for a state of psychological maturity.

【简析】本句话的主干是 Charlton argues that...。While 引导的是让步状语从句; that 引导的是宾语从句。

3. Charlton added that since modern cultures now favor cognitive flexibility, "immature" people tend to thrive and succeed, and have set the tone not only for contemporary life, but also for the future, when it is possible our genes may even change as a result of the psychological shift.

【简析】本句话的主干是 Charlton added that...。that 引导的是宾语从句, 其中的 since 引导的是原因状语从句, 其中的 when 引导的是条件状语从句。

4. David Brooks, a social commentator and a columnist at *The New York Times*, has documented a somewhat related phenomenon concerning the current blurring of "the bourgeois world of capitalism and the bohemian counterculture," which Charlton believes is a version of psychological neoteny.

【简析】本句话的主干是 David Brooks has documented a related phenomenon...。a social commentator and a columnist at *The New York Times* 是插入语, 是在介绍 David Brooks; concerning... 引导的短语修饰 phenomenon, 其中的 which 引导的定语从句修饰 the current blurring of... 短语。

## Text 2

What is remarkable about the laws of Nature is the accuracy of simple approximations. One might see a hundred thousand men before finding an exception to the rule that all men have two ears, and the same is true for many of the laws of physics. In some cases we can see why. The universe is organized in aggregates, with, in many cases, pretty wide gaps between them. 1) Boyle's law that the density of a gas is proportional to its pressure, and Charles' law that the volume is proportional to the temperature, would be exact if gas molecules were points which had no volume and did not attract one another. These laws are very nearly true for gases at ordinary temperatures and pressures, because the molecules occupy only a small part of the space containing the gas, and are close enough to attract one another only during a very small part of any interval of time. Similarly, most of the stars are far enough apart to be treated as points without much error when we are considering their movements.

And most men manage to protect themselves from injury so far as is needed to keep both ears, whereas trees cannot protect themselves from the loss of branches. It is rare to see a complete, and therefore, completely regular tree. Mendel's laws, according to which two types occur in an unmutated ratio of 1:1 in some cases and 3:1 in others, are theoretically true if the processes of division of cell nuclei are quite regular, and if neither type is unfit so as to die off before counts are made. The first condition never holds and the second probably never does. But the exceptions to the first condition are very rare. In one particular case a critical division goes wrong about one in ten thousand times. The effect of this on a 1:1 ratio or 3:1 ratio could be detected only by counting several hundred million plants and animals. Differences in relative fitness are more important. But even so the Mendelian ratios are sometimes fulfilled with extreme accuracy, and are generally a good rough guide.

Jeffrey points out that in such cases it is often much better to stick to the theoretical law rather than the observed data. 2) For example, if you are breeding silver foxes and a new color variety occurs which, if crossed to the normal, gives 13 normal and 10 of the new color, you are much more likely to get a ratio of

about 1:1 than 13:10 if you go on with such matings, even though if you breed many thousands the 1:1 ratio will not hold exactly. The mathematical theory, which Jeffrey has developed concerning such cases, is particularly beautiful, but can hardly be summarized here. (476 words)

26. According to the text, Charles's law and Boyle's law

- [A] state that gas molecules have no volume and do not attract one another.
- [B] are based on observations made at ordinary temperatures and pressures.
- [C] are generalizations based on usual cases.
- [D] would be true if gas molecules had volume and attracted each other.

27. In considering the movement of stars, scientists

- [A] should not consider their volume. [B] need not consider their distance.
- [C] should not consider their distance. [D] need not consider their volume.

28. The sentence "The first condition never holds" (Para. 2) means that

- [A] the expected ratio of 1:1 never comes true.
- [B] the process of cell-division is never quite regular.
- [C] Mendel's theory cannot be proved.
- [D] a completely unmutated tree is never found.

29. Since cell-division is sometimes irregular and certain types die off early, we

- [A] sometimes get a 3:1 ratio instead of 1:1.
- [B] sometimes get neither a 3:1 nor a 1:1 ratio.
- [C] sometimes get both a 3:1 ratio and a 1:1 ratio.
- [D] can easily detect their effect on the 1:1 and 3:1 ratios.

30. What the author wishes to say in the text is that

- [A] several scientific laws are wrong.
- [B] scientific laws have many exceptions.
- [C] scientific laws are generally a good rough guide.
- [D] simple approximations cannot be called "laws of Nature".

### 词汇注释

1. **unmutated** /ˌʌnˈmju:tɪleɪtɪd/

a. 未丧失肢体的, 非残缺不全的

2. **nuclei** /ˈnju:kliəi/

n. nucleus(核)的复数形式

3. **mating** /ˈmeɪtɪŋ/

n. (鸟兽等的)交配

### 难句讲解

1. Boyle's law that the density of a gas is proportional to its pressure, and Charles' law that the volume is proportional to the temperature, would be exact if gas molecules were points which had no volume and did not attract one another.

【简析】本句话的主干是 Boyle's law and Charles' law would be exact...。两个 that 引导的都是同位语从句; if 引导的是条件状语从句, 其中的 which 引导的定语从句修饰 points, and did not... 是并列

成分。

2. For example, if you are breeding silver foxes and a new color variety occurs which, if crossed to the normal, gives 13 normal and 10 of the new color, you are much more likely to get a ratio of about 1:1 than 13:10 if you go on with such matings, even though if you breed many thousands the 1:1 ratio will not hold exactly.

【简析】本句话的主干是 you are much more likely to get a ratio of...。For example 是插入语; if crossed to the normal 是插入语; which 引导的定语从句修饰 color variety; 后面三个 if 都是引导条件状语从句; even though 引导的是让步状语从句。

### Text

### 3

Tests of reaction times seemed to back up the notion that the two hemispheres differed in their processing styles. A trick researchers use ensures that an image goes to one hemisphere first, and then to the opposite side of the brain. If the nature of the stimulus and the preference of the hemisphere match up, then the person can respond slightly more quickly and accurately in identifying the local or global image.

Still more startling, researchers found that the same appears to hold for the brains of chimps and perhaps other primates. 1) The assumption has always been that handedness and brain asymmetry are strictly human traits—part of the great brain reorganization that allowed our ancestor to use tools, speak and perhaps even think rationally. But handedness is now widely claimed for primates and even birds, amphibians and whales. And in the past few years, some psychologists have tested chimps and baboons and suggested their two hemispheres also differ in processing style.

2) Now researchers have come to see the distinction between the two hemispheres as a subtle one of processing style, with every mental faculty shared across the brain, and each side contributing in a complementary, not exclusive, fashion. A smart brain became one that simultaneously grasped both the foreground and the background of the moment.

The next problem was to work out exactly how the brain manages to produce these two contrasting styles. Many researchers originally looked for the explanation in a simple wiring, difference within the brain. This theory held that neurons in the left cortex might make sparser short-range connections with their neighbors, while cells on the other side would be more richly and widely connected. 3) The result would be that the representation of sensations and memories would be confined to smallish, discrete areas in the left hemisphere, while exactly the same input to a corresponding area of the right side would form a sprawling even impressionistic, pattern of activity.

4) Supporters of this idea argued that these structural differences would explain why left-brain language areas are so good at precise representation of words and word sequences while the right brain seems to supply a wider sense of context and meaning. A striking finding from some people who suffer right-brain strokes is that they can understand the literal meaning of sentences—their left brain can still decode the words—but they can no longer get jokes or allusions. Asked to explain even a common proverb, such as “a stitch in time saves nine”, they can only say it must have something to do with sewing. An intact right brain is needed to make the more playful connections. (446 words)

### 31. It is implied in the first paragraph that

[A] the two hemispheres differed in their processing styles.

- [B] some researchers are very tricky.  
 [C] an image goes to one hemisphere first, and then to the opposite side of the brain.  
 [D] there is some doubt about different processing styles of the two hemispheres.
32. Handedness and brain asymmetry are strictly human traits, as is shown in  
 [A] the brains of chimps and perhaps other primates.  
 [B] the fact that the great brain reorganization allowed our ancestor to use tools.  
 [C] the fact that human beings alone can use tools, speak and think rationally.  
 [D] the two brain hemispheres of chimps and baboons.
33. According to the researchers, the distinction between the two hemispheres  
 [A] may be easily seen. [B] is very difficult.  
 [C] is very delicate. [D] may not be made.
34. What is the problem of the people who suffer right-brain strokes?  
 [A] They can hardly understand the literal meaning of sentences.  
 [B] Their left brain can still decode the words.  
 [C] They do not understand the common proverb "a stitch in time saves nine".  
 [D] They cannot grasp the meaning of jokes or allusions.
35. Judging from the content, this text is probably extracted from  
 [A] a news report. [B] a science report.  
 [C] a literature book. [D] a scientific treatise.

## 词汇注释

- |                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. primate /'praɪmɪt/                | n. 灵长类动物                |
| 2. handedness /'hændɪdnɪs/           | n. 偏爱性, 偏手性             |
| 3. asymmetry /æ'sɪmɪtri/             | n. 不对称性                 |
| 4. amphibian /æm'fɪbiən/             | n. 两栖动物                 |
| 5. baboon /bə'buːn/                  | n. 狒狒                   |
| 6. foreground /'fɔːgraʊnd/           | n. 前阶段                  |
| 7. background /'bækgraʊnd/           | n. 后阶段                  |
| 8. contrasting /kən'træstɪŋ/         | a. 相反的                  |
| 9. neuron /'njuərɒn/                 | n. 神经细胞                 |
| 10. sparse /spɑːs/                   | a. 稀少的, 稀疏的             |
| 11. smallish /'smɔːlɪʃ/              | a. 狭小的                  |
| 12. discrete /dɪs'kri:t/             | a. 分离的                  |
| 13. sprawling /'sprɔːlɪŋ/            | a. 懒散的, 杂乱地延伸的, 无计划地扩展的 |
| 14. impressionistic /ɪm'preʃənɪstɪk/ | a. 易受影响的                |
| 15. literal meaning                  | 字面意思                    |
| 16. decode /,di:kəʊd/                | v. 译(码), 解(码)           |
| 17. allusion /ə'luːʒən/              | n. 典故                   |
| 18. intact /ɪn'tækt/                 | a. 完好无缺的                |
| 19. playful /'pleɪfʊl/               | a. 有趣的                  |

## 难句讲解

1. The assumption has always been that handedness and brain asymmetry are strictly human traits—part of the great brain reorganization that allowed our ancestor to use tools, speak and perhaps even think rationally.

【简析】本句话的主干是 The assumption has always been that...。第一个 that 引导的是表语从句；破折号后面的内容是在进一步解释前面的句子，其中的 that 引导的定语从句修饰 reorganization。

2. Now researchers have come to see the distinction between the two hemispheres as a subtle one of processing style, with every mental faculty shared across the brain, and each side contributing in a complementary, not exclusive, fashion.

【简析】本句话的主干是 researchers have come to see the distinction as...。with every mental faculty... 短语是在解释前面的句子。

3. The result would be that the representation of sensations and memories would be confined to smallish, discrete areas in the left hemisphere, while exactly the same input to a corresponding area of the right side would form a sprawling even impressionistic, pattern of activity.

【简析】本句话的主干是 The result would be that...。that 引导的是表语从句，其中的 while 引导的句子表示转折。

4. Supporters of this idea argued that these structural differences would explain why left-brain language areas are so good at precise representation of words and word sequences while the right brain seems to supply a wider sense of context and meaning.

【简析】本句话的主干是 Supporters of this idea argued that...。that 引导的是宾语从句，其中的 why 引导的是宾语从句，while 引导的句子表示转折。

## Text 4

"All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called *Huckleberry Finn*," So wrote Ernest Hemingway, no slouch himself in the field of modern American literature. Published in 1885, when American letters were dominated by the starchy, pious and insipid group known as the Schoolroom Poets, "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*" was everything they were not; vital, irreverent, meandering and funny. "Lives of great men all remind us; We can make our lives sublime!" preached that arch-schoolroomer, Henry Longfellow. Introducing Huck Finn, Twain did not agree. He gave warning: "Persons attempting to find a motive in this narrative will be prosecuted; persons attempting to find a moral in it will be banished; persons attempting to find a plot in it will be shot."

Of course, the book has its morals, just not hortatory ones. Twain's were more basic and homespun: Huck risks jail and death to free his friend, Jim, a runaway slave; not until J. D. Salinger invented a derstalker-clad prep-school dropout would American literature see as prodigious a deflator of phoneyess. As for plot, it is an American picaresque. Twain knew instinctively how well the form suits a restless, dynamic country.

He knew it because his life was also restless and dynamic. The real pleasure in reading Jerome Loving's excellent biography is less the literary criticism than the jaunts—first across young America with a young Twain, and then overseas as he grows more established. Samuel Clemens left Hannibal, Missouri, at 18, working for newspapers in St Louis, New York, Cincinnati, Keokuk and Virginia City,

Nevada. He also mined for silver and learned to pilot a riverboat, from which he took his pseudonym—the cry “mark twain” was used to warn pilots that they were veering into dangerously shallow water.

Like many writers, he gradually discovered he didn't really have a knack for much else. He was a great storyteller—indeed, ~~much of his income came from barnstorming lecture tours~~—but a terrible businessman, an unsuccessful miner and an erratic riverboat pilot. He would travel anywhere for a story. American literature may have been safely ensconced in Boston, but Twain, already in demand as a travel writer at 32, sailed to Europe and the Middle East. With the mother continent he was unimpressed. Van Wyck Brooks, a 20th-century critic, called Twain an artist who hated art. This is not quite fair, even though after visiting Rome he wrote: “I never felt so fervently thankful, so soothed, so tranquil, so filled with a blessed peace as I did yesterday when I learned that Michelangelo was dead.”

It would be more accurate to say not that Twain hated art, but that he never let it—or anything else—stand in the way of a good joke. He often complained that he was dismissed by the literati as merely a “phunny phellow”, but like all good humorists his work was fundamentally serious, poking fun as it did at a universe in which, as Mr Loving writes, “the relationship of God to man is no more than that of a town drunk to one of his microbes.” And his reputation was hardly as slight as he liked to pretend. In London he and Charles Darwin were both abashed when introduced to each other as “great men”.

At a literary supper in Boston to celebrate John Greenleaf Whittier's 70th birthday, Twain mocked Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ralph Waldo Emerson, all of whom were in attendance. William Dean Howells, then the dean of American letters, accused him of having “trifled” with the reputations of distinguished men. But as objects of Twain's humor, these men were in good company—the company of the world.

36. The author begins his article with Ernest Hemingway's words to

- [A] criticize the moral value of Schoolroom Poets.
- [B] show the statue of Mark Twain in the American literature history.
- [C] bring up the difference between Mark Twain and other Schoolroom Poets.
- [D] introduce the author and the book he is going to comment.

37. What does the word “homespun” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- [A] Homiletic.
- [B] Encouraging.
- [C] Plain.
- [D] Flowery.

38. Mark Twain is the pseudonym of

- [A] J. D. Salinger.
- [B] Jerome Loving.
- [C] Samuel Clemens.
- [D] William Dean Howells.

39. This paper appears to be the digest of

- [A] a magazine feature.
- [B] a newspaper editorial.
- [C] a literary paper.
- [D] a book review.

40. What is the best name for the text?

- [A] The Father of American Literature.
- [B] More Than a “Phunny Phellow”.
- [C] The Life of Mark Twain.
- [D] A Great Book and a Great Man.

## 词汇注释

1. **starchy** /'stɑ:tʃi/
  2. **pious** /'piəs/
  3. **insipid** /in'sipid/
  4. **sublime** /sə'blaim/
  5. **hortatory** /'hɔ:tətəri/
  6. **deerstalker-clad** /'diə'stɔlkəklæd/
  7. **clad** /klæd/
  8. **prodigious** /prəu'didʒəs/
  9. **deflator** /di'fleitə/
  10. **phoneyess** /'fəuni:nis/
  11. **phony** /'fəuni/
  12. **picaresque** /'pikə'resk/
  13. **jaunt** /dʒɔ:nt/
  14. **pseudonym** /'sju:dənim/
  15. **veering** /'viəriŋ/
  16. **knack** /næk/
  17. **barnstorm** /'bɑ:nstɔ:m/
  18. **erratic** /i'rætik/
  19. **phunny phellow**
  20. **abashed** /ə'bæʃɪt/
  21. **abash** /ə'bæʃ/
  22. **mock** /mɒk/
  23. **trifle** /'traɪfl/
- a. ① 刻板的②拘谨的③似淀粉的④浆糊状的
- a. ①伪善的,道貌岸然的,循规蹈矩的②虔诚的,敬神的③可嘉的,尽责的
- a. ①无趣味的,枯燥乏味的②无特色的,无吸引力的③清淡的,无趣的
- a. ①令人崇敬的②极端的,超群的③庄严的 n. 崇高;顶点 vt. 使……纯化,使……升华,使……变高尚 vi. 升华;纯化;变高尚
- a. (=hortative) 激励的,劝告的
- a. 戴猎鹿帽的
- a. 穿衣的;覆盖的 vt. 在金属外覆以另一种金属 v. 穿衣 (clothe 的过去式和过去分词)
- a. ①惊人的②巨大的③异常的④奇妙的
- n. ①紧缩通货者②紧缩指数③平减物价指数
- n. ①phoney 的名词形式②=phoniness
- a. ①[口]假的,欺骗的;不诚实的;弄虚作假的②华而不实;矫饰的 n. 假冒者;赝品
- n. ①流浪汉小说②流浪汉 a. 以流浪汉和无赖为题材的;传奇式流浪冒险的
- n. ①远足②短途旅游 vi. 远足;作短途旅游
- n. 假名;笔名
- v. ①转变方向②改变观点③顺转 (veer 的 ing 形式)
- a. 犹豫的;改变的 n. 顺时针转向
- n. ①才能;能力;本领②技能;本事;诀窍③熟练技术;巧妙手法
- v. 作巡回演说 a. 有关演说家的 n. 演说家所做之事
- a. ①漂泊不定的,不稳定的②古怪的 n. ①漂泊不定的人②古怪的人
- funny fellow 的意思,即滑稽角色,逗人笑的角色
- a. 不安的;窘迫的;尴尬的;
- vt. [常用于被动句]①使窘迫,使困窘,使局促不安②使羞愧,使害臊
- vt. ①嘲弄②模仿③使……失望④使……无效 vi. 嘲弄,嘲笑 n. ①嘲弄②仿制品③嘲笑对象 a. 模拟的;假装的;伪造的 adv. 虚伪地
- vi. ①开玩笑,嘲弄②闲混 vt. ①浪费②虚度 n. ①琐事②少量③蛋糕 trifled 是 trifle 的过去式和过去分词