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 **CEEB**  
长喜英语

# 大学英语 ⑥ 级考试 标准阅读

全文翻译

100 篇

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编 王长喜 主编

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文

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CEET  
利星国际

大学英语 ④ 级考试

# 标准阅读

全文翻译

# 100

大学英语四级 阅读理解 ④ 级 100 篇



大学英语四级 阅读理解 ④ 级 100 篇

每篇  
100  
词

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第 100 篇

100 篇

CEET-6  
利星国际

# 大学英语 6 级考试 标准阅读

全文翻译

100 篇

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# 教你如何做阅读

六级阅读，读文章时，应该读些什么，才能切实读出效果，保证文章读懂读透？

六级阅读，做题时，应该关注哪里，才能拎住题目关键，准确做题快速做题？

这个问题，很多考生，都不十分清楚，结果平时练习不少，但却迟迟不见提高。

阅读练习，先学方法，所以我们这里，通过真题给你演示，如何阅读如何做题。

## 快速阅读

### Obama's success isn't all good news for black Americans

As Erin White watched the election results head towards victory for Barack Obama, she felt a burden lifting from her shoulders. "In that one second, it was a validation for my whole race," she recalls.

"I've always been an achiever," says White, who is studying for an MBA at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. "But there had always been these things in the back of my mind questioning whether I really can be who I want. It was like a shadow, following me around saying you can only go so far. Now it's like a barrier has been let down."

White's experience is what many psychologists had expected — that Obama would prove to be a powerful role model for African Americans. Some hoped his rise to prominence would have a big impact on white Americans, too, challenging those who still harbour racist sentiments. "The traits that characterize him are very contradictory to the racial stereotypes that black people are aggressive and uneducated," says Ashby Plant of Florida State University. "He's very intelligent and eloquent."

### 【阅读提示】

a burden lifting from her shoulders 喻指

\_\_\_\_\_。

以 Erin White 在大选前后的思想变化为例引出本文主旨：

\_\_\_\_\_。

人们通常认为黑人是\_\_\_\_\_。

### Sting in the tail

Ashby Plant is one of a number of psychologists who seized on Obama's candidacy to test hypotheses about the power of role models. Their work is already starting to reveal how the "Obama effect" is changing people's views and behaviour. Perhaps surprisingly, it is not all good news: there is a sting in the tail of the Obama effect.

But first the good news. Barack Obama really is a positive role model for African Americans, and he was making an impact even before he got to the White House. Indeed, the Obama effect can be surprisingly immediate and powerful, as Ray Friedman of Vanderbilt University and his colleagues discovered.

They tested four separate groups at four key stages of Obama's presidential campaign. Each group consisted of around 120 adults of similar age and education, and the test assessed their language skills. At two of these stages, when Obama's success was less than certain, the tests showed a clear difference between the scores of the white and black participants — an average of 12.1 out of 20, compared to 8.8, for example. When the Obama fever was at its height, however, the black participants performed much better. Those who had watched Obama's acceptance speech as the Democrats' presidential candidate performed just as well, on average, as the white subjects. After his election victory, this was true of all the black participants.

### Dramatic shift

What can explain this dramatic shift? At the start of the test, the participants had to declare their race and were told their results would be used to assess their strengths and weaknesses. This should have primed the subjects with "stereotype threat" — an anxiety that their results will confirm negative stereotypes, which has been shown to damage the performance of African Americans.

Obama's successes seemed to act as a shield against this. "We suspect they felt inspired and energised by his victory, so the stereotype threat wouldn't prove a distraction," says Friedman.

本小标题下讲\_\_\_\_\_。

Ashby Plant 的 work 是\_\_\_\_\_, 下文中有具体提到。

a sting in the tail 意为\_\_\_\_\_。

They 指代\_\_\_\_\_。

本次试验测试了\_\_\_\_\_在\_\_\_\_\_的不同阶段的表现。

本小标题下讲\_\_\_\_\_。this dramatic shift 指\_\_\_\_\_。

破折号后解释\_\_\_\_\_。

this 指代\_\_\_\_\_。

## Lingering racism

If the Obama effect is positive for African Americans, how is it affecting their white *compatriots* (同胞)? Is the experience of having a *charismatic* (有魅力的) black president modifying lingering racist attitudes? There is no easy way to measure racism directly; instead psychologists assess what is known as “implicit bias”, using a computer-based test that measures how quickly people associate positive and negative words — such as “love” or “evil” — with photos of black or white faces. A similar test can also measure how quickly subjects associate stereotypical traits — such as athletic skills or mental ability — with a particular group.

In a study that will appear in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, Plant’s team tested 229 students during the height of the Obama fever. They found that implicit bias had fallen by as much as 90% compared with the level found in a similar study in 2006. “That’s an unusually large drop,” Plant says.

While the team can’t be sure their results are due solely to Obama, they also showed that those with the lowest bias were likely to subconsciously associate black skin colour with political words such as “government” or “president”. This suggests that Obama was strongly on their mind, says Plant.

## Drop in bias

Brian Nosek of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, who runs a website that measures implicit bias using similar tests, has also observed a small drop in bias in the 700,000 visitors to the site since January 2007, which might be explained by Obama’s rise to popularity. However, his preliminary results suggest that change will be much slower coming than Plant’s results suggest.

## Talking honestly

“People now have the opportunity of expressing support for Obama every day,” says Daniel-Effron at Stanford University in California. “Our research arouses the concern that people may now be more likely to raise negative views of African Americans.” On the other hand, he says, it may just encourage people to talk more honestly about their feelings

本小标题下讲\_\_\_\_\_。

上文提到过 Ashby Plant, 这里具体讲了他的研究。

they 指代\_\_\_\_\_。

This 指代\_\_\_\_\_。

本小标题下讲\_\_\_\_\_。

However 表转折, 其后的内容往往为重点。

本小标题下讲\_\_\_\_\_。

留意人物观点态度处。

regarding race issues, which may not be such a bad thing.

Another part of the study suggests far more is at stake than the mere expression of views. The Obama effect may have a negative side. Just one week after Obama was elected president, participants were less ready to support policies designed to address racial inequality than they had been two weeks before the election.

### Huge obstacles

It could, of course, also be that Obama's success helps people to forget that a disproportionate number of black Americans still live in poverty and face huge obstacles when trying to overcome these circumstances. "Barack Obama's family is such a *salient* (出色的) image, we generalise it and fail to see the larger picture — that there's injustice in every aspect of American life," says Cheryl Kaiser of the University of Washington in Seattle. Those trying to address issues of racial inequality need to constantly remind people of the inequalities that still exist to counteract the Obama effect, she says.

Though Plant's findings were more positive, she too warns against thinking that racism and racial inequalities are no longer a problem. "That last thing I want is for people to think everything's solved."

These findings do not only apply to Obama, or even just to race. They should hold for any role model in any country. "There's no reason we wouldn't have seen the same effect on our views of women if Hillary Clinton or Sarah Palin had been elected," says Effron. So the election of a female leader might have a downside for other women.

### Beyond race

We also don't yet know how long the Obama effect — both its good side and its bad — will last. Political sentiment is notoriously changeable: What if things begin to go wrong for Obama, and his popularity slumps?

And what if Americans become so familiar with having Obama as their president that they stop considering his race altogether? "Over time he might become his own entity," says Plant. This might seem like the ultimate defeat for racism, but ignoring the race of certain select individuals — a

结合下一句理解 a negative side 体现在\_\_\_\_\_。

本小标题下讲\_\_\_\_\_。

forget 和 fail to 提示人们因为奥巴马的\_\_\_\_\_而忽视更多黑人的\_\_\_\_\_。

That last thing 意为\_\_\_\_\_。

留意特殊句型处。

本小标题下讲\_\_\_\_\_。注意第一、二句之间存在隐含的逻辑关系。

首句指出了人们的一种担忧:\_\_\_\_\_。



phenomenon that psychologists call subtyping — also has an *insidious* (隐伏的) side. “We think it happens to help people preserve their beliefs, so they can still hold on to the previous stereotypes.” That could turn out to be the cruellest of all the twists to the Obama effect.

it 指代\_\_\_\_\_。

1. How did Erin White feel upon seeing Barack Obama's victory in the election?

- [A] Excited. [B] Victorious.  
[C] Anxious. [D] Relieved.

2. Before the election, Erin White had been haunted by the question of whether \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] she could obtain her MBA degree  
[B] she could go as far as she wanted in life  
[C] she was overshadowed by her white peers  
[D] she was really an achiever as a student

3. What is the focus of Ashby Plant's study?

- [A] Racist sentiments in America.  
[B] The power of role models.  
[C] Personality traits of successful blacks.  
[D] The dual character of African Americans.

4. In their experiments, Ray Friedman and his colleagues found that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] blacks and whites behaved differently during the election  
[B] whites' attitude towards blacks has dramatically changed  
[C] Obama's election has eliminated the prejudice against blacks  
[D] Obama's success impacted blacks' performance in language tests

5. What do Brian Nosek's preliminary results suggest?

- [A] The change in bias against blacks is slow in coming.  
[B] Bias against blacks has experienced an unusual drop.  
[C] Website visitors' opinions are far from being reliable.  
[D] Obama's popularity may decline as time passes by.

6. A negative side of the Obama effect is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] more people have started to criticise President Obama's racial policies

### 【做题提示】

1. 人名帮助定位并注意人物观点态度处。

2. 人名及时间状语帮助定位；注意题干对原文的归纳。

3. 人名帮助定位。

4. 人名帮助定位并注意对原文进行归纳。

5. 人名帮助定位。

6. A negative side 在文中出现次数少，可用于定位。

- [B] relations between whites and African Americans may become tense again
- [C] people are now less ready to support policies addressing racial inequality
- [D] white people are likely to become more critical of African Americans
7. Cheryl Kaiser holds that people should be constantly reminded that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Obama's success is sound proof of blacks' potential
- [B] Obama is but a rare example of blacks' excellence
- [C] racial inequality still persists in American society
- [D] blacks still face obstacles in political participation
8. According to Effron, if Hillary Clinton or Sarah Palin had been elected, there would also have been a negative effect on \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It is possible that the Obama effect will be short-lived if there is a change in people's \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The worst possible aspect of the Obama effect is that people could ignore his race altogether and continue to hold on to their old racial \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 人名帮助定位。

8. 人名帮助定位；留意特殊句型处。

9. 注意题干中存在隐含的因果关系。

10. 注意题干对原文的归纳、推断。

## 1. 【线索】Erin White, Barack Obama's victory

## 【定位】第一段

【分析】该段第一句指出，Erin White 看到大选结果朝着奥巴马胜利的方向发展，她感觉如释重负，[D] Relieved 是对 a burden lifting from her shoulders 的同义转述，故为答案。

【后记】文章中提到的某人或某个组织机构的观点或态度通常是为文章的主旨服务，使文章的论点更加具有说服力，这些地方往往会成为设题的高发点，考生在阅读文章时需要重点注意。另外，作者对某人或某事物的态度以及作者持有某种观点态度的理由也经常会成为设题点。考生要善于利用题干中的人名或组织机构名称定位。第 1、2、3、4、5、7、8 小题是十分明显的例证。

## 2. 【线索】Erin White, haunted by the question

## 【定位】第二段

【分析】该段最后一句中的 Now 所指的时间是“奥巴马大选胜利在望之时”。由此可知，该段第二、三句则是在选举结果没有明朗化之前 Erin White 的一些想法。Erin White 指出，她以前总是会怀疑自己是否能真正地成为自己所希望成为的人，总是会有一种阴影环绕在身边告诉她，她只能做到这些。[B] 是对这两句话的概括，故为答案。

## 3. 【线索】Ashby Plant

【定位】小标题 *Sting in the tail* 下第一段

【分析】该段第一句指出, *Ashby Plant* 是众多利用奥巴马的候选资格去验证榜样的力量的心理学家中的一个。第二句指出, 这些心理学家所作的工作已经开始揭示“奥巴马效应”是如何改变人们的观点和行为的。[B] 是原文的细节再现, 故为答案。小标题 *Lingering racism* 下的第二段也对解题有帮助。

【后记】有时题干中出现的信息在文中并没有明确提到, 需要考生自己根据原文归纳总结或经过简单的推理得出。这类考题的题干相对较难, 但是考生可以首先通过题干中其他明显的信息(如人名、机构名等)找到题目出处, 然后再将选项与原文对应, 找到正确答案。第2小题题干中的 *Before the election* 和第3小题题干中的 *the focus of...study* 是十分明显的例证。

4. 【线索】*Ray Friedman and his colleagues*

【定位】小标题 *Sting in the tail* 下第二、三段

【分析】该小标题下第二段提到了 *Ray Friedman* 和他的同事的发现, 第三段则是他们实验的具体内容。该段第二句指出了实验的目的, 即在奥巴马参加总统大选的四个关键时期, 对受试者的语言技能进行评估。下文指出, 在奥巴马的成功与否还不确定的时期, 黑人学生和白人学生的差距十分明显。在奥巴马选举成功时, 黑人学生的语言技能和白人学生的一样好。由此可知, 奥巴马的成功对黑人学生的语言技能有很大影响。[D] 是对原文的归纳概括, 故为答案。

5. 【线索】*Brian Nosek's preliminary results*

【定位】小标题 *Drop in bias* 下

【分析】题干是对原文原句的复现, 答案出处即在宾语从句处, [A] 是对原文的细节再现, 故为答案。

6. 【线索】*A negative side of the Obama effect*

【定位】小标题 *Talking honestly* 下第二段

【分析】该段第二句指出奥巴马效应有消极的一面, 第二句对其进行了说明。该句指出, 相比较总统选举前的两个星期而言, 在奥巴马成为总统后的一个星期, 参与者却没有做好准备支持为了应对民族不平等性而颁布的政策。[C] 是对原文的细节再现, 故为答案。

7. 【线索】*Cheryl Kaiser*

【定位】小标题 *Huge obstacles* 下第一段

【分析】该段第二句中 *Cheryl Kaiser* 指出, 奥巴马的家庭十分出色, 我们都在推广这一点, 但却没有看到更大的景象——在美国社会的各个方面都存在不平等。第三句中她接着指出, 那些试图承认民族不平等性问题的人需要总是提醒人们不平等性仍然存在, 与奥巴马效应起相反作用。[C] 是对原文的同义转述, 故为答案。

8. 【线索】*Hillary Clinton, Sarah Palin*

【定位】小标题 Huge obstacles 下第三段

【分析】该段第三句中的双重否定(no...wouldn't)表示肯定。由该句可知,如果 Hillary Clinton 或 Sarah Palin 被选,同样也会对我们对女性的看法产生消极影响。题干与原文句子结构一致,答案出处就在原文 on 的后面。要注意该句是 Efron 以第一人称叙说的,但是题干中却没有出现人称代词,所以在组织答案时应将 our 转换为 people's。答案为 people's views of women。

9. 【线索】short-lived, change

【定位】小标题 Beyond race 下第一段

【分析】该段第一句指出,我们还不知道奥巴马效应能持续多长时间。第二句指出,政治观念十分多变。仔细分析前后两句可知,前后两句之间存在隐含的因果关系,后一句是前一句的原因。由这两句可知,如果人们对奥巴马的观点变了,那么奥巴马效应就会在短期内消失。题干用 if 引导的条件句对原文中隐含的因果关系进行了转换,故答案为 political sentiment。

【后记】有的题干中没有十分明确的定位信息,需要考生仔细理解原文才能找到题目出处。第 9 小题是十分明显的例证。

10. 【线索】people could ignore his race, continue to hold on to their old racial

【定位】Beyond race 下第二段

【分析】该段第一句提出问题:如果人们对奥巴马如此熟悉以至于忘了他的种族会怎么办。题干中的 The worst possible aspect of the Obama effect is that people could ignore his race altogether 由此句而来。该段倒数第二句中的 it 指代 ignoring the race of certain select individuals, 由该句可知,人们如果忘记了某一个被选的个体的种族可能会帮助他们保护他们的信仰,所以他们可以继续持有先前的固定模式。题干是对原文这两句话的概括,其中的 continue to hold on to their old racial 对应 still hold on to the previous, 故答案为 stereotypes。

【后记】题干并不是根据某个句子而来,而是对原文几句话的概括,这时就需要考生仔细理解句子之间存在的语义联系。第 10 小题是十分明显的例证。

## 短句问答

**Question:** My ninth-grade art teacher doesn't give any grade above 94% because, she says, "There's always room for improvement." In previous years, I earned a 99% and a 100%. The 94 I received this term does not reflect the hard work that I put into this course. Because of her "improvement" theory, I got a lower grade than I deserve. Is her grading philosophy ethical (符合职业道德规范的)?

**Answer:** Your teacher's grading system may be unwise,

【阅读提示】

作者提到自己以前得到的分数暗示对\_\_\_\_\_的不满。

首句提出一种观点,

but it is not unethical. A teacher deserves wide latitude in selecting the method of grading that best promotes learning in her classroom; that is, after all, the prime function of grades. It is she who has the training and experience to make this decision. Assuming that your teacher is neither biased nor corrupt and that her system conforms to school rules, you can't fault her ethics.

You can criticize her methodology. A 100 need not imply that there is no possibility of improvement, only that a student successfully completed the course work. A ninth grader could get a well-earned 100 in English class but still have a way to go before she writes as well as Jane Austen. What's more, grades are not only an educational device but are also part of a screening system to help assign kids to their next class or program. By capping her grades at 94 while most other teachers grade on a scale that tops out at 100, your teacher could jeopardize a student's chance of getting a scholarship or getting into a top college.

What it is wrong to condemn her for is overlooking your hard work. Your diligence is worthy of encouragement, but effort does not equal accomplishment. If scholars suddenly discovered that Rembrandt had dashed off "The Night Watch" in an afternoon, it would still be "The Night Watch". I could spend months sweating over my own "paintings", but I'd produce something you wouldn't want to hang in your living room. Or your garage.

One feature of a good grading system is that those measured by it generally regard it as fair and reasonable — not the case here. *Simmering* (难以平息的) resentment is seldom an aid to education. And so your next step should be to discuss your concerns with your teacher or the principal.

47. The ninth-grader thought that his art teacher should have given him \_\_\_\_\_.
48. According to the answer, a teacher should have the freedom to \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage learning.
49. We learn from the answer that a student who gets a 100 should still work hard and keep improving.

下文进行解释。

the prime function of grades是\_\_\_\_\_。

提出前提条件,使观点的表达更加客观。

首句为本段主题句,注意理解 not...only 结构。

举例解释上句。

What's more 表递进,进一步为主题句服务。

具体事例解释\_\_\_\_\_的缺点。

首句为本段主题句。

两个具体事例解释说明\_\_\_\_\_。

your指代\_\_\_\_\_。

本段对观点进行总结,并提出建议:\_\_\_\_\_。

### 【做题提示】

47. 题干是对原文几句话的归纳概括。

49. 注意所填内容的形式。

50. The example of Rembrandt's painting suggests that a distinction should be made between \_\_\_\_\_.
51. The ninth-grader is advised to go to his teacher or the principal to \_\_\_\_\_.

50. 事例通常为某一观点或结论服务。

51. 在组织答案时注意人称转换。

47. 【分析】第一段第一句这位九年级学生指出，他的老师从来不给他高于 94% 的分数。第二、三句指出，他以前会得 99% 和 100% 的高分，94 并不能反映他对课程付出的辛苦努力。由这几句话可知，这位学生认为他应该得 94% 以上的分数。考生无法从原文中直接摄取答案，需要自己进行总结，即 a grade higher than 94%、a grade above 94%、a higher grade than 94% 或 a grade over 94%。

【后记】短句问答题目中并不是所有的答案都可以直接从原文中摄取，这时就需要考生在理解题目出处的文章的基础之上，能够以最简洁的语言对原文意思进行归纳。

48. 【分析】第二段第二句指出，一个老师在选择能够最好地提高学习的评分方法上有较大的权限。题干中的 have the freedom 对应文中的 deserves wide latitude，由此可知答案出处在文中介词 in 后。但题干中的 to 为不定式符号，所以应将 selecting 转换为动词原形，答案为 select the method of grading。
49. 【分析】第三段第二句指出，100 分并不意味着没有发展的空间，而只是意味着一个学生很好地完成了课程。言外之意就是，学生即使得了 100 分也应该努力学习，保持进步。题干中的 keep 提示所填内容应为现在分词，故应将 improvement 转换为 improving。

【后记】短句问答题目中，题干经常是由原文中的句子同义转换而来，考生此时切记不要疏忽大意，看到答案出处就直摄答案，一定要弄清所填内容在题干句子中充当的成分，然后再决定所填内容应采用什么样形式。第 48、49 小题是十分明显的例证。

50. 【分析】倒数第二段首先提出一种观点，勤奋值得鼓励，但努力并不意味着成功。接着举出 Rembrandt 只用了一个下午就画出了“The Night Watch”这样一幅名画，而作者自己即使花了数月画一幅画也不见得会被人喜欢为例进行说明。由此不难理解，作者举出这两个事例是为了说明努力与成功之间还是有区别的，故答案为 effort and accomplishment。
51. 【分析】最后一段最后一句中的 your 指代前文提到的 the ninth-grader。该句是给这位学生提出的建议，即他应该去找老师或校长谈一下自己所关心的事。题干中的 advised to go to... 对应文中的 your next step should be to，故答案为 discuss his concerns。

【后记】在快速阅读和短句问答的补全句子题中，考生要注意题干与原文在人称上的转换。如果原文中用的是第一人称，而题干则用的是第二人称或第三人称，反之亦然，那么此时考生在组织答案时也应记得要进行人称转换。快速阅读题的第 8 小题和本小题是十分明显的例证。

## 篇章阅读

### Passage One

Only two countries in the advanced world provide no guarantee for paid leave from work to care for a newborn child. Last spring one of the two, Australia, gave up the dubious distinction by establishing paid family leave starting in 2011. I wasn't surprised when this didn't make the news here in the United States — we're now the only wealthy country without such a policy.

The United States does have one explicit family policy, the Family and Medical Leave Act, passed in 1993. It entitles workers to as much as 12 weeks' unpaid leave for care of a newborn or dealing with a family medical problem. Despite the modesty of the benefit, the Chamber of Commerce and other business groups fought it bitterly, describing it as "government-run personnel management" and a "dangerous precedent". In fact, every step of the way, as (usually) Democratic leaders have tried to introduce work-family balance measures into the law, business groups have been strongly opposed.

As Yale law professor Anne Alstott argues, justifying parental support depends on defining the family as a social good that, in some sense, society must pay for. In her book *No Exit: What Parents Owe Their Children and What Society Owes Parents*, she argues that parents are burdened in many ways in their lives: there is "no exit" when it comes to children. "Society expects — and needs — parents to provide their children with continuity of care, meaning the intensive, intimate care that human beings need to develop their intellectual, emotional and moral capabilities. And society expects — and needs — parents to persist in their roles for 18 years, or longer if needed."

While most parents do this out of love, there are public penalties for not providing care. What parents do, in other words, is of deep concern to the state, for the obvious reason that caring for children is not only morally urgent but essential for the future of society. The state recognizes this in the large body of family laws that govern children's welfare,

#### 【阅读提示】

such a policy指\_\_\_\_\_。  
本段以澳大利亚最终采取\_\_\_\_\_为引子，引出美国在\_\_\_\_\_方面的欠缺。  
does在此处表\_\_\_\_\_。

本段指出美国没有\_\_\_\_，但确实有\_\_\_\_\_。

parental support指\_\_\_\_\_对\_\_\_\_\_的支持。

2个needs强调社会只要求父母\_\_\_\_\_，而不对父母\_\_\_\_\_。

本段中Anne Alstott从\_\_\_\_\_角度对\_\_\_\_\_的重要性进行了阐述。

this指代\_\_\_\_\_。

this指代\_\_\_\_\_。



yet parents receive little help in meeting the life-changing obligations society imposes. To classify parenting as a personal choice for which there is no collective responsibility is not merely to ignore the social benefits of good parenting; really, it is to steal those benefits because they *accrue* (不断积累) to the whole of society as today's children become tomorrow's productive *citizenry* (公民). In fact, by some estimates, the value of parental investments in children, investments of time and money (including lost wages), is equal to 20-30% of gross domestic product. If these investments generate huge social benefits — as they clearly do — the benefits of providing more social support for the family should be that much clearer.

注意前后两个分句之间的语义联系。

本段中作者阐述了  
他对\_\_\_\_\_的观点。

52. What do we learn about paid family leave from the first paragraph?

【做题提示】

52. 题干中已经给出了题目出处,需要在掌握整个段落的基础上进行理解。

[A] America is now the only developed country without the policy.

[B] It has now become a hot topic in the United States.

[C] It came as a surprise when Australia adopted the policy.

[D] Its meaning was clarified when it was established in Australia.

53. What has prevented the passing of work-family balance laws in the United States?

[A] The incompetence of the Democrats.

[B] The existing Family and Medical Leave Act.

[C] The lack of a precedent in American history.

[D] The opposition from business circles.

54. What is Professor Anne Alstott's argument for parental support?

54. 注意文中有关 Anne Alstott 的观点的地方。

[A] The cost of raising children in the U. S. has been growing.

[B] Good parenting benefits society.

[C] The U. S. should keep up with other developed countries.

[D] Children need continuous care.

55. What does the author think of America's large body of family laws governing children's welfare?

55. 注意文中作者表达观点态度的地方。



- [A] They fail to ensure children's healthy growth  
 [B] The fail to provide enough support for parents  
 [C] They emphasize parents' legal responsibilities.  
 [D] They impose the care of children on parents.

56. Why does the author object to classifying parenting as a personal choice?

- [A] It is regarded as a legal obligation.  
 [B] It relies largely on social support.  
 [C] It generates huge social benefits.  
 [D] It is basically a social undertaking.

56. 注意文中隐含或明确含有因果关系的地方。

52. 【分析】该段首先指出，在世界发达国家中只有 2 个国家没有向新生儿父母提供带薪家庭休假政策。接着指出澳大利亚去年春天宣布将在 2011 年采取这一政策。由这两句话不难得知，美国是目前发达国家中唯一没有采取这一政策的国家，并且作者在最后一句也明确提到了这一点，故答案为 [A]。[B] 与破折号前的 *this didn't make the news* “这没有成为新闻”矛盾，故排除；[C] 与破折号前的 *I wasn't surprised* 矛盾，故排除；文中并未提到带薪家庭休假在澳大利亚的设立使其意义得到明确，故排除 [D]。

53. 【分析】第二段最后一句指出，民主党领导人事实上尝试过将“工作—家庭平衡”措施纳入法律，但商业团体一直都强烈反对。由该句可知，“工作—家庭平衡”法律无法通过是受到商业团体的反对，故答案为 [D]。[A] 是针对 *Democratic leaders have tried to introduce* 设置的干扰项，故排除；由第二段第二句可知，现有的家庭带薪休假与病假法案或“工作—家庭平衡”法律并不矛盾，故排除 [B]；第二段首句提到“美国其实有一个明确的家庭政策”，[C] 与此相矛盾，故排除。

【后记】针对文章的事实细节设置的题目相对比较简单，考生往往只需根据题干中的关键词找到题目出处即可得出答案。这类题目的正确选项往往只是对原文的同义转述。第 52、53 小题是十分明显的例证。

54. 【分析】倒数第二段倒数第二句中，Anne Alstott 指出，社会希望并且需要父母们提供给孩子持久的照料，即人类需要发展智力、情感和道德所需要的仔细、亲密的照料。由该句话可推断，良好的照料也有益于社会，故答案为 [B]。[A] 是针对末段的 *parental investments in children* 设的干扰项，不是 Anne Alstott 的观点，故排除；[C] 是针对首段末句设的干扰，不是 Anne Alstott 认为应该给父母提供支持的理，故排除；[D] 是针对第三段末尾两句设的强干扰项。文中说的是正是因为社会期许并需要家长给孩子提供持续的关爱，所以社会必须对家长提供支持。本项缺乏关键信息即 *society expects and needs*，光是孩子需要持续的关爱无法成为社会应该对家长提供支持的理，故排除。

55. 【分析】最后一段第三句中的 *this* 指代上文提到的“父母对孩子的照料不仅是