阅读权威名师



2019

郭庆民/主编

- ◆ 选材、难度贴近真题,贯彻历年真题命题思路,有效把握真题阅读节奏。
- ★ 选文依据真题取材范围统计数据,涉及热点问题,有效扩展阅读范围。
- √ 词、句、篇层层解读、配套译文、解析疑难长句、有效提升阅读能力。

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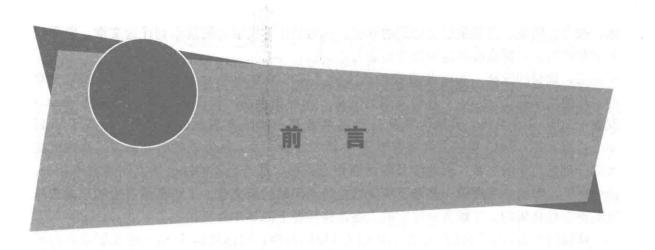
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这不是一个简单的前言,而是对历年考题选材、难度、命题特点的概括性分析,是对应试策略和解题思路的指导,请考生务必认真阅读。

2018 年考题难度比较理想,在选材、命题角度、难度等方面基本上沿袭了近两年的做法。但总体上来说,2016 年至 2018 年的考题都难于 2015 年的考题,特别是阅读理解部分和完形填空部分。这两部分涉及的词汇量层次较高(也包括一些超纲词汇)、话题新颖,有不少长句和难句。这显示出掌握足够词汇量的重要性,更显出学会解题思路的重要性,因为当你不能完全看懂每一个句子时,你需要利用其他线索来解题。

除了完形填空和阅读理解部分外,2018年考题其他部分的难度跟往年差不多。Part B部分考的是小标题选择,文章简单易懂,涉及人际交流的五种技巧,其中多数属于常识性技能。翻译和写作部分也不是太难,翻译中没有生僻的词汇,没有特别长的句子,其中所谈的内容也简单易懂——比尔•盖茨的读书生活。小作文是致歉信,想必考生在日常生活中因不能赴约写过多封类似的邮件;大作文的题目更是为人熟知:选择餐厅就餐应考量的因素。该话题非常贴近人们的日常生活,考生不会无话可说。

本书精选的 120 篇文章,都忠实地模仿真题命题思路,并全部配有译文、题解、词汇注解、难句注解。目的是为了让考生通过精读一些好文章,积极扩展有效词汇、熟悉考研的命题思路、了解最新的社会热点问题、扩大知识面,以便提高备考的效率。

基于以上认识和目的,我们从以下几个方面对本书进行了精心的编写和修改。

一、文章的选材。考研真题的大部分文章选自英美主流报刊的网络版。以最近三年真题为例。2018年完形填空选自《科学美国人》,阅读理解 Text 1 和 Text 2 均选自《基督科学箴言报》,Text 3 选自英国《卫报》,Text 4 选自 BBC 网站,Part B 选自不知名的The SINGJU Post。2017年完形填空选自《大西洋月刊》,阅读理解 Text 1 选自英国《卫报》,Text 2 选自《科学美国人》,Text 3 选自《赫芬顿邮报》,Text 4 和 Part B 都是选自《基督科学箴言报》。2016年完形填空选自《哈佛商业评论》,阅读理解 Text 1 和 Text 4 选自《大西洋月刊》,Text 2 选自《科学》,Text 3 和阅读理解 Part B 选自英国《卫报》。当然,应该指出的是,几乎所有文章都是节选或进行了剪接,比如 2017年的 Text 2 就经过大量删节和拼接。

基于对历年真题中文章来源所做的统计,本书所选文章绝大部分出自英美国家主流报

纸、杂志、网站,尤其是以上提到的这些,目的是让考生学会阅读报刊评论文章,熟悉这 类文章的写法,提高阅读这类文章的能力。

二、题材的选择。2018 年真题的选文除了完形填空和 Part B 是 2016 年发表的文章外,其他均是 2017 年 5、6 月份发表的文章,内容相当新。2017 年真题的选文除 Text 1 发表于 2015 年 7 月外,其他均发表于 2016 年 6 月。2016 年真题的文章全部发表于 2015 年 1 月至 6 月,2015 年的文章发表于 2014 年 2 月至 6 月。从发表的时间来看,真题选文大部分都是当年的文章,因此涉及的话题相当新颖,都与当年的社会热点问题紧密相关。由此可见,考生必须要读一些涉及英美社会热点问题的新文章,了解事情发生的来龙去脉及其重要社会影响,了解英美国家的人在这些问题上的基本立场。

从题材来看,2018年完形填空涉及网络使用心理,阅读理解 Text 1 涉及职业教育在高技术时代的改革,Text 2 涉及可再生能源的利用,Text 3 涉及网络巨头对私人信息的侵犯,Text 4 涉及在目前繁忙浮躁的社会环境下如何有效安排时间,Part B 涉及社会交际技能。可见,只有 Part B 涉及的话题比较传统,而其他选文均涉及网络和高技术对社会和经济产生的影响。2017年完形填空涉及对未来无工作社会的展望,Text 1 涉及体育文化,Text 2 涉及手机对社会生活的影响,Text 3 涉及教育,Text 4 涉及环保,Part B 涉及美国制造业的复苏带来的就业市场问题,翻译部分涉及教育。2016年完形填空的题材涉及经济与社会文化,Text 1 涉及计算机教育,Text 2 涉及环境保护,Text 3 谈的是网络时代的读书生活,Text 4 涉及经济领域(就业问题),Part B 谈的是人生哲理,翻译也是经济类的,具体来讲是市场营销。

根据真题选文的这些特点,本书的选文多涉及经济、社会、计算机网络、高新技术、文化、教育、法律、环保、传媒等方面的热点问题。我们每年更新一部分文章,其主要目的就是让考生读到一些新话题,熟悉这些话题,扩大知识面,并了解西方人在这些话题上的基本观点。

三、词汇的记忆。充足的词汇量不仅对应试阅读理解部分重要,而且也是整个考试成功的关键。大多数考生发觉自己背生词的效率太低,这主要是因为他们不能记忆"有效"词汇及其"有效"词义。本书的每一篇文章后均列出文章中出现的生词,并分成"考研必备词汇"和"其他词汇"。基于我们对真题的统计和教学经验,"考研必备词汇"都是考研文章中频繁出现的单词和词组("有效"词汇),我们为每个单词或词组精选出若干意思,这些意思就是这些词汇在考研文章中出现时的常见意思("有效"词义)。需要说明的是:"考研必备词汇"中也包括部分虽然超纲但出现频率很高的词汇,因为历年真题中也包含不少超纲词汇。

这种设计是为了提高考生背单词的效率,由于这些词和词义使用频率高,考生在阅读过程中会不断见到这些词,因此,通过积极背诵它们,考生很快就可以学以致用。"其他词汇"则不需要记忆。

四、命题思路。从 2010—2018 年的考题来看,阅读理解中的大部分题提问作者的基本观点和文章的重要信息,包括文章的主旨、各段主题、作者态度、作者批评的观点、作者支持的观点、作者引用的主要论据。从对真题阅读理解部分的分析可以看出,即使某道题的提问指向文章的个别句子、单词和词组,正确答案也往往与所在段的主要信息有关。对它的回答要求考生把握作者的基本观点和意图,然后把被提问到的地方放到相关段落的

上下文中去理解,否则就会失之片面。因此在阅读文章时,考生一定要学会把握文章的主旨和段落主题,并在这个框架的指导下理解具体信息。

本书的 120 篇文章重点训练考生把握作者观点和文章重要信息的能力,也有适量涉及文章细节的题,题目类型包括了考研题的所有题型,如主旨题、作者观点题、推理题、态度题、举例题、细节题、词汇题等等,应有尽有。建议考生在做完题后先对照答案,独立思考自己错在哪里,然后再阅读答案详解。这样可以找出自己的理解存在哪些偏差和误区,并通过有意识的训练去克服自己的缺点。

五、英译汉的练习。为了方便考生精读本书所有文章,我们给每篇文章配上参考译文。在翻译这些文章时,我们力求做到忠实原文,不漏词,不随意加词,强调译文的完整性,并在此基础上尽量做到通顺易懂。我们也对每一篇文章的疑难长句做了分析和翻译。在做完每一篇文章后,考生还可以找出一些比较难以理解的句子动笔翻译一下,然后对照参考译文,总结疑难长句和复杂句式的处理技巧。事实上,翻译和阅读能力是密不可分的,因为较强的阅读能力是正确翻译原文的基础。

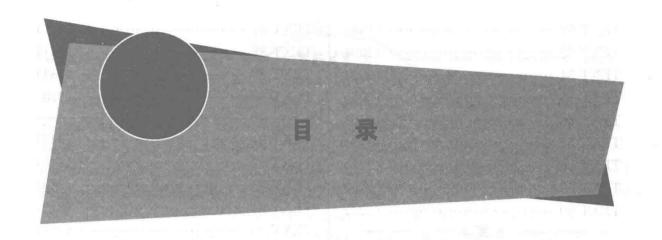
与本书相配合,我们编写了《2019 郭庆民考研英语(二)历年真题汇编(详解版)》 (郭庆民主编,中国人民大学出版社出版)。我们建议考生每精读 10 篇模拟文章,做一个年份的真题,边体验历年考题的解题思路,边拓展自己的阅读能力。

如果按照我们以上揭示的思路去理解考题的特点,熟练掌握命题的思路,通过阅读此书的内容来按部就班地训练这些思路,我们相信,考生的应试能力必将获得全面的提高。

本书由中国人民大学外国语学院郭庆民副教授担任主编,他主编的《考研英语阅读 200 篇》[英语(一)考生用,中国人民大学出版社出版]近 20 年来已经成为全国公认的 考研类经典,以其出题难度和命题角度接近考研英语真题而深受考生欢迎。

由于作者水平有限,本书疏漏在所难免,请广大考生和同仁提出宝贵意见。

编者



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Around 3 million people have been left feeling both fearful and insecure by the EU referendum result. This is not an attack on leave voters, among them many working-class people who feel ignored and derided, and with pains that have long been unaddressed by our political elite. But the rhetoric of the official leave campaign (which emphasized immigration from Europe was a problem), the sense of legitimacy racists think they now have, and the lack of assurances European migrants have; well, how would you feel?

That there is currently a political debate about whether to force away European migrants is a matter of national shame. People who have come here and worked, paid taxes, settled down with their families, contributed to communities are now told they may get booted out. The government has refused to provide assurances about EU nationals already living here, claiming it would depend on negotiations, effectively transforming human beings and their future security into bargaining chips.

And it's not just European citizens living among us who have been plunged into insecurity; what of the hundreds of thousands of Brits living in the sunny tranquility of Spain? Even if parliament swiftly resolves to rule out deportations, the damage is done. People have been left feeling unwelcome, only reluctantly accepted in a place they made their home. Indeed, when I spoke with that Romanian student, it was difficult not to recall the ugly occasion when Nigel Farage declared he would be concerned if a Romanian family moved in next door.

At the time, it seemed like a new low in British political debate. Then came the official leave campaign that wasted no time in portraying EU migrants as potential rapists, murderers and criminals. Millions of people who voted leave do not regard EU migrants like this. But, because of this rhetoric racists now think they have a mandate. Reported hate crimes in London are increasing: they haven't peaked after the referendum. Social media is filled with reports of hatred on the streets. As Media Diversified points out, racists are being unchallenged and given platforms such as on the BBC, which can only be a source of intimidation for millions.

It doesn't matter how you voted in the referendum. The insecurity and fear that many now feel among us is a source of national embarrassment. It is surely a duty on all of us to challenge this fear and prejudice, and to show solidarity with those who feel threatened. History's verdict on us if we fail to do so will be damning, to say the least.

- Many working-class people vote to leave because _____.
 [A] they fear attack from European migrants
 [B] they disbelieve the rhetoric of the officials
 - [C] they feel their interests are not properly secured
 - [D] they feel threat from xenophobes and racists
- 2. The expression "bargaining chips" (para. 2) probably refers to something _____

	[A] that is used for advantage in negotiation
	[B] that is worthless in terms of economic value
	[C] that is used for making advanced computers
	[D] that can be disposed at one's own will
3.	The Nigel Farage episode is mentioned to
	[A] emphasize the concern of the general public
	[B] show the damage of hostile feeling to migrants
4	[C] demonstrate the harmful effect of deportations
	[D] illustrate the insecurity migrants are plunged into
4.	Hate crimes increase in London due to the belief that
	[A] political debate should be prohibited
	[B] the referendum has broken apart the society
	[C] racists are a source of intimidation
	[D] EU migrants are likely to be criminals
5.	The author concludes the discussion by emphasizing
	[A] EU migrants should not be left in fear in Britain
	[B] British tradition of hospitability is under threat
	[C] those who vote to leave should feel ashamed
	[D] people should face the result of the referendum bravely

《考研必备词汇》

I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	
1. insecure/ˌinsi'kjuə/ a. 不安全的,不牢靠的	18. what of怎么样
2. referendum/refə'rendəm/ n. 公民投票	19. tranquility/træŋ'kwiləti/ n. 平静,安静
3. deride/di'raid/ vt. 嘲弄,愚弄	20. parliament/'pa:ləmənt/ n. 议会
4. address/ə'dres/	21. resolve/ri'zəlv/ v. 决心;作出决议
vt. 写上地址; 对·····讲话; 处理	22. rule out 排除 (在外)
5. elite/ei'liːt/ n. 精英	22. deportation/idi:po:'teiſn/ n. 驱逐出境
6. rhetoric/'retərik/ n. 修辞, 花言巧语	23. reluctantly/ri'lʌktəntli/ ad. 不情愿地,勉强地
7. campaign/kæm'pein/ n. 战役;运动	24. portray/po:'trei/ vt. 描绘, 刻画
8. immigration/jimi'greifən/ n. 移民	25. rapist/'reipist/ n. 强奸犯
9. legitimacy/li'dʒitiməsi/ n. 合法性,正统	26. mandate/'mændeit/ n. 命令,授权
10. assurance/əˈʃuərəns/ n. 确信,把握	27. diversify/dai'və:sifai/ vt. 使多样化
11. migrant/'maigrənt/ n. 候鸟;迁移者	28. platform/'plætform/ n. 平台; 月台, 讲台
12. boot out 踢出;解雇	29. intimidation/in timi dei fən/ n. 威胁, 恐吓
13. negotiation/niˌɡəuʃi'eiʃən/ n. 谈判,磋商	30. embarrassment/im'bærəsmənt/ n. 困窘,不安
14. transform/træns'fo:m/ vt. 转变, 改变	31. prejudice/'predʒudis/ n. 偏见, 歧视
15. bargain/'ba:gin/ vi. 讨价还价,谈判	32. solidarity/səli'dæriti/ n. 团结一致
16. chip/tʃip/ n. 碎屑; 芯片; (复数) 筹码	33. verdict/'və:dikt/ n. 裁决, 判决
17. plunge/pland3/ vi. 投入,陷入	

《其他词汇》

。疑难长句注解。

- 1. This is not an attack on...political elite. (第一段)
 - 句中 among them (being) many working-class people...elite 是独立结构, 其中 who feel ignored and derided 是定语从句,修饰 people; 介词短语 with pains...elite 也是定语,修饰 people, 其中 that...elite 是定语从句,修饰 pains。这里 leave voters 指在公投中支持英国脱欧的投票者,unaddressed 是说这些劳动人民的痛苦无人问津,political elite 实际上指英国政府或在野党领导人。
- 2. But the rhetoric of the official leave campaign...you feel? (第一段) 本句中提到的三个方面实际上是 feel 的宾语——"你怎样看待这三个方面?"第一个方面指主张脱欧的那些政治家在鼓动投票者时所用的言辞——他们强调来自欧洲的难民已经对英国构成严重问题。第二个方面指由于公投结果是英国脱欧,这使那些种族主义分子感到更加有法可依。第三个方面指在英国的欧洲人(他们被称作 migrants,而不是 immigrants,因为他们不是移民,而是暂时在英国工作和居住的人)缺乏安全感——没有了保障。
- 3. The government has refused...bargaining chips. (第二段) 句中 claiming 和 transforming 引导的两个现在分词短语都是状语,表示原因。这里 EU nationals 指拥有欧盟各国国籍的人; 所谓把人和他们的未来安全转化为谈判筹码,实际上指在英国和欧盟的脱欧谈判中,这些人的命运取决于谈判结果——比如他们是能否留下来; 如果离开的话,他们是否因为丢掉工作或搬迁等获得足够的补偿。这些都是脱欧谈判的重要内容。
- 4. And it's not just European citizens...tranquility off Spain? (第三段) 句中 it's not just 意为 "不仅是",词组 plunge into insecurity 可以译为 "陷人不安全感中",what of 跟 what about 意思差不多,译为 "……怎样"。作者的基本意思是:英国脱欧不仅给欧洲人进出或居住在英国增加了麻烦,也给英国人进出或居住在欧洲其他国家(比如西班牙)增添了麻烦,比如他们进出欧盟各国不得不获得签证、提供各种证明等,不像未脱欧前欧盟国家的人在欧盟内部可以较自由地流动和选择工作与社会居所。

参考译文。

退欧全民公决结果出来后,有三百万人感觉既害怕又不安全。这不是对支持脱欧投票人的攻击,他们其中有很多劳动阶层的人,也感觉被忽视、被耍弄了,他们感觉自己的苦衷被政治精英们长期忽视了。但是,官方脱欧运动的说辞(它强调来自欧洲的移民是一个问题),种族主义者认为他们现在拥有的合法性,欧洲移民拥有的不确定性;这些东西你感觉怎样?

目前,有一场是否驱逐欧洲移民的政治辩论,这简直就是国耻。人们来到英国工作,纳税,举家定居,为社区做贡献,现在却被告知可能被踢出去。政府拒绝为已经居住在这里的欧盟各国国民提供保障, 声称这要看谈判结果,这有效地把人及其未来的安全转换为谈判筹码。

而且,陷入不安全感的不仅仅是住在我们中间的欧洲公民:居住在西班牙平静的阳光地带的数以万计的英国人怎样呢?即使议会迅速决定排除驱逐出境的做法,仍然会产生损害。人们会感到自己不受欢迎,在自己已经安家的地方仅仅被勉强接收。的确,当我跟那个罗马尼亚学生交谈时,很难不回忆起那个丑陋的情景:Nigel Farage 声称,如果一个罗马尼亚家庭搬到隔壁,他会感觉担忧。

同时,英国政治争论似乎出现了一个新的低点。然后是官方发起的脱欧运动,它不遗余力地把欧洲移民描绘成潜在的抢劫犯、杀人犯和其他罪犯。数以百万计投票赞成脱欧的人并不这样看待欧洲移民。但是,由于这种说辞的存在,种族主义者现在认为自己获得了授权。在伦敦,仇恨造成的犯罪正在上升;这类犯罪在全民公决后还没有达到顶峰。社交媒体中充斥着大量街头仇恨的报道。正如"多样化媒体"所指出的,种族主义者没有受到挑战,而且被提供了像BBC这样的平台,这对数百人来说只能是一个威胁的源头。

你在全民公决中投下什么票并不重要。我们中许多人感觉到的不安全和恐惧是造成国家困境的根源。 我们都有义务挑战这一威胁和偏见,与那些感到威胁的人团结在一起。至少可以说,如果我们不这样做, 历史对我们的判决将会是无情的。 1. [C] 意为: 他们感到自己的利益没有受到合理保护。

第一段第二句提到,许多投票支持英国脱欧的人是劳动阶层的人,他们感觉到自己的利益被忽视,感觉受到愚弄,感觉政治家长期以来忽视了自己的苦难。注:由于欧洲大陆的各国人涌入英国,致使英国人失去了很多就业机会,特别是缺乏工作技能的 working-class people,更是感觉到自己的利益受到伤害。

- [A] 意为: 他们害怕来自欧洲移民的攻击。
- [B] 意为: 他们不相信官员们的说辞。原文强调的是政府官员没有解决他们的痛苦。
- [D] 意为: 他们感受到来自惧外者和种族主义者的威胁。
- 2. [A] 意为: 用作谈判时对己有利的(东西)。

第二段提到,目前在英国有一场是否驱逐欧洲移民的争论,政府拒绝为这些人提供任何保障,声称是否驱逐欧洲移民取决于退欧后跟欧盟谈判的结果。作者在本段最后指出,这等于是把这些人当成了谈判的筹码。名词 chip 用复数形式时,原指赌博等活动中用来代替钱的筹码,这里指谈判的有利条件。

- [B] 意为:没有经济价值的(东西)。
- [C] 意为: 用来制造先进电脑的 (东西)。
- [D] 意为:可以随意处置的(东西)
- 3. [B] 意为:说明对移民的敌对情绪造成的损害。

第二段提到有关是否驱逐居住在英国的欧洲人的争论,第三段提到,即使英国议会决定不驱逐欧洲人,在作者看来,这场争论已经造成了破坏(the damage is done),这里所谓"破坏"指情感上的损害,即欧洲移民会感觉到自己在英国是一个不受欢迎的人,是被勉强留在英国生活的人。第三段中,作者提到罗马尼亚学生、提到Farage(英国著名右翼人士)都是为了说明提到这个事例之前陈述的观点,而第二、三句集中表达了这一观点。

- [A] 意为: 强调普通民众的担忧。
 - [C] 意为: 说明驱逐出境造成的有害影响。
- [D] 意为: 说明移民陷入的不安全状态。
- 4. [D] 意为: 欧洲移民可能成为罪犯。

第四段提到,在脱欧的宣传中,欧洲移民被描绘成潜在的抢劫犯、杀人犯和其他类型的罪犯。由于这种说辞的存在(because of this rhetoric),很多人认为他们拿到了尚方宝剑(mandate),再加上媒体也给种族主义者提供了宣传其思想的平台,结果造成仇恨犯罪(hate crime)的增加。本文所谓"仇恨犯罪"指由于仇视外国人造成的犯罪。

- [A] 意为:政治辩论应该被禁止。
 - [B] 意为:全民公投分裂了(英国)社会。
 - [C] 意为: 种族主义者是威胁的根源。
- 5. [A] 意为: 不应该让欧洲移民在英国生活在恐惧中。

最后一段表达了全文的结论,在作者看来,让移民在英国感到恐惧和不安全是一件让英国感到尴尬的事情,因此每一个人都有义务和那些感到恐惧和不安全的人(指欧洲移民)团结在一起,与恐惧和偏见作斗争。否则,历史终将对英国作出无情的判决。

- [B] 意为:英国好客的传统受到威胁。
 - [C] 意为: 那些投票脱欧的人应该感到羞耻。
- [D] 意为:人们应该勇敢面对全民公决的结果。



Doctors are more likely than the general population to commit suicide, with an

estimated 350 to 400 physicians killing themselves in the U.S. each year. "It's the unspoken group of patients," said Dr. Michael Gisondi, an associate professor in emergency medicine at the Feinberg School of Medicine at Northwestern University. "We don't care for ourselves nearly enough."

A 2015 study in the Journal of the American Medical Association reported that 29 percent of resident physicians have depressive symptoms. When other people might seek help, doctors tend to plow through the pain. "We're really good at suppressing our feelings because we have to throughout the workday," said Dr. Joan Anzia, a psychiatry professor at Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine.

In the case of "James," Anzia said, within weeks he went from being a well-adjusted, seemingly happy physician and leader to someone who thought the world might be better without him. He considered how to collect enough pills to overdose. James came to Anzia for help after hearing her speak about the topic. She set him up with therapy. A supervisor, once informed, was happy to give him some time off. Such simple things can make all the difference.

Mental illness can still carry astigma, even among doctors, "We can say we have pneumonia — that's fine," Anzia said, "But depression? Personal weakness," She noted that physicians are especially prone to suicide after a difficult work event. For example, she described a seasoned physician who considered suicide in the wake of a pediatric patient's death. Pilots, she pointed out, have a support team after a near-miss in flight. They're not allowed to fly right after. But in medicine, we go to the next case. It takes a toll,

So what can help? Support, she said, both within the hospital and outside, from family and friends. Having hobbies can alleviate some of the stress. So can exercise and sleep. Even little things, like having a place to cry after a patient dies, can help.

The medical profession is starting to recognize the problem of depression in its ranks. Northwestern has a clinician available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for any physician to confidentially call. In Boston, Brigham and Women's Hospital's Center for Professionalism and Peer Support offers myriad resources, such as clinicians who reach out to doctors after they're involved in adverse events or have been named in a lawsuit. And in Missouri, proposed legislation would establish a committee to study depression in the state's medical schools.

- Doctors are good at suppressing their feelings
 - [A] because they are trained to deal with pain
 - [B] because they are very busy during the day
 - [C] so their emotional pain is seldom known
 - [D] so they are more likely to commit suicide
- 2. What happened to "James"?
 - [A] He dropped his selfish idea of happiness.
 - [B] He was on the brink of taking his own life.

[C] His supervisor put too much bure	den on him.
[D] He wanted to make a difference to	to his life.
3. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 th	at <u>l</u>
[A] more doctors suffer from depress	sion than pneumonia
[B] pediatricians have greater mental	burden than others
[C] pilots are as likely to commit suice	cide as physicians
[D] timely therapeutic support can sa	ve many doctors' lives
4. At the Brigham and Women's Hospita	al, the clinicians
[A] provide psychological therapy for	doctors
[B] protect doctors from traumatic ev	vents
[C] provide advice to help doctors to	win their lawsuit
[D] encourage doctors to study their	mental illness
5. The text is written mainly to answer	the question of
[A] why physicians suffer from depre	ession
[B] how depressed doctors save their	patients
[C] how doctors should save themsel	ves
[D] why suicide is so popular among	
学研必:	备词汇。
1. suicide/'sjuisaid/ n. 自杀	14. therapy/'θerəpi/ n. 疗法,治疗
2. physician/fi'ziʃən/ n. 医生,内科医生	15. supervisor/'sju:pəvaizə/ n. 监管者,主管者
3. associate/əˈsəuʃieit/ a. 副的,联合的	16. stigma/'stigmə/ n. 污名,耻辱
4. emergency/i'məːdʒnsi/ n. 紧急情况 (事件等)	17. prone/prəun/ a. 有······倾向的,易于······的
5. resident/'rezident/ a. 居住的, 留居的 n. 居民	18. in the wake of 紧随······后
6. depressive/depressive/ a. 抑郁的; 压抑的	19. take a toll 遭受损失
7. symptom/'simptəm/ n. 症状, 表现	20. alleviate/əˈliːvieit/ vt. 减轻,缓和
8. suppress/sə'pres/ vt. 镇压,压制;抑制	21. confidentially/kənfi'denʃəli/ad. 秘密地; 保密地
9. throughout/θru:'aut/ prep. 从头到尾, 穿过	22. peer/piə/ n. 同辈,同伴;同行
10. psychiatry/sai'kaiətri/ n. 精神病学,精神疗法	23. myriad/'miriəd/ a. 无数的,多种的
11. adjust/əˈdʒʌst/ vt. 调整; 使适合	24. adverse/'ædvəːs/ a. 相反的, 不利的

vt. 调整; 使适合

安排;竖起,建起

n. 过量用药

1. plow 费力穿过

13. set up

12. overdose/'auvadaus/

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

- 2. pneumonia 肺炎
- 3. seasoned 有经验的, 老练的

4. pediatric 小儿科的

24. adverse/'ædvə:s/

26. legislation/iled3is'leifən/

25. lawsuit/'la:su:t/

- 5. clinician 临床医师; 临床指导师
- 6. professionalism 专业标准,专业素质

a. 相反的, 不利的

n. 诉讼 (案件)

n. 立法

1. A supervisor, once informed...difference. (第三段) 这里 supervisor 指 James (这个名字在本段中放入引号内说明是化名) 的上级, time off 是 time off work 的意思,即不上班,休假; make all the difference 是 make a difference 的强调形式,指完全改变

了现状或起到了巨大作用。

2. In Boston, Brigham...a lawsuit. (第六段)

本句中 myriad resources 指各种各样的资源, reach out to doctors 指为医生提供帮助, adverse event 指"逆境,不利的事情", be named in a lawsuit 指被告上法庭,被起诉。

《 参考译文 》

医生比普通人更可能自杀,每年美国有 350~400 名医生自杀。Michael Gisondi 博士是西北大学范伯格医学院急救医学副教授,他说,"这是一群很少被提到的病人,我们对自己关心不够多。"

《美国医疗学会杂志》发表的一项 2015 年的研究报告说,住院医生中有 29%的人显示出抑郁症状。 其他人可能寻求帮助,但医生们倾向于艰难熬过痛苦。Joan Anzia 博士是西北大学范伯格医学院精神病 学教授,她说,"我们真的很擅长压抑自己的情感,因为我们在整日的工作期间不得不这样做。"

Anzia 说,"詹姆斯"的情况是这样的,在几周之内,他从一个很适应的、看起来很幸福的医生和领导,变成一个认为世界没有他可能会更好的人。他曾考虑如何收集足够的药片来(通过)过量用药(自杀)。在听了 Anzia 谈论这个话题后,他来找 Anzia 寻求帮助。她给他安排了治疗方案。听到这个消息后,他的上司很高兴地给了他一段时间的假期。这样的简单事情就能改变一切。

患精神疾病仍然被看作一种污点,甚至医生们也是如此。Anzia 说,"我们可以说自己患了肺炎,这是没问题的,但是抑郁症?这被看作个人缺陷。"她指出,经历一个困难的事件后,医生特别容易自杀。比如,她提到一位老练的医生,在经历小儿科病人死亡后考虑自杀。她指出,飞行员在飞行过程中侥幸脱险后可以寻求援助小组的帮助。事后他们不被允许飞行。但是在医学界,我们还得去看下一个病人。这非常要命。

那么有什么办法帮助他们呢?她说,来自各方面的支持,包括医院内外的支持,也包括家庭和朋友的支持。培养业余爱好可以减轻一些压力。锻炼和睡觉也行。甚至像病人死后找个地方哭上一场这样的小事情也有用。

医疗行业开始意识到各种程度的抑郁症问题。西北大学专设一名临床医生,每周七天、每天 24 小时为有信心来访的医生提供服务。在波士顿,布列根和妇女医院职业和同行援助中心提供各方面资源,比如有的临床医生在医生经历逆境后或涉入官司后主动向他们提供帮助,而且,在密苏里州,人们提出立法建议,要求设立一个委员会,在本州的医学院开展抑郁症研究。

《题解》

1. 「C 意为: 因此他们的感情痛苦很少为人所知。

第一、二段提到,29%的医生表现出抑郁症的症状,但是他们很少寻求帮助,而是选择忍受痛苦 (plow through the pain),这样,他们成为 the unspoken group of patients,即成为很少被人提到的一群病人。言外之意,很少人意识到,许多医生遭受着精神疾病的困扰。

- [A] 意为: 因为他们在处理痛苦上接受过训练。
- [B] 意为: 因为他们每日很忙。
- [D] 意为:因此他们更可能自杀。本文所谓"压抑情感",指医生患有精神疾病却不寻求帮助,"压抑情感"不是导致他们自杀的直接原因,患有抑郁症才是导致他们自杀的原因。
- 2. [B] 意为:他处于自杀的边缘。

第三段中,James 之所以被放在引号内,可能是因为 Anzia 故意隐去病人的真实姓名。从本段来看,James 显然是一名医生,而且是患了抑郁症的医生,他在几个星期内性格大变,由一个开朗的人,变成了一个认为世界没有他会更好的人。这里,所谓"someone who thought the world might be better without him",显然是说他想自杀。而且,"He considered how to collect enough pills to overdose"也是说他想通过服用过量药物(比如过量使用安眠药)来自杀。

[A] 意为:他放弃了追求个人幸福的自私想法。

- [C] 意为: 他的上司给他施加了太多负担。
- [D] 意为: 他想要改变自己的生活。
- 3. [D] 意为:及时跟进治疗可以拯救很多医生的生命。

第四段在医生和飞行员之间做了一个对比。飞行员在飞行过程中如果遇到险情,他们会得到两种安慰,一是向 support team 描述险情经历,及时获得小组的飞行指导;二是要休整一段时间才能再次飞行,因此他们患抑郁症并自杀的可能性更小。相比之下,医生经历过险情之后不仅得不到同行的帮助,而且也不能停下来,忙完一个病例接着看下一个病例(go to the next case),在作者看来,这种情况 takes a toll。这个词组的意思是 cause loss or damage,这里指对医生的精神打击很大,难以及时恢复。由此推断,如果医生像飞行员那样能得到及时帮助,他们得抑郁症的概率就会下降,因此自杀人数就会减少。

- [A] 意为: 更多医生患有抑郁症而不是肺炎。
- [B] 意为: 儿科医生比其他人有更大的心理负担。
 - [C] 意为:飞行员跟医生一样都可能自杀。
- 4. [A] 意为: 为医生提供心理治疗。

文章最后一段提到三种做法,这些做法的目的都是给经历险情的医生提供及时的心理治疗,以防他 们陷入抑郁症。由此看来,第一句是本段的主题句。

- [B] 意为:不让医生经历创伤性事件。
- [C] 意为:提供建议,帮助医生打赢官司。原文最后一段中所说 have been named in a lawsuit 指医生卷入诉讼。这些临床医生是为卷入诉讼的医生提供心理治疗,并不是为他们提供法律咨询。
- [D] 意为: 鼓励医生研究自己的心理疾病。
- 5. [C] 意为: 医生怎样自救。

文章前三段描述医生的心理状况,第三段之后重点回答如何帮助患心理疾病的医生这一问题。比较四个选择项可见,选择项「C]较好地概括了本文的主题。

- [A] 意为: 医生为什么会患上抑郁症。文章仅仅在第二段提到造成医生患抑郁症的部分原因——即他们常常 suppressing their feelings。
 - [B] 意为: 患抑郁症的医生如何救治病人。
 - [D] 意为: 自杀为什么在医生中很流行。



Five law enforcement officers were shot to death in Dallas. Three officers killed in Baton Rouge. Let's not pretend that the Black Lives Matter movement is responsible for these murders. The real culprits are assault weapons. The National Rifle Association's argument that semi-automatic firearms aren't a threat to law enforcement has been torn to shreds in recent weeks.

For the second time in 10 days, we are mourning the deaths of public servants who were murdered while doing their job of keeping us safe. Yet all we seem willing to do about it is observe a few moments of silence and offer our condolences to their families. It is easy to get distracted and misplace our anger on the peaceful Black Lives Matter protesters who are simply exercising their rights under the First Amendment. Ironically, much of that anger comes from people who adamantly support the Second Amendment — as if one section of the Constitution is more important than another.

After years of reporting about gun laws for the *Tribune*, I have come to accept the rights of citizens to arm themselves for protection. But like many Americans, I have to

draw the line at assault-style weapons that were intended only for the military. One of the things I've learned is that there are sensible people on both sides of the firearms debate. Many of those who strongly support the right to arm themselves at home and in the public understand that assault rifles, which are designed to kill humans quickly and efficiently, have no place in a civilized society.

On that issue, the American public isn't all that far apart. If anything, the murders of five officers and wounding of seven more in Dallas, followed by the killing of three officers in Baton Rouge and the wounding of three, should serve to unify our stance. We don't need to keep debating how to stop such atrocities from occurring. The question is, "When are we going to do something about it?"

We already know the answer. We can never be safe from outside attacks until we have figured out how to protect ourselves from within. That means ridding our cities of semi-automatic rifles, pistols, shotguns and large capacity ammunition magazines. After such a history of inaction, they should be ashamed to talk about international terrorism without addressing domestic terrorism. Only a federal ban on assault rifles and other semi-automatic weapons could have kept terrorists from obtaining such high-powered weapons.

1.	The author thinks that the NRA argument
	[A] is directly responsible for the death of the police officers
	[B] has proved to be groundless by the murder of the officers
	[C] ignores the fact that semi-automatic weapons pose dangers
	[D] fails to account for the deaths of armed police officers
2.	The major difference between the two amendments seems to be that
	[A] the first allows public servants to carry firearms
	[B] the first prohibits civilians from shooting police
	[C] the second prohibits the possession of weapons
	[D] the second permits civilians to possess weapons
3.	The author supports the possession of weapons only when
	[A] they are not used on civilians
	[B] they are not targeted at police officers
	[C] they are used only for military purpose
	[D] they are used for protective purpose
4.	From the first sentence of the fourth paragraph we learn that
	[A] people should be alerted when shooting takes place
	[B] people should disperse themselves quickly at shooting
	[C] most people agree assault weapons should be prohibited
	[D] stopping shooting incidents from happening is vital
5.	The more important thing is to
	[A] protect ourselves from domestic terrorists
	B kill terrorists before they kill other people