



考试虫系列

考研英语 阅读专项训练

主编 王若平

- 书中试题与真题同源
- 命题思路和真题最接近：
题目设计合理 有思想深度 干扰项迷惑性强
- 讲解精辟 + 全译文

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前 言

——代序（选自新浪网）

近年来为了更加客观地检测考生的英语水平，教育部对考研英语大纲进行了一系列调整。但无论大纲怎样变化，考研英语测试方向永远是输入和输出能力。考研英语之争主要是阅读和写作之争。下面笔者重点讲解阅读和写作的题型特点和备考方法。

一、阅读

阅读分为三节：

A 节：共四篇文章，主要考察考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义，进行有关的判断、推理和引申，根据上下文推测生词的词义等能力。

在本书中，A 题型文章选材新颖，超纲词控制在大纲允许的 3% 以内，特别突出选项的干扰性，尽可能杜绝弱智试题。其中第四篇难度最大，对考生的理解能力是一种挑战，对于该篇文章可适当延长做题时间。本书纠正了目前考研英语阅读普遍存在的缺点：文章选材陈旧；超纲词多，有的甚至多达 20~30 个；选项的设置简单、幼稚，无须看懂文章也能做对题目。笔者考虑到学生的实际需要，为每篇文章提供了详细和完整的译文。

B 节：包括四种备选题型。备选题型一，选择填空题（原选择搭配题）；备选题型二，排序题；备选题型三，例证题；备选题型四，标题题。其中选择搭配题和排序题主要考察考生把握篇章整体结构和推测作者写作意图的能力。例证题和标题题考察学生分辨论点和论据的能力。

应该注意的是，虽然很多考生对 B 题型感到比较陌生，但这种题型的测试思想和实践在国内外其他考试中存在已经有一段比较长的历史了。根据笔者这些年对于这类试题的教学研究，在应对这种题型时考生切忌盲目轻信所谓的技巧，而应该重视科学的试题和科学的训练。以往这方面出现的问题比较多，应该吸收的教训也不少。很多同学由于平时训练难度不够，或者训练材料科学性不强，不能适应考场上高难度实考题。本书试题严格按照最新大纲编写，具有很高的信度和效度，具有很强的科学性。

C 节：英译汉，主要考察考生准确理解概念或结构较复杂的英语文字材料的能力。

由于本书 Part A 和 B 每篇文章均进行了高质量的翻译，所以不设置单独的翻译练习。

阅读理解的提高是一个非常令人头疼的问题。在词、句、篇中，句子理解是关键。考研英语的文章 30 或者 40 个单词长度的句子俯拾即是，考研英语要想提高就必须能够读懂 40 个单词长度的句子。在阅读方面，多年来我们在国内进行了很多的教学活动，并且专门安排了有关难句的训练，同学们反映阅读能力在较短的时间内确有明显的提高。在这些教学成果的基础上，我们编写了（“考试虫”体系）《考研英语阅读基本功 难句过关》一书。该书出版后深受广大考生的喜爱，目前已经成了考研英语应试的手边书。

基本功夯实后，另一个问题就显得比较突出。尽管市场上阅读材料并不少见，但要找到真正适合考研英语阅读训练的材料（除实考试题外）并不容易。认为在这方面可用的书很多，往往是缺乏鉴别力的表现。出版一本真正与真题命题思路接近的阅读专项训练题集是广大考生的迫切需要，更是我们的心愿。作为《难句过关》的姊妹篇，本书正是基于这样的考虑，历时三载，编写完成的。很多同学使用后，尤其是考试后的反馈，使我们感到自己的辛苦是值得的。“会当凌绝顶，一览众山小”是考生“消化”了本书参加考试的真实感受，也是对本书的最高评价。

二、写作

目前作文考两篇，一篇是100词左右的应用文，包括私人和商务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告和便笺，满分10分。一篇是160-200词的短文（标点符号在内），包括描述性、叙述性、说明/议论性的文章，满分20分。两篇总分共30分。

作文从15分，增加到20分，进一步增加到目前的30分，再也不是考试中可以忽视或弱化的部分了。目前作文的这些变化非常强调对考生基本写作素质、基础写作能力的测试。而我们的同学写出的作文常见的问题有两个：一是句式极其简单，有的同学用一个系词be能够写出一篇文章；第二是语法错误太多。对此众多的阅卷老师都有抱怨。

至于提高写作能力的方法，很多同学有明显的错误认识。其一，认为只要把考研英语阅读提高上去，写作自然会提高，这是一种致命的误解。根据我这些年的教学经验，非常多的考生即使他们考研英语阅读能力练到很强的程度，写出的作文也非常差。这在语言学上就是著名的理解力和产出力的差异。同学们一定要注意不能用考研难度的阅读代替写作练习。其二，认为每天写一篇英语作文或英文日记会彻底提高自己的写作水平。对于汉语的确如此，因为你的汉语能力实在是很强。但英语则不然，在没有高明老师修改的情况下，基础不好的同学每天练习写作文也不见得是好的提高方法，因为同学们反复写的是过于简单的英语，如主系表，水平难以提高，或者反复写错误的英语，就更不好，不断重复犯同一错误，久而久之，就成了习惯性错误。

“解决问题比指出问题更重要！”这才是同学们的心声。那么什么才是考生作文的解决方案？记住：写作考的是简单英语的运用能力，读难的英语不能解决简单英语的写作问题。现在都不认识的或生僻的单词，即使记住了，它很可能是，或者直截了当地讲，一定是消极词汇（阅读中认识的单词），而不可能是积极词汇（写作、口语中自由使用的词汇）。不要忘了我们是怎样彻底学会“自由”使用系词be的，见到的次数太多了！一个单词不在阅读中见过一千遍，你是没有把握正确使用的。正确的道路是要重视简单英语运用能力的培养。

根据我这些年的教学经验，非英语专业的同学运用简单英语的能力是相当糟糕的。最有效的解决方法是“狂读”简单英语读物，“考试虫”学习体系中有一套读物《床头灯英语学习读本》，是美国作家用3300个基础单词写成的英语小说系列，包括《飘》《红与黑》《吸血鬼》《简·爱》等世界名著，3300词读遍天下书。3天就能看一本，每天看0.5~1小时。读30~40本=100万词的英语输入=获得英语写作能力。小说里有人物描写，有景物描写，有书信、便条，有事件发展过程的描述，有人物丰富的内心世界描写，有……，这些都是考试所迫切需要的。阅卷人非常讨厌beautiful, big, great等单调、乏味的用语，能够对情景或图画进行有一定深度的叙述和描写往往是作文高分必须具备的。应用文更是需要语言的表达能力，是仅背几篇范文所绝难获得的。切记：没有100万词的英语输入，无法练出写作能力。这更是英语课本和普通的作文书所无法提供的！请同学们思考一下：就这3000个词，你还没有信心用熟！只要语法不出错，用熟3000个基础词汇，作文考20~25分，易如反掌，那考研英语就轻松多了。人最难能可贵的是洞察力：不要为商业炒作所误导，不要急功近利，这是你们的“前辈们”用时间和金钱换来的宝贵经验教训。作文之路就在脚下，看你怎么走了。

在考前冲刺阶段，背一些写作套路，乃明智之举。

同学们，考研的路还很长，让我们跟上新的考试形势，以冷静而务实的态度面对它，成功就一定会到来。

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Unit 1

Part A

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

Of course, it is good to be polite. And, as a result, in most places these days it is impossible to know what someone is actually thinking when he meets or works with someone of another race. Politeness makes it unacceptable to express prejudice, even if those attitudes are actually there. How hard do people work to overcome a prejudice that they feel but are not allowed to express? Jennifer Richeson, of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, attempts to give an answer.

In a study carried out earlier this year, she and her colleagues found that racially biased people take longer to perform tasks that require a conscious effort to control their racial responses and actions. This effort is known as cognitive control. The researchers suspected, as a result of this earlier study, that there was a physical mechanism, which they called resource consumption, underlying this lag in performance. In their latest paper, they think they have proved this theory.

The researchers recruited 30 white students as volunteers, and attempted to identify their racial attitudes using the Implicit Association Test (IAT). During an IAT, volunteers match positive and negative words such as “health”, “beauty”, and “ugly”, with names traditionally associated, at least in the United States, with black or white Americans. The IAT measures response times to these uncomfortable questions, and assigns higher levels of racial bias to white participants who are slower and less accurate in matching black names to positive attributes, and vice versa. The results of the IAT were used as a baseline from which to assess each volunteer’s underlying prejudice.

That done, the participants carried out a Stroop colour-naming task. In a Stroop test, participants must identify the ink colour in which words such as “red” or “blue” are printed. Subjects have to think harder to identify the colour red, for example, if it is used as the typeface for the printed word “yellow”. As predicted, the volunteers who had scored higher levels of racial bias in the IAT test took longer to complete the Stroop test than their peers.

The bottom line, it seems, is that it is tiring to suppress racial prejudice. Furthermore, this has impact on a person’s subsequent attention and performance. What this experiment does not answer, of course, is whether the prejudiced participants were striving to overcome their prejudices, or merely to cover them up. Dr Richeson remarks of her results that, “there’s a subtle, but powerful, difference between trying not to do the wrong



thing, and building positive habits through friendships and cultural exchange, so that doing the right thing becomes our automatic response.”

1. The word “resource” (Sentence 3, Para. 2) refers to

- [A] tolerance of others' impoliteness.
- [B] mental ability to perform tasks.
- [C] enthusiasm for performing tasks.
- [D] the courage to express real thoughts.

2. During an IAT, volunteers are required to

- [A] make a list of American traditional names.
- [B] make out what names are their favorites.
- [C] illustrate the relation of blacks and whites.
- [D] connect human qualities with some names.

3. These days, those who have higher levels of racial bias might

- [A] get higher scores in the Stroop test.
- [B] can't identify the ink color on the Stroop test.
- [C] be inefficient when working with different races.
- [D] treat blacks worse than others do.

4. Which of the following is true about the Stroop test?

- [A] It is specially used to reveal racial prejudices.
- [B] The word “yellow” has a typeface of red colour.
- [C] The various colors in it are hard to differentiate.
- [D] It entails much concentration of the subjects.

5. Which of the following may Richeson suggest to those racially biased people?

- [A] Cover the racial prejudices up.
- [B] Try not to do the wrong thing.
- [C] Take measures to remove biases.
- [D] Make a healthy habit of living.

Text 2

Just when you thought you knew the web, along come new competitors to keep things interesting. On September 15th, a new search engine called A9.com was unveiled by Amazon, the giant internet retailer. It repackages Google's search results, but with useful tweaks. Searches not only call up websites and images on the same page, but other references, such as Amazon's book search, the Internet Movie Database, and encyclopaedia and dictionary references. Moreover, it keeps track of users' search histories — an important innovation as search becomes more personalised.

Many had assumed the market was stitched up by Google and Yahoo! (who account for over 90% of searches), barring the expected entrance of Microsoft. Likewise, the market for online music seemed settled: Apple's iTunes is the leader, its main rivals being Real Networks and Microsoft's MSN Music. Yet this, too, understates the potential for



battle. Last week, Yahoo! bought Musicmatch, an online music retailer and software firm, for \$160m. Music downloads are now worth roughly \$310m annually but are forecast to grow to \$4.6 billion by 2008, according to Forrester Research, so there is room for new firms to sprout.

Meanwhile, the most surprising new competition is in web browsers. Microsoft was the undisputed champ, after bundling Internet Explorer with its Windows operating system in the 1990s and destroying Netscape. However, Microsoft's browser is so vulnerable to attacks by online crooks and various troublemakers that the American and German governments have recommended that users consider alternatives. This has been a boon to two small browser-makers, Opera, a Norwegian software company, and Mozilla, which developed the Firefox browser based on an open-source version of Netscape. Firefox boasted 1m downloads within 100 hours of its release on September 14th.

Security has become the main competitive difference. The software of both Opera and Mozilla is considered safer (partly because they have fewer users and so are a less attractive target for hackers). Microsoft's share of the browser market has actually shrunk over the past three months from around 96% to 94%. It is a highly symbolic phenomenon, albeit a modest decrease. Even Google is thought to be toying with the idea of launching its own browser.

Underlying this ripple of competition is the ability of large companies that already benefit from economies of scale to extend into new areas, says Hal Varian, an economist at the University of California at Berkeley. That explains Amazon's A9 search service and Yahoo!'s move into music. As for browsers, "Microsoft had a lock on the market and just dropped the ball. Microsoft hasn't provided any innovation in the browser area and they had poor security," he says. The message: watch your back.

6. Compared with A9.com, Google

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| [A] offers fewer references. | [B] presents less effective search. |
| [C] has a darker future. | [D] provides more personalized services. |

7. The development of Opera and Mozilla is owing to

- [A] their promise of high-speed download.
- [B] the defect of Microsoft's browser.
- [C] the funds granted by the governments.
- [D] the shrinking market share of Microsoft.

8. Which of the following word can replace "stitched up" (Sentence 1, Para. 2)?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| [A] Dominated. | [B] Threaded. |
| [C] Repaired. | [D] Excluded. |

9. Which of the following is true according to the author?

- [A] A9.com will be much more popular than Google.
- [B] Music downloads will be worth \$4.6 billion in 2008.
- [C] A company's size acts on its expansion ability.



[D] Google is now hatching its own web browser.

10. The best title of this passage may be

[A] Microsoft, a Faded Star.

[B] Competition, Still on the Web.

[C] A9, into the Sunrise.

[D] Security, a Decisive Factor.

Text 3

To Ladan and Laleh Bijani, 29-year-old twin sisters joined at the head, a chance to live separate lives was more important than life itself. Despite 50-50 odds of dying from surgery and doctors' best efforts to talk them out of it, the twins never wavered in their determination to be separated. They lost the gamble. Last week, both women bled to death on the operating table at Raffles Hospital in Singapore after 50 hours of surgery. The operation was the first known attempt to separate adult twins joined at the head. The women's bodies, separate at last, were sent to their home country, Iran, for burial.

Now, opinion is divided as to whether doctors should have even tried to operate, and whether a patient's wishes, however desperate, are enough to justify a risky and experimental procedure.

Supporters of the surgery say the sisters, intelligent and well-educated law school graduates, understood the risks and had every right to take them. Critics argue that the risks were too high and that doctors had an ethical obligation to say no.

The decision to operate was defended by Dr. Benjamin S. Carson, who was part of the team of doctors to work on the Bijanis. Dr. Carson was called in by doctors in Singapore because he had separated several sets of infants joined at the head. At a press conference in Singapore shortly after the women died, Dr. Carson said they were so determined to be separated that he felt compelled to try to help them, adding, "I was convinced they would seek separation no matter who performed the surgery."

Dr. Mark Siegler, director of the MacLean Ethics Center at the University of Chicago, said that even though the twins consented to the operation, it violated ethical standards for experimental surgery and should not have been done. What made him oppose the surgery was the 50 percent risk of death. "You need responsible judgment on the part of the surgeon," he said. "For an operation that was not medically necessary, a 50 percent risk of death was too high. Such high risks are acceptable when a patient is likely to die without surgery. But that wasn't the case here, where the surgery was done not to save lives but primarily to meet the psychological needs of the twins." Dr. Siegler said it was also troubling that the team in Singapore had decided to go ahead with the operation even though other surgeons had declined on at least two occasions, saying it was too dangerous and likely to kill one or both twins. And he questioned the surgeons' decision to proceed at the representative's request when their medical judgment seemed to suggest a different course.

11. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

[A] The doctors tried hard to persuade the twins not to take the operation.



- [B] Risky operations like this should not have been performed.
- [C] The twins had great confidence in the doctors performing the operation.
- [D] The twins died 50 hours after the operation.

12. The twin sisters insisted on taking the operation because

- [A] the doctor had separated several sets of infants joined at the head.
- [B] they would rather die than live unseparated.
- [C] there was 50-50 odds of success for the separation operation.
- [D] they were likely to die without the operation.

13. The doctors who performed the operation defended the decision on the ground that

- [A] they had experiences in doing operations like this.
- [B] the twins were likely to die without the operation.
- [C] the twins had made up their mind to seek separation at any cost.
- [D] the hope of success was as great as the risk of failure.

14. Doctors who are opposed to the operation argue that

- [A] the twin sisters did not understand the risk of surgery.
- [B] the risky operation was not medically necessary.
- [C] the twins were not physically healthy enough for the operation.
- [D] operations should not be done to meet psychological needs.

15. The author's attitude towards the operation can be described as

- [A] supportive.
- [B] critical.
- [C] sympathetic.
- [D] neutral.

Text 4

Faded star finds new happiness with samurai; James Bond will soon be in bed with Charlie's Angels; Rocky Balboa will team up with Spider-Man; MGM will cease to be Hollywood's last big independent movie studio; and, at the age of 87, Kirk Kerkorian, who holds 74% of MGM's shares, will add another \$2.1 billion to his existing billions. Such are the immediate consequences of the tentative agreement reached on September 14th by Sony Corporation of America, owner of the lissom Angels and the amazing wall-climber, to buy MGM. Assuming approval by the MGM board on September 27th, and no anti-trust objections, a Sony-led consortium will pay about \$2.94 billion in cash and assume about \$1.9 billion of MGM debt.

The deal ends months of wrangling, with Mr. Kerkorian — who has now bought and sold MGM three times — dangling the prize of its library of 4,100 film titles and 10,000 TV episodes before not just Sony but Time Warner. Until just hours before the deal with Sony, it had seemed that Time Warner, ready to bid \$4.6 billion (counting in the debt), was the front-runner. But then its chairman announced that it could not reach agreement with MGM "at a price that would have represented a prudent use of our growing financial capacity." Even after three years, the bruises of Time Warner's merger with AOL are yet to fade.

So is the Sony consortium paying too much? Sony itself is putting up some \$300m.



The rest will come from banks and private equity. The key may be the last-minute involvement of Comcast, a cable company, as a programming and distribution partner with cash maybe to come later. Comcast is linked to 22m American households; that will ensure some reassuring cashflow to the consortium. Indeed, Sony, which already owns the Columbia and TriStar studios, expects to buy out its partners, except for Comcast, within five years. For Comcast, which last year cast an eye over Universal and this year made an abortive bid for Disney, the attraction is a mass of new content, from both the MGM and the Sony film libraries, to sell as video-on-demand.

Some MGMpathists — the kind who swooned over “Gone with the Wind”, blubbed over “Brief Encounter”, sang with Elvis in “Jailhouse Rock” and giggled at the Pink Panther — will grieve for the loss of MGM’s independence. But the roar of the MGM lion is not what it was: exploiting the library has for some years counted for more than adding to it. And 007 will surely not complain.

16. It can be learnt from Paragraph 1 that

- [A] faded stars will be better treated in the new corporation.
- [B] Kirk Kerkorian will add more to his MGM shares.
- [C] no big Hollywood movie studio will be independent.
- [D] Sony-led consortium will owe MGM about \$1.9 billion.

17. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?

- [A] MGM’s films and TV episodes won more prizes than those of Time Warner.
- [B] Time Warner abandoned the deal because MGM wasn’t a valuable asset.
- [C] Kerkorian has often been selling and buying MGM for maximum margin.
- [D] Negative effect of the merger with AOL is still haunting Time Warner.

18. According to the passage, Comcast

- [A] somewhat looks down upon Universal.
- [B] abandons itself to merging movie studios.
- [C] feels the necessity for a vast film bank.
- [D] intends to make the cash flow faster.

19. It is implied in the last paragraph that

- [A] MGM will not be as glorious as several years ago.
- [B] 007 will return to silver screen in the near future.
- [C] making new films was less profitable for MGM.
- [D] there will not be the brand of MGM any longer.

20. The author’s attitude toward MGM’s deal with Sony seems to be

- [A] opposed.
- [B] approving.
- [C] suspicious.
- [D] enthusiastic.

Part B

Directions:

For questions 21-25, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A—G and fill them



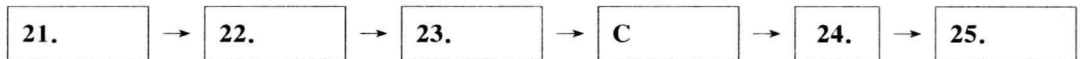
into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. Paragraph C has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] The main point of contention is whether policymakers should try to speed up that process with yet more financial stimulus. On the congressional campaign trail Republicans tout high unemployment as proof that stimulus has failed, while Democrats, though they dare not use the “S” word, argue that more must be done to prop up growth. At their annual gathering in Jackson Hole this week, Federal Reserve officials are chewing over when and how the Fed might try to boost the feeble jobs market by printing more money to buy government bonds.
- [B] The economy stopped shrinking a year ago, but America’s unemployment problem is as big as ever. The official jobless rate was 9.5% in July, and would be higher still had many people not given up searching for work. Some 45% of the unemployed have been out of a job for more than six months — the highest proportion since the 1930s. And judging by the recent rise in applications for unemployment benefits, the situation may soon get worse rather than better.
- [C] This focus on stimulus is understandable. America’s economy is still operating well below its potential and there is little doubt that most of the rise in unemployment is the direct result of this. But unemployment is high for other reasons too — ones largely neglected in the current debate. Thanks to the scale and nature of the housing and financial bust, the labour market has almost certainly become less efficient at matching the supply of jobseekers with the demand for workers. People saddled with mortgages worth more than their homes are less able to move in pursuit of new jobs.
- [D] Why is joblessness still so high? The prevailing view among policymakers is that unemployment is a painful reflection of the economy’s weakness. Americans are out of work because the slump was deep and the recovery has been weak. Stronger demand will eventually solve the problem.
- [E] As long as vacancies remain low, unemployment will remain high. This is a stable economic relationship. It is, however, a poor guide to the recent behaviour of America’s labour market. In 2009 a fairly steady stream of job openings did not stop unemployment rising from 7.7% to 10%. And in the first months of this year vacancies jumped, with little effect on the jobless rate.
- [F] The speed of the recovery will still be the main influence on the jobless rate. But if a chunk of America’s unemployment is structural, its policymakers need urgently to think beyond stimulus measures, and also to adopt more targeted policies to help the millions stuck in the wrong place with the wrong skills. Otherwise, even a return to brisk economic growth (something that scarcely looks likely right now) will not be enough to rescue them from the breadline.
- [G] Getting the to-do list right is trickier, not least because misguided interference could



make unemployment worse. But two avenues seem worth pursuing. The first is a more determined effort to help those trapped in “negative equity” to restructure the mortgages on their homes — an area where the Obama administration has been notably timid. The dire figures for house sales during July, released this week, show how urgent this is. Legal changes, such as a revision to the bankruptcy code that allowed judges to reduce mortgage debt, could help. The second line of attack is to overhaul schemes that help workers retrain and encourage them to search for work. That need not mean more spending (though America does spend a lot less than other rich countries on such “active” labour — market policies).

Order:





Unit 1 精讲

Part A

Text 1

整体分析:

本文用实验的方法证明了人们想克服难言的偏见很困难。首段提出人们克服难言的偏见有多难这一问题。第二段谈理持森博士首创的解释这一问题的应变能力消耗理论。第三四段介绍内隐联想测验与斯特鲁普色词测验的过程和结果,即前一测验中在种族偏见方面得分高的志愿者在完成另一测验时,所花费的时间比他们的同龄人更长。末段是结论和讨论:抑制种族偏见令人疲惫,提示有偏见的人要克服这些偏见。

试题精讲:

1. B. 本题问第二段第三句的“resource”指什么。第二段第三句提到“The researchers suspected... that there was a physical mechanism, which they called resource consumption, underlying this lag in performance”,也就是说研究者认为有一种“resource consumption”的机制令受试者表现迟缓。第四段谈到那些种族偏见比较严重的人在斯特鲁普试验中需要花费更长的时间。可以看出,那些有种族偏见的人因为克服自己的真实想法而消耗了脑力,从而在随后的测试中表现不佳。故B项“完成任务所需的脑力”正确。

A. 对其他人不礼貌行为的容忍力:第二段作者提到研究者提出这种“资源损耗”理论,随后在第三、四段通过试验说明该“资源损耗”理论的根据。而这两段仅提到有种族偏见的人在试验中表现迟缓,并未提到对不礼貌行为的容忍力。

C. 执行任务的热情:文中谈到有种族偏见的人在试验中表现迟缓,反应慢,并没有谈及他们的积极性。

D. 表达真实想法的勇气:不敢表达真实想法只是现今社会礼貌的需要,与这里的“resource consumption”机制无关。

2. D. 本题问在内隐联想测验中,志愿者被要求做什么。由关键词“IAT”可定位到第三段。作者在第二句谈到“During an IAT, volunteers match positive and negative words such as ‘health’, ‘beauty’, and ‘ugly’, with names traditionally associated, at least in the United States, with black or white Americans”。这句的主干是“volunteers match... words... with names...”,也就是说志愿者要将单词与名字联系起来。而单词指的是像“health”, “beauty”, and “ugly”这种描述人的品质的单词。故D项“将人类的品质与一些名字联系起来”正确。

A. 列出美国人的传统名字:这是对“with names traditionally associated, at least in the United States, with black or white Americans”的曲解,这里的名字是指传统上的白人名字和黑人名字。该项试验已经给出了名字,志愿者只需将它们与表示人的品质的单词(如“health”)联系起来即可。

B. 指出哪些名字是他们最喜欢的:该试验并不想知道志愿者喜欢什么名字,而是要求他们将人的品质与不同种族的名字联系起来,然后通过他们的反应时间推出他们是否有种族偏见。

C. 说明黑人与白人的关系:该试验并没有要求志愿者直接说明黑人与白人的关系,而是通过他们的表现来推出他们是否有种族歧视。

3. C. 本题问现在那些种族偏见较严重的人会怎样。首段首句提到很难发现人们跟不同种族的人一起工作时的真实想法。随后说 Jennifer Richeson 试图揭开真相。再由下文内容可知,她发现有种族偏见的人为了克服自己的真实想法会消耗自己的脑力,从而在试验中表现不佳。由此可以推出,如果这些有种族偏见的人跟不同种族的人在一起工作,他们的效率会降低。故C项“当与不同种族的人工作时效率不高”正确。

A. 在斯特鲁普试验中得分较高:这是对第四段末句“the volunteers who had scored higher levels of racial bias in the IAT test took longer to complete the Stroop test than their peers”的曲解。这里“scored higher”是指在上一试验中表现出较强的种族偏见,而不是说他们在斯特鲁普试验中得分高。

B. 在斯特鲁普试验中不能辨别墨水的颜色:过于绝对。文中只说他们花费时间更长些,并不是说完全辨别



不出来。

D. 对待黑人更坏:文中只谈到有种族偏见的人为克服自己真正想法会消耗自己的脑力,并未谈到在现实生活中他们对黑人的态度如何。

4. D. 本题问关于斯特鲁普试验下列哪项正确。由关键词“Stroop test”可定位到第四段。作者在第三句谈到“Subjects have to **think harder** to identify the colour red, for example, if it is used as the typeface for the printed word ‘yellow’”,可以看出受试者需要集中注意力应付此项试验。故 D 项“受试者需要集中注意力”正确。

A. 它专门用于揭露种族歧视:错在“specially”。文中的研究者之所以做此项试验是为了证明有种族偏见的人因为克服自己的真正想法而消耗精力,从而在随后的测试中表现不佳。第三段的内隐联想测验可以测出哪些人有种族歧视,而斯特鲁普试验则是通过他们注意力方面的表现验证这些人是否在内隐联想测验中消耗了精力。因此斯特鲁普试验的目的是检测人的脑力、注意力。不是专门为了揭露种族歧视。

B. “黄色”这个单词的字体是红色:第四段第三句中“the colour red, for example, if it is used as the typeface for the printed word ‘yellow’”只是作者为了介绍该试验而举的一个例子,并不是说“黄色”这个单词一定是红色的。实际上本项是肤浅项,属于细枝末节,作者谈到斯特鲁普试验显然不会只是讨论某个单词的字体。

C. 很难区别它里面的各种颜色:该试验的难点在于单词的内容干扰人们对颜色的判断,而不是颜色之间非常相似,很难区分。

5. C. 本题问下列哪项是理持森可能对有种族偏见的人提出的建议。末段末句理持森谈到“there’s a subtle, but powerful, difference between trying not to do the wrong thing, and building positive habits through friendships and cultural exchange, so that doing the right thing becomes our automatic response”,可以看出,她认为人们应该通过友谊及文化交流形成良好的习惯进而使正确行事成为无意识的反应。也就是说让人们通过交流等方式消除这种偏见,故 C 项“采取措施消除偏见”正确。

A. 将种族偏见隐藏起来、B. 不要做出错事:末段末句理持森谈到,尽量不做错事与那种通过交流方式使人能够自动地正确行事有微妙的差别。这里“不做错事”与“将种族偏见隐藏起来”含义基本相同,都属于消极的应对方式,而理持森则希望采取积极的方式使人们自然而然地做正确的事。

D. 养成一种健康的生活习惯:错在“habit of living”上,末句中“positive habits”是指人们通过交友及文化交流等方式形成的良好习惯,并不是指普通意义上的生活习惯。

详注:

第三段:1) Implicit Association Test (IAT) 内隐联想测验;

2) vice versa 反过来也一样,反之亦然;

第四段:1) Stroop test 斯特鲁普色词试验;

2) typeface *n.* (印刷用的)字体;

第五段: bottom line ①要旨;基本论点;底线 The bottom line is that we have to make a decision today. 底线是,我们今天必须作出决定。②【商】最终赢利(或亏损);损益表底线;③可接受的最低价格;底价。

参考译文:

礼貌当然是件好事。于是如今,在多数场合,不可能知道某人与不同种族的人相遇或共事时真实的想法。表达偏见,为礼貌所不容,即使这种偏见的态度确实存在。那么,人们要克服这种存在却不允许表达出来的偏见有多难呢? 新罕布什尔州达特茅斯学院的詹尼弗·理持森试图给出答案。

在今年早期开展的一项研究中,她和她的同事们发现,有种族偏见的人们在完成那些需要有意识地控制种族反应和行为的一些任务时,所花费的时间更长。这种努力被认为是认知控制。基于这项早些时候研究,研究者怀疑存在着一个身体上的机制,他们把它称为应变能力损耗,这是他们表现迟缓的原因。在最新的论文中,他们认为已经证实了该理论。

研究人员招募了 30 个白人学生作为志愿者,试图利用内隐联想测验来识别他们的种族态度。在内隐