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本册主编 / 陈 玲

大学英语

阅读真题深度训练

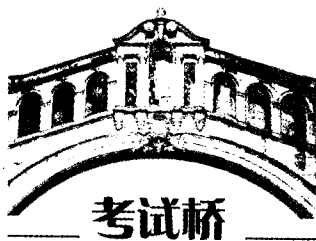


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- 精选**历年6级考试阅读真题**，全文翻译，语言难度和理解深度真正具有**预测性**
- 通过阅读真题，**积累大纲用法**；
- 佳句背诵，轻松模拟语言构架，**快速提升写作能力**；
- 根据**最新大学英语考试题型**，提供多角度语言能力训练。



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大学英语阅读真题 深度训练(6级)

丛书主编 赵晓红
本册主编 陈 玲

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书精选 2002 年以来大学英语六级考试中的阅读真题,按文章主题分为九个单元。每篇文章分别从“词汇点睛”、“长难句解析”以及“佳句背诵”几个栏目,帮助读者全面掌握阅读文章的精髓。在此基础上,设计了针对文章内容的“深度理解”题目以及针对词句应用的“拓展训练”题,方便读者检验学习效果,从而切实提升学习能力。

本书的练习均附有答案,读者可根据自身情况选择不同的练习题,有的放矢地进行复习、热身和提高训练。

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前言

本书编者是来自一线的大学英语任课教师,他们接触学生,了解学生,深深懂得阅读在语言学习中的重要性,也了解学生在英语阅读中遇到的各种困难。造成学生阅读障碍的通常是以下问题:知识面不宽,相关背景知识不够;词汇量达不到要求,缺乏对陌生词汇在语境中的判断能力;长难句理解有难度;阅读技巧匮乏等。

学生的知识面狭窄,教师总是建议学生进行更多的课外阅读。学生在课外该阅读什么样的英语材料?做真题?太枯燥乏味,令人生厌;品经典文学作品?够经典但理解有难度;读时文材料?够新颖但无系统性。

阅读材料的选择难度在一定程度上降低了学生阅读的长久性和持续性,阅读量不足更导致学生词汇量的欠缺和对长难句的恐惧心理。如此恶性循环,难怪学生对课外阅读产生抵触的心理。越来越多的学生无奈只好转向短期突破、强化特训、技巧攻关等速成式读物。

基于以上认知,我们编写了此书,精选近年来大学英语考试阅读真题中的经典篇章,按照热点主题(如环境保护、科学发现、教育问题、健康问题等)分类,为学生提供多角度的综合训练,旨在提高学生的理解能力和欣赏能力,开阔学生的视野,增强学习英语的兴趣和信心。

《大学英语阅读真题深度训练(4级)》和《大学英语阅读真题深度训练(6级)》是姊妹篇,供不同阅读水平和要求的学生选择使用。本书重在对基本功的训练,培养学生语言的综合运用能力。

本套丛书的特点如下:

1. 作者队伍有特色。本书作者均为大学英语一线任课的精英教师,且目前都在从事英语语言的教学与研究。他们既有帮助学生备考的实际经验和体会,还能站在教学研究人员的角度审视考试的命题动向、选材特色以及同学的实际需要。

2. 材料选择有特色。本套丛书不是历年考题的罗列,而是根据历年考试的热门主题精心选材,充分考虑了材料的信息含量和语言难度,使文章真正起到帮助学生打基础、练技巧的作用。

3. 多环节降低理解难度。每个章节不仅提供历年大学英语考试的阅读篇章供学生欣赏,还利用主题简介、大纲词汇点睛、长难句解析、佳句背诵等不同环节对篇章进行解读,保证学生最大限度地吸收知识、打牢语言基础。

主题简介:了解每个主题的相关文章大意;

大纲词汇点睛:阅读真题中积累词汇量,掌握更多实用词汇及用法;

长难句解析:分析句中的难点,降低理解难度;

佳句背诵:提高文章的欣赏能力,轻松模拟语言构架,快速提升写作能力。

4. 多角度语言能力训练。编者根据实际教学经验,发现学生在词性变化、词汇辨析、词汇用法等环节尤为薄弱,为了让学生得到更多的训练,本套丛书根据最新大学英语考试题型特点,利用有限的版面提供了大量的针对性练习,所有练习根据每篇阅读材料中的语言点设计。学生可结合自身弱点,检测语言点的掌握运用。

我们相信:阅读真题不仅是为了考试,但没有真题阅读,考试很难成功;

我们相信:考前突击、真题解析很重要,但平时积累阅读量更为重要;

我们的目标不仅仅是考试,而是开阔学生的视野,强化学生的语言基本功。

我们的希望是本套书的阅读和使用能陪伴学生两年甚至更长的学习时光,从而养成更好的阅读习惯。

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Topic 1 About Life 人生百态

* * * * *
* 主题简介 纷纷扰扰大千世界,人们忙忙碌碌不断追寻。是财富、权力、名 *
* 气等耀眼夺目的光环,让你备受旁人艳羡与尊重,还是祥和、温馨、朴实无 *
* 华的家园,让你摆脱物质的拖累,尽享儿女绕膝的欢乐? 各种价值观念的 *
* 碰撞,共同激荡起人生百态。 *
* * * * *

Passage 1 More Support for Fatherhood

Men, these days, are embracing fatherhood with the round-the-clock involvement their partners have always dreamed of—handling night feedings, packing lunches and bandaging knees.^① But unlike women, many find they're negotiating their new roles with little support or information. "Men in my generation (aged 25-40) have a fear of becoming dads because we have no role models," says Jon Smith, a writer. They often find themselves excluded from mothers' support networks, and are eyed warily on the playground.

The challenge is particularly evident in the workplace. There, men are still expected to be breadwinners climbing the corporate ladder; traditionally-minded bosses are often unsympathetic to family needs. In Denmark most new fathers only take two weeks of paternity leave—even though they are allowed 34 days. As much as if not more so than women, fathers struggle to be taken seriously when they request flexible arrangements.^②

Though Wilfried-Fritz Maring, 54, a data-bank and Internet specialist with German firm FIZ Karlsruhe, feels that the time he spends with his daughter outweighs any disadvantages, he admits, "With my decision to work from home I dismissed any opportunity for promotion."^③

Mind-sets are changing gradually. When Maring had a daughter, the company equipped him with a home office and allowed him to choose a job that could be performed from there. Danish telecom company TDC initiated an internal campaign last year to encourage dads to take paternity leave; 97 percent now do. "When an employee goes on paternity leave and is with his kids, he gets a new kind of training: in how to keep cool under stress," says spokesperson Christine Elberg Holm.^④ For a new generation of dads, kids may come before the company—but it's a shift that benefits both.

大纲词汇点睛

embrace [im'breis] v. 欣然接受; 包括

involvement [in'vɒlmənt] n. 参与, 加入

bandage ['bændidʒ] v. 用绷带包扎

negotiate [ni'gəʊfi'eit] v. 谈判, 洽谈

particularly [pə'tikjələli] adv. 特别; 详尽地, 明确地

unsympathetic [ʌnsim'pəθetik] adj. 不同情的, 冷漠的

flexible ['fleksəbl] adj. 灵活的, 有弹性的

outweigh [aʊt'wei] v. 比……更重要(或更有价值)



initiate [ɪˈniʃieɪt] v. 开始, 创始



固定搭配

embrace... with 以……来欣然接受

struggle to 努力做

find... excluded from 发现……被排除在外

take... seriously 认真对待

unsympathetic to 对……漠不关心



长、难句解析

- ① 此句的主干为 Men are embracing... with..., 省略关系代词 that/which 的定语从句修饰介词 with 的宾语 involvement; 三个并列的现在分词短语举例说明具体的责任; dream of 意为“期盼”。
- ② 此句是一个复合句, 带有两个比较短语结构和一个 when 引导的时间状语从句; as much as 意为“与……一样多”; if not more so than 意为“如果不是更多的话”。
- ③ 此句是一个复合句, 主句为 he admits...; though 引导的让步状语从句较为复杂, 主语后带有数字作定语, 并紧跟同位语结构说明主语的身份, 谓语动词 feels 后的宾语从句包含一个省略关系代词的定语从句修饰 the time; outweighs any disadvantages 意为“超过所有不利条件”。
- ④ 此句的主谓结构采用了后置的方式, 放于句尾, 动词 says 带有一个复杂的宾语从句作直接引语, 说明话语的内容; keep cool under stress 意为“压力下保持冷静”。



佳句背诵

Mind-sets are changing gradually. When Maring had a daughter, the company equipped him with a home office and allowed him to choose a job that could be performed from there. Danish telecom company TDC initiated an internal campaign last year to encourage dads to take paternity leave: 97 percent now do.

【推荐理由】 此段运用了典型的“主题句+扩展句”的演绎法写作方式, 主题句为一个完整精练的短句, 用以概括、叙述和说明该段的主题, 随之用细节来支撑或发展主题句所表达的主题思想。细节中包含两个具体事例, 涉及不同国家和公司对于男性休陪产假的转变, 具有很强的说服力。



深度理解

Answer the following questions based on your comprehension of the passage.

1. What do men do to show they are involved in fatherhood these days?
2. What is one of the disadvantages for working at home according to Maring?
3. What does Christine Holm think of paternity leave?



拓展训练

I. 词汇搭配 Translate the following useful expressions into Chinese and keep them in mind.

1. night feedings _____
2. bandaging knees _____
3. role models _____
4. flexible arrangements _____
5. home office _____
6. initiate a campaign _____
7. on paternity leave _____
8. keep cool _____

II. 词汇辨析 Put into each gap in the following sentences the proper word from the alternatives offered and change the form if necessary.

flexible	particularly	elastic
negotiate	specially	initiate

1. With the support from you guys, and after _____ with my parents, I eventually established my

own business.

- Rubber is a light, _____, durable and water-resistant material, which makes it a very important material in industry.
- At Christmas they will prepare _____ food, decorate their houses with greenery and join in singing and gift giving.
- One of the reasons I began to earn my living by writing at home is because I suffer from a chronic illness and desire the ability to work a _____ schedule.
- In assessing project cost we will have _____ regard to the current downward trend in construction costs.
- The research of language learning strategies was _____ by Rubin, Naiman, Frohlic and other American and Canadian linguists in the 1970s.

Ⅲ. 翻译热身 Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

- Like Bill Gates and _____ (与这个行业中的其他人不同), Dell really likes what he does for a living.
- Reform and opening up to the outside world have brought about great changes in Beijing, _____ (以饱满的热情欢迎所有朋友).
- Potential employees are looking for experience and training, _____ (如果不超过, 至少和对于薪水的期待一样高).
- The advantages of harmonious relations _____ (远远大于冲突的坏处).
- _____ (在设计一个校园网络时), some important factors should be considered, such as satisfaction of requirement and early application.

参考答案

深度理解

- Handling night feedings, packing lunches and bandaging knees.
- One may miss opportunities for promotion.
- It provides a new kind of training to help men cope with stress, which benefits both the company and the new fathers.

拓展训练

I.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. 夜间喂食 | 2. 包扎膝盖 | 3. 楷模 | 4. 灵活安排 |
| 5. 家庭办公室 | 6. 发起一项活动 | 7. 休父亲陪产假 | 8. 保持冷静 |

II.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. negotiating | 2. elastic | 3. special |
| 4. flexible | 5. particular | 6. initiated |

III.

- unlike almost everyone else in the industry
- which will embrace every friend with great enthusiasm
- as much as, if not more so than, a paycheck
- far outweigh the disadvantages of confrontations
- When a campus network is designed

参考译文

身为人父需要社会支持

如今,男人们正如其伴侣一直所期盼的那样承担起父亲的角色,昼夜不停地参与照料孩

子——半夜喂奶、为孩子打包午餐盒、孩子受伤时为他/她包扎膝盖。可是很多男人发现,和妇女不同的是,他们在扮演父亲这个新角色时得不到什么支持,也没有人告诉他们该怎么做。作家乔恩·史密斯说:“我们这一代男人(25岁到40岁之间)对当父亲有种恐惧感,因为我们没有可供仿效的榜样。”他们常常发现自己被母亲所拥有的支持网排除在外,而且当他们出现在游乐场时,人们会用警觉的眼光看他们。

在工作场所,这种挑战尤为明显。在职场,男人依然被看作是家庭经济支柱,他们要在公司职务阶梯上攀爬,可思想传统的老板们常常难以体谅他们的家庭需要。在丹麦,大多数新生儿的父亲只能休两个星期的陪产假——尽管按规定他们可以休34天。当父亲们请求给予灵活的工作安排并期望受到重视时,他们所作出的努力即使不会比女性多,但至少是一样多的。

作为德国卡尔斯鲁厄专业情报中心的数据库和网络专家,54岁的维尔弗里德·弗里茨·马林觉得,与女儿待在一起的时间足以弥补任何不足,可是他承认:“从我决定在家上班起,我就失去了所有升迁的机会。”

人们的思维定势正在逐步发生改变。马林有了女儿后,公司就为他配备了一间住家办公室,准许他选择从事可以在家办公的工作。丹麦电信公司内部贸易发展局去年发起了一项活动,鼓励父亲请陪产假,如今97%的父亲都休陪产假了。该公司发言人克里斯蒂娜·爱尔伯格·霍尔姆说:“当某个员工要休陪产假去照料孩子时,他会经历一种新的培训——他会学到如何在面临压力时保持冷静。”对新一代的父亲来说,孩子可能比公司更重要——但是,这是一种对双方都有利的变化。

Passage 2 Occupations Decide

Like most people, I've long understood that I will be judged by my **occupation**, that my profession is a **gauge** people use to see how smart or talented I am.^① Recently, however, I was disappointed to see that it also decides how I'm treated as a person.

Last year I left a professional position as a small-town reporter and took a job waiting tables. As someone paid to serve food to people, I had customers say and do things to me I suspect they'd never say or do to their most casual **acquaintances**. One night a man talking on his cell phone waved me away, then beckoned me back with his finger a minute later, complaining he was ready to order and asking where I'd been.^②

I had waited tables during summers in college and was treated like a peon by plenty of people. But at 19 years old, I believed I deserved **inferior** treatment from professional adults. Besides, people responded to me differently after I told them I was in college. Customers would joke that one day I'd be sitting at their table, waiting to be served.

Once I graduated I took a job at a community newspaper. From my first day, I heard a **respectful** tone from everyone who called me. I assumed this was the way the professional world worked **cordially**.

I soon found out differently. I sat several feet away from an advertising sales representative with a similar name. Our calls would often get mixed up and someone asking for Kristen would be transferred to Christie. The mistake was immediately evident. Perhaps it was because money was involved, but people used a tone with Kristen that they never used with me.

My job title made people treat me with **courtesy**. So it was a shock to return to the restaurant industry.

It's no secret that there's a lot to put up with when waiting tables, and fortunately, much of it



can be easily forgotten when you pocket the tips.^③ The service industry, by definition, exists to cater to others' needs. Still, it seemed that many of my customers didn't get the difference between server and servant.

I'm now applying to graduate school, which means someday I'll return to a profession where people need to be nice to me in order to get what they want.^④ I think I'll take them to dinner first, and see how they treat someone whose only job is to serve them.



大纲词汇点睛

- occupation** [ˌɒkjʊˈpeɪʃən] *n.* 职业; 占据
gauge [geɪdʒ] *n.* 标准尺寸(规格)
acquaintance [əˈkweɪntəns] *n.* 相识的人, 熟人; 相识; 了解
inferior [ɪnfɪəriə] *adj.* 低等的, 下级的
respectful [rɪˈspektfəl] *adj.* 恭敬的, 尊敬人的
cordially [kəˈdjəli] *adv.* 热诚地, 友善地
courtesy [ˈkɜːtisi] *n.* 礼貌; 好意
cater [ˈkeɪtə] *v.* 迎合; 满足需要(或欲望); 提供饮食



固定搭配

- apply to 向……申请
 mix up 混淆
 put up with 忍受
 cater to 迎合
 respond to 对……作出反应



长、难句解析

- ① 此句是一个复合句, 谓语动词 understood 后接两个 that 引导的宾语从句, 后一个宾语从句中又包含两个从句, 其中 gauge 被随后的定语从句所修饰, see 后紧跟 how 引导的名词性从句作宾语; be judged by 意为“以……进行判断”。
 ② 此句是一个复合句, 主语为 a man, 谓语动词分别为 waved 和 beckoned, 现在分词短语 talking... 作后置定语修饰主语; 分词短语 complaining... 以及 asking... 为并列伴随状语; wave... away 意为“摇手示意……走开”。
 ③ 此句是一个并列句, 前一个句子为形式主语句, 真正的主语是 that 引导的名词性从句; 后一句采用了被动句式, it 为代词, 指代前面的 a lot; waiting tables 意为“当服务员”。
 ④ 此句是一个复合句, 主句被 which 引导的非限制性定语从句所修饰, 从句谓语 means 后带有一个宾语从句, where 引导的定语从句修饰 profession。



佳句背诵

I had waited tables during summers in college and was treated like a peon by plenty of people. But at 19 years old, I believed I deserved inferior treatment from professional adults. Besides, people responded to me differently after I told them I was in college.

【推荐理由】 英语写作中特别强调衔接词的使用, 正确使用衔接词可以使段落结构清晰、逻辑合理、过渡自然, 是使文章连贯的主要工具。此段正是采用了不同衔接词 but 和 besides, 清晰地表明句与句之间的逻辑关系。



深度理解

Answer the following questions based on your comprehension of the passage.

1. How does the writer understand the way his occupation affects him now?



2. What does the writer intend to say by the example in the second paragraph?
3. When can a waiter forget the harsh things they have to put up with?



拓展训练

I. 词汇搭配 Translate the following useful expressions into Chinese and keep them in mind.

1. professional positions _____
2. casual acquaintances _____
3. inferior treatment _____
4. a respectful tone _____
5. sales representatives _____
6. pocket the tips _____
7. service industry _____
8. graduate school _____

II. 词汇辨析 Put into each gap in the following sentences the proper word from the alternatives offered and change the form if necessary.

cordially	courtesy	respectful
jealousy	friendly	respectable

1. If you act in a more loving and _____ way toward your partner, you soon begin feeling better about yourself.
2. He had fallen victim to a _____ suspicion of all men who might even set eyes on his wife, let alone speak to her.
3. She was so accustomed to flattery and elaborate sweet talk that she would think she were being insulted if addressed with ordinary _____.
4. Our citizens, both young and old, are actively learning foreign languages to welcome you in _____ and familiar voices.
5. I was terrified out of my mind when the _____ board chairman was found to be a murderer.
6. _____, you are invited to visit us when you have the opportunity and we are sure you will enjoy being here.

III. 翻译热身 Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

1. I thought I could trust you to discuss our problems frankly, and _____ (不会背着我在经理面前说我坏话).
2. _____ (因为她拒绝迎合他的要求), she dismissed any opportunity for promotion.
3. After careful consideration, have you decided _____ (要申请哪所大学)?
4. _____ (受不了那里可怕的劳动条件), Tom left the mine along with other friends.
5. It was really beyond expectation that I was informed of the arrival of my cousin, so _____ (不可能启程) right now.



参考答案

深度理解

1. His occupation decides how he is judged and treated as a person.
2. Some customers simply show no respect to those who serve them.
3. When they pocket the tips.

拓展训练

I.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. 专业职务 | 2. 泛泛之交 | 3. 较差的待遇 | 4. 尊敬的语气 |
| 5. 销售代表 | 6. 接受小费 | 7. 服务行业 | 8. 研究生院 |

II.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. respectful | 2. jealous | 3. courtesy |
| 4. friendly | 5. respectable | 6. Cordially |

III.

1. not to complain to the manager behind my back
2. Because she refused to cater to his demands
3. which university you are going to apply to
4. Unable to put up with the terrible working conditions there
5. it was impossible to start off



参考译文

职业决定一切

正如大多数人一样,我早就明白,人们会根据我的职业来评价我,我的工作会成为人们衡量我有多聪明或多有才华的标准。然而,最近我非常失望地发现,我的职业也决定了别人把我当成什么样的人。

去年,我辞去了小城记者的工作,做了餐馆招待。作为一个靠伺候别人吃饭挣钱的人,我碰到了一些顾客,他们对我所说的一些话、所做的一些事——我想,哪怕是对最随便的熟人也不合适。一天晚上,一个正在打电话的男人先是打手势让我走开,一分钟后又用手指示意我过去,对我抱怨说他准备点菜了,问我究竟去了哪里。

读大学时我也曾利用暑假做过餐馆招待,那时很多人把我当勤杂工看待。但当时我才19岁,我觉得,这些有专业知识的成年人认为我低人一等,也是理所当然的。而且,等我告诉他们我在读大学时,他们对我的态度就不一样了。有顾客开玩笑说,有朝一日我会坐在他们坐的桌子旁,等着别人来伺候。

一毕业,我就在一份社区报纸找了份工作。我发现,从工作的第一天起,每个给我打电话的人都彬彬有礼。我想,职业领域里人们就是这样热情友好地相处的。

但不久我发现事实并非如此。我与一位广告销售代表的座位只相距几尺,他的名字和我的相似。我们俩的电话经常被混淆,找克里斯汀的电话会转给克里斯蒂。一旦转错了,很快就能察觉出来。也许是因为涉及钱的问题,但是也因为别人决不会用对克里斯汀讲话的语气跟我讲话。

我的职业头衔让别人对我礼貌有加,因此重回餐馆工作后,我备感震惊。

做餐馆招待得忍耐很多事情,这不是什么秘密。好在有小费入账的时候,大部分的不快都可以轻易忘掉。服务行业,顾名思义,是为满足他人的需求而存在的。尽管如此,很多顾客似乎没有弄清招待与仆人之间的区别。

目前我在申请读研究生,这意味着有朝一日我会重返某个专业职位。到时,别人会为了得到他们想要的东西而不得不对我彬彬有礼。我想,我会先带他们去吃饭,看看他们如何对待那些仅以为他们提供服务为生的人。

Passage 3 Affluence vs Happiness

You hear the refrain all the time: the U.S. economy looks good statistically, but it doesn't feel good. Why doesn't ever-greater wealth promote ever-greater happiness? It is a question that dates at least to the appearance in 1958 of *The Affluent Society* by John Kenneth Galbraith, who died recently at 97.

The Affluent Society is a modern classic because it helped define a new moment in the human

condition. For most of history, “hunger, sickness, and cold” threatened nearly everyone, Galbraith wrote. “Poverty was found everywhere in that world. Obviously it is not of ours.” After World War II, the dread of another Great Depression gave way to an economic boom. In the 1930s unemployment had averaged 18.2 percent; in the 1950s it was 4.5 percent.

To Galbraith, materialism had gone mad and would breed discontent. Through advertising, companies **conditioned** consumers to buy things they didn’t really want or need. Because so much spending was **artificial**, it would be unfulfilling. Meanwhile, government spending that would make everyone better off was being cut down because people **instinctively**—and wrongly—labeled government only as “a necessary evil.”^①

It’s often said that only the rich are getting ahead; everyone else is standing still or falling behind. Well, there are many undeserving rich—overpaid chief executives, for instance. But over any meaningful period, most people’s incomes are increasing. From 1995 to 2004, **inflation**-adjusted average family income rose 14.3 percent, to \$ 43,200. People feel “squeezed” because their rising incomes often don’t satisfy their rising wants—for bigger homes, more health care, more education, faster Internet connections.^②

The other great frustration is that it has not eliminated insecurity. People regard job **stability** as part of their standard of living. As corporate layoffs increased, that part has eroded. More workers fear they’ve become “the disposable American,” as Louis Uchitelle puts it in his book by the same name.^③

Because so much previous suffering and social conflict stemmed from poverty, the arrival of widespread affluence suggested utopian possibilities. Up to a point, affluence succeeds. There is much less physical misery than before. People are better off. Unfortunately, affluence also creates new complaints and **contradictions**.

Advanced societies need economic growth to satisfy the multiplying wants of their citizens. But the quest for growth lets loose new anxieties and economic conflicts that disturb the social order. Affluence liberates the individual, promising that everyone can choose a unique way to self-fulfillment. But the promise is so **extravagant** that it **predestines** many disappointments and sometimes inspires choices that have anti-social consequences, including family breakdown and obesity.^④ Statistical indicators of happiness have not risen with incomes.

Should we be surprised? Not really. We’ve simply **reaffirmed** an old truth: the pursuit of affluence does not always end with happiness.



大纲词汇点睛

- affluent** [æfluənt] *adj.* 富裕的, 丰富的
condition [kən'diʃən] *v.* 使……适应 *n.* 环境; 形势
artificial [ɑ:tifiʃl] *adj.* 人造的; 假的
instinctively [ɪnstɪktɪvli] *adv.* 本能地, 凭直觉地
inflation [ɪnfleɪʃn] *n.* 通货膨胀; 充气
stability [stəbɪləti] *n.* 稳定, 坚定
contradiction [kəntrədɪkʃn] *n.* 矛盾, 反驳
extravagant [ɪkstrævəɡənt] *adj.* 夸张的; 奢侈的
predestine [pri'destin] *v.* 预先确定, 注定
reaffirm [ri:əfərm] *v.* 重申; 再断言



固定搭配

date...to 追溯到

give way to 让位于, 为……所取代

condition...to 使……适应

label...as 把……称为

stem from 起源于

quest for 寻求



长、难句解析

- ① 此句是一个复合句, that 引导的定语从句修饰主句主语 government spending; because 引导的原因状语从句中采用比喻修辞手法, 将政府比作 a necessary evil, 意为“必要的恶魔”。
- ② 此句是一个复合句, 主句为 People feel “squeezed”, because 引导原因状语从句; 破折号起提示及强调作用, 破折号后为 wants 的具体内容。
- ③ 此句主语为 workers, 谓语动词 fear 后紧跟一个宾语从句, 并带有 as 引导的非限制性定语从句; put it 意为“表达, 表述”。
- ④ 此句是一个复合句, 主句带有两个谓语动词, 分别为 is 和 inspires; 第一个 that 和 so 形成固定搭配, 引导结果状语从句, 而后一个 that 为关系代词, 引导定语从句修饰 choices。



佳句背诵

But over any meaningful period, most people's incomes are increasing. From 1995 to 2004, inflation-adjusted average family income rose 14.3 percent, to \$43,200.

【推荐理由】 此段采用了一种常用的段落发展技巧——数据法, 即使用具体详实的数字或数据, 来证明前面所归纳现象的真实性, 此段在提出数据前, 明确了时间跨度, 以提高可信度。



深度理解

Answer the following questions based on your comprehension of the passage.

1. What is the question John Kenneth Galbraith raised in his book?
2. Why do people feel squeezed when their average income rises?
3. What does the quest for economic growth lead to?



拓展训练

I. 词汇搭配 Translate the following useful expressions into Chinese and keep them in mind.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ever-greater happiness _____ | 2. an affluent society _____ |
| 3. economic boom _____ | 4. family breakdown _____ |
| 5. health care _____ | 6. corporate layoffs _____ |
| 7. the disposable American _____ | 8. multiplying wants _____ |

II. 词汇辨析 Put into each gap in the following sentences the proper word from the alternatives offered and change the form if necessary.

classic

extinctive

previous

instinctive

classical

former

1. If taken into account, the operation cost for the _____ was only 9.1% of the latter.
2. From childhood we're conditioned to accept that when alone we _____ long for company.
3. Can I ask you if you will agree that _____ music is more thoughtful?
4. More and more animal species are on the verge of _____, which is an alarming sign that something might have gone wrong in the quality of our environment.
5. Chinese language is the key to Chinese culture which includes calligraphy, paintings, ceramics,

literary _____, history and others.

6. _____, we have not even heard about such a big project, though we have been working here many years.

Ⅲ. 翻译热身 Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

1. A child born in the far north _____ (很快就能适应漫长寒冷的冬季).
2. Faced with inflation, the government has taken a measure _____ (以确保物价稳定).
3. In honor of the victims of a workplace shooting, _____ (今天重申这一点特别重要).
4. The Great Wall as it stands today _____ (可以追溯到明朝).
5. What a relief it was when the muddy path suddenly disappeared, _____ (为一片平原所取代).



参考答案

深度理解

1. Why more affluence doesn't guarantee more happiness.
2. Because their rising incomes often don't satisfy their rising wants.
3. New anxieties and economic conflicts that disturb the social order.

拓展训练

I.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|------------|
| 1. 日益增长的幸福 | 2. 富裕社会 | 3. 经济繁荣 | 4. 家庭破裂 |
| 5. 医疗 | 6. 公司裁员 | 7. 可抛弃的美国人 | 8. 日益增长的需求 |

II.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. former | 2. instinctively | 3. classical |
| 4. extinction | 5. classics | 6. Previously |

III.

1. is soon conditioned to the long cold winters
2. to maintain the stability of prices
3. it is particularly important to reaffirm this point today
4. dates back to the Ming dynasty
5. giving way to a stretch of plains



参考译文

财富与幸福

你常常听人们反复说:美国经济从数据上看似乎不错,却并不令人满意。为什么日益增长的财富不能使人们日益幸福呢?这一问题至少可以追溯到1958年出版的《富裕社会》一书,作者约翰·肯尼思·加尔布雷思最近刚过世,享年97岁。

《富裕社会》是一本现代经典著作,因为它帮助定义了人类生存状况中的一个新阶段。加尔布雷思写道,在人类历史的大多数时期,“饥饿、疾病和寒冷”几乎威胁着所有的人,“在那个世界里到处充斥着贫穷。显然我们的世界不是这样的。”二战后,经济繁荣驱散了人们对另一场大萧条的恐惧。20世纪30年代的平均失业率是18.2%,而50年代的失业率则只有4.5%。

在加尔布雷思看来,物质主义已经疯狂盛行,并会引发很多不满情绪。通过广告,企业诱导顾客们购买他们并不想要或不需要的东西。因为那么多的花费都是冲动消费,所以并不能使人感到满足。同时,那些本来能使全民富裕的政府开支却被削减,因为人们本能地或错误地把政府认定为一个“必要的魔鬼”。

人们经常说,只有富人在不断前进,而其他所有人却原地不动或落后。是的,确实有很多富人不会配那么多钱——比如薪水过高的主管人员。不过,经过任何一个有所建树的时期后,绝大部分人的收入都在提高。从1995年到2004年,通货膨胀调整后的家庭平均收入提高了14.3%,达到43200美元。人们觉得“财政困难”,是因为他们增长的收入经常不能满足他们上涨的需求——更大的房子、更多的医疗服务、更好的教育、更快的网络连接。

另一件让人们很受挫的事是富裕并没有消除人们的不安全感。人们把工作稳定看成是他们生活标准的一部分。随着公司下岗人员的增加,这种稳定性已经被削弱了。更多的工人担心他们已经成为路易斯·尤奇特所称的“可随意丢弃的美国人”——他的一本书就是以此命名的。

因为以前那么多的苦难和社会冲突都源于贫穷,所以现在普遍富裕时代的来临就产生了乌托邦式的可能性。从某种程度上来说,富裕取得了成功。现在身体遭受的痛苦比以前少得多,人们比以前富裕了。遗憾的是,富裕也引发了新的抱怨和矛盾。

先进的社会需要经济增长来满足其公民日益增长的需求。但是对增长的追求会释放出新的扰乱社会秩序的忧虑和经济冲突。富裕解放了个人,使得每个人都有可能选择实现自我的独特方式。但是,这种前景太过奢侈,结果它注定给人们带来很多失望,有时还造成人们做出一些有反社会影响的选择,包括家庭破裂和肥胖症。统计结果显示,幸福指数并没有随着收入的增长而提高。

我们该感到吃惊吗?并不。我们只是再次印证了一个古老的真理:追求富裕并不是总能带来幸福。

Passage 4 Natural Disasters Or Blessings

I've heard from and talked to many people who described how Mother Nature **simplified** their lives for them. They'd lost their home and many or all of their **possessions** through fires, floods, earthquakes, or some other disasters. Losing everything you own under such circumstances can be **distressing**, but the people I've heard from all saw their loss, **ultimately**, as a blessing.^①

"The fire saved us the agony of deciding what to keep and what to get rid of," one woman wrote. And once all those things were no longer there, she and her husband saw how they had weighed them down and complicated their lives.^②

"There was so much stuff we never used and that was just taking up space. We vowed when we started over, we'd replace only what we needed, and this time we'd do it right. We've kept our promise: we don't have much now, but what we have is exactly what we want."

Though we've never had a **catastrophic** loss such as that, Gibbs and I did have a close call shortly before we decided to simplify.^③ At that time we lived in a fire zone. One night a firestorm raged through and destroyed over six hundred homes in our community. That tragedy gave us the opportunity to look **objectively** at the goods we'd **accumulated**.

We saw that there was so much we could get rid of and not only never miss, but be better off without. Having almost lost it all, we found it much easier to let go of the things we knew we'd never use again.

Obviously, there's a tremendous difference between getting rid of possessions and losing them through a natural disaster without having a say in the matter.^④ And this is not to **minimize** the tragedy and pain such a loss can generate.

But you might think about how you would approach the **acquisition** process if you had it to do all over again. Look around your home and make a list of what you would replace.

Make another list of things you wouldn't acquire again no matter what, and in fact would be