



石油员工国际化人才外语培训系列



武义民 刘孝成/主编

英语阅读详解

English Reading

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前言

阅读是语言学习和考试中非常重要的环节。无论是国内的还是国际上的各类英语考试,阅读所占的比例都很大,而且有越来越大的趋势。突破阅读的难关是众多英语学习者和考生一直以来想要攻克的难题。要突破阅读难关,必须从以下几个方面着手:

第一,词汇量积累。词汇量的积累要从大量的阅读开始,而且要读有相当难度的文章,在阅读中掌握越来越多的词汇。虽然有很多词汇书籍指导读者如何根据词汇的构成和渊源及某些联想来记忆词汇,但那样记忆的词汇不容易巩固。只有在阅读中记单词才能形成对单词的有效记忆,因为有相应的语言背景来帮助回忆单词的内涵和用法。

第二,了解和掌握英语文章的逻辑结构。除小说之外的文章,如一般的论述性和说明性文章都是考试最常见的文体。这些文体的大致结构都是由主题句和主体段落开始,然后展开说明和论述。这样的结构是比较“八股”的。

第三,阅读要达到一定的量。阅读的量达不到,学习词汇和文体素材的类型就会受到限制。考生对考试题目中出现的陌生词汇就可能不会认识,对某些文体素材也会感到陌生。

第四,要反复阅读自己已经阅读过的文章。读者不可能一次就能牢记阅读中出现的词汇。只有经过反复阅读,这些词汇才会在脑海中反复出现,才能对阅读文章中出现的论述或说明文章的事件有充分的认识,做到“举一反三”。在日后的阅读或考试中遇到类似的文体就会感觉到“似曾相识”。

本书收集了2000—2005年托福考试的阅读文章,每篇文章都按考试时间编号,并列出主要词汇和短语,给出参考译文。词汇按照其在文章中出现的先后顺序排列,并标注出汉语意思,其中个别词汇还用不同字体列出相关词汇;参考译文则完全遵循了“直译”原则。这些编排为读者正确理解各类题材的英语文章、学习更多的词汇提供了快捷的途径,相信对读者提高阅读速度和应对考试会有非常大的帮助。

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As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an increasingly important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural hinterland. Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the townspeople. The High Street Market was continuously enlarged throughout the period until 1736, when it reached from Front Street to Third. By 1745 New Market was opened on Second Street between Pine and Cedar. The next year the Callow hill Market began operation.

Along with market days, the institution of twice-yearly fairs persisted in Philadelphia even after similar trading days had been discontinued in other colonial cities. The fairs provided a means of bringing handmade goods from outlying places to would-be buyers in the city. Linens and stockings from German town, for example, were popular items.

Auctions were another popular form of occasional trade. Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs. Although governmental attempts to eradicate fairs and auctions were less than successful, the ordinary course of economic development was on the merchants' side, as increasing business specialization became the order of the day. Export merchants became differentiated from their importing counterparts, and specialty shops began to appear in addition to general stores selling a variety of goods.

One of the reasons Philadelphia's merchants generally prospered was because the surrounding area was undergoing tremendous economic and demographic growth. They did their business, after all, in the capital city of the province. Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and the meetings of the courts of justice.

◆ Words and phrases in the passage:

increasingly adv. 越来越

marketing n. 销售; 营销

vast adj. 巨大的

hinterland n. 内陆; 区域

radius n. 半径

cider n. 苹果汁; 苹果酒

townspeople n. 市民; 镇民; 市井之流

institution n. 惯例; 制度; 规定; 协会; 机

关; 社会事业机构

outlying adj. 外国的

would-be adj. 潜在的

linen n. 亚麻

stocking n. 长筒袜

auction n. 拍卖会

retail n. 零售

merchant n. 商人

oppose v. 反对

eradicate v. 消除; 根除

specialization n. 专门化

differentiate v. 区分

counterpart n. 对应物;对等方
specialty shop 专卖店
prosper v. 繁荣;快速发展
demographic adj. 人口统计学的;人口统计的
province n. 省份;地区

cater to 服务于
legislative adj. 法律的;立法的
session n. (阶段性)会议
assembly n. 会议;议会;集会
council n. 委员会;国务院;理事会



参考译文

在 18 世纪的前半个世纪,费城由一个小镇变成了一个城市,变成了一个巨大的、不断发展的农业区域愈来愈重要的交易中心。交易日见证了这个城市变得越来越拥挤不堪的状况,农民们从方圆 24 千米或更远的地区把自己的羊、牛、猪、蔬菜、果汁和其他的农产品带到这里直接销售给城市居民。第一大街的市场不断地扩大,到了 1736 年,市场已经扩展到沿河大街与第三大街。到了 1745 年,不得不在松树街(Pine)和锡达街(Cedar)之间的第二大街开辟新的市场。次年,小山大街(Callow hill)市场也开始运营了。

就在交易日发展的同时,在其他殖民城市已经终止了类似的交易日之后,每年两次的交易会在费城依然继续着。这样的交易会提供了一个很好机会,(人们)将一些手工制品从外围地区带给城市中潜在的购买者。例如来自德国城的亚麻布和长袜当时是非常受大家欢迎的产品。

拍卖交易是另外一种受欢迎的不定期交易形式。由于竞争的原因,零售商很反对这样的活动以及交易会的形式。虽然政府努力取消交易会和拍卖的努力不是很成功,但经济发展的正常途径是有利于商人的,商业专业化经营变得越来越普遍。出口商从进口商中分离出来,除了销售各种各样商品的综合商店外,专卖店开始出现。

费城商人普遍成功的原因之一是城市周围地区正在经历巨大的经济发展与人口增长。毕竟他们是在这一地区的首府经营,他们不仅服务于州长及其市民,而且服务于来自殖民区到这里参加各种会议、委员会的活动以及司法会议的市民。

0001 - 2

Aviculturists, people who raise birds for commercial sale, have not yet learned how to simulate the natural incubation of parrot eggs in the wild. They continue to look for better ways to increase egg production and to improve chick survival rates.

When parrots incubate their eggs in the wild, the temperature and humidity of the nest are controlled naturally. Heat is transferred from the bird's skin to the top portion of the eggshell, leaving the sides and bottom of the egg at a cooler temperature. This temperature gradient may be vital to successful hatching. Nest construction can contribute to this temperature gradient. Nests of loosely arranged sticks, rocks, or dirt are cooler in temperature at the bottom where the egg contacts the nesting material. Such nests also act as humidity regulators by allowing rain to drain into the bottom sections of the nest so that the eggs are not in direct contact with the water. As the water that collects in the bottom of the nest evaporates, the water vapor rises and is heated by the incubating bird, which adds significant humidity to the incubation environment.



In artificial incubation programs, aviculturists remove eggs from the nests of parrots and incubate them under laboratory conditions. Most commercial incubators heat the eggs fairly evenly from top to bottom, thus ignoring the bird's method of natural incubation, and perhaps reducing the viability and survivability of the hatching chicks. When incubators are not used, aviculturists sometimes suspend wooden boxes outdoors to use as nests in which to place eggs. In areas where weather can become cold after eggs are laid, it is very important to maintain a deep foundation of nesting material to act as suspend against the cold bottom of the box. If eggs rest against the wooden bottom in extremely cold weather conditions, they can become chilled to a point where the embryo can no longer survive. Similarly, these boxes should be protected from direct sunlight to avoid high temperatures that are also fatal to the growing embryo. Nesting material should be added in sufficient amounts to avoid both extreme temperature situations mentioned above and assure that the eggs have a soft, secure place to rest.



Words and phrases in the passage:

aviculturist n. 商业养鸟人

simulate v. 模拟

incubation n. 孵化

parrot n. 鹦鹉

chick n. 小鸟

survival n. 存活;生存下来

incubate v. 孵卵;孵出;孵化

humidity n. 湿度

transfer v. 转移

gradient n. 级差;差别

hatching n. 孵化;孵卵

regulator n. 调节器

collect v. 积累;收集

evaporate v. 蒸发

artificial adj. 人工的

ignore v. 忽视;忽略

viability n. 生存能力;活力;发育能力

survivability n. 成活率

suspend v. 暂停;悬挂

extremely adv. 极度地;非常地

chill v. 受冻;寒冷

embryo n. 胚胎

fatal adj. 致命的;有害的

sufficient adj. 足够的;充分的

assure v. 确保;保证

secure adj. 安全的 v. 获得



参考译文

商业养鸟者,即那些饲养鸟来进行商业销售的人,现在还没有掌握如何模仿鹦鹉在野生环境中的自然孵化过程。他们继续寻求着更好的方法来提高鹦鹉的产蛋率和小鸟的成活率。

鹦鹉在野生环境中孵化时,鸟巢中的温度和湿度是通过自然环境来控制的。热量从成鸟的皮肤传递到蛋壳上部,因此鸟蛋的侧面和底部温度比较低。这样的温差也许对于成功孵化是非常重要的。鸟巢结构非常有利于这样的温差的形成。鸟蛋接触的底部是由松散的枝条、石块或泥土搭建而成的,因此这部分的温度会低一些。这样的鸟巢结构也起到了湿度调节器的作用,它能够使雨水渗漏到鸟巢的底部,鸟蛋就不会直接接触水。但是底部聚集的水会蒸发,水蒸气上升,再经过孵化鸟身体的加热,就会给孵化环境增加大量的湿度。

在人工孵化项目中,商业孵化者把鹦鹉蛋从巢穴中取出,然后放在实验室条件下孵化。大多数商业孵化器加温时,鸟蛋自上而下的温度是非常均匀的,因此忽略了鸟自然孵化过程中的

方法,也许就降低了孵化的可行性与成活率。如果不使用孵化器,他们有时将木箱子悬挂在户外作为鸟巢来放置鸟蛋。在鸟蛋放好后天气可能变寒冷的地方,重要的是要在盒子的底部铺上很厚的筑巢材料进行保暖。在极度寒冷的条件下,如果鸟蛋放在木盒子中,它们可能会受冻,使得胚胎不再能够成活。同样地,这些盒子也要避免太阳的直射,以避免高温,因为高温对于正在发育的胚胎也是致命的。筑巢的材料要充分,以避免上述的极端温度情况发生,同时保证鸟蛋放置在一个柔软、安全的地方。

0001 - 3

The mineral particles found in soil range in size from microscopic clay particles to large boulders. The most abundant particles—sand, silt, and clay—are the focus of examination in studies of soil texture. Texture is the term used to describe the composite sizes of particles in a soil sample, typically several representative handfuls. To measure soil texture, the sand, silt, and clay particles are sorted out by size and weight. The weights of each size are then expressed as a percentage of the sample weight.

In the field, soil texture can be estimated by extracting a handful of soil and squeezing the damp soil into three basic shapes: (1) cast, a lump formed by squeezing a sample in a clenched fist; (2) thread, a pencil shape formed by rolling soil between the palms; and (3) ribbon, a flattish shape formed by squeezing a small sample between the thumb and index finger. The behavioral characteristics of the soil when molded into each of these shapes, if they can be formed at all, provides the basis for a general textural classification. The behavior of the soil in the hand test is determined by the amount of clay in the sample. Clay particles are highly cohesive, and when dampened, behave as a plastic. Therefore the higher the clay content in a sample, the more refined and durable the shapes into which it can be molded.

Another method of determining soil texture involves the use of devices called sediment sieves, screens built with a specified mesh size. When the soil is filtered through a group of sieves, each with a different mesh size, the particles become grouped in corresponding size categories. Each category can be weighed to make a textural determination. Although sieves work well for silt, sand, and larger particles, they are not appropriate for clay particles. Clay is far too small to sieve accurately; therefore, in soils with a high proportion of clay, the fine particles are measured on the basis of their settling velocity when suspended in water. Since clays settle so slowly, they are easily segregated from sand and silt. The water can be drawn off and evaporated, leaving a residue of clay, which can be weighed.



Words and phrases in the passage:

mineral adj. 矿物质的

particle n. 颗粒

range from... to... 范围从……到……

microscopic adj. 显微的;微小的

boulder n. 大石块

abundant adj. 丰富的

silt n. 淤泥
 clay n. 黏土
 texture n. 结构;质地
 composite adj. 综合的;成分的
 handful adj. 一把的
 representative n. 代表 adj. 具有代表性的
 sort out 分类
 extract v. 提取;萃取
 squeeze v. 挤压;挤捏
 damp adj. 湿润的
 lump n. 块
 clench v. 握紧
 fist n. 拳头
 thread n. 线;绳
 palm n. 手掌
 flattish adj. 扁平的
 thumb n. 大拇指

index finger 食指
 behavioral adj. 行为的
 characteristic n. 特征;特点
 mold v. 铸成……形状
 cohesive adj. 有黏性的 n. 胶
 dampen v. 弄湿
 plastic n. 塑料;可塑物 adj. 具有可塑性的;有弹性的
 device n. 装置;设备
 sediment sieve 过滤筛
 screen n. 筛子;屏风;屏幕;银幕
 mesh size 孔目尺寸
 appropriate adj. 恰当的;合适的
 proportion n. 比例
 settle v. 沉淀;下降;定居
 velocity n. 速度
 segregate v. 分离

❖ 参考译文

土壤中发现的矿物质颗粒从微小的显微结构的黏土颗粒到很大的砾石块。其中最多的颗粒——沙子、淤泥以及黏土——是土壤结构研究的重点。土壤结构这一术语是用于描述土壤样本中成分的大小的,一般需要好几把土壤(来进行研究)。为了研究土壤结构,其中的沙子、淤泥和黏土颗粒必须根据它们的大小和重量来分类。每种大小的重量用其在土壤样本中的百分比来表示。

在野外,土壤的结构可以通过提取一把土壤,然后把潮湿土壤挤捏成三种不同的形状:(1)团状,即将土壤置于掌心攥拳后挤捏出的形状;(2)条状,即将土壤置于两个手掌之间撮出的像铅笔一样的形状;(3)片状,即用食指与拇指挤压土壤形成的扁平形状。如果能够挤压形成这样的基本形状,那么形成这些形状的行为特征就为我们提供了土壤大致结构类型的基础。用手测定时,土壤的行为特征是由其中的黏土含量确定的。黏土颗粒具有很大的黏性,而且在潮湿条件下,具有可塑的特征。因此,样本中的黏土含量越高,土壤形成的各种形状就越细致,保持的时间越持久。

另外一种测定土壤结构的方法是使用一种称为过滤筛(沉淀筛)的方法,沉淀筛是具有特定大小孔目的网。当土壤经过一组具有不同孔目的筛子过滤后,其中的颗粒就可以根据相应的颗粒大小进行分类。对每一类称重后就可以用来测定土壤的结构。虽然筛选对于测定淤泥、沙子及较大的颗粒物比较好,但它不适合于测定黏土颗粒,因为黏土颗粒太小,不能够准确地测量出来。由此,在黏土含量较高的土壤测定中,细微的颗粒通常是根据它们在水中的沉淀速度来测定的。因为黏土在水中沉淀的速度非常慢,所以很容易把它们从沙子和淤泥中分离出来。我们把水滗出来,然后蒸发,剩下的就是黏土,最后就可以称重了。

A number of factors related to the voice reveal the personality of the speaker. The first is the broad area of communication, which includes imparting information by use of language, communicating with a group or an individual, and specialized communication through performance. A person conveys thoughts and ideas through choice of words, by a tone of voice that is pleasant or unpleasant, gentle or harsh, by the rhythm that is inherent within the language itself, and by speech rhythms that are flowing and regular or uneven and hesitant, and finally, by the pitch and melody of the utterance. When speaking before a group, a person's tone may indicate unsureness or fright, confidence or calm. At interpersonal levels, the tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen, or may belie them. Here the conversant's tone can consciously or unconsciously reflect intuitive sympathy or antipathy, lack of concern or interest, fatigue, anxiety, enthusiasm or excitement, all of which are usually discernible by the acute listener. Public performance is a manner of communication that is highly specialized with its own techniques for obtaining effects by voice and/or gesture. The motivation derived from the text, and in the case of singing, the music, in combination with the performer's skills, personality, and ability to create empathy will determine the success of artistic, political, or pedagogic communication.

Second, the voice gives psychological clues to a person's self-image, perception of others, and emotional health. Self-image can be indicated by a tone of voice that is confident, pretentious, shy, aggressive, outgoing, or exuberant, to name only a few personality traits. Also the sound may give a clue to the facade or mask of that person, for example, a shy person hiding behind an overconfident front. How a speaker perceives the listener's receptiveness, interest, or sympathy in any given conversation can drastically alter the tone of presentation, by encouraging or discouraging the speaker. Emotional health is evidenced in the voice by free and melodic sounds of the happy, by constricted and harsh sound of the angry, and by dull and lethargic qualities of the depressed.



Words and phrases in the passage:

reveal v. 揭示

impart v. 传授; 给予; 透露

convey v. 传递; 传送; 转达

harsh adj. 沙哑的; 粗糙的; 艰难的

rhythm n. 韵律; 节律; 韵味

inherent adj. 固有的; 内在的

hesitant adj. 犹豫的

pitch n. 音调

melody n. 旋律

uneven adj. 不均匀的

fright v. 害怕

confidence n. 信心

interpersonal adj. 人际的

belie v. 欺骗; 撒谎

conscious adj. 有意识的

intuitive adj. 直觉的; 凭直觉获知的; 直观的

sympathy n. 同情

antipathy n. 反感
 fatigue n. 疲劳 v. 使疲劳
 anxiety n. 忧虑;焦虑
 enthusiasm n. 激情;热情
 discernible adj. 可辨别的;可判断的
 acute adj. 敏锐的
 empathy n. 情感
 pedagogic adj. 教育的;教授的
 psychological adj. 心理学的
 clue n. 线索;信息
 pretentious adj. 伪装的

exuberant adj. 繁茂的;生气勃勃的;充溢的
 facade n. 正面;表面;外观
 front n. 正面;前面
 constrict v. 限制
 dull adj. 钝的;乏味的;笨的
 drastically adv. 彻底地;激烈地;强烈地
 lethargic adj. 昏睡的;无生气的;冷漠的;欲睡的
 depressed adj. 压抑的;被压迫的



参考译文

很多与声音有关的因素可以揭示讲话者的个性。首先是在广泛的交流领域,包括通过语言来给一个群体和给某个人传递信息,以及通过表演来进行的特定交流方式。人们通过措辞表达他的思想和观点,语调可以是令人愉悦的、抑或是悲伤的、温和的或者是生硬的;也可以通过其语言本身所蕴含的韵律来表达,也可以通过讲话的节律来表达,这样的节律可以是流畅的、不均匀的、犹豫不决的,也可以通过讲话者的音调和旋律来表达。在给一个群体讲话时,他的声调也许会表明他的不确定、害怕、自信或镇静。在两个人的谈话中,他的语调也许会反映出词语背后的观点与情感,或许还会隐藏其所表达的观点与情感。而且,在这种情况下,语调还可能有意或无意地反映出其内在的同情或反感、冷漠或关心、疲惫、焦虑、热情或者激动等。所有这一切都会被敏锐的听话者辨别出来。公共表演是一种高度专业化的交流方式,它用其特定的声音或动作技巧来获得某种交流的效果。内容蕴含着感召力,还有比如歌唱时的音乐,与表演者的技巧、个性及能力一起创造出的情感会决定艺术的、政治的或者教育的交流是否成功。

同时,声音会将一个人的自我形象、对他人的感觉以及他的情感健康等方面的心理信息揭露出来。自我形象是通过声调来反映的。例如,声调能反映出他的自信、虚伪、腼腆、激进、外向或精力充沛等特征。而且,声音本身也可以揭示一个人表情背后的真实情况,例如一个腼腆的人故作自信。在特定的对话中,一个讲话者如何感知到听众对他的接受程度、感兴趣程度和同情与否能在很大程度上改变讲话者的声调,例如听众对他的鼓励或打击。情感健康的表现,例如自如地、富有旋律地体现出来的幸福感,或者是由于不流畅的、僵硬的声音表达出的愤怒,或者是由乏味的、昏昏欲睡的声音表现出的压抑。

0001-5

As the twentieth century began, the importance of formal education in the United States increased. The frontier had mostly disappeared and by 1910 most Americans lived in towns and cities. Industrialization and the bureaucratization of economic life combined with a new emphasis upon credentials and expertise to make schooling increasingly important for economic and social

mobility. Increasingly, too, schools were viewed as the most important means of integrating immigrants into American society.

The arrival of a great wave of southern and eastern European immigrants at the turn of the century coincided with and contributed to an enormous expansion of formal schooling. By 1920 schooling to age fourteen or beyond was compulsory in most states, and the school year was greatly lengthened. Kindergartens, vacation schools, extracurricular activities, and vocational education and counseling extended the influence of public schools over the lives of students, many of whom in the larger industrial cities were the children of immigrants. Classes for adult immigrants were sponsored by public schools, corporations, unions, churches, settlement houses, and other agencies.

Reformers early in the twentieth century suggested that education programs should suit the needs of specific populations. Immigrant women were one such population. Schools tried to educate young women so they could occupy productive places in the urban industrial economy, and one place many educators considered appropriate for women was the home.

Although looking after the house and family was familiar to immigrant women, American education gave homemaking a new definition. In preindustrial economies, homemaking had meant the production as well as the consumption of goods, and it commonly included income-producing activities both inside and outside the home, in the highly industrialized early-twentieth-century United States, however, overproduction rather than scarcity was becoming a problem. Thus, the ideal American homemaker was viewed as a consumer rather than a producer. Schools trained women to be consumer homemakers, cooking, shopping, decorating, and caring for children "efficiently" in their own homes, or if economic necessity demanded, as employees in the homes of others. Subsequent reforms have made these notions seem quite out-of-date.



Words and phrases in the passage:

bureaucratization n. 官僚化; 科层化
credentials n. 证书; 文凭; 证明文件
expertise n. 专门知识; 专业技术
social mobility 社会流动性
integrate n. 一体化; 集成体 adj. 整合的;
完全的 vi. 求积分; 取消隔离; 成为一
体 vt. 使……完整; 使……成整体; 求
……的积分; 表示……的总和
coincide with 符合; 与……相一致; 不谋
而合; 巧合; 符合
contribute to 有助于; 捐献; 促成
enormous adj. 庞大的; 巨大的; 凶暴的;
极恶的; 极大的
compulsory adj. 义务的; 必修的; 被强制
的 n. (花样滑冰、竞技体操等的) 规定

动作

extracurricular activity 课外活动; 课外生
活; 课余时间
vocational education 职业教育
counseling (counsel 的 ing 形式) v. 建议;
劝告; 商讨 n. 咨询服务
sponsor n. 资助; 赞助; 资助者; 后援人
v. 发起; 赞助; 主持; 负责
homemaking n. 做家务
preindustrial adj. 工业化前的; 未工业化的;
工业化之前的
scarcity n. 不足; 缺乏; 稀缺性; 短缺
decorating (decorate 的 ing 形式) n. 装饰;
美化 v. 装饰; 给……授勋
subsequent adj. 后来的; 随后的; 后面的

❖ 参考译文

进入 20 世纪时,正规教育的重要性在美国越来越突现。所谓的边疆地区几乎全部消失了,到 1910 年,大多数美国人口居住在城市或城镇。工业化和经济生活的官僚化以及重视证书和专业技术的情况使得上学成为经济与社会流动中的重要内容。学校也越来越被看作是将移民融入美国社会最重要的方式。

世纪之初,大量的南部和东部欧洲移民浪潮的到来,对正规学校教育起到了极大的促进作用,也是正规学校教育发展的高潮时期。到 1920 年,上学至 14 岁或以上在大多数州已成为法律规定的义务教育,而且,学年也大大地延长了。幼儿园、假期学校、课外活动以及职业教育和职业咨询延伸了公共学校对学生生活的影响,这些学生中许多是大工业城市移民的孩子。公共学校、各种公司、工会、教会、(慈善团体或大学举办的)娱乐、教育和社会中心与其他机构都赞助为成年移民开办的学习班。

20 世纪早期的改革者认为,教育项目应当适应特定群体的需求。移民中的女性就是这样的特定群体。学校努力为年轻的女性提供受教育的机会,以便她们能够在城市工业经济的生产活动中占有一席之地,而且很多教育者认为适合她们的地方是家庭。

虽然做家务和照顾孩子对于很多移民女性来说再熟悉不过了,但是,美国教育给做家务下了个新的定义。在前工业时代,做家务意味着产品生产和产品消费,通常包括家里和家外都能够带来收益的活动。但是,在高度工业化的 20 世纪初,美国面对的是经济生产过剩,而不是供给不足的问题。因此,理想的家务劳动者被看作是消费者而不是生产者。由此,美国的学校培训她们成为消费性的家务劳动者,(例如)烹饪、购物、装饰及在家里“有效地”照顾孩子,或者是在经济需要时,成为其他家庭的雇员。之后的改革使得这样的观点显得非常的落伍了。

0005 - 1

The canopy, the upper level of the trees in the rain forest, holds a plethora of climbing mammals of moderately large size, which may include monkeys, cats, civets, and porcupines. Smaller species, including such rodents as mice and small squirrels, are not as prevalent overall in high tropical canopies as they are in most habitats globally. Small mammals, being warm blooded, suffer hardship in the exposed and turbulent environment of the uppermost trees. Because a small body has more surface area per unit of weight than a large one of similar shape, it gains or losses heat more swiftly. Thus, in the trees, where shelter from heat and cold may be scarce and conditions may fluctuate, a small mammal may have trouble maintaining its body temperature.

Small size makes it easy to scramble among twigs and branches in the canopy for insects, flowers, or fruit, but small mammals are surpassed, in the competition for food, by large ones that have their own tactics for browsing among food-rich twigs. The weight of a gibbon (a small ape) hanging below a branch arches the terminal leaves down so that fruit-bearing foliage drops toward the gibbon's face. Walking or leaping species of a similar or even larger size access the