



考天下学习网 编

格林 主编

英语专业四级

报刊真题题源阅读

精选精练(阅读理解篇)

一线名师担当主编 | 报刊和真题完美双拼



👍 NO.1

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前 言

阅读理解是英语语言学习中最重要基本技能,同时也是我们获取语言知识最直接、最有效的方法之一。学习阅读,学会阅读,提高英语阅读能力,是最终掌握英语,提高整体英语水平的必由之路。英语专业四级考试中阅读部分在整个考试中占有相当大的比重,该部分的得分直接影响到整个考试的成败,因此我们应该加强对此部分的重视。

对于英语考生而言,“题源”并非新鲜的概念,据统计表明,专四、专八等英语考试中的阅读文章有相当比例的是出自 The Economist《经济学家》、Newsweek《新闻周刊》、TIME《时代》周刊等原版英文报刊杂志,而且这些文章都是近五年发表的,具有一定的时效性。面对各种丰富的阅读资源,如若篇篇通读,这必然是一件浪费时间而又收效颇小的事情;如若自己选读,哪些该读哪些不该读,这一选择又摆在了大家的眼前。最终,各种问题的产生往往使得考生如堕迷雾之中,不知所措。

为了解决考生上述无处可读和不知从何读起的问题,我们精心编写了《英语专业四级报刊真题题源阅读精选精练(阅读理解篇)》。本书具有以下特点:

1. 接近性 书中所收录的文章,均出自考试命题者所青睐的优秀原版期刊杂志,与英语专业四级考试的命题趋势相贴近,适合应试考生参考阅读。

2. 广泛性 本书收录了从五大题源报刊杂志中精心选取的 37 篇文章,素材包含了历年英语专业四级真题的所有题材,同时本着趣味性、时效性的原则,对广大考生研习阅读有很强的指导作用。

3. 全面性 本书内容丰富,具体如下:“参考译文”——提供地道的全文翻译,有效帮助考生理解阅读文章,提高翻译水平;“真题词汇”——将文章中出现的真题核心词汇一一列示,可以帮助考生解决词汇之忧,按照字母顺序排列,便于考生查找;“长难句”——将文章中的核心句式列出,补充考生的相关语法知识;“答案解析”——给出正确答案的推导过程,对强干扰项做出适当分析,使得考生对于答案既“知其然”又“知其所以然”。

在整个复习中自始至终认真研究真题题源,从题源中找方法、找差距,是英语阅读复习中不可忽视的一个重要方法。如果考生能在复习的同时,还能从阅读这些原汁原味的英美文章中感觉到学习英语之乐趣,那将是编者莫大的欣慰。

全书内容虽经过多次校正,仍不免有疏漏之处,加之水平有限,本书的缺点、错误在所难免,我们热切希望得到相关专家和广大读者的批评指正。

编 者

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Passage 1

Journalism Appeared Disadvantages

新闻业出现了弊端

新闻媒体的基本职责是集散信息,传播新闻,我国媒介系统要求媒体必须坚持公平正义的价值判断,维护大多数人的根本利益,要客观地反映事实真相,忠实地反映社情民意,用主流价值观即社会主义核心价值观引导社会思潮和舆论走向,通过客观、真实、科学、准确的报道,推进社会文明,促成社会的和谐发展。因此,真实是新闻的生命,是新闻媒体和新闻工作者必须遵守的首要原则。

Rebel uprising^① kills seventy! Plane crash leaves no survivors Rock star dies of overdose!

Evening newscasts^② and metropolitan newspapers scream the bad news, the sensational, and the action.

Audiences of today focus upon the sensational action, the violence, the loss, the terror. Individually, our lives are redirected, our worlds reshaped, and our images changed. While careful about the danger of change, we human beings surrender^③ daily to exploitation^④ of values, opportunities, and sensitivity. The evolution has brought us to the point that we believe little of what is presented to us as good and valuable; instead, we opt^⑤ for suspicion and disbelief, demanding proof and something for nothing.

There in lies the danger for the writer seeking to break into the market of today. Journalists sell sensationalism-information as

叛徒造反七十人身亡! 飞机坠毁无一人还! 摇滚歌星因用药过量而毙命!

晚间新闻广播和大都会的报纸等都叫着这样负面的、耸人听闻的、暴力性的消息。

今天的读者更关注那些轰动性的、充满暴力的、报道重大损失和恐怖事件的新闻。从个人角度上来说,我们的生活被引到另外一个方向,我们的世界改变了模样,我们的形象也随之变换。我们人类虽然小心提防着变化的危险,但每天还是在不正当地利用价值观、机会和他人的感性。进化到这个阶段,我们反倒很少相信那些正面的富有价值的报道;相反,我们对之投以怀疑和疑惑的目光,要求为它们提供证据以及一些毫无用处的理由。

对那些觊觎现代市场的新闻作家来说,这就是危险所在。新闻记者将那些耸人听闻的报道兜售给听众和读者。从长远来看,

① uprising /'ʌpɪraɪzɪŋ/ n. 起义,暴动

② newscast /'nju:zkɑ:st/ n. (电台或电视的)新闻广播,报道

③ surrender /sə'rendə(r)/ vi. 投降;屈服于,听任……摆布(后跟介词 to)

④ exploitation /'eksplɔɪ'teɪʃən/ n. 剥削;不正当的利用

⑤ opt /ɒpt/ v. 选择;挑选

action. The journalist who loses sight of the simple truth and opts only for the sensation loses the audience over the long run. Only those seeking a short-term thrill are interested in following the journalistic thinking.

How, then do we capture the audience of today and hold it, when the competition for attention is so fierce? The answer is writing to convey action, and the way to accomplish this is a simple one-action verbs. The writer whose product **suspends**^① time for the reader or viewer is the successful writer whose work is sought and reread. Why? Time often will **melt away**^② in the face of the reality of life's little responsibilities for the reader. Instead of puzzling over a more active, and more accurate verb, some journalists often **limp**^③ through passive voice and useless tense to squeeze the life out of an action-filled world and fill their writing with missed opportunities to **appeal**^④ to the reader who seeks that moment of suspended time.

Recently, a reporter wrote about observing the buildings in a community robbed by rebel uprising as "thousands of bullet holes were in the hotel." A very general **observation**^⑤. Suppose he had written, "The hotel was pocked with bullet holes." The visual image created by the latter is far superior to the former. Here is the reader... comfortable in the easy chair before the fire with the dog at his feet. The verb "pocked" speaks to him.

The journalist missed the opportunity to convey the reality.

新闻工作者一门心思地兜售轰动性新闻而忽视了简单事实的做法将使他们最终失掉读者。只有那些寻求瞬间快感的人才会对这种新闻报道模式感兴趣。

那么,在各行各业都在激烈地争夺消费者注意力的今天,新闻业如何才能吸引读者的眼球并使其一直关注下去呢?答案就是:用文字表达动作,而且做到这一点只需一项相当简单的任务——使用行为动词。那些用其作品延长读者的兴奋期的新闻撰写者才是成功的,也只有他们的作品才是读者一直期盼,并一再拜读,反复品味的。为什么?面对生活对读者的不负责任,时间往往逃之夭夭。与其绞尽脑汁地去思索一个意义更主动、更准确的动词,一些新闻记者便姑且用被动语态和一些无用的时态勉强凑合,使原本生动的生活脱离了这个充满动感的世界,这样,对那些寻求“延长的兴奋期”的人来说,他们的作品将失去吸引读者的绝佳机会。

最近,一名记者就他所目睹的一个社区的建筑物遭叛乱者洗劫的情景在他的一篇报道中写道:“酒店里有成千上万个子弹孔。”这就是一个非常笼统的评述。假定他曾这样写:“酒店里留下累累弹痕。”后者唤起的视觉形象就要远远超过前者。就这样,在火炉前,我们的读者惬意地坐在安乐椅上,津津有味地读着我们的报道,还有他的爱犬也躺在脚边。正是“累累”这个词向他传达了某些东西。

新闻工作者错过了如实地向读者报道事实的机会。

① **suspend** /sə'spend/ *vt.* 暂停,中止

② **melt away** 逐渐消失,消散

③ **limp** /lɪmp/ *vi.* (因伤而)跛行,一瘸一拐地走;文中是比喻的用法,指“草率地使用(被动和无用的时态)”

④ **appeal** /ə'pi:l/ *vi.* 吸引(某人)

⑤ **observation** /ˌɒbzə:'veɪʃən/ *n.* 评述,评论

真题词汇

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt.* ①做到;做成 ②达到(目的);完成(任务);实现(计划、诺言等)

accurate [ækjʊrɪt] *adj.* 准确的,精确的;正确无误的

attention [ə'tenʃən] *n.* ①注意,留意 ②立正 ③关照

capture ['kæptʃə] *vt.* ①捕获,俘获 ②夺取,占领

convey [kən'veɪ] *vt.* 运送,运输,输送,转移;传导;转达,传达,传递,表达

crash [kræʃ] *vt.* 撞碎 *n.* 碰撞,突然坠落;事故;倒闭,垮台,失败 *adv.* 砰地一声

【同义】crumble, shatter, collision

【听力理解】The buses crashed through a metal railing and hung precariously over interstate 5 for several hours before tow trucks pulled them back on the road. 公共汽车撞翻了一个纪念杆,在5号州际公路上悬挂了数小时之后,被拖车拉回到了公路上。(专四真题)

【报刊例句】Blackouts are now history in Sichuan, thanks to a crash program of construction of power grids. 由于搞了一个应急电网建设项目,四川经常停电的历史已经一去不复返。

【注】blackout, 停电。

(Business Economics · 商业经济)

fierce [fɪəs] *adj.* 残酷的,残暴的,凶猛的,狂热的,强烈的,愤怒的

limp [lɪmp] *vi.* 跛行,蹒跚

scream [skri:m] *v. / n.* 尖叫,叫喊

squeeze [skwɪz] *vt.* ①榨,挤,压 ②挤进,塞进 *n.* ①挤压,紧捏 ②挤出的少量东西 ③拥挤,塞紧 ④困窘,拮据

suppose [sə'pəʊz] *vt.* ①假定,料想 ②推测,以为

surrender [sə'rendə] *v. / n.* ①投降 ②屈服(于),让步 ③放弃;交出;让与

【词组】surrender to temptation/despair 屈服于诱惑;陷于绝望

thrill [θrɪl] *n.* ①一阵激动(恐惧) ②使人激动或毛骨悚然之物 *v.* 激动,(使)毛骨悚然

长难句

Instead of puzzling over a more active, and more accurate verb, some journalists often limp through passive voice and useless tense to squeeze the life out of an action-filled world and fill their writing with missed opportunities to appeal to the reader who seeks that moment of suspended time.

解析: 该句主干是 Some journalists often limp through passive voice and useless tense... and fill their writing with... 介词短语 instead of... 在句首充当状语。第一个不定式短语 to squeeze... 修饰 limp through 做其结果状语;第二个不定式短语 to appeal... 修饰 fill 做目的状语 who 引导的定语从句修饰 reader。

译文: 与其绞尽脑汁地去思索一个意义更主动、更准确的动词,一些新闻记者便姑且用被动语态和一些无用的时态勉强凑合,使原本生动的生活脱离了这个世界,这样,对那些寻求“延长的兴奋期”的人来说,他们的作品将失去吸引读者的绝佳机会。

试题

1. The journalists anxious to capture the reader's attention tend to _____.

[A] exploit the short attention span and sensationalize the story

[B] report only the familiar incidents to enable easy understanding

- [C] add flavor to writing with invented incidents
[D] utilize events and actions to bring the reader to the scene
2. The author suggests that readers can be attracted by _____.
[A] exaggerated writing [B] international incidents
[C] action-filled writing [D] local current events
3. According to the author, which of the following might be true of journalists?
[A] Most of them are eager to report the truth.
[B] They only want to exploit the readers.
[C] Language is their instrument.
[D] They often seek the easy way out.
4. This passage provides information to support which of the following?
[A] Journalists of today convey excitement to their readers.
[B] Only sensational topics can appeal to the public.
[C] Lifeless writing escapes the reader's imagination.
[D] Inaccurate reporting is obvious in the interesting news stories.
5. The best title of the article might be _____.
[A] Audience Distracted by Journalists
[B] Journalists: Sensationalism Sellers
[C] Return to Vivid Description
[D] How to Become a Competent Reporter

试题解析

1. 【解析】A 本题考查事实细节。文章前三段介绍新闻业充斥着负面报道的现象。第四段指出,记者兜售耸人听闻的消息,而忽视了(lose sight of)简单的事实。从长远来看他们将失去读者。只有那些寻求瞬间快感的人才会对这种报道方式感兴趣。选项[A]正是作者所批判的这种类型的记者,其中 short attention span 对应原文中的 short-term thrill, sensationalize 对应 sensation。因此选项[A]正确。选项[C]中 invented incidents 属于中性词语,原文中提到的负面报道不一定是虚构的。选项[D]是作者鼓励使用的方法而非那些急功近利的记者的做法。
2. 【解析】C 本题考查作者观点。第五段首句提到,新闻报道吸引读者的关键是用文字表达动作(writing to convey action)。最后一句指出:“有些作者不对文字考究,懒得使用主动意义更强、更加恰当的动词,相反用被动语态和无用的时态使生活脱离了其生动的充满动感的(action-filled)世界,结果是失去了吸引读者的机会。”由此可以断定,正确答案为[C]选项。
3. 【解析】C 本题考查作者观点。题干要求考生选出在作者看来哪项符合记者的情况,即:对记者的看法。第四段中,作者认为有些记者一心想着用夸张的词汇危言耸听,而忽略简单的真实情况,企图借此吸引读者,最终反而失去读者。紧接着在第五段里,作者指出,抓住读者的关键是以表达具体的行为动作为目的进行写作,多用动词。第六段给的例子更能够说明语言对于新闻写作有多么重要。因此符合作者观点的是选项[C]。
由最后一段可知选项[A]和原文意思相反。选项[B]与文意不符,文中提到“记者想吸引读者”。选项[D]具有干扰性,但它太广泛,the easy way(捷径)具体指什么不清楚。

- 4.【解析】C 本题考查事实细节。本题属于全文细节题,要求考生在理解全文的基础上对选项进行判断。整个文章都在对现在的记者和新闻报道进行批判,因为他(它)们一味报道耸人听闻、负面的消息来吸引读者。选项[A]中的 excitement(激动人心)不同于原文中的 sensational action 或 sensationalism,前者是中性词,即使是作者赞同的用行为动词生动报道新闻的方法也是为了追求激动人心的效果。而后者则是作者批判的,即为符合部分读者追求瞬间快感的心理而只报道一些负面的、暴力的新闻。选项[B]和全文主题相反,作者是批判而非鼓励报道耸人听闻的素材的行为。第五段指出,吸引读者的关键是用行为动词进行生动而真实的报道。第七段进而说明其原因:readers seek that moment of suspended time,即现实中的瞬间转瞬即逝,人们通常无法解读,但详细而生动的报道和描写却让人们有机会看看“放大了、加长了”(suspended)的瞬间,给读者很大的想象空间。可见[C]选项符合原文的意思。从文章末段可知,作者认为现在新闻报道的失败在于没有抓住机会进行真实的报道,从而吸引不了读者。由此可见,作者认为追求准确性应该是生动报道的必要条件,选项[D]与原意相反。
- 5.【解析】C 本题考查文章主旨。综观全文,本文是一篇先驳后立的议论文。文章先批驳利用耸人听闻的素材吸引读者的新闻媒体和记者,接着提出:长久地吸引读者的方法应该是使用生动的动作语言。显然“驳”是为了最终的“立”,后者才是作者写作的真正目的。文章题目实际上是对文章主题的概括,因此它应包含主题词。符合条件的只有选项[C],它正是作者的呼吁。[A]和[B]都是作者“驳”的内容,是为“立”做出的铺垫,[D]更像是一篇说明文的题目。

/// Passage 2

Teach For America

“为美国而教”

“为美国而教”(Teach for America)是一个在美国成功运作 20 年的教育项目。它旨在聚集一批来自一流大学各个专业的优秀毕业生,安排他们在师资薄弱学校任教两年,通过优秀师资的优化配置,让全国的儿童、特别是贫困社区的儿童获得平等的受教育机会;同时它还通过派遣专职工作人员跟踪指导、暑期集中培训、校友会、充分的生活保障制度等使支教大学生在两年的教学工作以及未来的事业中取得成功,培养一批有社会责任感的大学生,从而对美国教育改革产生长远影响。

A conventional teacher's licence usually requires a university degree in education plus an unpaid term of practice teaching. This has never made much sense. It excludes bright students who take degrees in other subjects, and might teach those subjects; it is costly and time-consuming for career-switchers, who must wait a year or more before they can enter a classroom; it is so rigid that private-school teachers or university professors with years of experience have to **jump through hoops**^① before they can start teaching in a state school. And there is virtually no evidence that it creates better teachers. For all that, it is strongly **backed**^② by schools of education, which have a **monopoly**^③ of teacher-training, and by teachers' unions, whose members make more money when it is artificially hard for others to get into the profession.

Now, some 25 states and the District of Columbia offer an “alternative route” to a

传统教师资格认证通常要求教员具备教育专业的大学学历,同时还要经过一学期无薪教育实习。这从未产生过太大的意义。它将那些在其他学科获得学位,并可能从事那些学科教学的聪明的学生排除在外;转行是很耗时耗财的事情,在进入教室之前他们必须等待一年或者更长的时间。这是异常严格的以至于私立学校的教师或者有多年教学经验的大学教授们在开始州立学校的教学之前也需要经受严峻的考验。而且并没有任何证据显示它可以培养更好的教师。尽管如此,这种教师资格认证得到垄断教师培训的师范院校和教师工会的强烈支持。教师工会的会员可以在其他人很难进入这一行业的时候从中牟利。

目前,约有 25 个州和哥伦比亚特区为教师资格证提供了“选择性方针”,而在 20

① **jump through hoops** 大费周章,历经考验

② **back** /bæk/ *vt.* (以钱财、权势等)支持,鼓励,资助

③ **monopoly** /mə'nɒpəli/ *n.* 垄断,专营,专卖(权);被垄断的商品或服务

teacher's licence, up from only a **handful**^① in the 1980s. Alternative certification (AC) generally allows individuals with a university degree to begin teaching immediately after passing an entrance examination. These **recruits**^②, watched over by a tutor teach the subject they studied at university, and take education courses at a sponsoring university while **drawing**^③ their salaries.

The traditional sort of American teacher is likely to be young, white and female. Alternative certification attracts more men and more non-whites. In Texas, for instance, roughly 90% of public-school teachers are white, but 20% of those who have joined through alternative certification are non-whites. The AC route also draws teachers willing to go where they are most needed. A survey of Troops to Teachers, a programme that turns ex-soldiers into public-school teachers, found that 19% of those taking part are willing to teach in inner-city schools, and 68% in rural areas.

Are they good teachers? **Officialdom**^④ is reluctant to release the details which might answer that question for certain. But **anecdotal**^⑤ evidence suggests they do well. In New Jersey, which has been running this sort of programme since 1984, rich districts, which can afford to be choosy, consistently hire more AC teachers than poor districts do. In Houston, Texas, where the Teach for America programme (TFA) puts recent university graduates into poor communities as teachers, the most effective teachers are generally the TFA ones. "School principals are our biggest

世纪 80 年代只有少数几个地方实行这种制度。选择性教师资格认证通常允许持大学学历的个人在通过入门考试后即刻开始教学,这些新教师在一名导师的督导下,教授自己在大学里学习的科目,还要在某个赞助学校学习教育课程。在此期间可以领取他们的工资。

传统的美国教师可能是年轻的白人女性。选择性教师资格证书吸引了更多的男性和非白人教师。例如在得克萨斯州,大约 90% 的公立学校的教师是白人,然而通过选择性教师资格认证成为教师的人中 20% 是非白人。选择性教师资格证书路线也吸引了那些愿意去最需要他们的地方教学的教师。一项对教师队伍的调查显示,在一个吸引退伍士兵转做公立学校教师的计划中,19% 的参加者愿意去内陆城市的学校,68% 的人愿意到乡村教书。

他们是好教师吗? 官员不情愿公开可能给该问题以肯定回答的具体细节。但是真人真事表明他们确实是好教师。在自 1984 年就实施该计划的新泽西,富裕地区与贫困地区相比对教师更挑剔,但富裕地区一直雇用越来越多的持选择性教师资格证书的教师。在得克萨斯州休斯敦,“为美国而教”组织推动很多新近的大学毕业生走进贫困地区执教,最有影响的教师通常来自于该组织。该组织的创始人温迪·卡普骄傲地说:“各校的校长都是我们忠实的崇拜者”。

① **handful** /'hændfʊl/ *n.* 一把,少数

② **recruit** /rɪ'kru:t/ *n.* (机构、团体等的)新成员

③ **draw** /drɔ:/ *v.* 提取;领取;支取

④ **officialdom** /ə'fɪʃəldəm/ *n.* 官员的总称;官场

⑤ **anecdotal** /ˌænik'dəʊtəl/ *adj.* (多)逸事趣闻的

fans,” Wendy Kopp, TFA’s president, says proudly.

So why not **scrap**① the clumsy teacher-licensing laws? Frederick Hess, a professor at the University of Virginia, has written a paper for the Progressive Policy Institute arguing that teacher-licensing ought to be **stripped**② to the bare essentials. Prospective teachers should be required only to hold a college degree, pass a test of essential skills, and be checked to make sure they do not have a criminal background. Other training is important, argues Mr Hess, but the market, not state legislators, should decide what that training looks like. This notion of “competitive certification” has drawn favourable attention from the Bush administration.

那么为什么不取消繁琐的教师认证法呢?一位弗吉尼亚大学的汉斯教授已经向“进步政策研究所”写了一篇文章,论述教师认证应该简化成一些基本的条件。未来的教师只需具备大学学位,通过基本技能测试,并经过检查确保他们没有犯罪背景。汉斯认为,其他的培训是重要的,但应该由市场,而不是州立法者决定培训的方式。“竞争证书”的概念已经引起了布什政府的极大关注。

真题词汇

artificial [ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃl] *adj.* ①人工的,人造的 ②做作的,不自然的 ③虚假的

bare [beə] *adj.* 无遮蔽的,赤裸的,光(秃)的;没有;仅有的,勉强的,刚够的,最低限度的,最起码的 *v.* 露出,揭露

【同义】naked, nude; simple; expose

clumsy [ˈklʌmzi] *adj.* 笨拙的,手脚不灵活的

consistent [kənˈsɪstənt] *adj.* 一致的,经常的,一贯的;稳定的,变化少的,调和的,坚固的

【同义】compatible, regular, uniform

【派生】consistency *n.* 浓度,密度; consistently *adv.* 一贯地(同) steadily, regularly

convention [kənˈvenʃən] *n.* ①(正式)会议,大会 ②习俗,惯例 ③公约,契约

essential [ɪˈsenʃəl] *adj.* 必须的,绝对必要的;核心的,本质的,重要的

【同义】necessary, critical, vital, indispensable, fundamental

【听力短语】essential to (necessary, indispensable to; very important) 必不可少的,极为重要的

【阅读理解】1. Team games should be an essential ingredient of physical education in the national curriculum. 在国家课程中,团队运动是体育课上必不可少的组成部分。(专四真题) 2. Storing, preparing and cooking fresh foods can destroy some of the essential vitamins we required. 储存、准备和烹饪生鲜食物的过程中,都可能破坏我们所需的重要的维生素。(专四真题)

【报刊例句】Good posture is essential for teenagers to avoid osseous changes in the spine and the onset of disorders in the lumbar region later in life. 保持姿势正确对青少年绝对必要,这

① **scrap** /skræp/ *vt.* (因不切实际而)放弃,抛弃(计划、体系等)

② **strip** /stri:p/ *vt.* 剥去,除去(覆盖在表层的东西)

有助于预防脊椎变形,防止在以后的生活中发生腰区病痛。[注] osseous change,骨变; disorder,此处作“病痛”; lumbar region,腰区。(The Observer·观察家)

exclude [ɪksˈklʊd] *v.* 排斥;排除,拒绝

experience [ɪkˈspɪəriəns] *n.* ①经验 ②阅历,经历,体验 ③知识 *vt.* ①体验,经历 ②感受

【语法】experience 作“经验”解时,是不可数名词;作“经历”、“体会”解时,是可数名词。

individual [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl] *adj.* ①单独的,个人的 ②独特的,个性的 ③不寻常的,不依惯例的
n. 个人,个体,独立单位

notion [ˈnəʊʃən] *n.* ①概念,意念 ②想法,见解

【语法】在 have a notion that... 结构中,that 引导同位语从句表示 notion 的具体内容。

release [rɪˈliːs] *vt./adj.* ①释放(set free) ②发行,发表 ③免除 *n.* 发行

reluctant [rɪˈlʌktənt] *adj.* 不愿意的,勉强的,不情愿的

rigid [ˈrɪdʒɪd] *adj.* ①僵硬的,刻板的 ②严格的 ③呆滞的

strip [striːp] *v.* 剥去 *n.* 狭长的一片

survey [ˈsɜːveɪ] *vt.* ①纵览,环视 ②调查,检查 ③测量,勘定 *n.* ①调查,研究 ②概说,概观 ③测量 ④调查

【词组】make a survey of 对……作全面观察(或调查)

长难句

1. These recruits, watched over by a mentor teach the subject they studied at university, and take education courses at a sponsoring university while drawing their salaries.

解析:该句的主干是 These recruits teach the subject and take education courses,其谓语部分由 and 连接的并列动词词组组成。recruits 和 the subject 之后都分别接有后置定语:过去分词短语 watched by a mentor 和省略了关系代词的定语从句(that) they studied at university。句末介词短语 at a sponsoring university 做地点状语,“while+现在分词”结构做伴随状语,这两个状语都修饰 take education courses。

译文:这些在导师督导下的新教师教授自己在大学里学习的科目。并且一边领取工资,一边在赞助学校学习教育课程。

2. In New Jersey, which has been running this sort of programme since 1984, rich districts, which can afford to be choosy, consistently hire more AC teachers than poor districts do.

解析:该句主干是 Rich districts... consistently hire more AC teachers... in New Jersey 是地点状语,修饰主句,紧跟其后的第一个 which 引导的非限定性定语从句充当后置定语,修饰 New Jersey;第二个 which 引导的定语从句修饰 rich districts。句末是 than 引导比较状语从句,替代词 do 代替主句的谓语部分 hire AC teachers。

译文:在自 1984 年就实施该计划的新泽西,富裕地区与贫困地区相比对教师更挑剔,但富裕地区一直雇用越来越多的持选择性教师资格证书的教师。

试题

1. How does the author feel about the conventional teacher's training?

[A] Ridiculous.

[B] Unjust.

[C] Complicated.

[D] Unpopular.

2. Which of the following is true of alternative certification (AC)?
 - [A] Most states have offered it since the 1980s.
 - [B] Schools of education and teachers' unions opposed it.
 - [C] It offers a flexible training programme for new teachers.
 - [D] New recruits will require a university degree in education.
3. What has changed since the introduction of AC?
 - [A] Schools now have more male than female teachers.
 - [B] Non-whites account for 20 of Texas's school teachers.
 - [C] AC has turned a number of soldiers into teachers.
 - [D] The percentage of teachers willing to work in inner city has risen.
4. What does the example of New Jersey (Para. 4) illustrate?
 - [A] Schools in rich districts are usually choosy.
 - [B] Official sources are careful on the success of AC.
 - [C] New Jersey has more need for teachers than elsewhere.
 - [D] AC has turned out good teachers for schools.
5. What is the author probably going to suggest?
 - [A] abolishing teacher-licencing.
 - [B] Operating education as a market.
 - [C] recruiting more teachers for rural areas.
 - [D] Making entry easy for prospective teachers.

试题解析

- 1.【解析】C 本题考查作者观点。文章第一段首句指出,传统教师资格证书通常要求教员具备教育专业的大学学位,同时还要经过一学期无薪教育实习。然后文章分析了它的种种弊端。第二段则介绍了另一种教师资格认证体系(Alternative Certification),它避免了传统资格证书的弊端。相比之下,传统的资格制度太繁琐。而且最后一段作者主张废除这种麻烦的(clumsy)资格认证制度。可见,[C]项为正确答案。[A]项为干扰项,我们不能仅凭文章第二句话 This has never made much sense 就认为[A]是作者的观点,需要综观全局。
- 2.【解析】C 本题考查事实细节。这是针对文章第二段的提问。AC 规定,持大学学位的人只要通过入门考试就可以开始教课,这些新教师接受一名老教师督导,教授和自己专业相关的科目,并学习一些教育课程。与传统教师培训上岗制度相比,AC 的确为那些想做老师的人提供了更加灵活的培训方案。因此本题答案为[C]。[A]项错在 most,第二段首句提到 some 25 states and the District of Columbia... up from only a handful;第一段末句只提到师范院校和教师工会强烈支持传统教育资格认证,并不能由此推出他们反对 AC,排除[B]项。[D]项是传统教育资格证而非 AC 的要求。
- 3.【解析】C 本题考查事实细节。文章第三段集中讲述了 AC 实施后的一系列变化。主要是两点:第一,它吸引了更多的男性和非白人教师;第二,也培养出那些愿意到急需师资的地区(包括内陆城市和乡村地区)教学的老师。用排除法解题。文中提到的男教师数量的增加只是相对于过去而言,[A]项无从推知。原文说的是那些参加 AC 培训的人中有 20% 是黑人,得州公立学校中白人教师的比例为 90%, [B]项显然不对。原文只列出了由士兵