

TEM-8



考天下学习网 编

格林 主编

英语专业八级

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



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前言

阅读理解是英语语言学习中最重要的基本技能,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。英语专业八级考试中阅读理解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,英语考试中的阅读文章有相当比例是出自 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。互联网的发展,使得我们获得上述资源变得更加容易。但丰富的资源也会给我们带来困惑,我们究竟从哪篇文章先下手呢?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不少考生如堕迷雾之中,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《英语专业八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,与英语专业八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中精心选取的 35 篇文章,素材包含了历年英语专业八级真题的所有题材,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 本书板块丰富,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

Love Affairs at Work

办公室恋情

办公室恋情绝对不是一个新话题,支持者与反对者意见各异。然而在工作日益繁忙的现代社会,办公室白领天天加班,根本就没有足够的时间去发展公司外的爱情,况且生活中接触最多、了解最多的也是自己的同事,所以越来越多的人将目光瞄向了与自己一同工作的同事发展 office romance(办公室恋情)。

Last month, America's National Law Journal told its readers that "employment lawyers are warning **lovestruck**^① co-workers to take precautions in the office before locking lips outside". The advice came too late for Harry Stonecipher. The boss of Boeing was forced to resign last weekend for reasons that will strike many outsiders as absurd — after his board were told of an affair that the 68-year-old married man had been conducting with a female employee "who did not report directly to him".

Inevitably, as the week rolled on, details of the affair rolled out. The other party was reported to be Debra Peabody, who is unmarried and has worked for Boeing for 25 years. The couple were said to have first got together at Boeing's annual retreat at Palm Desert, California in January. After that much of the affair must have been conducted from a distance: Mr Stonecipher's office is at Boeing's headquarters in Chicago; Ms Peabody runs the firm's government-relations office in Washington, DC. They exchanged emails, it seems, as office lovers tend to do

上个月美国《全国法律周刊》发表消息称,就业律师告诫在同一家公司就职并陷入恋爱的工友们,要求其在外公开场合接吻时需要预先在公司内部采取预防措施。但是对于哈里·斯通塞弗来说这条建议未免来得有点太迟。上周末,这位波音公司的老板被迫引咎辞职,其原因在众多外人看来多少有一些荒谬。波音集团的董事会得知这位 68 岁的已婚男士此前一直与公司一名女性雇员有染,并且这位女性雇员并不是哈里的直接下属。

不可避免地,随着时间的推移,此次事件的细节也逐渐被披露出来。有人说绯闻女主角是黛布拉·皮博迪,其为波音公司工作长达 25 年且未婚。还有人说两人首次见面是 1 月,那时波音公司为全体职员在加利福尼亚州的棕榈沙漠举办年度休假。此次见面后两人开始了异地恋:斯通塞弗先生的办公室是在波音公司总部的芝加哥,而皮博迪女士所就职的政府关系办公室位于华盛顿。两人以互通邮件的方式进行交往,这也是如今办公室恋人所热衷于做的事情,看似无可厚非,实则也为斯通塞弗先生的垮台埋下了祸根。

① **lovestruck** /'lʌvstrʌk/ *adj.* 热恋中的

these days, and therein probably lay Mr Stonecipher's downfall.

Lewis Platt, Boeing's chairman, said that Mr Stonecipher broke a company rule that says: "Employees will not engage in conduct or activity that may raise questions as to the company's honesty, **impartiality**②, reputation or otherwise cause embarrassment to the company." Having an affair with a fellow employee is not, of itself, against company rules; causing embarrassment to Boeing is. It seems that the board judged that the contents of the lovers' e-mails would have been bad for Boeing had they been made public. Gone are the days when a board considered such matters none of its business, as Citibank's did in 1991 when its boss, John Reed, became the talk of Wall Street for having an affair with a stewardess on Citi's corporate jet.

At Boeing, a **whistleblower**③ is said to have forwarded the messages to Mr Platt. In general, e-mails are encrypted and not accessible to anyone who does not know the sender's password. But many firms install software designed to search electronic communications for key words such as "sex" and "CEO". A study last year of 840 American firms by the American Management Association found that 60% of them check external e-mails (incoming and outgoing), while 27% scrutinize internal messages between employees. Sweet nothings whispered by the water cooler may travel less far these days than electronic billets doux.

Boeing is particularly sensitive to embarrassment at the moment. Mr Stonecipher was recalled from retirement only 15 months ago,

波音公司的总裁路易斯·普拉特发表声明说,员工斯通塞弗先生打破了公司这样一条规定:“员工不得参与有悖于维护公司忠诚、公正、声誉的事件,同时也不得介入使公司蒙羞的事件。”与雇员有染本身看似不违反公司规定,也并未使公司蒙羞。但是董事会认定两人之间的邮件一旦为公众披露并知晓,势必会对波音公司造成负面影响。花旗公司老板约翰·里德,在1991年与花旗下设的喷气机公司工作的一名乘务人员有染这一事件成为华尔街的热议话题之后,董事会不再认为此类事件无关紧要了。

据说波音公司的一名告密者已经向普拉特总裁转发相关邮件信息了。一般说来邮件加密之后,对于不知道邮件密码的外界人士来说并无法知晓邮件内容。但是许多公司安装有能够自动检索电子通信内容关键字的软件,关键字里通常包括“性”和“总裁”诸如此类的字眼。去年由美国管理协会对美国840家公司进行调查的一份研究报告显示,60%以上的公司会检查员工的外来邮件(包括接收和发送的邮件),而只有27%的公司检查公司员工内部邮件来获取信息。由此可见,如今口头的情话传播距离之远远远比不上电子情书。

斯通塞弗事件时隔上任老板菲尔·肯迪特与财务总监迈克尔·希尔斯离职不过15月之久,而上任离职随后引发了一桩其

② **impartiality** /ɪmˌpɑːrɪˈæləti/ n. 公正

③ **whistleblower** /ˈhwɪsəlˌbləʊə/ n. 告密者

after the company's previous boss, Phil Condit, and its chief financial officer, Michael Sears, had left in the wake of a scandal^④ involving an illegal job offer to a Pentagon official.

Mr Stonecipher, a crusty^⑤ former number two at Boeing, was brought back specifically to raise the company's ethical standards and to help it be seen in its main (and affectedly^⑥ puritanical^⑦) market, in Washington, DC, as squeaky clean. Verbally explicit^⑧ extramarital affairs are in consistent with such a strategy, it seems, though they are not yet enough to bring down future kings of England.

In corporate life, such affairs are hardly unusual. One survey found that one-quarter of all long-term relationships start at work; another found that over 40% of executives say they have been involved in an affair with a colleague, and that in half of these cases one or other party was married at the time. Many a boss has married his assistant and lived happily ever after. Boeing apparently used to accept this; Mr Condit's fourth wife was a colleague before they married.

为五角大楼官员提供非法工作机会的绯闻。由此可见,波音公司此时对于此类事件深感惶恐。

斯通塞弗,波音公司执拗的前任二把手,无疑引起波音公司审视并提高其道德标准,但同时也借其表明波音公司在主市场地域内(姑且严谨地说),即华盛顿地区,是极端洁身自好的。尽管波音公司看似还未能具备足够抢占英格兰市场的能力,他们依然口头明确表示此类外遇事件与斯通塞弗离职并无关联。

公司内部发生恋爱事件极其平常。某个调查表明,所有长期建立的关系中有四分之一是在工作中确立的,而另外一个研究发现 40% 的高管们声称其与公司同事有恋爱关系,而这些案例中的一半人士其中一方是已婚人士。许多老板最后都和助手结婚了,并且过得很幸福。波音公司显然一定会这样认为:肯迪特的第四任妻子是他之前的同事。

真题词汇

consistent [kən'sɪstənt] *adj.* ①坚固的,坚实的 ②一致的,连贯的

【搭配】be consistent with = consist with 与...一致

【近义】①coherent, even, uniform ②reliable, steady, dependable

【反义】①inconsistent, contradictory

【同根】consistency [kən'sɪstənsɪ] *n.* ①一贯,前后一致,稳定性 ②(液体的)浓度

external [ɪk'stɜːnəl] *adj.* ①对外的,外来的,外界的 ②外部的,外表的,外面的

bring down ①降低 ②打倒,击落 ③打死

④ scandal /'skændl/ *n.* 丑闻;丑事;丑行

⑤ crusty /'krʌsti/ *adj.* 易怒的;执拗的

⑥ affectedly /ə'fektɪdli/ *adv.* 假装地;做作地

⑦ puritanical /pʊrɪtənɪkəl/ *adj.* 极端拘谨的;清教徒的

⑧ explicit /ɪks'plɪsɪt/ *adj.* 清楚的;明确的

retreat [rɪ'tri:t] *v. & n.* ①撤退,退却,退避 ②隐退

【近义】*v.* fall back, retire, reverse, withdraw

【反义】*v.* advance

【同根】retreatism [rɪ'tri:tɪzəm] *n.* 退却主义,逃跑主义,逃避现实

【搭配】beat a retreat 打退堂鼓,放弃不干

be in full retreat 总退却

be beyond retreat 没有后退的可能

blow/sound the/a retreat 鸣金收兵

cut off the retreat 截断退路

go into retreat [宗]进入静修状态

make a retreat 撤退

make good one's retreat ①安全撤退 ②顺利脱身

【辨析】retire 指从公开或公共场合退下到私下场所,也指被免除职务或自动辞职、退役等。

retreat 含消极意味,多指被迫采取退下或退却的行动。

withdraw 侧重因某种原因而有意离开,常含礼貌、谦恭等理由。也指军队的撤退。

长难句

Having an affair with a fellow employee is not, of itself, against company rules; causing embarrassment to Boeing is.

解析:此句是省略句,完整的表述是 causing embarrassment to Boeing is, of itself, against company rules. 从句子结构可以看出,Having an affair with a fellow employee 和 causing embarrassment to Boeing 这两个现在进行时短语是并列成分,因而后半句可省略部分内容。

译文:与雇员有染本身看似并不违反公司规定,但使公司蒙羞就已经违反了规定。

试题

- Mr Stonecipher had to leave his job because _____.
 [A] the strike that happened in his company was absurd to outsiders
 [B] he shouldn't be involved in an affair after he got married
 [C] his behavior has caused big economic loss to the Boeing company
 [D] the board found his affair leading to embarrassment to Boeing
- The author seems to believe that _____.
 [A] Mr Stonecipher's downfall had to do with the exchange of love e-mails
 [B] Mr Stonecipher's affair has become the public laughing stock
 [C] Mr Stonecipher should have paid more attention to the lawyer's advice
 [D] Mr Stonecipher had an affair because he did not have a happy marriage
- The word "whistleblower" (Para. 4) most probably refers to a person who _____.
 [A] likes finding secret affairs
 [B] discloses secrets to others
 [C] blows the whistle as a job
 [D] forwards messages to people



4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- [A] Mr Stonecipher had worked for Boeing for only 15 months when he resigned.
- [B] The previous boss of Boeing also had an office affair before he was fired.
- [C] Boeing company makes great efforts to maintain its ethical standards.
- [D] Extra-marital affairs are not acceptable in most American corporations.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- [A] company love affairs often lead to a much happier marriage
- [B] it is fairly popular for bosses to have affairs with employees
- [C] the future kings of England will not be involved in any affairs
- [D] Boeing has adjusted its strategy in terms of corporate affairs

试题解析

1. 【解析】D 事实细节题。文章前两段是对 Harry Stonecipher 事件的描述,并未说明其不得不辞职的原因。答案可以从第三段第三句找出,第二个 that 引导的宾语从句表明了 Harry Stonecipher 不得不辞职的原因,答案为[D]。文中并未提到有关罢工的问题,[A]错误;[B]没有说明原因;[C]中 has caused big economic loss 属于推断过度,原文提到波音公司认为可能会产生不好的影响。
2. 【解析】A 事实细节题。[A]是对第二段最后一句的同义转述,故为答案。Harry Stonecipher 事件只是引起了公众的关注,并非 laughing stock,[B]错误;[C]是对首段第二句的错误理解;[D]原文未提及。
3. 【解析】B 语义理解题。从原文第四段第一句 have forwarded the messages to... 找同义选项,只有[B]最符合题意。[A]“喜欢探寻秘密的事情”不太确切;[C]“以揭发作为本职工作”夸大其辞;[D]只是单纯的借用,并未能精确传达 whistleblower 的意义。
4. 【解析】C 推理判断题。第五段第一句提到 Harry Stonecipher 辞职与上任高管离职事件距离有 15 个月,并不能说明其只在波音公司工作了 15 个月,[A]错误;[B]选项说上任高管辞职是因为办公室恋情,我们可以从第五段第一句推断[B]错误;从第六段的第一句话可以推断[C]是正确的;从第四段的第四句可知 60% 以上的公司只检查公司的外部邮件,也侧面反映出有些公司对办公室恋情的中立态度,并未到不可接受的地步,[D]错误。
5. 【解析】B 推理判断题。[A]“办公室恋情会带来一段更幸福的婚姻”,这是对最后一段第三句 Many a boss has married his assistant and lived happily ever after. 的曲解,这句话只是证明办公室恋情会有个不错的结局,但并不能证明这样的恋情会比非办公室恋情的婚姻更幸福,因此[A]错误;[B]是对尾段第二句中第二个分句的正确推断;[C]和[D]均是对原文的错误阐述。

Passage 2

Plain Atheists and Movement Atheists

被动派和运动派

无神论就是否定神、鬼迷信和宗教神学的理论。无神论在理论上否定神，否定灵魂不朽和来世生活等宗教的基本信条，对宗教在社会历史上的作用持批判和否定的态度。历史上的无神论一般总是提倡理性和科学，反对信仰主义和蒙昧主义，反对传统宗教的精神束缚，讴歌人的尊严和自由，它与“启蒙思想”具有类似的性质和意义，无神论者常常是“自由思想家”的同义语。

Atheism itself, **atheism**^① as such, isn't and can't be a movement, because atheism is, at a minimum, simply non-theism: non-belief in any god. Mere non-belief in any X can't by itself constitute a movement, because it's merely an absence (or at most a refusal) of belief. If every absence of belief amounted to a movement, the traffic jam would be a nightmare. A belief about the world shouldn't necessarily commit us to political action — we have to be able to say “No” to **affirmative**^② beliefs about the world without thereby signing up to a campaign. We need to be able to make such choices more freely than such a requirement would allow.

Atheism can however include something like a movement, of course, as can other beliefs and non-beliefs. Some of the disagreement among atheists is around this issue. Many atheists want to be able to be atheists without being dragged into some boring noisy unobtrusive bad-tempered “movement”. Many other atheists want to be able to be open explicit **unbashful**^③

字面上看，无神论本身不是、也不可能是一场运动，因为它仅仅是非有神论：即不相信任何神的存在。不相信任何信仰，其本身不足以引发一场运动，因其仅代表一种信仰的缺失（最多是拒绝）。如果每次缺乏信仰都要引发运动的话，那么道路将会水泄不通。我们信仰某神世界观，不一定非要上升到政治运动——不加入什么阵营也要会说“不”，对他人深信不疑的世界观说不。我们要比这更自由的选择空间。

然而，就像其他信仰或者“不信仰”一样，无神论当然也包含类似“运动”的成分。无神论者内部的一些矛盾围绕的是这样一个问题：一部分人只想安安静静地做个无神论者，不想被迫卷入吵闹无聊的运动中去；另一部分人则想成为光明磊落、敢做敢言的无神论者，不希望别的同道总来劝自己委婉点、低调点、尊重点或者直接劝你保持沉默。

① **atheism** /'eɪθɪzəm/ *n.* 无神论；不信神

② **affirmative** /ə'fɜːmətɪv/ *adj.* 确信的；肯定的

③ **unbashful** /ʌn'bæʃfəl/ *adj.* 不害羞的；不畏惧的；厚脸皮的



atheists without constantly being told to be more **euphemistic**^④ or **evasive**^⑤ or respectful or just **plain**^⑥ silent by other atheists, who surely ought to know better.

This “who surely ought to know better” is one place where the disagreement really grips. To the first group — let’s call them plain atheists — this idea looks like typical political hegemonising, like ideological policing, like the demand for uniformity and agreement and loyalty that always goes with a “movement”. It looks like groupthink. To the second group — call them movement atheists — that’s not it, it’s just that other atheists should understand that euphemism and respect have been the norm for a long time and we really ought to be allowed to talk freely.

Although I am in the second group, I clearly know the problem, of course, is that what each group wants is **incompatible**^⑦ with what the other group wants. In a perfect world, plain atheists could just ignore movement atheists, and movement atheists could mutter away without disturbing their quieter friends. But in the real world, many plain atheists feel that movement atheists bring the whole notion of atheism into disrepute. We make it more difficult for plain atheists to be just that, because the world at large now thinks of atheists in general as movement atheists.

I see the difficulty, but I also think that plain atheists should to some extent put up with it. We don’t actually want to drag them into “the movement” but we would like to be able to talk freely without even other atheists telling us to pipe down.

这种情况他们比我们更清楚。

“他们比我们更清楚”的地方才是真正引起矛盾的地方。我们且称第一种人为被动派,他们的这种想法像典型的政治霸权,像在管制意识形态,就像所有政治运动一样,他们也要求成员忠诚,同他们达成共识、保持一致。这有点集体意识的味道。第二种人我们称为运动派,这里并不是说他们搞运动。被动派们应该知道,长期以来委婉和尊重一直是无神论者的行为规范,现在实在应该准许我们畅所欲言了。

尽管我属于运动派,但我非常清楚地知道,问题就在于任何一派所要的都不契合另一派。在完美的世界中,被动派完全可以对运动派视而不见,而运动派的嘀咕也不会干扰到他们沉默的同道们。但在现实世界,多数被动派感到无神论的整个概念已被运动派搞得声名狼藉。我们使得被动派的现状越来越难以维持,因为现在外界大都认为所有无神论者都是运动派。

我明白被动派所处的这种困境,但还是认为他们应该多少忍受这一现实。事实上,我们并不想把他们牵扯到什么“运动”中来,只希望能自由发表意见,他们也别再来劝我们静下来。

④ **euphemistic** /ˌjuːəˈmɪstɪk/ *adj.* 委婉的;婉言的

⑤ **evasive** /ɪˈveɪsɪv/ *adj.* 逃避的;托辞的;推脱的

⑥ **plain** /pleɪn/ *adj.* 彻底的;朴素的

⑦ **incompatible** /ˌɪnkəmˈpætəbl/ *adj.* 不相容的;矛盾的;不能同时成立的

Where one locates oneself on this map depends partly on whether one thinks religion is mostly benign, or mostly harmful, or a difficult-to-unravel mix of the two. It's not a neat mapping though — I'm a committed "movement" atheist in the sense that I really do think taboos on open discussion of religion should go away, but I also think religion is a difficult-to-unravel mix of the benign and the harmful. But then I wouldn't be surprised to learn that all "new" or movement atheists match that description too.

要在这张地图上确定自己的位置,一部分取决于你如何看待宗教这个问题,它是利大,还是弊大,或者还是利弊难以说清楚。但这么划分也不很确切——我认为议论宗教的禁忌实在应该破除,在这个意义上,我是一个忠诚的运动派无神论者,但我同样认为宗教的利弊很难说清。但是如果有人告诉我,所有的“新派”或运动派无神论者都持这一观点,我倒也不感觉意外。

真题词汇

agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n.* ①(U)同意,一致 ②(C)协定,协议

【搭配】by agreement 约好; in agreement with 同意,与...一致; arrive at/come to/reach an agreement with sb./sth. 与...达成协议

【用法】在 agreement 的同位语从句或所接的表语从句中,谓语句用“(should+)动词原形”表示虚拟语气。

uniformity [ˌju:nɪ'fɔ:məti] *n.* ①一致,无差异,统一 ②单调,相同

【近义】① regularity, similarity, invariability, unchangeability ② dullness, monotony, sameness, flatness

【同根】uniform [ˌju:nɪ'fɔ:m] *adj.* ①(不同物)全部相同的,一律的,同一标准的 ②(同一物)如终如一的,一贯的,不变的 *n.* 制服 *v.* 使成一样,使穿制服

uniformed [ˌju:nɪ'fɔ:md] *adj.* 穿着制服的

uniformless [ˌju:nɪ'fɔ:mlɪs] *adj.* 无制服的,不穿制服的

uniformly [ˌju:nɪ'fɔ:mlɪ] *adv.* 一致地,一律地

长难句

Atheism can however include something like a movement, of course, as can other beliefs and non-beliefs.

解析:这是一个倒装句和省略句。后半句由 can 引导倒装,同时也省略了宾语部分。完整的表述是:as other beliefs and non-beliefs can include something like a movement, atheism and “other beliefs and non-beliefs”是并列结构。

译文:然而,就像其他信仰或者“不信仰”一样,无神论当然也包含类似“运动”的成分。

试题

1. Which of the following is true of the passage?

[A] Atheism shares something with other beliefs and non-beliefs.

[B] There is no disagreement inside atheism at all.

- [C] Movement atheists like launching movements about atheism.
[D] Plain atheists hope to express themselves openly and explicitly.
2. According to the author, what made conflict between plain and movement atheists?
[A] Incompatibility in movement. [B] Incompatibility in needs.
[C] Disagreement on movement. [D] Requirement for each other.
3. We can know from Paragraph 4 that _____.
[A] plain atheists and movement atheists could find a way to coexist in harmony
[B] the author favors neither plain atheists nor movement atheists
[C] plain atheists hold that it is movement atheists that put shame to atheism
[D] the world knows as much about plain atheists as movement atheists
4. Which can properly describe the author's attitude to religion?
[A] Indifferent. [B] Complicated. [C] Positive. [D] Negative.

试题解析

1. 【解析】A 推理判断题。题干点明是根据全文内容来判断正误,所以需要将题干与原文内容进行对照,逐一排除。[A]“无神论与其它信仰和非信仰有些共同之处”,这与原文第二段第一句话的内容吻合,是对它的同义改写,所以[A]是答案;[B]“无神论内部根本没有争论”,这与常理不合,而且与原文第二段中的第二句话明显相反,所以[B]不正确;[C]“运动派无神论者喜欢挑起一些关于无神论的运动”,也与文章内容相反,文章第三段的第四句话及第五段的第二句话都是明确的提示:运动派无神论者并不喜欢运动,所以[C]不正确;[D]“被动派无神论者希望能够公开而清楚地表达自己”,结合第二段和第三段的相关内容可知,这是作者对于运动派无神论者特点的描述,所以[D]也不正确。
2. 【解析】B 事实细节题。本题要求回答“作者认为是什么造成运动派无神论者和被动派无神论者之间的冲突”,其实也可以理解是作者的观点题,可以从明确表明作者观点的句子中来寻找。根据题干,可以将答案定位在第四段:该段的首句明确指出,作者认为运动派无神论和被动派无神论者之间的问题,在于彼此所需要的对方都不能给予,也就是两者之间不能兼容,接着通过第二句和第三句对此作出理论论证。由此可知,他们之间的冲突是由于其不能兼容而引起的,这与[B]“需要上不能兼容”相吻合,所以[B]是答案。[A]“运动上的不兼容性”和[C]“运动上的分歧”其实是一个意思,不是作者认为的原因;[D]“对彼此的要求”,含义太笼统,也不是作者认为的原因,所以[D]也不正确。
3. 【解析】C 事实细节题。由第四段第三句“在现实世界,多数被动派感到无神论的整个概念已被运动派搞得声名狼藉”可知保守派认为是运动派让无神论蒙羞,故[C]正确、为答案。第二句说到在理想的世界中运动派和保守派可以互不干涉、互不影响,紧接着下一句又说到现实生活中保守派对运动派的不满,故二者在现实中并不能和平共处,故排除[A]。本段首句作者即明确表明自己属于运动派,故[B]错。由该段尾句可知外界大都认为所有无神论者都是运动派,可见外界对保守派知之甚少,故[D]错。
4. 【解析】B 观点态度题。根据题干中的关键词 religion, 可以将其定位在最后一段中。该段论述了作者对于无神论类别判断所持的标准,即:对于宗教的态度(利大、弊大还是利弊难以权衡),同时作者明确表明了自己的态度:认为其利弊难以说清楚。由此可知,[B]“复杂的”能较好地表达作者对于宗教的态度,所以[B]是答案。[A]“无动于衷的”、[C]“肯定的”和[D]“否定的”都不能确切表明作者对于宗教所持的态度,所以均不正确。

Passage 3

Pearl Buck

赛珍珠

赛珍珠是世界上唯一一位以写中国题材的作品而获诺贝尔文学奖的外国作家。根据历史资料记载,赛珍珠来到中国后,从小就跟绝大多数中国孩子一样,接受中国传统的私塾式的教育,跟着一位先生学习“四书”、“五经”等传统的中国文化。童年的赛珍珠印象最深的是奶妈给她讲的各种民间传说如“三国”、“水浒”等故事。这些口头文学以丰富深厚的精神内涵滋养了赛珍珠的精神世界,使她与中国、中国人和中国文化结下了不解之缘,对她以后的文学创作产生了很大的影响。

In 1929, an American woman traveled from her home in China to settle her severely impaired daughter in a New Jersey institution. She did so with borrowed money, as she could not afford the fees. The parting was **excruciating**^①; she was, she recalled, “nearly destroyed by grief and fear.” The house felt empty on her return to Nanjing, but she knew precisely what to do: “This I decided was the time to begin really to write.”

Five months later, a completed manuscript sailed to America. Published in 1931, “The Good Earth” spent two years at the top of the best-seller list and won its author a Pulitzer Prize. Pearl Buck later became the first American woman to win a Nobel for literature.

Buck lived in interesting times, and in interesting places. The child of a **Presbyterian**^② missionary to China, she grew up amid

1929年,一位美国妇女远道从中国而来,将有严重智障的女儿安顿在了新泽西州的一家私人疗养院。这一切还是她靠借债完成的,因为她几乎身无分文。与女儿的分离让她痛苦万分;她回忆说,自己“几乎被悲伤忧戚摧毁”。回到中国南京,原来的住宅看起来空空荡荡,但她却明确知道自己下一步的计划:“我决定这次是我真正开始写作的时候了。”

五个月后,这本书的手稿已经完成并飘洋过海来到美国。1931年,这本名为《大地》的小说在美国出版,占据美国畅销书排行榜榜首达两年之久,作者也因此荣膺普利策奖。她叫赛珍珠(柏尔·巴克)。她也成为第一个获得诺贝尔文学奖的美国女作家。

赛珍珠生活的时代和地方都有很多的故事。她的父亲是一位基督教长老会在中国的传教士。当时的中国真可谓民不聊生:

① **excruciating** /ɪk'skruːʃiəntɪŋ/ *adj.* 极痛苦,难以忍受的;苦恼的;令人窘迫的;无聊的

② **Presbyterian** /ˌprezbi'tɪəriən/ *adj.* 长老制的,长老会的 *n.* 长老教