

2014

考研英语

阅读理解110篇

适合英语（一）及英语（二）考生

主 编：北京大学

索玉柱

● 阅读理解Part A 62篇

• 文化与教育 • 人类与自然 • 生活与艺术 • 社会与心理
• 科学与技术 • 网络与传媒 • 医学与健康 • 经济、商务与管理

● 阅读理解Part C 8篇

• 人文进步 • 科学发现

● 实战演练Part A及Part C 40篇



北京航空航天大学出版社
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

2014

考研英语

阅读理解110篇

适合英语(一)及英语(二)考生

主 编：北京大学

索玉柱

● 阅读理解Part A 62篇

• 文化与教育 • 人类与自然 • 生活与艺术 • 社会与心理
• 科学与技术 • 网络与传媒 • 医

● 阅读理解Part C 8篇

• 人文进步 • 科学发现

● 实战演练Part A及Part C 40篇



北京航空航天大学出版社
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

内 容 简 介

本书以考研英语真题为依据,将阅读理解和英译汉专项练习按照文章内容的主题进行分门别类,以最精简的分类囊括了近10年真题的所有主题类型,共110篇。本书具有以下鲜明特点:每个主题分为几篇阅读练习,包括精读和泛读文章;完整保留了“核心及超纲词汇”、“难句注释”、“全文精译”、“答案详解”这四大板块;沿用了“阅读功能表”这一贴心设计,考生可以记录答题速度和准确度。本书适合所有考研学子。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2014 考研英语阅读理解 110 篇/索玉柱主编. -- 北京:北京航空航天大学出版社,2013.11
ISBN 978-7-5124-1075-6

I. ①2… II. ①索… III. ①英语—阅读教学—研究. 生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 038853 号

版权所有,侵权必究。

2014 考研英语阅读理解 110 篇

索玉柱 主编

策划编辑:谭 莉

责任编辑:周文慧

*

北京航空航天大学出版社出版发行

北京市海淀区学院路 37 号(邮编 100191) <http://www.buaapress.com.cn>

发行部电话:(010)82317024 传真:(010)82328026

读者信箱:bhpress@263.net 邮购电话:(010)82316936

北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司印装 各地书店经销

*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:20 字数:737 千字

2013 年 11 月第 1 版 2013 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5124-1075-6 定价:39.80 元

新大纲英语(一)、英语(二) 对考研英语阅读的要求

一、新大纲英语(一)对考研英语阅读的要求

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献资料、技术说明和产品介绍等。对所读材料,考生应能:

- 1) 理解主旨要义;
- 2) 理解文中的具体信息;
- 3) 理解文中的概念性含义;
- 4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 5) 根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- 6) 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系;
- 7) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- 8) 区分论点和论据。

二、新大纲英语(二)对考研英语阅读的要求

考生应能读懂不同题材和体裁的文字材料。题材包括经济、管理、社会、文化、科普等,体裁包括说明文、议论文和记叙文等。

根据阅读材料,考生应能:

- 1) 理解主旨要义;
- 2) 理解文中的具体信息;
- 3) 理解文章的结构和上下文的逻辑关系;
- 4) 根据上下文推断重要生词或词组的含义;
- 5) 进行一定的判断和推理;
- 6) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度。

前言

“得阅读者，得状元”，考研英语以阅读为重。阅读理解 Part A(四选一)和 Part C(英译汉)在考研英语试卷中的稳定性和重要性是其他题目无可比拟的。不仅如此，这两部分还是同学们夯实英语基础的关键。本着对同学们负责的态度及切实提高考生成绩的愿望，我们精心推出这本由阅读理解和英译汉两部分组成的阅读强化教材，帮助考生在练习中步步为营，稳步提高自己的阅读水平。

编者以真题为依据，将阅读理解和英译汉专项练习按照文章内容的主题进行分门别类。第一部分阅读理解 Part A 主题练习分为文化与教育、人类与自然、生活与艺术、社会与心理、科学与技术、网络与传媒、医学与健康以及经济、商务与管理共八类 62 篇文章，以最精简的分类囊括了近 10 年真题的所有主题类型。考生可以以自己不熟悉的主题为重点进行研读练习，做到复习有的放矢。第二部分英译汉 Part C 主题练习包含人文进步主题和科学发现主题共两类 8 篇文章，为文科和理工科不同专业背景的同学入手翻译提供了相应的平台(因跨文理专业主题的翻译令大多数同学倍感头疼)。同学们可以根据自己的专业背景，循序渐进地提高翻译的难度。第三部分实战篇 Part A 及 Part C 为阅读理解及英译汉实战演练 40 篇。

本书具有以下鲜明特点：

- ☞ 每个主题均分为若干课进行阅读练习。每课包括精读和泛读文章。精读文章短小精悍，是读者领会该主题文章和文化背景的主要手段。泛读文章则供同学们进行进一步的知识和文化的积累。
- ☞ 本书完整保留了颇受同学们欢迎的“四大板块”。【核心及超纲词汇】和【全文精译】中的重点词汇短语再现，全方位点明文中词汇难点和考点；【难句注释】全面剖析文中长难句；【答案详解】细致分析正确选项与错误选项；【全文精译】不留死角地对全文作出精确翻译，完全化解了读者对文章语意的疑虑。
- ☞ 本书沿用了阅读功能表这一贴心设计。每课练习后，考生可用自己实际测验所花时间与答题建议时间相比，检查自己答题的正误情况，由此便可翔实记录自己答题的速度和准确度，并可在答题备忘栏内总结答题的经验和体会，方便掌握复习进度和现状。

在研读本书的过程中，同学们可以随时查阅笔者编写的《考研英语词汇宝典》(北京航空航天大学出版社出版)，有效地编织脑中词汇—句法—篇章的“知识网络”。在阅读中加深对考研英语词汇的印象，把考研英语词汇放在阅读中理解、品味，只有如此不断反复，才能加深记忆，事半功倍。



衷心祝愿读者考取理想的学校和专业！

索玉柱
2013 年 11 月

目 录

第一部分 阅读理解主题练习 [共 62 篇]

Unit 1 文化与教育 [10 篇]	2	Unit 4 社会与心理 [8 篇]	80
Text 1 物质社会及世界观的形成	2	Text 1 福利系统与家庭	80
Text 2 法国的儿童教育	4	Text 2 心理压力的克服	83
Text 3 优秀教师计划	7	Text 3 心理学家的特权	85
Text 4 自由写作	10	Text 4 陪审团服务与法律问题	88
Text 5 青年人的再教育	13	Text 5 文化与政治	91
Text 6 词义的多面性	15	Text 6 心理疾病的治疗	94
Text 7 在线学习	18	Text 7 穷人与精英	96
Text 8 专业术语	21	Text 8 英国国籍法律	99
Text 9 美国的形象	24	Unit 5 科学与技术 [5 篇]	103
Text 10 文化的作用	27	Text 1 记忆金属镍钛诺	103
Unit 2 人类与自然 [10 篇]	31	Text 2 科研与可持续发展	106
Text 1 “绿色粉饰”	31	Text 3 科研的分类方式	109
Text 2 面临威胁的五大连湖	33	Text 4 DNA 计算机	111
Text 3 人类的生存压力	36	Text 5 通信技术变化的影响	113
Text 4 大型动物灭绝的原因	39	Unit 6 网络与传媒 [8 篇]	117
Text 5 澳洲古代巨鸟灭绝探因	42	Text 1 网络写作	117
Text 6 邮政天使——信鸽	44	Text 2 网络空间	119
Text 7 农业与人类文明的发展	46	Text 3 电视的消极影响	122
Text 8 人与动物区别何在?	49	Text 4 智能化网络	124
Text 9 环境保护主义者的警告	52	Text 5 电视的弊端	127
Text 10 美国的传记	55	Text 6 媒体与商务	130
Unit 3 生活与艺术 [8 篇]	58	Text 7 针对大众传媒的反思	132
Text 1 明星的高收入	58	Text 8 儿童与网络广告	134
Text 2 本尼·古特曼与爵士乐	61	Unit 7 医学与健康 [5 篇]	137
Text 3 笑与幽默感	64	Text 1 WHO 与天花的防治	137
Text 4 社会责任感	66	Text 2 厌食症的危机	139
Text 5 警察实际生活的缩影	69	Text 3 日常锻炼与减肥	142
Text 6 手工艺的兴盛	71	Text 4 吸烟与公众健康	145
Text 7 工作前景	74	Text 5 流感的传播与防治	147
Text 8 成功与技能	77	Unit 8 经济、商务与管理 [8 篇]	151



Text 1 贸易赤字的启示	151	Text 5 购物环境布局	162
Text 2 国际商务与美国经济	154	Text 6 个人退休账户	165
Text 3 商务与经济的传统观点	156	Text 7 经济的区域性发展	167
Text 4 管理者的应变能力	159	Text 8 所有权和财产权	170

第二部分 英译汉主题练习 [共 8 篇]

Unit 1 人文进步主题 [4 篇]	174	Unit 2 科学发现主题 [4 篇]	182
Text 1 儿童的学习与教育	174	Text 1 生态与地球生物	182
Text 2 财富发展与奉献	176	Text 2 全球性变化	184
Text 3 意大利——妇女能顶半边天	178	Text 3 生物技术与环境保护	186
Text 4 日本的科技创新	180	Text 4 科学与社会	188

第三部分 实战篇 [共 40 篇]

Unit 1	191	难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	220
阅读理解	191	Unit 4	226
Text 1 透视“自服药物”	191	阅读理解	226
Text 2 伦敦迎回野生动物	192	Text 1 语言是人类成长的关键	226
Text 3 “阅读”详释	194	Text 2 光明女士——南丁格尔	227
英译汉	195	Text 3 低迷的艺术品市场	228
Text 4 我的科研领域	195	英译汉	230
难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	196	Text 4 科技进步与市场发展	230
Unit 2	203	难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	231
阅读理解	203	Unit 5	238
Text 1 转基因动物监管	203	阅读理解	238
Text 2 网络商务的功用	204	Text 1 价格制定	238
Text 3 对医生的集体诉讼	206	Text 2 毕加索传奇	239
英译汉	207	Text 3 婚姻的破坏者——沉默	241
Text 4 新型的科学观	207	英译汉	242
难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	208	Text 4 科技进步的趋向	242
Unit 3	215	难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	243
阅读理解	215	Unit 6	251
Text 1 认识大西洋	215	阅读理解	251
Text 2 时代选择的作家	216	Text 1 报纸的基本职责	251
Text 3 “角色换位”探讨	218	Text 2 创造性艺术活动	252
英译汉	219	Text 3 流行音乐发展	254
Text 4 标准化测试的功过	219	英译汉	255

Contents

目录

Text 4 经济繁荣渐受侵蚀	255	难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	280
难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	256	Unit 9	286
Unit 7	263	阅读理解	286
阅读理解	263	Text 1 语言教学	286
Text 1 流行时尚	263	Text 2 劳资谈判	287
Text 2 社会科学与众人	264	Text 3 审 计	289
Text 3 美国国内生产总值与税收	265	英译汉	290
英译汉	267	Text 4 艺术的价值	290
Text 4 手机辐射与脑癌	267	难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	291
难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	268	Unit 10	298
Unit 8	275	阅读理解	298
阅读理解	275	Text 1 经济形势的晴雨表——广告	298
Text 1 电视的电脑化	275	Text 2 排解压力	299
Text 2 商务电视的利用	276	Text 3 营销的最高境界——培养习惯	301
Text 3 社会保险的投资	277	英译汉	302
英译汉	279	Text 4 科 学	302
Text 4 企业合并和兼并	279	难句注释、全文精译及答案详解	303



第一部分

阅读理解主题练习

[共 62 篇]



复习目标

用精读泛读对照的方法突破阅读理解难关,用层层推进把握整体的观点理解篇章语意。



复习方法

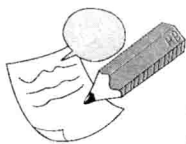
计算每课文章要求的时间之和,限定自己在该时间段内完成练习;在核对答案之前,通读文章后的核心及超纲词汇;结合难句注释和答案详解,重新理解题干选项的含义;结合全文精译,全面理解全文词汇、句法以及段落篇章的内容。对同一题型重复错误的情况要重点总结经验教训。查阅文中的大纲词汇,对照全文精译分析文章核心词汇和长难句,理解文章细节内容,理顺段落逻辑关系,进而在全文整体把握上得到完善和提高。

Unit 1

文化与教育 [10 篇]

Directions:

Read the following texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.



第一课

Text 1 精读

⑧ 阅读功能表	自测时间	测试评估					答题备忘
		1	2	3	4	5	
建议时间:	17 分钟	[T]	[T]	[T]	[T]	[T]	
实际时间:	_____ 分钟	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	

Once upon a time there lived a beautiful young woman and a handsome young man. They were very poor, but as they were deeply in love, they wanted to get married. The young people's parents shook their heads. "You can't get married yet," they said. "Wait till you get a good job with good prospects." So the young people waited until they found good jobs with good prospects and they were able to get married. They were still poor, of course. They didn't have a house to live in or any furniture, but that didn't matter. The young man had a good job with good prospects, so large organizations lent him the money he needed to buy a house, some furniture, all the latest electrical appliances and a car. The couple lived happily ever after paying off debts for the rest of their lives. And so ends another modern romantic fable.

We live in a **materialistic** society and are trained from our earliest years to be **acquisitive**. Our possessions, "mine" and "yours" are clearly **labelled** from early childhood. When we grow old enough to earn a living, it does not surprise us to discover that success is measured in terms of the money you earn. We spend the whole of our lives keeping up with our neighbours, the Joneses. If we buy a new television set, Jones is bound to buy a bigger and better one. If we buy a new car, we can be sure that Jones will go one better and get two new cars: one for his wife and one for himself. The most amusing thing about this game is that the Joneses and all the neighbours who are struggling frantically to keep up with them are spending borrowed money kindly provided, at a suitable rate of interest, of course, by friendly banks, insurance companies, etc.

It is not only in **affluent** societies that people are **obsessed with** the idea of making more money. Consumer goods are desirable everywhere and modern industry deliberately sets out to create new markets. Gone are the days when industrial goods were made to last forever. The wheels of industry must be kept turning. "**Built-in obsolescence**" provides the means: goods are made to be discarded. Cars get tinier and tinier. You no sooner acquire this year's model than you are thinking about its replacement.

This materialistic outlook has seriously influenced education. Fewer and fewer young people these days acquire knowledge only for its own sake. Every course of studies must lead somewhere; i. e. to a bigger wage packet. The demand for skilled personnel far exceeds the supply and big companies compete with each other to recruit students before they have completed their studies. [451 words]

1. The first paragraph is intended to tell us _____

[A] money talks.

[B] no money, no honey.

- [C] the importance of money. [D] money is the source of happiness.
2. The story of the young people in the first paragraph is intended to _____ (仿真 2005 年第 32 题)
- [A] reveal "No money, no honey".
[B] show that parents tend to interfere in their children's marriage.
[C] suggest that people are apt to be materialistic in this materialistic society.
[D] indicate that "buy now—pay latter" is in fashion.
3. The second paragraph can be best summarized as _____
- [A] people spend their lifetime keeping up with the Joneses.
[B] people give top priority to acquiring material things.
[C] money can help people keep a harmonious relationship.
[D] people are trying to buy more TVs and cars to show off.
4. "Built-in obsolescence" (Line 3-4, Para. 3) refers to _____ (仿真 2005 年第 37 题)
- [A] the obsolete parts built in the machine.
[B] the hood of the car.
[C] the low quality of machines.
[D] the obsolete technology employed in making machines.
5. The tone of the text may best be _____
- [A] indicative. [B] critical.
[C] thought-provoking. [D] indignant.



核心及超纲词汇

1. materialistic [mə'tɪərɪəlɪstɪk] a. 唯物论的, 唯物主义的, 物质主义的
2. acquisitive [ə'kwɪzɪtɪv] a. 想获得的 [同义] acquiring, disposed to acquire
3. be labelled ... 被归类, 被称为
4. affluent ['æfluənt] a. 丰富的 [同义] abundant, exuberant, plenteous
5. be obsessed with ... 受……困扰, 害怕……
[例] She was obsessed with the idea that she was being watched. 她总觉得受人监视而心神不宁。
6. recruit [rɪ'krʊ:t] v. 招募 [同义] draft, enlist, enroll



全文精译

物质社会及世界观的形成

曾经 (Once upon a time) 有一对年轻人, 姑娘很漂亮, 小伙子很英俊, 但他们很穷。因为深爱对方, 他们想要结婚 (get married)。这对年轻人的父母对此摇头, 他们说: “只有你们拥有一份有好前景的工作, 你们才能结婚。”因此, 两个年轻人一直等到他们找到了有前途的工作才结婚。但他们依然贫穷, 他们没有房子, 没有家具, 但没关系! 既然他们拥有好工作及好前程, 一些大机构愿意借给他们钱, 使他们得以买房子、家具和最新的电器及小汽车, 小两口从此过上了幸福的生活, 余生都在偿还债务。这样一段现代浪漫爱情故事就讲完了。

我们生活在一个物欲至上的社会 (materialistic society) 里, 从孩童时代起就被训练得充满了渴求 (acquisitive)。在很小的时候, 我们的财产就被贴上 (be labelled) 了“你的”“我的”这样的标签。当我们长大成人, 自己开始谋生 (keep up with) 的时候, 我们毫不意外地发现: 成功是由一个人挣钱的多寡来衡量的。我们耗尽一生向邻居看齐。你买一台电视, 他肯定会 (be bound to ...) 买一台更大更好的。你买一辆汽车, 他肯定会买更好的, 而且是两辆: 一辆给妻子, 一辆给自己。这场比赛中最有趣的是, 他们用于疯狂攀比的钱都是借来的——从仁慈的银行或保险公司按一定的利率借的。

并非只在非常富足的 (affluent) 社会人们才会对挣更多的钱心醉神迷, 世界各地都一样: 消费品是人们渴望得到的。另外, 现代工业刻意开拓许多新市场, 工业品很耐用的时代过去了, 商业的巨轮必须前进不息。商品的“过时属性”提供了工业前进的方式: 商品制造出来就是为了被扔掉。汽车也变得越来越小, 你刚买回今年最流行的款式, 又开始考虑把它换掉了。

这种物质化概念严重影响了教育。如今, 越来越少的人会为了知识而学知识。任何学科都是为了一



个目的:更大的工资袋!技术熟练的人员开始供不应求:大公司为竞争人才会不等学生毕业就把他们编到自己的麾下。



答案详解

1. 【正确答案】[C]

【本题考点】细节判断题。

【试题精解】此题较简单,[A]、[B]、[D]都是对文章的片面理解。

【考点出处】文章第一段用一个故事说明了金钱的重要性,故[C]项正确。

2. 【正确答案】[C]

【本题考点】推理暗示题。

【试题精解】文章第一段所举例子旨在引出第二段的主题句“We live in a materialistic society and are trained from our earliest years to be acquisitive”,也就是说“people are apt to be materialistic in this materialistic society”。

【考点出处】将第一段放在全文中理解,即可得出正确答案。[B]项太片面,[A]、[D]是对文意的错误理解。

3. 【正确答案】[A]

【本题考点】细节判断题。

【试题精解】第二段无非是在表明人们总是有相互攀比的心理,毕其一生做此事。

【考点出处】第二段的意思不难理解,解答本题的关键是搞清“keep up with joneses”的意思是“攀比”,故选[A]。

4. 【正确答案】[C]

【本题考点】推理暗示题。

【试题精解】从上下文看“built-in obsolescence”是指故意把产品做得很差,从而使人们不断地更新自己使用的产品。

【考点出处】题干将问题定位于第三段第四行,依据前后句意思可得出正确选项。

5. 【正确答案】[B]

【本题考点】细节判断题。

【试题精解】无论是人们互相攀比,还是产品质量很次,作者都持强烈的批评态度。

【考点出处】从第二段可知,作者对攀比持批评态度;从第三段可知,作者对产品质量很次的问题也持批评态度。故[B]项正确。

Text 2 泛读

阅读功能表	自测时间	测试评估					答题备忘
		1	2	3	4	5	
建议时间:	18 分钟	[T]	[T]	[T]	[T]	[T]	
实际时间:	____ 分钟	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	

France might be described as an “all-round” country, one that has achieved results of equal importance in many diverse branches of artistic and intellectual activity. Most of the great nations of Europe excel in some special branch of art or of thought; Italy in the plastic arts; Germany in philosophy and music; England in poetry and the sciences. France, on the contrary, has produced philosophers, musicians, painters, scientists, without any noticeable specialization of her effort. The French ideal has always been the man who has a good all-round knowledge, better still, an all-round understanding; it is the ideal of general culture as opposed to specialization.

This is the ideal reflected in the education France provides for her children. By studying this education we in England may learn a few things useful to ourselves even though, perhaps indeed because, the French system is very different from our own in its aims, its organization and its results. The French child, too, the raw material of this education, is unlike the English child and differences in the raw material may well account for differences in the processes employed.

The French child, boy or girl, gives one the impression of being intellectually more precocious than the product

of the colder English climate. This **precocity** is encouraged by his upbringing among adults, not in a nursery. English parents readily adapt their conversation to the child's point of view and interest themselves more in his games and childish **preoccupation**. The English are, as regards national character, younger than the French, or, to put it another way, there is in England no deep division between the life of the child and that of the grown man.

The art of talking to children in the kind of language they understand is so much an English art that most of the French children's favorite books are translations from the English. French parents, on the other hand, do their best to develop the child's intelligence as rapidly as possible. They have little patience with childish ideas even if they do not go so far as to look upon childhood as an unfortunate but necessary **prelude** to adult life. Not that they need to force the child, for he usually lends himself willingly to the process, and enjoys the effect of his unexpectedly clever remarks and unusual sayings and of his bright judgement of men and things. It is not without significance that the French mother instead of appealing to the child's heart by asking him to be good **appeals** to his reason by asking him to be wise. Reasonableness is looked for early in France, and the age of reason is fixed at seven years.

[本文与 2006 年 Text 1 体裁相仿 488 words]

- The author considers that France _____.
[A] specializes in the ideal of general culture.
[B] favors the ideal of general culture.
[C] is a specialist country in spite of herself.
[D] cannot help being a specialist country.
- In comparing French and English education the author indicates that _____.
[A] a great deal can be learnt by both countries.
[B] differences should not be looked for only in the methods.
[C] the French child needs far more training.
[D] the main differences are in the children.
- The text suggests that the French child _____.
[A] is as he is because of the climate. [B] only associates with adults.
[C] is not treated as a child. [D] is forced to behave like an adult.
- By referring to French mothers, we can conclude that they _____ (仿真 2006 年第 33 题)
[A] are the most significant influence in their sons' lives.
[B] compare goodness with reason.
[C] know how to appeal to what is best in their sons.
[D] identify wisdom with reasonableness.
- Which of the following would be the best title for this text? (仿真 2007 年第 35 题)
[A] France: The Cradle of Master-of-All-Trades.
[B] Children Education in France and Britain: Compared and Contrasted.
[C] The Influence of British Education on French Education.
[D] Characteristics of French Children and British Children.



核心及超纲词汇

- all-round *a.* 广博的
- precocity [ˈpri:kɒsɪti] *n.* 早熟, 早成
- preoccupation [ˌpri:ɒkjəˈpeɪʃən] *n.* 入神, 专心, 全神贯注

- prelude [ˈpreljʊ:d] *n.* 序言 [同义] introduction, preparation, prelude
- appeal to 呼吁, 恳求



全文精译

法国的儿童教育

可以说法国是一个“全能的(all-round)”国家,它在艺术和知识的诸多分支都取得了具有同样重要意义的成绩。大部分伟大的欧洲民族往往在艺术或思想的某一分支——意大利在雕塑艺术、德国在哲学和



音乐、英国在诗歌和科学方面——成就斐然(excel)。然而,法国虽造就了诸多哲学家、音乐家、画家、科学家,而没有特别突出的专门成就(noticeable specialization)。法国人的理想化境界是拥有全面的知识或者拥有全面的理解力:这就是不同于专门化(opposed to specialization)的全面文化理想。

这一点也体现在法国对孩子的教育中。通过研究这种教育机制,我们英格兰人能够学到一些对自己有用的东西,大概确实是因为法国的教育系统在目标、组织结构和结果上都与我们不同。作为教育原材料的法国孩子也不同于英国孩子。这些原材料的差别又说明了为什么教育过程存在着差异。

法国男孩或女孩给人一种智力上早熟的感觉(impression of being intellectually more precocious),这一点不同于寒冷气候下的英国孩子们。这种早熟是在成人中培养(upbring)起来的,而不是在托儿所培养起来的。英国父母随时准备使自己的谈话适应孩子的观点,而且使自己对孩子的游戏或对孩子们关心的事物感兴趣。就国民性格(national character)而言,英国人比法国人年轻一些,换句话说(to put it another way),在英国,小孩和大人(grown man)的生活没有巨大的差别。

用孩子们听得懂的话和他们交谈的确是一种英语艺术,因此,大多数法国儿童喜爱的书籍都是从英语翻译过来的。然而法国父母却不同,他们致力于尽快发展孩子的智力。他们对孩童式的幼稚很不耐烦——尽管他们还没有极端地把儿童时期看做是成年人生活的一种必要而不幸的前奏。并不是他们需要强迫孩子,因为孩子通常欣然加入这个过程,对于自己无意流露出来的聪明的话语以及对于人和事物发表的与众不同的说法和明智的见解,他都感到是一种享受。法国母亲不是通过要求孩子“听话”而赢得孩子的心,而是通过理性让孩子变得聪明起来。法国人很早就要求孩子理智(reasonableness)起来:7岁就是应该懂道理的年龄。



答案详解

1. 【正确答案】[A]

【本题考点】细节判断题。

【试题精解】第一段最后两句提到法国人的理想化境界是拥有全面的知识或者拥有全面的理解力。

[A]项说法法国人注重全面文化的发展。二者在语义上是一致的。

【考点出处】此题定位于第一段最后两句。

2. 【正确答案】[A]

【本题考点】推理暗示题。

【试题精解】通过第二段对比法国和英国的教育,作者试图说明两国存在着可以沟通的方面。

【考点出处】第二段中说 By studying this education we in England may learn a few things useful to ourselves even though,从这一点可以看出两国可以相互学习。

3. 【正确答案】[D]

【本题考点】推理暗示题。

【试题精解】第三段的最后一句提到就国民性格而言,英国人比法国人年轻一些。据此可以推断[D]项是正确选项。

【考点出处】本题是推断型的细节题,考生如果仔细阅读文章就不难看出答案。

4. 【正确答案】[D]

【本题考点】细节判断题。

【试题精解】最后一段的最后两句提示法国母亲不是通过要求孩子“听话”而赢得孩子的心,而是通过理性让孩子变得聪明起来。选项[D]在语义上与其是一致的。

【考点出处】最后一段的最后两句暗示了答案。

5. 【正确答案】[B]

【本题考点】主旨大意题。

【试题精解】本文重点对比了英法两国教育体制对孩子的影响,故选项[B]为正确答案,其他选项过于笼统或狭窄。

【考点出处】本题通过选标题的形式考查了文章的主旨。

Text 3 泛读

⑤ 阅读功能表	自测时间	测试评估					答题备忘
		1	2	3	4	5	
	建议时间: 18 分钟	[T]	[T]	[T]	[T]	[T]	
	实际时间: _____ 分钟	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	

① Alarmed by a 20-year decline in student achievement, American schools are considering major upheavals in the career structure of teachers, school boards around the country are planning to abandon traditional salary schedules and single out outstanding teachers for massive pay rise.

The idea is regarded with deep **suspicion** by the United States' biggest teachers' unions, the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers. They say the creation of a **cadre** of **elite** teachers will sour professional relationships and encourage teachers to compete instead of cooperate; they also question whether a fair way can be devised to tell which teachers really do perform better than their colleagues.

But heightened public anxiety about secondary education appears to have given the master teacher concept unstoppable political momentum. Florida and Tennessee are racing to introduce ambitious statewide master teacher schemes before the end of the year. Less grandiose proposals to pay teachers on the basis of merit instead of **seniority** have already been implemented in countless school districts. And the Secretary of Education, Mr. Terrel Bell, recently promised **substantial** incentive grants to states which intend to follow their example.

Low pay is believed to be the single most important reason for the flight from teaching. The average salary of a teacher in the United States is just under \$ 19,000, much less than that of an engineer (\$ 34,7000) and not much more than that of a secretary (\$ 16,500). ② To make ends meet it is common for teachers to take second jobs in the evening and in their summer holidays, and women, who used to make up the bulk of teacher candidates are turning to better paid professions.

③ The unions insist that the answer to this problem is to increase the basic pay of all teachers, but most states would find that too expensive, they would be better able to afford schemes that confine pay increases to a small number of exceptional teachers. ④ Champions of the idea say it would at least hold out the promise of high pay and status to bright graduates who are confident of their ability to do well in the classroom, but are deterred by the present meager opportunities for promotion.

⑤ One of the first large-scale tests of this approach will come in Tennessee, where a year of painstaking **negotiations** has just overcome bitter union opposition to a wide-ranging master teacher scheme. Tennessee promised that they will allocate \$ 300 million as education budget. In return for a chance to earn bigger salaries and faster promotion, teachers will subject themselves to closer scrutiny.

The Tennessee plan will make it harder for poor teachers to join the profession. Beginners will have to serve a **probationary** year before qualifying, and another three **apprentice** years before receiving tenure. Apprentice teachers who fail to reach a required standard will not be allowed to stay on. Survivors will be designated 'career teachers' and given a chance to climb through three career rugs and earn bonuses of up to \$ 7,000. Advancement will not be automatic. The performance of each teacher will be closely assessed by committees of teachers drawn from other districts.

[490 words]

1. What support is the federal government offering to states that set up a master teacher scheme? (仿真 2004 年第 56 题)

[A] Substantial incentive grants.

[B] Political support.

[C] Bank loan.

[D] \$ 300 million.

2. What's the purpose of the master teacher scheme?

[A] To improve student performance.

[B] To stop teachers leaving for better-paid jobs.

[C] To provide incentives to excellent teachers.

[D] To improve teacher performance.

3. In the state of Tennessee, how will teachers be assessed? (仿真 2004 年第 41 题)

[A] By student performance.



- [B] By their teaching time.
- [C] By their teaching achievement.
- [D] By committees of teachers from other districts.

4. What is the main idea of the text? (仿真 2001 年第 59 题)

- [A] American master teacher scheme has been adopted.
- [B] American teachers leave for better-paid jobs.
- [C] American teachers will go through strict assessment.
- [D] The American government adopted effective measures to stimulate the teachers.

5. It can be inferred from the text that the master teacher scheme _____ (仿真 2006 年第 27 题)

- [A] will be welcome by all the teachers in other states.
- [B] will not be carried out smoothly in other states.
- [C] is questioned by the teachers' unions.
- [D] is an ideal way to improve student performance.



核心及超纲词汇

- 1. suspicion [sə'spɪʃən] *n.* 猜疑, 怀疑
- 2. cadre ['kɑ:də] *n.* 基础结构, 骨骼; 干部
- 3. elite [e'lɪ:t] *n.* [集合名词] 精华, 精锐; 精英, 中坚分子
- 4. apprentice [ə'prentɪs] *n.* 学徒
- 5. seniority [si:'nɪərɪti] *n.* 年长, 年资, 资历; 职位高



难句注释

- ① Alarmed by a 20-year decline in student achievement, American schools are considering major upheavals in the career structure of teachers, school boards around the country are planning to abandon traditional salary schedules and single out outstanding teachers for massive pay rise.

【解析】此句中 alarmed by 所引导的分词结构表示原因, 其结果有两个: American schools are considering... 和 school boards are planning to abandon... and single out. Upheaval in... 指在某个领域内的巨变。

【译文】学生成绩持续二十年下降, 给美国各学校敲响警钟。它们正考虑对教师的职业结构进行重大改革, 全国各地的教育董事会正计划抛开传统的工资单, 选拔杰出的教师作为大规模涨工资的对象。

- ② To make ends meet it is common for teachers to take second jobs in the evening and in their summer holidays, and women, who used to make up the bulk of teacher candidates are turning to better paid professions.

【解析】此句是由 and 连接的并列句, 前半部分用了 it is + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth. 这一句型。句子开头的不定式短语 to make ends meet 表示

- 6. substantial [səb'stænjəl] *a.* 坚固的; 实质的; 真实的; 充实的
- 7. probationary [prə'beɪʃənəri] *a.* 试用的; 缓刑的
- 8. negotiation [nɪ'ɡəʊʃɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* 商议, 谈判; 流通

行为的目的。此句后半部分包含了一个由 who 引导的定语从句。

【译文】为了平衡收支, 教师在晚上或利用暑假从事第二职业是司空见惯的。此外, 过去准备当教师的大多数是妇女, 如今她们正转向一些工资较高的职业。

- ③ The unions insist that the answer to this problem is to increase the basic pay of all teachers, but most states would find that too expensive, they would be better able to afford schemes that confine pay increases to a small number of exceptional teachers.

【解析】此句较长, 是由 but 连接的转折关系的并列句, 其主干是: The unions insist that..., but most states would..., (and) they would...。That 引导的定语从句修饰 schemes。

【译文】教师协会坚持认为, 这个问题的答案在于提高所有教师的基本工资, 但是大多数州都认为那样做的花费过高, 他们更有能力做的是实行把加薪限于少数优秀教师的计划。

- ④ Champions of the idea say it would at least hold out the promise of high pay and status to bright graduates who are confident of their ability to do well in the classroom, but are deterred by the present meager opportunities for promotion.

【解析】此句基本结构是主语+谓语+宾语从句。宾语从句的主干是: it would hold out the promise...to bright graduates。有两个定语从句修饰 graduates: who are..., but (who) are...。

【译文】支持这种做法的人士称,该办法至少可兑现向一些优秀毕业生曾作出的“高工资和高地位”的承诺,这些毕业生对自己课堂教学的能力充满自信,但由于升职的机会很少,他们暂时无法得到晋升。

⑤ One of the first large-scale tests of this approach



全文精译

优秀教师计划

学生成绩持续二十年下降,给美国各学校敲响警钟。它们正考虑对教师的职业结构进行重大改革,全国各地的教育董事会正计划抛开传统的工资单,选拔杰出的教师作为大规模涨工资的对象。

这个计划遭到了美国最大的两家教师组织——全国教育协会和美国教师联合会的强烈质疑。他们说,一群优秀骨干教师的产生会破坏职业关系,鼓励教师之间进行竞争而非合作;他们还怀疑是否能找出一种公平的方法,来评判哪些教师确实比他们的同事干得更出色。

但是,公众对中等教育日益加深的忧虑,似乎给这种“优秀教师”设想注入了一种不可遏制的政治动力。佛罗里达州和田纳西州正抢着在年底之前在全州范围内引入这个雄心勃勃的“优秀教师”计划。而其他一些根据能力而非资历来给教师发薪水的没有那么不切实际的提议,已在许多校区实行了。对于一些准备效仿这种做法的州,教育秘书长 Terrel Bell 先生最近承诺,将提供相当数额的奖励性补贴。

低收入被认为是一些教师放弃教书这一行业的唯一一个重要的原因。美国教师的平均年薪还不到 19 000 美元,比工程师 34 700 美元的年薪要少得多了,比秘书 16 500 美元的年薪也多不了多少。为了平衡收支,教师在晚上或利用暑假从事第二职业是司空见惯的。此外,过去准备当教师的大多数是妇女,如今她们正转向一些工资较高的职业。

教师协会坚持认为,这个问题的答案在于提高所有教师的基本工资,但是大多数州都认为那样做的花费过高,他们更有能力做的是实行把加薪限于少数优秀教师的计划。支持这种做法的人士称,该办法至少可兑现向一些优秀毕业生曾作出的“高工资和高地位”的承诺,这些毕业生对自己课堂教学的能力充满自信,但由于升职的机会很少,他们暂时无法得到晋升。

对该办法的首次大规模测试将在田纳西州进行。在该州,历时一年之久的艰苦谈判刚刚平息了教育协会对广泛实行“优秀教师”计划的强烈反对。田纳西州承诺,将拨出 3 亿美元作为教育预算。教师获得加薪和迅速升职机会的同时,也将接受更为严格的教学质量检查。

田纳西州的这个计划将使穷教师们更难继续他们的执教生涯。新老师在有资格执教之前,必须先经历一年试用期,并且必须再度过三年的实习期才能最终获得教职。实习教师如未能达到要求的水平,将不允许执教。通过上述考查的教师将被定为“职业教师”,并可获得连晋三级和取得最高达到 7 000 美元奖金的机会。升职不会(根据年限)自动到来。每位教师的执教成绩都将由从其他学区挑选出来的教师所组成的委员会来严格评审。



答案详解

1. 【正确答案】[A]

【本题考点】细节判断题。

【试题精解】题中要求回答联邦政府向各州实施“优秀教师”计划提供什么帮助。从文章第三段教育部长的讲话可以看出,政府向各州提供 substantial incentive grants(大量刺激性的资助)。而选项[B]“政治支持”、[C]“银行贷款”、[D]“3 亿美元”都不对。选项[D]是干扰项,第六段中提到的这个数目是田纳西州追加的教育预算,而不是联邦政府的资助。

2. 【正确答案】[D]