

考研英语(二) 阅读 第一书

2020 考研英语(二)



Lao Jiang English
老蒋英语(二)

高分阅读 老蒋80篇

老蒋·主编

Supplement

补充
练习

第6版



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英语二, 找老蒋

I persist, therefore I am.

用一年时间做一件感动自己的事。

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

2020 | 考研英语(二)



高分阅读 老蒋80篇



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老蒋图书编委会·编写
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Unit 1

Text 1

What's the one word of advice a well-meaning professional would give to a recent college graduate? China? India? Brazil? How about trade?

When the Commerce Department reported last week that the trade deficit in June approached \$ 50 billion, it set off a new round of economic doomsaying. Imports, which soared to \$ 200.3 billion in the month, are subtracted in the calculation of gross domestic product. The larger the trade deficit, the smaller the GDP. Should such imbalances continue, pessimists say, they could contribute to slower growth.

But there's another way of looking at the trade data. Over the past two years, the figures on imports and exports seem not to signal a double-dip recession—a renewed decline in the broad level of economic activity in the United States—but an economic expansion.

The rising volume of trade—more goods and services shuttling in and out of the United States—is good news for many sectors. Companies engaged in shipping, trucking, rail freight, delivery, and logistics have all been reporting better than expected results. The rising numbers signify growing vitality in foreign markets—when we import more stuff, it puts more cash in the hands of people around the world, and U. S. exports are rising because more foreigners have the ability to buy the things we produce and market. The rising tide of trade is also good news for people who work in trade-sensitive businesses, especially those that produce commodities for which global demand sets the price—agricultural goods, mining, metals, oil.

And while exports always seem to lag, U. S. companies are becoming more involved in the global economy with each passing month. General Motors sells as many cars in China as in America each month. While that may not do much for imports, it does help GM's balance sheet—and hence makes the jobs of U. S. -based executives more stable.

One great challenge for the U. S. economy is slack domestic consumer demand. Americans are paying down debt, saving more, and spending more carefully. That's to be expected, given what we've been through. But there's a bigger challenge. Can U. S. -based businesses, large and small, figure out how to get a piece of growing global demand? Unless you want to pick up and move to India, or Brazil, or China, the best way to do that is through trade. It may seem obvious, but it's no longer enough simply to do business with our friends and neighbors here at home.

Companies and individuals who don't have a strategy to export more, or to get more involved in foreign markets, or to play a role in global trade, are shutting themselves out of the lion's share of economic opportunity in our world.

1. How do pessimists interpret the U. S. trade deficit in June?
A. It could lead to slower growth of the national economy.

Para 2 ① When the Commerce Department reported last week that the trade **deficit** in June **approached** \$ 50 billion, it set off a new round of economic **doomsaying**. ② Imports, which **soared** to \$ 200.3 billion in the month, are subtracted in the **calculation** of gross **domestic** product. ③ The larger the trade deficit, the smaller the GDP. ④ Should such **imbalances** continue, pessimists say, they could **contribute to** slower growth.

①上周的商务部报告称六月的贸易赤字达到了500亿美元,这引发了人们对经济形势新一轮的悲观性预测。②当月的进口额飙升至2003亿美元,这在计算国民生产总值(GDP)时要被扣除。③贸易赤字越大,GDP会越少。④悲观人士认为,如果这种贸易失衡继续发展下去的话,它会使经济增长更加缓慢。

【语篇分析】

本段为过渡段,作者阐述了悲观人士对贸易赤字的解读。句①介绍了美国目前的贸易赤字状况。句②③④组成的意群补充说明句①,表明贸易赤字影响GDP的总值,其中句④为本段主旨句,概括说明悲观人士对贸易赤字的悲观态度,认为它会使经济增长更加缓慢。

【命题分析】

引述的他人观点部分是命题设置点之一。作者在本段阐述了悲观人士对贸易赤字的看法,为下文的陈述做出铺垫。该部分在本文成为考点(第1题)。

【词汇突破】

deficit [ˈdefɪsɪt] *n.* 不足额,赤字,亏空
 approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] *vt.* 接近,走近,靠近
 doomsaying [ˈduːmˌseɪɪŋ] *n.* 末世预言
 soar [sɔː] *vi.* 高飞;剧增;高耸
 calculation [ˌkælkjuˈleɪʃən] *n.* 计算;计算的结果;

估计
 domestic [dəˈmestɪk] *a.* 国内的;家庭的;驯养的
 imbalance [ɪmˈbæləns] *n.* 不平衡;不安定
 contribute to 促成;投稿

Para 3 ① But there's another way of looking at the trade data. ② Over the past two years, the figures on imports and exports seem not to **signal** a **double-dip recession**—a renewed decline in the broad level of economic activity in the United States—but an economic **expansion**.

①但是,我们可以从另外一个角度分析贸易数字。②过去两年间,进出口数据看似并没有表明(美国经济会)陷入二次衰退——美国经济活动在表面上看似再次下滑,但它其实是一种经济扩张的表现。

【语篇分析】

第三段进入新的意群。句①的but表明本段内容与上段内容相反,预示贸易赤字不一定就表明美国经济增长缓慢。句②对句①做详尽解释,在首先否定了美国经济会陷入二次危机后,作者亮出观点,指出贸易赤字在某种程度上是经济扩张的一种表现。

【命题分析】

作者观点是文章重要内容部分,也是题目设置热点,本段作者陈述了与悲观人士相反的态度,表明贸易赤字其实在某种意义上是经济扩张的一种表现。该处在本文是考点(第2题)。

【词汇突破】

signal [ˈsɪgnəl] *vt.* 以信号告知;用作示意
 double-dip [ˈdʌblˌdɪp] *a.* 双份的,二次的

recession [rɪˈseʃən] *n.* 经济衰退,后退,撤场
 expansion [ɪksˈpænsən] *n.* 扩大,扩张

Para 4 ① The rising **volume** of trade—more goods and services **shuttling** in and out of the United States—is good news for many **sectors**. ② Companies **engaged** in shipping, trucking, rail freight, delivery, and logistics have all been reporting better than expected results. ③ The rising numbers **signify** growing **vitality** in foreign **markets**—when we import more stuff, it puts more cash in the hands of people around the world, and U. S. exports are rising because more foreigners have the ability to buy the things we produce and market. ④ The rising tide of trade is also good news for people who work in trade-sensitive businesses, especially those that produce **commodities** for which global demand sets the price—agricultural goods, mining, metals, oil.

①贸易额的增长——更多商品和服务在美国的流进流出——对很多行业来说是件好事。②从事航运、货运、铁路运输、送货和物流的公司的业绩都比预期的表现好。③增长数字表明国外市场的经济活力在增强——我们进口更多商品时,更多资金也会流向世界各地人们的手中,这样美国出口也会随之增长,因为更多外国人有能力购买我们生产和销售的商品。④贸易增长对那些易受贸易影响的商业从业者来说也是个好消息,尤其是对那些全球市场需求决定商品价格的生产商(如农产品、矿产、金属和石油)来说,更是如此。

【语篇分析】

本段是对上一段的扩展陈述。句①奠定本段基调与作者态度:贸易额增长对很多行业来说是个好消息。句②是对句①的例证陈述。句③进入深层分析,作者明确指出进出口商品增多与美国出口的关系:正比。句④与句②为平行关系,作者再度进行举例,介绍了从中受益的另一种行业类别。

【词汇突破】

volume ['vɒljʊ:m] *n.* 大量;音量;卷
shuttle ['ʃʌtl] *vi.* 以短程往复式运行
sector ['sektə] *n.* 部门,领域
engage [in'geɪdʒ] *vi.* 订婚;从事;保证

signify ['sɪgnɪfaɪ] *vt.* 表示……意思,意味
vitality [vaɪ'tæləti] *n.* 活力;持久性
market ['mɑ:kɪt] *vt.* 推销,到市场出售货物
commodity [kə'mɒdəti] *n.* 商品,日用品

Para 5 ① And while exports always seem to **lag**, U. S. companies are **becoming more involved in** the global economy with each passing month. ② General Motors sells as many cars in China as in America each month. ③ While that may not do much for **imports**, it does help GM's **balance sheet**—and hence makes the jobs of U. S. -based **executives** more **stable**.

①虽然出口看起来总是滞后,但是每过一个月,美国公司对全球经济的参与性都会变得更强。②通用汽车每月在中国的汽车销量与在美国的销量一样多。③虽然这或许对进口作用不大,却有助于改善通用汽车资产负债的状况,还让美国总部的主管职位更加稳定。

【语篇分析】

第五段承接上文,继续阐述贸易增长带来正面影响。句①为本段主旨,表示美国对全球经济参与性增强。句②③组成的意群是对句①的例证阐述。

【命题分析】

举例说明部分是高频考点。本段以通用汽车公司国内外销售数量为例,证明美国对全球经济的参与性增强,侧面表明贸易赤字在某种意义上是经济扩张的表现。该部分可为潜在考点。

【词汇突破】

lag [læɡ] *vi.* 走得极慢,落后
be involved in 涉及,专心
import ['ɪmpɔ:t] *n.* 进口,输入

balance sheet 资产负债表,财务状况表
executive [ɪg'zekjətɪv] *n.* 主管,管理者
stable ['steɪbl] *a.* 稳定的;持重的

Para 6 ①One great challenge for the U. S. economy is **slack** domestic consumer demand. ② Americans are paying down debt, saving more, and spending more carefully. ③ That's to be expected, given what we've been through. ④ But there's a bigger challenge. ⑤ Can U. S. -based businesses, large and small, **figure out** how to get a piece of growing global demand? ⑥ Unless you want to pick up and move to India, or Brazil, or China, the best way to do that is through trade. ⑦ It may seem **obvious**, but it's no longer enough simply to do business with our friends and neighbors here at home.

①美国经济面临的一大挑战是国内消费需求疲软。②美国人正在偿还债务，储蓄增多，消费也愈加谨慎。③考虑到美国人过去所经历过的一切，这些也在预料之中。④但是还有一个更大的挑战。⑤基地在美国的企业，无论大小，能否找到办法在日益增长的全球需求上分得一杯羹呢？⑥除非重整旗鼓，搬到印度、巴西或中国，否则最好的办法就是贸易。⑦看似显而易见，但不出家门就和我们的朋友与邻居做生意的事情已然不再那么简单了。

【语篇分析】

第六段进入新的意群，指出美国经济面临两大挑战。句①②③是一个意群，作者阐述了第一个挑战：美国国内消费疲软。句④是过渡句，表明下文将介绍更大的挑战。句⑤⑥⑦构成一个意群，陈述自己不走国际国际市场，势必难以在全球经济市场分得一杯羹的观点，从而表明进行国际贸易的重要性。

【命题分析】

作者总结性言论是高频命题设置点。本段作者总结了美国经济面临的两大挑战。该处部分内容成为本文考点（第4题）。

【词汇突破】

slack [slæk] *a.* 松弛的；清淡的
figure out 计算出；解决

obvious ['ɒbvɪəs] *a.* 明显的，显著的

Para 7 Companies and **individuals** who don't have a **strategy** to **export** more, or to get more involved in foreign markets, or to **play a role in** global trade, are shutting themselves out of the **lion's share** of economic **opportunity** in our world.

任何公司和个人，如果没有扩大出口，或者更多参与国外市场，或在全球贸易中发挥作用的策略，都会被挤出门外，无法占有全球经济带来的这份巨大的市场份额。

【语篇分析】

末尾段一句话，承接上文，在此作者继续强调了参与海外市场竞争的重要性。lion's share of economic opportunity in our world，概括而言，就是指全球市场的经济利益。

【词汇突破】

individual [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl] *n.* 个人
strategy ['strætədʒi] *n.* 策略，战略
export [ɪkˈspɔ:t] *vt.* 出口，输出

play a role in 起作用
lion's share 最大的一份，最好的一份
opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:nəti] *n.* 机会，适当的时机

|| 题目精讲 ||

01 How do pessimists interpret the U. S. trade deficit in June?

悲观者是怎样解读六月份的贸易赤字的？

A. It could lead to slower growth of the national economy.

A. 它会导致国家经济增长放缓。



B. It reflects Americans' preference for imported goods.	B. 它反映了美国人对进口商品的偏爱。
C. It signifies a change in American economic structure.	C. 它表明了美国经济结构的变化。
D. It is the result of America's growing focus on domestic market.	D. 它是美国对国内市场关注加强的结果。

【题型】观点细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 pessimists、the U. S. trade deficit in June 可回文定位至第二段的首句和尾句，其中首句与题干中的 trade deficit 对应，尾句“Should such... contribute to slower growth (悲观者说，如果这种贸易失衡继续下去，将导致经济增长更加缓慢)”，表明悲观者的观点，即经济增长会放缓，需要注意尾句中的 imbalance 与首句 trade deficit 是一个意思，故本题题眼是第二段首尾句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对，考生不难发现 A 项 slower growth 与文中 contribute to slower growth 意思对应，故选 A。

【错项分析】B 项 imported goods 与第二段第二句 Imports 对应，但进口的增加与美国人的喜好没有必然的逻辑对应，可能是其他别的因素使然；C 项 signifies a change 与第二段首句 set off... doomsaying 对应，但进口的增长与经济结构的变化并无必然联系；D 项 domestic market 与第二段第二句 domestic product 对应，但 focus on 文中没有提到。

02 What does the author say about the trade data of the past two years?	作者是怎样看待过去两年中的贸易数据的?
A. It indicates that economic activities in the U. S. have increased.	A. 它表明美国的经济活动增加了。
B. It reflects the fluctuations in the international market.	B. 它反映了国际市场的波动。
C. It shows that U. S. economy is slipping further into recession.	C. 它表明美国经济陷入进一步的衰退。
D. It signals decreasing domestic demand for goods and services.	D. 它表明国内商品和服务的需求减少。

【题型】观点细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 author say、trade data of the past two years 可回文定位至第三段第二句“Over... but an economic expansion (过去两年来，进口与出口的数据似乎并没有发出(美国的经济)陷入二次衰退的信号——美国的经济活动从表面上看再次下滑——而是表明了经济的扩张)”，该句的 not... but... 结构鲜明地表明了作者的观点，即不是经济衰退，而是经济活动的兴盛，故本题题眼是第三段第二句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对，考生不难发现 A 项 increased 与文中 but an economic expansion 意思一致，故选 A。

【错项分析】B 项 international market 与第四段第三句 foreign markets 对应，但 fluctuations 文中没有提到；C 项 further into recession 与第三段第二句 double-dip recession 对应，但与文中 not to 意思相反；D 项 domestic demand 与第六段首句 domestic consumer demand 对应，但 decreasing 从第二段的贸易赤字数据中推断不出。

03 Who particularly benefit from the rising volume of trade?	谁是贸易量持续增长的最大受益者?
A. People who have expertise in international trade.	A. 那些拥有国际贸易专业知识的人。
B. Producers of agricultural goods and raw materials.	B. 农产品和原材料的生产商。
C. Consumers who favor imported goods and services.	C. 那些偏爱进口商品和服务的消费者。
D. Retailers dealing in foreign goods and services.	D. 经营外贸产品和服务的零售商。

【题型】判断题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 particularly benefit、rising volume of trade 可回文定位至第四段尾句 “The rising... agriculture goods, mining, metals, oil (贸易的增长对于那些在容易受贸易影响的商业从业者来说, 也是个好消息, 尤其对那些由全球需求决定商品价格 (如农产品、矿产、金属及石油) 的生产商来说更是如此)”, 其中 good news 与题干中的 benefit 对应, 故本题题眼是第四段尾句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对, 考生不难发现 B 项 agricultural goods 与第四段尾句括号中的农产品对应, raw materials 是矿产、金属及石油的概括, 即 B 项是文意的对应改写, 故选 B。

【错项分析】A 项 expertise in international trade 与第四段第四句 who work... trade-sensitive businesses 对应, 但 expertise 是对文意的过度引申; C 项 Consumers who favor 与第四段第三句 foreigners have the ability to buy 对应, 但 favor 文中没有提到; D 项 goods and services 与第四段首句中的 goods and services 对应, 但 retailers 文中没有提到。

04 What is one of the challenges facing the American economy?	美国经济面临的一大挑战是什么?
A. Decreasing productivity.	A. 生产率持续下降。
B. People's reluctance to spend.	B. 人们不愿消费。
C. Competition from overseas.	C. 海外竞争。
D. Slack trade activities.	D. 贸易活动的减少。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 challenges facing the American economy 可回文定位至第六段第一、二句 “One great challenge... slack domestic consumer demand... spending more carefully (美国经济面临的一大挑战是国内消费需求疲软。美国人正在偿还债务, 存得多了, 花钱更谨慎了)”, 明确指出美国经济的一大挑战是人们的消费谨慎, 故本题题眼是第六段第一、二句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对, 考生不难发现 B 项 reluctance to spend 与文中 slack domestic consumer demand、spending more carefully 意思一致, 故选 B。

【错项分析】A 项 Decreasing productivity 与第四段首句 more goods... in and out 对应, 但文中 “更多货物” 表明生产力在增加, 而不是减少; C 项 Competition from overseas 与第六段第五句 how to get a piece... global demand 对应, 但文中也没有明确提到 competition、overseas, 属推理过度; D 项 Slack trade activities 与第四段首句 rising volume of trade 意思相反。

05 What is the author's advice to U. S. companies and individuals?	作者给美国公司和个人的建议是什么?
--	-------------------

A. To import more cheap goods from developing countries.	A. 从发展中国家进口更多的廉价商品。
B. To be alert to fluctuations in foreign markets.	B. 对国外市场的波动保持警惕。
C. To increase their market share overseas.	C. 增加国外市场占有率。
D. To move their companies to where labor is cheaper.	D. 将公司迁至有廉价劳动力的地方。

【题型】观点细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 author's advice、U. S. companies and individuals 可回文定位至尾段尾句“Companies and... export more... foreign markets... play a role in global trade... our world (任何公司和个人, 如果没有扩大出口、更多地参与国外市场或在全球贸易中发挥作用的策略, 将会自绝于蕴含着最大市场份额的全球经济机会)”, 可见作者建议公司或个人扩大出口, 参与国际贸易, 故本题题眼是尾段尾句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对, 考生不难发现 C 项 market share overseas 是对文中 export more... foreign markets... play a role in global trade 的综合概括, 即 C 项是文意的对应改写, 故选 C。

【错项分析】A 项 import more goods 与尾段尾句 export more 意思相反; B 项 foreign markets 与尾段尾句 foreign markets 对应, 但 alert to fluctuations 文中没有提到; D 项 move their companies 与第六段倒数第二句 move to India 对应, 但这显然只针对美国的企业, 而不涉及个人, 也不是作者建议的核心内容。

Text 2

For the past several years, the *Sunday* newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn”. People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 — the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children’s version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant’s are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other

standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article “How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?”, Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership — that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it’s knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

6. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?
 - A. Answering philosophical questions.
 - B. Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
 - C. Telling the differences between certain concepts.
 - D. Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.
7. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?
 - A. People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
 - B. More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
 - C. The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
 - D. Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.
8. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because _____.
 - A. the scores are obtained through different computational procedures
 - B. creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now
 - C. vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat
 - D. the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed
9. We can conclude from the last paragraph that _____.
 - A. test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability
 - B. IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated
 - C. testing involves a lot of guesswork
 - D. traditional tests are out of date
10. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?
 - A. Supportive.
 - B. Skeptical.
 - C. Impartial.
 - D. Biased.

|| 文章导读 ||

本文摘自 *Scientific American* (《科学美国人》) 刊载的一篇题为 *Intelligence Considered* 《智商的思考》的文章。

第一段由一个事例引出对智商测试的讨论。

第二段提出了究竟该怎样界定智商的问题。

第三段介绍了智商测试的现状。

第四段指出了标准化测试的局限性。



|| 文章精讲 ||

Para 1 ① For the past several years, the *Sunday* newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn”. ② People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228—the highest score ever recorded. ③ IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. ④ So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? ⑤ It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

①在过去几年里,《星期日报》的增刊《展示》开设了一个叫作“玛丽莲问答”的专栏。②栏目邀请人们对玛丽莲·沃斯·莎文提问。玛丽莲10岁时参加了相当于普通人23岁左右水平的智力测试,智商是228,是有史以来的最高分。③智商测试要求你完成文字和视觉的类推,对纸张折叠和剪裁后的样子进行想象以及推算数字的序列等诸如此类的事情。④因此,莎文对智商是100的普通人所提出的“爱与喜欢的区别是什么?”或者“运气与巧合的本质是什么?”等类似问题的解答,多少会让人感到有些困惑。⑤想象物体形状和推算数列的能力在多大程度上可以让人们回答出连那些最优秀的诗人和哲学家都想不到答案的问题,目前并不清楚。

【语篇分析】

句①②描述一个事件,由此引出智商高人:玛丽莲,以及她的专栏。句③解释IQ的测试内容。句③的目的是为句④作铺垫:一个可以在视觉类推或者数字序列运算方面取得高分的人,就可以回答IQ低的人提出的生活中所遇到的常见问题吗? a bit confusing 是作者态度标志词,说明作者持怀疑态度。句④的 Joe 并非特指某一个人,而是泛指智商平平的人。句⑤指出作者看法:智商测试分数再高恐怕也未必可以回答那些难倒诗人和哲学家的问題。

【阅读技巧】

本段内容较长,细节很多。对于此类段落,可大致先浏览一下题目,看题目的关键词是什么,然后做有针对性的详读,至于其他信息可快速阅读。

【词汇突破】

supplement [ˈsʌplɪmənt] *n.* 补充(物); 增刊, 副刊
 parade [pəˈreɪd] *n.* 游行; 阅兵, 检阅; 炫耀
 feature [ˈfi:tʃə] *vt.* 以……为特色; 由……主演
 column [ˈkɒləm] *n.* 圆柱; 纵队; 栏, 专栏(文章)
 query [ˈkwɪəri] *v.* 向某人提问题; 表示怀疑
 test [test] *v.* 测试, 试验; 考验; 测得结果
 mental [ˈmentl] *a.* 精神的; 智力的, 脑力的
 IQ (intelligence quotient) 智商的略写
 score [skɔː; skɒ] *n.* 得分; 二十 *v.* 记分, 得分
 record [rɪˈkɔːd] *vt.* 记录; 录音, 录下
 verbal [ˈvɜːbəl] *a.* 口头的; 言辞的, 文字的
 visual [ˈvɪʒuəl] *a.* 视觉的, 看得见的
 analogy [əˈnælədʒi] *n.* 类似, 相似; 类推, 类比
 envision [ɪnˈvɪʒən] *vt.* 想象, 展望
 fold [fəʊld] *vt.* 折叠
 deduce [dɪˈdjuːs] *vt.* 推论, 演绎出
 numerical [nju(:)ˈmerɪkəl] *a.* 数字的, 用数字表示的

sequence [ˈsiːkwəns] *n.* 系列, 一连串; 次序, 顺序
 similar [ˈsɪmɪlə] *a.* 相似的, 类似的
 confusing [kənˈfjuːzɪŋ] *a.* 令人迷惑的; 使人混淆的
 field [fi:ld] *vt.* 把……投入战场, 使……上场(参加比赛、竞选等)
 average [ˈævərɪdʒ] *a.* 平常的, 平均的
 fondness [ˈfɒndnis] *n.* 爱好, 喜爱
 coincidence [kəʊˈɪnsɪdəns] *n.* 巧合; (意见等)一致, 符合
 capacity [kəˈpæsəti] *n.* 容量; 才能, 理解力; 身份
 visualize [ˈvɪʒuəlaɪz] *vt.* 想象, 设想
 figure out 计算出; 想出, 理解
 pattern [ˈpætən] *n.* 模型; 式样, 模式; 典型; 格调
 suit [sju:t] *v.* 合适, 适合
 elude [ɪˈluːd] *vt.* 逃避, 逃脱
 philosopher [fɪˈlɒsəfə] *n.* 哲学家

Para 2 ①Clearly, **intelligence encompasses** more than a score on a test. ②Just what does it mean to be **smart**? ③How much of intelligence can be **specified**, and how much can we learn about it from **neurology, genetics**, computer science and other fields?

①很明显，智力涉及的因素不只是测试得到的一个分数。②所谓聪明究竟意味着什么呢？③多少智力可以明确量化呢？我们可以从神经学、心理学、遗传学、计算机科学和其他领域中对它了解多少呢？

【语篇分析】

句①是本段主旨句，表明分数不能代表一个人的智商。句②③是一个意群，作者提出问题：那么怎样算聪明呢？单凭神经学和基因学等学科就可以界定出何为智商吗？

【阅读技巧】

clearly用于句首时是观点或结论的标志词，其后语意常是重点信息。它相当于 undoubtedly, obviously 等。

例：Clearly, originality should be more highly praised than conformity.

(显然，创新应该比循规蹈矩受到更高的赞扬。)

【词汇突破】

intelligence [in'telidʒəns] *n.* 智力，理解力；情报，
消息
encompass [in'kʌmpəs] *vt.* 包括，包含；包围，
围绕
smart [smɑ:t] *a.* 巧妙的，智能的；聪明的
specify ['spesifai] *vt.* 详细说明，具体指定
neurology [njuə'rələdʒi] *n.* 神经学，神经病学
genetics [dʒi'netiks] *n.* 遗传学

Para 3 ①The **defining term** of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. ②The test comes **primarily** in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence **Scale** and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's **version**). ③Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given **only** by **psychologists**, although **variations** of them **populate** bookstores and the World Wide Web. ④**Superhigh** scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population **distribution** among age **peers**, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the **chronological** age and **multiplying** by 100. ⑤Other **standardized** tests, such as the **Scholastic Assessment** Test (SAT) and the **Graduate** Record Exam (GRE), **capture** the main **aspects** of IQ tests.

①虽然智商测试不像以前那样被频繁使用，但智商分数似乎依然是定义人类智力的一个术语。②智力测试主要有两种形式：斯坦福-比纳智力量表和韦氏智力量表（两者都有成人版和儿童版）。③智力测试通常要花费数百美元，往往只能由心理学家来完成，尽管测试的改编版本在书店和互联网上随处可见。④像沃斯·莎文那样的超高分不可能再出现了，因为现在的评分是以同龄群体人口分布统计为基础的，而不是简单地把智力年龄除以实际年龄再乘以100。⑤其他的标准化测试，比如学术水平测试 (SAT) 和研究生入学考试 (GRE)，也包含了智力测试的主要内容。

【语篇分析】

句①对于上段提出的问题给予回答：智商分数仍是衡量智商的一个重要参照。句②③④是一个意群，分别介绍了智商测试的种类、版本、花费以及评分准则的变化。句⑤列举了两个标准化测试，借以说明标准化测试也含有智商测试的主要特征。（注：多数考生知道 GRE 测试，但并不了解 SAT。SAT 是美国高考水平测试，其阅读理解文章难度水平甚至高于 GRE。该标准化测试的阅读理解部分侧重考查学生分析问题的逻辑思维能力和推理能力。）

【命题分析】

如果段落很长，考生无须细读每一句话。可先看题目，查看是否有针对本段的题目，若有，通过

关键词做有针对性的阅读。其他部分略读或不读。

【词汇突破】

define [di'fain] *vt.* 下定义, 明确说明
 term [tɜ:m] *n.* 学期; 术语; 条款; 关系
 primarily ['praɪməri] *ad.* 主要地, 根本上
 scale [skeɪl] *n.* 刻度; 天平; 等级; 规模
 version ['vɜ:ʃən] *n.* 版本, 说法
 psychologist [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 心理学家
 variation [ˌværi'eɪʃən] *n.* 变化, 变动; 变体, 变种
 populate ['pɒpjuleɪt] *v.* 居住于, 构成……的人口; 移居
 superhigh [ˌsju:pə'haɪ] *a.* 超高的
 distribution [ˌdɪstri'bju:ʃən] *n.* 分配, 分发; 散

布, 分布
 peer [piə] *n.* 同等地位的人, 同辈; 贵族
 chronological [ˌkrɒnə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *a.* 按年代顺序排列的
 multiply ['mʌltɪplai] *v.* 乘; 增加; 繁殖
 standardize ['stændə'daɪz] *vt.* 标准化, 使合乎规格
 scholastic [skə'læstɪk] *a.* 学院的, 学术的, 学习的
 assessment [ə'sesmənt] *n.* 估价; 评估, 评价
 graduate ['grædʒuət] *n.* (大学) 毕业生; 研究生
 capture ['kæptʃə] *vt.* 俘虏, 捕获; 夺取, 赢得
 aspect ['æspekt] *n.* (问题等的) 方面; 朝向; 外观

Para 4 ① Such standardized tests may not assess all the important **elements** necessary to succeed in school and in life, **argues** Robert J. Sternberg. ② In his **article** "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg **notes** that traditional tests best assess **analytical** and verbal skills **but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge**, **components** also **critical** to problem solving and life success. ③ **Moreover**, IQ tests do not necessarily **predict** so well **once populations or situations change**. ④ Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-**stress** conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was **negatively correlated** with leadership—that is, it predicted the **opposite**. ⑤ Anyone who has **toiled** through SAT will **testify** that **test-taking skill** also **matters**, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to **skip**.

① 罗伯特 J. 斯特伯格认为, 这些标准化测试不一定能评估出学业和生活成功所需的所有重要因素。② 在他的文章《智力测试有多少可信度?》中, 斯特伯格提到, 传统的测试能很好地评估分析和文字能力, 但却不能评估创造力和实践能力, 而这两种因素对解决问题和生活成功也至关重要。③ 此外, 一旦群体或环境发生改变, 智商测试不一定能做出很好的预测。④ 研究发现, 当测试在压力小的情况下进行时, 智商可以预测领导能力。但是在压力大的情况下进行时, 智商则与领导能力呈相反关系, 也就是说, 其预测的结果刚好相反。⑤ 所有参加过 SAT 考试的人都能证明, 应试技巧也很重要, 比如他们知道何时应该猜测以及该跳过哪些题目。

【语篇分析】

句①引用专家观点, 指出标准化测试的局限性。句②具体阐述其局限内容: 不能评估创造力和实践能力, fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge 指代的是句①的 may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life。句③④是一个意群, 指出测试局限性的另一种表现: 条件变化等因素会影响测试结果。句⑤表明在某些考试中, 学生会考虑使用一些应试技巧。暗指成绩不一定能反映出学生的真实水平。

【阅读技巧】

argue 一词在阅读理解中出现的频率相当高。它是观点标志词。要关注其后或其前陈述观点的语义, 这部分是潜在考点。

【词汇突破】

element ['elɪmənt] *n.* 元素; 成分; 自然环境; 原理
 article ['ɑ:tɪkl] *n.* 文章; 物品, 商品

note [nəʊt] *vt.* 注意; 记录; 指出, 特别提到
 analytical [ænə'lɪtɪkəl] *a.* 分析的, 解析的

measure ['meʒə] *vt.* 测量, 度量, 衡量
 creativity ['kri:ei'tivəti] *n.* 创造力
 practical ['præktikəl] *a.* 实际的; 实用的, 切实可行的
 component [kəm'pəunənt] *n.* (组) 成(部)分, 部件, 元件
 critical ['kritikəl] *a.* 批评的; 关键性的; 危急的
 predict [pri'dikt] *vt.* 预言, 预测

stress [stres] *n.* 压力, 紧张; 着重, 强调; 重音
 negatively ['negətivli] *ad.* 否定地; 消极地, 负面地
 correlate ['kɔrəleit] *v.* (使) 相互关联
 opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *a.* 对面的, 对立的; 相反的
 toil [toil] *vi.* 艰苦地工作, 苦干; 跋涉
 testify ['testifai] *v.* 证明, 证实; 作证
 matter ['mætə] *vi.* 有关系, 要紧
 skip [skip] *v.* 跳, 蹦; 跳读, 遗漏

|| 题目精讲 ||

06 Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?	以下哪项是智商测验所要求的?
A. Answering philosophical questions.	A. 回答哲学问题。
B. Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.	B. 把纸片折叠或裁剪成不同的形状。
C. Telling the differences between certain concepts.	C. 指出某些概念间的区别。
D. Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.	D. 选择与给定单词或图形相近的单词或图形。

【题型】判断题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 intelligence test 可回文定位至首段第三句 “IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies...”。该句指出智商测验需要类比词汇和图形, 想象折叠或裁剪后的纸张形状及推导数字序列。故本题的题眼是首段第三句。

【选项比对】将上述题眼信息与四个选项进行比对, 考生不难发现 D 项 Choosing words or graphs 与题眼中的 complete verbal and visual analogies 等信息对应, 故 D 项是文中意思的对应改写, 所以选 D。

【错项分析】A 项 Answering philosophical questions 与首段尾句 philosophers 对应, 但文中没有提到哲学问题; B 项 Folding or cutting paper 与首段第三句 paper after it has been folded and cut 对应, 但文中讲的是“想象”折叠后的样子而不是真的折叠; C 项 between certain concepts 不是文中智商测验的内容。

07 What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?	从第三段可以得出有关智商测验的什么结论?
A. People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.	A. 人们不再把智商分数看成是测定智力的指数了。
B. More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.	B. 现在从网上可以找到更多版本的智商测验。
C. The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.	C. 成人和儿童智商测验的内容和形式可能有所不同。
D. Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.	D. 科学家已经明确了人类智商中的重要因素。

【题型】推断题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干中信号词 intelligence testing、Paragraph 3 可回文定位至第三段第二句 “The