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Reading Comprehension

Unit 1

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)



P assage 1-1

Your kid is throwing food, hitting his sister hard and screaming endlessly. What do you do? As you carefully consider your range of choices, consider this: how you discipline your child in the early years will go a long way in determining whether your child turns into a nightmare by the time he is three. Hit him and he may turn into a noncaring scoundrel¹. Ignore him and his offensive behavior will escalate². Child-rearing techniques can be as varying as fashion. A look at some methods:

For this generation of educated middle-class parents, spanking³ is as politically incorrect as smoking. The NEWSWEEK Poll showed that 31 percent of parents spanked sometimes or often. But experts say parents should avoid the practice. “Spanking and physical force in general accomplish quick compliance⁴ but build up resentment, anger, fear of the parent,” says Martin Hoffman, psychology professor at New York University. Studies also show that spanking isn’t especially effective, anyway. Families who start spanking before their children are a year old are as likely to spank their 4-year-olds as often as are families who start spanking later—suggesting the children aren’t learning any lessons.

The “humane” alternative to spanking, the timeout, has gained popularity over the last decade as a quick method to cool off a wayward child. The NEWSWEEK Poll showed that 71 percent of parents often or sometimes used timeouts. Patty Gibson Ralph uses it on those occasions when her daughter Jessie, two and a half, hit her younger brother, Jack. “I have her sit in a certain place and I have an egg timer and I put that on for one minute,” says Patty. But she finds just the threat of a timeout is even more effective. Most experts advise sparing use of timeouts. And they should always be combined with an explanation of why the behavior is bad. For infants and young toddlers⁵, timeouts shouldn’t be used at all, because those kids don’t understand right from wrong.

In layman’s terms, modeling means that if parents behave appropriately, their kids will notice and learn from it. Teaching a child empathy⁶ depends greatly on showing by example. Comforting a child imparts the lesson that the needs of others must be considered.

Immobilization⁷ is a controversial technique recommended by Dr. Burton White, director of the Center for Parent Education in Newton, Mass. It is aimed at children 7 to 14 months old who persist in behavior such as hitting. He advises first giving a warning then constraining the child in your lap,

facing you, while firmly holding his arms and shoulders. After a minute or so release⁸ the child and explain the behavior that was inappropriate. Critics deride⁹ this one-size-fits-all¹⁰ approach to discipline, but White insists that a week of using this method will change the behavior.

(465 words)

- What is the best title for the passage?
A. Spare the Rod, Spoil the Child. B. The Loving Ties that Bond.
C. Raising a Moral Child. D. The Debate over Discipline.
- We can learn from the first paragraph that in dealing with children's mischief, parents _____.
A. prefer to change their strategies now and then
B. often keep discipline if their kids are over three years old
C. would likely be caught in a dilemma about their choice
D. usually get offended and upset
- What is implied in the second paragraph?
A. The earlier we start spanking, the more effective it is.
B. Spanking turns out to be none the better for its effectiveness.
C. Spanking may work occasionally when the kids are over 4 years old.
D. Thirty-one percent of educated middle-class parents spank their children.
- Why is the timeout called the "humane" alternative?
A. Because it involves no hitting.
B. Because an egg timer is used.
C. Because the kids don't know right from wrong.
D. Because an explanation is made by the parent.
- A "wayward" child referred to in Paragraph 3 is a child who _____.
A. is well-disciplined B. tends to disobey
C. behaves quietly D. is often in poor health

做阅读记单词

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. scoundrel ['skaundrəl] n. 痞子 | 2. escalate ['eskəleɪt] v. 加剧 | 3. spanking ['spæŋkɪŋ] n. 殴打 |
| 4. compliance [kəm'plaɪəns] n. 顺从 | 5. toddler ['tɒdlə(r)] n. 学步的小孩子 | 6. empathy ['empəθi] n. 同感 |
| 7. immobilization [ɪməʊbɪlaɪ'zeɪʃn] n. 固定法 | 8. release [rɪ'li:s] v. 放开 | |
| 9. deride [di'raɪd] v. 嘲笑 | 10. one-size-fits-all adj. 万金油的 | |

长难句分析·答案注释及全文翻译

长难句复杂句结构分析

- How you discipline your child in the early years will go a long way in determining whether your child turns into a nightmare by the time he is three.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是 How you discipline your child in the early years will go a long way in...。How you...in the early years 在句中作主语；in determining...在句中作状语；whether 引导的是一个宾语从句，作 determining 的宾语。

【重点难点】本句理解的重点在于主语是一个句子。另外，discipline your child 意为“管教孩子”；go a long way

在本句中译为“有助于”；turns into a nightmare 译为“长成噩梦般的淘气鬼”。

【参考译文】早年管教孩子将帮助孩子到3岁时不会长成噩梦般的淘气鬼。

2. The “humane” alternative to spanking, the timeout, has gained popularity over the last decade as a quick method to cool off a wayward child.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是 The “humane” alternative to spanking, the timeout, he gained popularity over…。the timeout 在句中作同位语，是对 The “humane” alternative 的进一步解释说明；the last decade 在句中作时间状语；as a quick method 是方式状语；不定式 to cool off…作 method 的定语。

【重点难点】本句翻译的难点在于对 the timeout 的理解。另外 gained popularity over 意为“流行，风靡”；cool off 意为“(使)平静下来”；wayward 意为“任性的”。

【参考译文】比责打仁慈的选择是“暂停”。这一能够快速使任性的孩子平静下来的方法从十多年前就风靡了。



答案分析及注释

1. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道主旨题。本题要求选择文章的题目，实际上也是要求识别文章所要求的主题。一般说来，文章的第一段都暗含着文章的主题，本文第一段的最后一句告诉读者有多种方法可以管教孩子。接着，第二段主要说的以打来管教孩子，选项A基本是这个方法的概括。第三段介绍了一种比打更人道的方法，即做错事后被限制呆在一个地方反省；直到一个特定的时间之后才解除限制。但多数专家建议不要使用此方法，即使采用，也应伴以说明错误的原因，但这方法绝不适用于婴儿或一二岁的孩子。第四段首句是主题句。通过定义的方法引出第三种管教孩子的方法，即父母以身作则。第五段介绍了“不让动”的方法，文章说这是一个颇有争议的方法。综观全篇，可以肯定，文章的主题是介绍管教孩子的方法，因此，C(培养教育孩子)是正确答案。A(孩子不打不成器)片面。B(亲情)原文中未提到。D(关于纪律的争论)太笼统。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节题。本题题干已经限定，在面对淘气的孩子时家长会如何处理。第一段以孩子淘气的例子开头，然后提出问题，进而提出作者的观点。通常，对问题的回答就是段落的主题。冒号后面引出的是 this 所指的细节：早年如何管教孩子将在很大程度上决定，孩子到3岁时是否会长成噩梦般的淘气鬼。然后，具体谈到两大类管教孩子的方法：打他，他很可能成为毫无顾忌的痞子；听之任之，他烦人的行为会愈演愈烈。之后，得出结论：养育(管教)孩子的方法就像时尚一样可能多种多样。因此，我们得知，尽管父母管教孩子的方法多种多样，父母经常处于那种无所适从的两难境地。而且，原文中 may, can 都表示可能，与选项C中的 would likely 对应。所以，C是正确答案。A(父母喜欢时常变换策略)文章中没有提到，所以错。B(孩子3岁以后通常规规矩矩)是一个旨在与 by the time he is three 造成混淆的选项。D(父母通常生气、厌烦)文中未提到。文中提到孩子的 offensive behavior，不能由此做出父母通常生气(offended)、厌烦的事实性的结论。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道推断题。本题问第二段暗示什么。首句是主题句：对于这一带的受过良好教育的中产阶级父母来说，打孩子跟吸烟一样是不明智的、不正确的。接着，引用民意调查(the...Poll showed that...)和研究结果(Studies also show that...)作为论据。B(打孩子毫无效果)恰与文章的研究结果一致，所以是正确答案。文中说，在孩子不到一岁就打孩子的家庭跟那些较晚开始打孩子的家庭一样很可能到孩子4岁的时候还经常打孩子，这表明那些很早就挨打的孩子并没有吸取教训。A(打孩子开始得越早越有效)和C(孩子4岁以上时打他偶尔奏效)与原文不符。D选项中 middle-class parents 与原文中的 parents 形成意义混淆。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道细节题。本题问为什么称 timeout 是一种更人道的方法。从文章第三段得知，首句是主题句，之后以民意调查和专家建议作为论据。与第二段谈论的 spanking 作比较，得出正确答案是A。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道词汇语义题。本题考查对词汇 wayward 的理解。我们已经知道第三段的首句是段落的主题句，即 timeout 也是一种管教孩子的方法，并受到欢迎，说明此方法奏效。cool off 意为“使……安静下来”

或“使……听话”，因此可推知 wayward 的意思是“不听话、不安静”。所以排除 A，C。D 选项无关。B 正确。

全篇参考译文

你的孩子要是乱丢食物，使劲打他姐姐并且没完没了地喊，你该怎么办？在你绞尽脑汁想办法的时候，你要知道：早年如何管教孩子将在很大程度上决定孩子到 3 岁时是否会长成噩梦般的淘气鬼。打他，他很可能成为毫无顾忌的痞子；听之任之，他烦人的行为会愈演愈烈。养育(管教)孩子的方法就像时尚一样可能多种多样。看一看下面的方法吧。

对于这一代的受过良好教育的中产阶级父母来说，打孩子跟吸烟一样是不明智的、不正确的。《新闻周刊》的调查显示，31%的父母有时或经常会打孩子。可是专家却说父母应该避免这样的举动。“痛打和身体暴力一般会起到听话的效果，可是却会引起对父母的仇恨、愤怒和恐惧。”纽约大学的心理学教授，马丁霍夫曼说。研究同样表明，无论如何，责打并不十分有效。在孩子一岁大的时候，就开始打骂孩子的家庭，到了孩子四岁大的时候还是会打骂孩子，与后来稍大些才打骂孩子的家庭打骂孩子的情况一样多。这就说明，孩子不会从打骂中吸取任何教训。

比责打仁慈的选择是“暂停”。这一能够快速使任性的孩子平静下来的方法从十多年前就风靡了。《新闻周刊》调查显示，71%的家庭经常或有时会使用这一方法。白狄·吉卜森·拉尔夫在他两岁半的女儿杰西打她弟弟杰克的时候，用了这一方法。白狄说：“我让她老老实实的坐着，然后拿了一个鸡蛋形状的计时器，把时间定为一分钟。”可是她发现仅是“暂停”的威慑就很有效了。大多数专家建议不要滥用“暂停”，并且还要辅助以解释：为什么此类事是不好的行为。对于婴儿和蹒跚学步的小孩子，根本不能使用这一方法，因为他们不能够理解什么是对什么是错。

在外行人眼里，模范意味着如果父母行为适宜，他们的孩子就会注意并且效仿。通过例子示范可以对孩子进行移情教育。安慰孩子可以教会他们别人的感受必须要考虑。

美国马萨诸塞州牛顿市的父母教育中心主任，伯顿·怀特博士，介绍了一种有争议的方法：固定法。它针对七到十四个月大、经常使用暴力的孩子。他建议首先给予警告，然后把孩子放在你的膝盖上，面对着你，仅仅抱着他的胳膊和肩膀。大概一分钟以后，再把孩子放开，向他解释他所做的行为是不适当的。批评家嘲讽这种万金油式的方法类似于训练，可怀特坚持认为持续使用这一方法一星期，就会改变孩子的行为。



Passage 1-2

Shyness is a nearly universal human trait¹. Almost everyone has bouts² of it, and half of those surveyed describe themselves as shy. Perhaps because it's so widespread, and because it suggests vulnerability³, shyness is often an endearing⁴ trait: Princess Diana, for example, won millions of admirers with her “Shy Di” manner. The human species might not even exist if not for an instinctive wariness of other creatures. In fact, the ability to sense a threat and a desire to flee are lodged in the most primitive regions of the brain.

But at some life juncture⁵, roughly 1 out of every 8 people becomes so timid that encounters with others turn into a source of overwhelming dread. The heart races, palms sweat, mouth grows dry, words vanish, thoughts become cluttered, and an urge to escape takes over. This is the face of social phobia⁶ (also known as “social anxiety disorder”), the third most common mental disorder in the United States, behind depression and alcoholism. Some social phobics can hardly utter a sentence without obsession over the impression they are making. Others refuse to use public restrooms or talk on the telephone. Sometimes they go mute in front of the boss or a member of the opposite sex. At the extreme, they built a hermitic life, avoiding contact with others.

Though social anxiety's symptoms have been noted since the time of Hippocrates, the disorder was a nameless affliction⁷ phobia until the late 1960s and didn't make its way into psychiatry⁸ manuals⁹ until 1980. As it became better known, patients previously thought to suffer panic disorder were recognized as being anxious only in social settings. A decade ago, 40 percent of people said they were shy, but in today's "nation of strangers"—in which computers and ATMs make face-to-face relations less and less common that number is nearing 50 percent. Some psychologists are convinced that the Internet culture, often favored by those who fear human interaction, greases¹⁰ the slope from shyness to social anxiety. If people were slightly shy to begin with, they can now interact less and less, and that will make the shyness much worse.

(354 words)

1. According to Paragraph 1, shyness is _____.
A. against human nature
B. completely an endearing trait
C. so widespread that a problem may arise
D. essential to the survival of the human species
2. The author suggests that our ability to sense a threat and desire to flee _____.
A. are connected with types of shyness
B. make us more timid and less successful
C. distinguish humans from other creatures
D. are the results of the influence of our environment
3. Which is NOT mentioned as a sign of social anxiety disorder?
A. Being speechless in front of one's supervisor.
B. Unwillingness to go to the public toilets.
C. Getting drunk in social settings.
D. The heart pumping fast.
4. It is shown that the most common mental disorder in the U. S. is _____.
A. depression
B. alcoholism
C. social phobia
D. panic disorder
5. What is the cited attitude of some psychologists towards the Internet culture?
A. It is the main cause of social phobia.
B. It is destructive and thus should be kept away from the youth.
C. It encourages people who are inhibited to communicate more freely.
D. It helps accelerate the degradation from shyness to social phobia.

做阅读记单词

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. trait [treɪt] <i>n.</i> 特性 | 2. bout [baʊt] <i>n.</i> 发病期 (文中指腼腆的时候) |
| 3. vulnerability [vʌlnərə'biləti] <i>n.</i> 易受伤害 | 4. endearing [in'diəriŋ] <i>adj.</i> 可贵的 |
| 5. juncture ['dʒʌŋktʃə] <i>n.</i> 关键时刻 | 6. phobia ['fəʊbjə] <i>n.</i> 恐惧症 |
| 7. affliction [ə'flikʃn] <i>n.</i> 折磨 | 8. psychiatry [saɪ'kaɪətri] <i>n.</i> 精神病学 |
| 9. manual ['mænjuəl] <i>n.</i> 研究领域 | 10. grease [ɡri:s] <i>v.</i> 使……加快 |

长难句分析·答案注释及全文翻译

长难句复杂句结构分析

1. Though social anxiety's symptoms have been noted since the time of Hippocrates, the disorder was a nameless affliction until the late 1960s and didn't make its way into psychiatry manuals until 1980.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是...the disorder was a nameless affliction until...and didn't make its way into psychiatry manuals until 1980。Though 引导的是一个让步状语从句，since the time 作时间状语；本句中的 was a nameless...1960s 和 didn't make...1980 是并列的，它们的主语是同一个，即 the disorder。

【重点难点】此句翻译的重点在于对 the disorder 后的两个并列成分的理解。此外，a nameless affliction until the late 1960s 译为“直到 20 世纪 60 年代末一直是一个没有名字的苦恼”；make its way into psychiatry 译为“进入精神病学研究领域”。

【参考译文】尽管人们从希波克拉底那个时代就注意到了社会焦虑的症状，但直到 20 世纪 60 年代末才赋予它一个名称，直到 80 年代它才进入精神病学研究领域。

2. Some psychologists are convinced that the Internet culture, often favored by those who fear human interaction, greases the slope from shyness to social anxiety.

【结构分析】本句中 be convinced that 是固定搭配，译为“相信，认为”，在本句中，即“一些心理学家认为”之意，过去分词 favored 作定语修饰 the Internet culture；who 引导的定语从句用来修饰 those；that 从句的主干为 the Internet culture greases the slope...；from shyness to society anxiety 为状语。

【重点难点】本句翻译的重点在于对 that 后面的句子的成分的分析。此外，grease 意为“涂油脂于，加重，加快”；the slope from shyness to social anxiety 译为“从腼腆向社会焦虑症的倾斜、滑落、发展”。

【参考译文】一些心理学家认为，因特网文化经常受到那些害怕人际交往的人的喜爱，使得腼腆向社会焦虑症发展的过程更加快了。



答案分析及注释

1. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道概括大意题。本题问第一段说腼腆怎样。第一段告诉我们，腼腆几乎是一个普遍存在的人类特性。几乎所有人都会腼腆的时候，而所调查的人中有一半说自己腼腆。可能是因为腼腆很普遍而且它表示易受伤害（而备受怜惜），它往往是一种可贵的品质：例如，戴安娜王妃以她腼腆的戴氏风格赢得了成千上万人的青睐。若不是其他物种的本能的小心翼翼（害怕人类），人类甚至可能都不会存在。实际上，感觉到威胁并渴望逃离这种能力植根于大脑最原始的部位。因此，D（是人类生存的基本条件）是正确答案。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道推断题。本题问说到我们感觉到威胁并渴望逃避这种能力时，作者的意思是什么。从第 3 题注释中得出，A（与各种各样的腼腆有关）是正确答案。B（使我们更加胆怯、不成功）、D（是外部环境影响的结果）在原文中未提。C（使我们有别于其他生物）错误，是因为文中暗示了这种感觉人类和其他动物都有。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道正误判断题。哪一个不是社会焦虑症的症状？第二段告诉读者：在某个生命的关键时刻，大约八分之一的人会很非常胆怯，甚至与他人相遇也会成为恐惧害怕的原因。心猛跳、手掌出汗、嘴发干、说不出话、思维受阻、想逃的欲望控制了一切。这就是社会恐惧症的症状。它在美国是排在忧郁和酗酒之后的第三种最为普遍的疾病。一些社会恐惧症患者一说话就特别在意给别人留下什么印象。还有一些人拒绝使用公共卫生间或打电话。有时候他们在老板或异性面前哑口无言。极端的是，他们过着隐士般的生活，避免与外界接触。因此，C 是正确答案。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道细节题。本题问文章说明在美国最为普遍的精神病是什么。第二段第三句说：这就是社会恐惧症的症状，在美国是排在忧郁和酗酒之后的第三最为普遍的疾病。所以 A 是正确答案。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道作者态度题。本题问文章中提到的一些心理学家对因特网文化持什么态度。第三段第四句说：一些心理学家认为，因特网文化经常受到那些害怕人际交往的人的喜爱，使得腼腆向社会焦虑症发展的过程更加快了。因此，D（它有助于加速从腼腆向社会焦虑症的恶化）是正确答案。

全篇参考译文

腼腆几乎是一个普遍存在的人类特性。几乎所有人都会有腼腆的时候，而所调查的人中有一半说自己腼腆。可能是因为腼腆很普遍而且它表示易受伤害（而备受怜惜），它往往是一种可贵的品质：例如，戴安娜公主以她腼腆的戴氏风格赢得了成千上万人的青睐。若不是其他物种的本能的小心翼翼（害怕人类），人类甚至可能都不会存在。实际上，感觉到威胁并渴望逃离这种能力植根于大脑最原始的部位。

在某个生命的关键时刻，大约八分之一的人变得非常胆怯，以至于与他人相遇也会成为恐惧害怕的原因。心猛跳、手掌出汗、嘴发干、说不出话、思维受阻、想逃的欲望控制了一切。这就是社会恐惧症的症状（也被称为“社会焦虑症”）。它在美国是排在忧郁和酗酒之后的第三种最为普遍的精神疾病。一些社会恐惧症患者一说话就特别在意给别人留下什么印象。还有一些人拒绝使用公共卫生间或打电话。有时候他们在老板或异性面前哑口无言。极端的是，他们过着隐士般的生活，避免与外界接触。

尽管人们从希波克拉底那个时代就注意到了社会焦虑的症状，但直到 20 世纪 60 年末代末才赋予它一个名称，直到 80 年代它才进入精神病学研究领域。随着大家对它认识的不断深入，人们发现那些以前被认为患有恐慌症的病人在社会环境中不过是焦虑罢了。10 年前，40% 的人说他们自己很腼腆，现在这个数字已经接近 50%，因为当今社会是个“陌生人的国度”，电脑和自动提款机等设备使人与人接触的机会逐渐变少。一些心理学家认为，因特网文化经常受到那些害怕人际交往的人的喜爱，使得腼腆向社会焦虑症发展的过程更加快了。假如开始的时候，某些人只是有点腼腆，现在因为他们与人互动的机会越来越少，他们会更腼腆的。



P assage 1-3

Ultimately¹, the changes that will strengthen stepfamilies will likely come from shifts in cultural prejudices. Such change is slow, but there are signs that some preliminary² movement along this line is beginning to take place. For instance, Roger Coleman, a clergy³ man in Kansas City, Mo., performs marriage ceremonies⁴ specifically designed to include children when a parent remarries. In years of officiating second marriages, he says, he became acutely aware of the confusion and insecurities⁵ of the children, and the ceremony—which includes a special medallion worn by the child—aims to celebrate the “new family” and move the church beyond mere⁶ condemnation of divorce. This year, Coleman says, over 10,000 families across the country will use the medallion in their remarriage ceremony.

Similar changes are occurring in public schools around the country. One of the difficulties for stepfamilies is that schools and other public institutions have typically not recognized the stepparent as a legitimate parent; school registration forms, field trip permission slips, health emergency information—none of these required or acknowledged the stepparent. The message, whether intended or not, has been that only biological parents count. It's a message that the stepparent and stepchild internalize, undermining what's often an already difficult relationship, and one which the larger community takes as another sign of the stepfamily's illegitimacy in American society. Through the efforts of the Step-Family Association of America and other advocates, schools around the country

have begun changing their policies to acknowledge the increasingly important role of stepparents.

Change is also evident in a marketplace⁷ eager to exploit this wide social trend. In a particularly American sign of the times, the Hallmark greeting card company, that longtime arbiter⁸ of normalcy⁹, is about to launch a line of cards devoted entirely to nontraditional families. The cards never use the word “step”, but most of the “Ties That Bind” line is clearly aimed at people who have come together by remarriage rather than biology—or, as one card puts it, “Thrown together without being asked, no chance of escape.” Some are straightforward (“There are so many different types and ways to be a family today”), while others are more elliptical¹⁰ (“It’s like at a puzzle where the pieces aren’t where they used to be”). But all are aimed at the vast and growing market of people who don’t identify with the old definitions of family, and who—like the Mickas and Kaisers and Aliens and Schlefers—are finding ways to make their new families work. Who knows—soon there may even be a card Tori La Londe can send to her ex-husband’s ex-mother-in-law.

(432 words)

- The marriage ceremonies performed by Roger Coleman_____.
A. always make children feel confused and insecure
B. are more romantic than any other marriage ceremonies
C. are designed to include some children to create an exciting atmosphere
D. are arranged to let children attend their parent’s remarriage ceremonies
- Over 10,000 families across the country will use the medallion in their remarriage ceremony this year, which demonstrates_____.
A. more and more people have got divorced
B. wearing the medallion can bring good luck to the stepfamilies
C. more and more people begin to accept the stepfamilies
D. people would rather accept remarriage than divorce
- School registration forms, field trip permission slips, health emergency information in public schools acknowledged _____ only.
A. stepparents
B. legitimate parents
C. biological parents
D. foster parents
- The Hallmark greeting cards are designed specifically for _____.
A. traditional families
B. nontraditional families
C. stepchildren
D. stepparents
- What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. The increasingly important role of stepparents.
B. How to strengthen stepfamilies.
C. The difficulties that face the stepfamilies.
D. People’s gradual recognition towards stepfamilies.

做阅读记单词

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ultimately ['ʌltɪmətli] <i>adv.</i> 最终 | 2. preliminary [pri'liminəri] <i>adj.</i> 初步的 | 3. clergy ['klɜ:dʒi] <i>n.</i> 牧师 |
| 4. ceremony ['serəməni] <i>n.</i> 婚礼 | 5. insecurity [ˌɪnsɪ'kjʊərəti] <i>n.</i> 不安 | 6. mere [miə(r)] <i>adj.</i> 一味的 |
| 7. marketplace [ˌmɑ:kit'pleɪs] <i>n.</i> 商品市场 | 8. arbiter ['ɑ:bitə(r)] <i>n.</i> 权威 | 9. normalcy ['nɔ:məlsi] <i>n.</i> 常态 |
| 10. elliptical [i'liptɪkl] <i>adj.</i> 隐晦的 | | |

长难句分析·答案注释及全文翻译

长难句复杂句结构分析

1. In years of officiating second marriages, he says, he became acutely aware of the confusion and insecurities of the children, and the ceremony—which includes a special medallion worn by the child—aims to celebrate the “new family” and move the church beyond mere condemnation of divorce.

【结构分析】本句是主语(he)+谓语动词(says)+宾语(从句)的结构。本句的宾语是一个从句,从句结构较为复杂。介词结构 In years of officiating second marriages 是从句的状态语;从句本身是一个由 and 相连的并列句,第一个并列分句的句架是 he became acutely aware of...;第二个并列分句的句架是 the ceremony...aims to...,其中 which 引导的定语从句修饰 the ceremony;celebrate 和 move 是两个并列的动词,表示这样的再婚典礼的两个目的。

【重点难点】本句的翻译重点在于理清本句的语法结构,只要找出了主句和各个起修饰作用的分句的主语和谓语动词,就能抓住此句的主要意思;其次要注意宾语从句的两个并列分句的时态并不一致,第一个分句用的是过去时,而第二个分句用的是现在时,所以翻译时要体现出由过去到现在的这样的时间变化。second marriage 指的是“再婚”;become aware of 的意思是“发觉,注意到”;aim to...意为“以……为目标(的)”;move 在此应理解为“改变”;church 在句中的意思应为“教会”。

【参考译文】他说,在最初主持再婚仪式的那些年里,他强烈地感受到孩子们的困惑和不安。(现在的)婚礼上孩子们戴着很特别的大徽章,婚礼是要以庆祝新的家庭的成立,并使教会摆脱原先一味指责离婚的做法为目标的。

2. One of the difficulties for stepfamilies is that schools and other public institutions have typically not recognized the stepparent as a legitimate parent; school registration forms, field trip permission slips, health emergency information—none of these required or acknowledged the stepparent.

【结构分析】本句的句架是 One of the difficulties for stepfamilies is that...;none of these required or acknowledged...。本句由分号连接了两个句子,第二句是对第一句的进一步举例说明。that schools and other public institutions have...是一个同位语从句。

【重点难点】本句的翻译难点是对 school registration forms, field trip permission slips 和 health emergency information 这三部分内容的翻译,school registration forms 可译为“学校注册表”,field trip permission slips 可译为“郊游批准条”,health emergency information 则应译为“急症通知单”。recognize...as...在此的意思是“承认(认可)……为……”。

【参考译文】继亲家庭遇到的困难之一是学校和其他的公共机构通常不承认继父(母)是合法家长;学校注册表,郊游批准条,急症通知单,都不要继父(母)签字。

3. It's a message that the stepparent and stepchild internalize, undermining what's often an already difficult relationship, and one which the larger community takes as another sign of the stepfamily's illegitimacy in American society.

【结构分析】本句的句架是 It's a message that..., and one which...,本句是主系表结构。本句有两个并列的表语分别为 a message that...和 one (即 a message)which...。分词结构 undermining what's often...是结果状语;which 引导的定语从句修饰 one。

【重点难点】本句的结构比较简单,但是应该注意对 which 引导的非限定性定语从句的理解。“take...as...”的意思是“把……认为(当作)……”。

【参考译文】它意味着继父(母)和继子女各为一体,破坏了本来就难相处的关系,大多数人也把它看作是美国社会里再婚家庭不合法的另一个标志。

4. Through the efforts of the step-family Association of America and other advocates, schools around the country have begun changing their policies to acknowledge the increasingly important role of stepparents.

【结构分析】本句的句架是...schools...have begun...。介词结构 Through the efforts of...是句中的方式状语;the

step-family Association of America 和 other advocates 是介词 of 的两个并列宾语；around the country 为后置定语修饰主语 schools；不定式 to acknowledge...作目的状语。

【重点难点】本句的语法结构比较清晰，翻译本句时只需注意对部分词和短语在句中的意思的理解。Step-Family Association of America 指的是“美国继亲家庭协会”；acknowledge 在此处应理解为“承认，认同”；stepparent 即为“继父(母)”。

【参考译文】经过美国继亲家庭协会和其他支持者的努力，全国各地的学校已经开始改变政策承认继父(母)所扮演的日益重要的角色。

5. But all are aimed at the vast and growing market of people who don't identify with the old definitions of family, and who—like the Mickas and Kaisers and Aliens and Schlefers—are finding ways to make their new families work.

【结构分析】本句的句架是 But all are aimed at...。本句中 at 的介词宾语的结构比较复杂，宾语的中心词是 market，其后的介词结构 of people...起修饰限定的作用。两个由 who 引导的定语从句都修饰 people；介词结构 like the Mickas and Kaisers and Aliens and Schlefers 是补充说明成分。to make...work 为目的状语。

【重点难点】本句的翻译重点是对句中的两个由 who 引导的定语从句的翻译，因为定语比其所修饰的内容要复杂，所以翻译时可将这两个从句译为其所修饰的 people 的补充成分。aim at 的意思是“旨在，志在”；identify with 表示“使等同于，认为一致”；work 在句中应理解为“如常运转”。

【参考译文】但是所有的都指的是这个广大的不断发展的消费群体，即那些非旧的传统观念所指的家庭，还有像 Mickas、Kaisers、Aliens、和 Schlefers 这些想方设法使他们的家庭生活正常的人。



答案分析及注释

1. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道细节题。根据文章第一段，牧师罗杰·科尔曼表示在最初主持再婚仪式的那些年里，他强烈地感受到孩子们的困惑和不安，而现在孩子们戴着很特别的大徽章参加父母的再婚仪式庆祝新的家庭的成立。所以 A 选项的“总是使孩子们感到困惑和不安”是错误的。同样根据此段可知，牧师罗杰·科尔曼主持的婚礼的特殊性在于孩子们可出席父(母)的再婚典礼。而 D 选项的意思正好是“安排孩子们出席父(母)的再婚典礼”，所以为正确答案。C 选项表示他所主持的婚礼会安排一些孩子来参加以创造激动人心的气氛，但这并不符合原文，所以应被排除。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道推断题。本题问的是：今年有来自全国的超过一万个家庭将会在他们的再婚典礼上使用那样的徽章，这说明了什么？根据原文我们知道，孩子们会戴上这样的大徽章参加父(母)的再婚典礼，并庆祝新的家庭的成立。既然有如此多的家庭愿意在再婚典礼上佩戴这样的徽章，可以推断如今已有越来越多的人，无论是成人还是孩子，开始接受继亲家庭。所以 C 选项是正确答案。A 选项“有越来越多的人离婚”和 B 选项“佩戴这样的徽章可以给继亲家庭带来好运”显然不是本句所想表明的含义。也可轻易排除 D 选项。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节题。根据原文第二段可知，学校和其他的公共机构通常不承认继父(母)是合法家长；学校注册表，郊游批准条，急症通知单，都不要继父(母)签字，这也意味着只有亲生父母才算数。所以由此判断，学校注册表，郊游批准条和急症通知单只承认和认可亲生父母(的签字)。所以，C 为本题的正确答案。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道细节题。本题问的是：荷玛公司出品的贺卡是专门为谁而设计的？根据原文第三段可知，这些贺卡专门为因为再婚而不是因为有血缘关系而在一起的非传统家庭而设计，所以选项 B 为本题的正确答案。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道主旨题。综观全文，文章的前两段通过列举关于再婚典礼和学校对于继父(母)由不认同到开始承认的这两个事例，意在说明人们对于继亲家庭的态度转变；最后一段通过荷玛贺卡公司专门为继亲家庭所设计的贺卡的事例，进一步说明人们对于继亲家庭这种非传统家庭的不断重视。由此可以看出，本文

主要讲的是人们对于继亲家庭的逐渐认同。所以选项 D 应为本题的正确答案。

全篇参考译文

继亲家庭得以稳固的变化最终可能取决于文化偏见的转变。尽管这种变化进展缓慢，但是有迹象显示这种变化正开始显露出初步动向。例如，美国密苏里州，堪萨斯城的牧师罗杰·科尔曼主持的婚礼的特殊性在于孩子们可出席父(母)的再婚典礼。他说，在最初主持再婚仪式的那些年里，他强烈地感受到孩子们的困惑和不安。

(现在的)婚礼上孩子们戴着很特别的大徽章，婚礼是要以庆祝新的家庭的成立，并使教会摆脱原先一味指责离婚的做法为目标的。科尔曼说，今年有来自全国的超过一万个家庭将会在他们的再婚典礼上使用那样的徽章。

在全国各地的公立学校也正在发生类似的变化。继亲家庭遇到的困难之一是学校和其他的公共机构通常不承认继父(母)是合法家长；学校注册表，郊游批准条，急症通知单，都不要继父(母)签字。无论这是有意还是无意，它的意思是只有亲生父母才算数。它意味着继父(母)和继子女各为一体，破坏了本来就难相处的关系，大多数人也把它看作是美国社会里再婚家庭不合法的另一个标志。经过美国继亲家庭协会和其他支持者的努力，全国各地的学校已经开始改变政策承认继父(母)所扮演的日益重要的角色。

在紧紧跟随社会大趋势的商品市场上，变化也是非常明显的。在独特的美国时代特征下，长久以来贺卡的权威荷玛贺卡公司将要发行一系列完全为非传统家庭设计的贺卡。这些贺卡决不会使用“继”这个字，但是大部分的话语显然是针对那些因为再婚而不是因为有血缘关系而在一起的人——或者，正如一张卡上这样写到，“偶然的相遇，便注定永远的结合。”还有一些很直接（“今天的社会里有许多不同的类型和方法可以构成一个家庭”），而另一些言语更隐晦一些，“（似观看拼块位置改变的智力玩具”）。但是所有的都指的是这个广大的不断发展的消费群体，即那些非旧的传统观念所指的家庭，还有像 Mickas、Kaisers、Aliens、和 Schlefers 这些想方设法使他们的家庭生活正常的人。有谁知道也许在不久的将来托瑞莱昂可以送卡给她的前夫的前岳母。



P assage 1-4

It has been known for many decades that the appearance of sunspots is roughly periodic, with an average cycle of eleven years. Moreover, the incidence of solar flares and the flux¹ of solar cosmic rays, ultraviolet² radiation, and X-radiation all vary directly with the sunspot cycle. But after more than a century of investigation, the relation of these and other phenomena, known collectively as the solar-activity cycle, to terrestrial³ weather and climate remains unclear. For example, the sunspot cycle and allied magnetic-polarity cycle have been linked to periodicities discerned in record of such variables as rainfall, temperature, and winds. Invariably, however, the relation is weak, and commonly of dubious statistical significance.

Effects of solar variability over long terms have also been sought. The absence⁴ of recorded sunspot activity in the notes kept by European observers in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries has led some scholars to postulate⁵ a brief cessation⁶ of sunspot activity at that time (a period called the Maunder minimum). The Maunder minimum has been linked to a span of unusual cold in Europe extending from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries. The reality of the Maunder minimum has yet to be established, however, especially since the records that the Chinese naked-eye observers of solar activity made at that time appear to contradict it. Scientists have also sought evidence of long-term solar periodicities by examining indirect climatological⁷ data, such as fossil records of the thickness of ancient tree rings. These studies, however, failed to link unequivocally terrestrial climate and the solar-activity cycle, or even to confirm the cycle's past existence.

If consistent and reliable geological⁸ or archaeological⁹ evidence tracing the solar-activity cycle

in the distant past could be found, it might also resolve an important issue in solar physics: how to model solar activity. Currently, there are two models of solar activity. The first supposes that the Sun's internal motions (caused by rotation and convection) interact with its large-scale magnetic field to produce a dynamo¹⁰, a device in which mechanical energy is converted into the energy of magnetic field. In short, the Sun's large-scale magnetic field is taken to be self-sustaining, so that the solar-activity cycle it drives would be maintained with little overall change for perhaps billions of years. The alternative explanation supposes that the Sun's large-scale magnetic field is a remnant of the field the Sun acquired when it formed, and is not sustained against decay. In this model, the solar mechanism dependent on the Sun's magnetic field runs down more quickly. Thus, the characteristics of the solar-activity cycle could be expected to change over a long period of time. Modern solar observations span too short a time to reveal whether present cyclical solar activity is a long-lived feature of the Sun, or merely a transient phenomenon.

(476 words)

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. The sunspots cycle has been linked to terrestrial weather and climate.
 - B. The scientists cannot reach a clear conclusion about the solar-activity cycle.
 - C. Maunder minimum has brought the influence in the investigation history of solar-activity cycle.
 - D. How to model solar activity.
2. The word "cessation" (in Line 3, Paragraph 2) probably means _____.
 - A. stop
 - B. end
 - C. continuity
 - D. neglect
3. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
 - A. The energy produced by Sun's rotation can be converted into the energy of magnetic field.
 - B. The characteristics of the solar-activity cycle has changed over a long period of time.
 - C. These studies that scientists have also sought evidence of long—term solar periodicities by examining indirect climatological data could confirm the cycle's past existence.
 - D. Scientists cannot confirm whether Maunder minimum exists.
4. The word "it" (in Line 9, Paragraph 3) refers to _____.
 - A. large-scale magnetic field
 - B. solar activity cycle
 - C. the Sun
 - D. this model
5. How can the scientists model the solar activity correctly and uniquely according to the passage?
 - A. After the scientists find consistent geological or archaeological evidence about the solar- activity cycle in the distant past.
 - B. When the scientists can confirm that Maunder minimum exists.
 - C. The scientists make it clear the relation between the sunspots cycle and periodicities discerned in record of variables as rainfall, temperature, and winds.
 - D. If the scientists can observe the solar activity for long-lived time.

做阅读记单词

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. flux [flʌks] <i>n.</i> 涨潮, 变迁, [物] 流量, 通量 | 2. ultraviolet [ˌʌltrəˈvaɪələt] <i>adj.</i> 紫外线的 <i>n.</i> 紫外线辐射 |
| 3. terrestrial [tə'restriəl] <i>adj.</i> 陆地的 | 4. absence ['æbsəns] <i>n.</i> 缺乏, 不在, 没有 |
| 5. postulate ['pɒstjuleɪt] <i>vt.</i> 假定 | 6. cessation [se'seɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 停止 |

7. climatological [klaɪ'mæktərɪk] *adj.* 气候分析的8. geological [dʒiə'lɒdʒɪkl] *adj.* 地质学的, 地质的9. archaeological [ˌɑːkiə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 考古学的, 考古学上的10. dynamo ['daɪnəməu] *n.* 发电机

长难句分析·答案注释及全文翻译

长难句复杂句结构分析

1. It has been known for many decades that the appearance of sunspots is roughly periodic, with an average cycle of eleven years. Moreover, the incidence of solar flares and the flux of solar cosmic rays, ultraviolet radiation, and X-radiation all vary directly with the sunspot cycle.

【结构分析】第一句的句架是 It has been known that...; 第二句的句架是 the incidence and the flux, ultraviolet radiation, and X-radiation vary...。第一句中的 that the appearance of sunspots is roughly periodic 是主语从句, 而 it 是形式主语; with an average cycle of eleven years 是介词短语作状语。

【重点难点】该句中有一些专业词比较难, solar flares 是“太阳耀斑”, flux of solar cosmic rays 是“太阳宇宙射线的变化”, ultraviolet radiation 是“紫外线辐射”; 句中的 vary with 是“随……而变化”的意思。此外, 影响该句理解的主要是第二句中的主语较长, 是由四个并列的名词短语组成的即 the incidence of solar flares and the flux of solar cosmic rays, ultraviolet radiation, and X-radiation, 在分析句子时有一定的干扰性。

【参考译文】太阳黑子的出现大致是有周期性的, 这一现象已被人们获悉有些年头了, 它的平均周期是 11 年。而且, 太阳耀斑的发生率、太阳宇宙射线的变化、紫外线辐射以及 X 射线都直接随着太阳黑子周期而变化。

2. But after more than a century of investigation, the relation of these and other phenomena, known collectively as the solar-activity cycle, to terrestrial weather and climate remains unclear.

【结构分析】主干为 the relation to terrestrial weather and climate remains unclear...。主语 the relation 被介词短语 of these and other phenomena 修饰, known as the solar-activity cycle 是过去分词作状语。

【重点难点】relation to...常指“与……有关的”; 正确理解本句的关键首先要找到本句的这个介词短语。另外句中一些短语的意思也会影响到对整句的理解 after more than a century of investigation 是介词短语作时间状语, 并提在了句首。

【参考译文】但是经过一个多世纪的研究, 这些以及其他现象也就是人们普遍了解的太阳活动周期和陆地气候气象间的关系还不是很清晰。

3. The absence of recorded sunspot activity in the notes kept by European observers in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries has led some scholars to postulate a brief cessation of sunspot activity at that time (a period called the Maunder minimum).

【结构分析】主干是 The absence of recorded sunspot activity has led scholars to postulate a brief cessation...。句中的 of recorded sunspot activity in the notes 是修饰 the absence 的定语, 而 kept by European observers in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 notes。

【重点难点】谓语部分 lead somebody to do something 表示“导致某人做某事”; 括弧里的过去分词 called 作 period 的定语。影响该句理解的主要是句子的主语 the absence 和谓语动词 has led to 距离较远, 不易看出。

【参考译文】在 17 世纪后期及 18 世纪初期的欧洲观察者保存的记录中并没有关于太阳黑子的活动, 这使一些学者假定在那段时期, 太阳黑子活动曾有过短暂停止(称为蒙德极小期)。

4. If consistent and reliable geological or archaeological evidence tracing the solar-activity cycle in the distant past could be found, it might also resolve an important issue in solar physics: how to model solar activity.

【结构分析】该句的句架是 If evidence could be found, it might resolve issue...。句中的 consistent and reliable geological or archaeological 这几个形容词都是修饰 evidence 的, 而 tracing the solar-activity cycle in the distant

past 这个现在分词短语也是作后置定语修饰 evidence 的。

【重点难点】句中的 model 这个词可以作名词“模特，模型”，在句中很显然是动词，所以可译为“模仿，模拟”。影响该句理解的主要是在 If 引导的条件从句中的主语 evidence 这个词有好几个定语来修饰，所以起到了一定的干扰作用，在分析句子时可以先抛开这些成分，只分析主谓宾，这样结构就清楚了。

【参考译文】如果能够找到与远古时代一致的、可信的地质或者是考古学方面的有关太阳活动周期的证据，就有可能解决太阳物理中一个重要的问题：如何模仿太阳活动。

5. The first supposes that the Sun's internal motions (caused by rotation and convection) interact with its large-scale magnetic field to produce a dynamo, a device in which mechanical energy is converted into the energy of magnetic field. In short, the Sun's large-scale magnetic field is taken to be self-sustaining, so that the solar-activity cycle it drives would be maintained with little overall change for perhaps billions of years.

【结构分析】第一句的主干是 The first supposes + that 引导的宾语从句。宾语从句的句子主干是 the Sun's internal motions interact。第二句是一个复合句，由 so that 引导的结果状语从句的主干是 the solar-activity cycle would be maintained. in which mechanical energy is... 为定语从句，其先行词是 a device，介词短语 with little overall change 表示伴随情况状语，介词短语 for perhaps billions of years 表示时间状语；介词短语 with its large-scale magnetic field 作状语，动词不定式 to produce a dynamo 作目的状语；it drives 是省略了 that 的定语从句。

【重点难点】翻译时要注意句中的 is taken to be 可译为“被认为是”。此外，句中的 it drives 是 the solar-activity cycle 的定语从句，省略了关联词 that。convert 意思是“使转变，转换……”，常与 into 连用，表示“转变为……，兑换成……”，如习惯用语 convert defeat into victory 表示“转败为胜”。

【参考译文】第一种假设太阳内部运动（由旋转和对流产生的）与它的巨大磁场相互作用形成了一个发电机，在这里机械能可以转换成磁场能。简而言之，太阳的巨大磁场是靠自己来维持的，所以，由该磁场所驱动的太阳活动周期可以几乎毫无变化地维持十几亿年。



答案分析及注释

1. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道主旨题。太阳黑子活动周期是太阳活动周期的表现之一，本文由太阳黑子活动周期入手，讨论人们对太阳活动周期的研究现状。选项 A 是指太阳黑子周期与陆地气候气象是有关系的。该选项在文中有所提及但是并非文章主旨；选项 B 指科学家还没有得出有关太阳活动周期的清晰结论。文中列举了一些现象，并提到两种太阳活动周期模型，都是为了说明人们并未获知太阳活动周期的基本特征，文中最后一句提到该点。所以 B 为正确答案；选项 C 指蒙德极小期对太阳活动周期的研究历史产生了影响。蒙德极小期仅仅是文中提到的一个现象，并非文章主旨；选项 D 是指如何模仿太阳活动。本文的表述是如果能确定太阳活动周期特征，就有可能对太阳活动模型惟一确定，所以仍是为了说明科学家未能清晰得出太阳活动周期特征。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道语义题。从句子中来看，The absence of recorded sunspot activity 既然欧洲观察者保存的记录中并没有关于太阳黑子的活动，那么很容易推断出 cessation 指“停止”，在这里指太阳黑子活动曾有过短暂停止。选项 A 的 stop 指“停止”，它是正确答案。选项 B 的 end 指“结束”，与文中所表达的意思不是很吻合；选项 C 的 continuity 指“持续性、连贯性”，与文中意思相反；选项 D 的 neglect 指“忽视、疏忽”，与 cessation 有出入。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道排除题。选项 A 是指太阳的旋转产生的能量可以转换成磁场能。正如文中所述，该选项的表述是正确的；选项 B 是指太阳活动周期的特点是需要很长的时间才能得到改变的。该选项所表述的是正确的；选项 C 是指科学家通过研究间接的气候分析数据，来寻找长期太阳周期的证据，如远古树轮密度的化石资料的这些研究能够确定太阳周期过去的存在。原文中用 failed to do something 表述这些研究并未能确定太阳周期过去的存在，所以该选项的表述是错误的，因此 C 为正确答案；选项 D 是指科学家不能确定

蒙德极小期的存在。根据原文，该选项的表述是正确的。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道语义题。要判断 it 的所指，一般要看就近的名词是什么。这个句子中 the sun acquired 是 the field 的定语从句，when it formed 是时间状语从句，其主句是 the sun acquired，所以 it 指 the sun，即是假设太阳的巨大磁场是一个太阳形成时所获得的磁场的残存部分，那么选项 A 所述的 large-scale magnetic field 指巨大磁场；选项 B 的 solar activity cycle 指太阳活动周期；选项 D 的 the second solar model 指第二种太阳模型；选项 C 的 the Sun 为正确答案。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道细节题。问题是：根据本文，科学家怎样才能正确并惟一建立太阳活动模型。选项 A 是指找到与远古时代一致的、可信的地质或者是考古学方面的有关太阳活动周期的证据。文中第三段第一句有所阐述，所以 A 为正确答案；选项 B 是指科学家能够确定蒙德极小期的存在；选项 C 是指科学家搞清楚太阳黑子周期和与一些记载的变量如降雨量、温度以及风力的周期性之间的关系；选项 D 是指科学家对太阳活动进行长期的观察；以上三个选项所述与模仿太阳活动没有直接的关系。

📁 全篇参考译文

太阳黑子的出现大致是有周期性的，这一现象已被人们获悉有些年头了，它的平均周期是 11 年。而且，太阳耀斑的发生率、太阳宇宙射线的变化、紫外线辐射以及 X 射线都直接随着太阳黑子周期而变化。但是经过一个多世纪的研究，这些以及其他现象也就是人们普遍了解的太阳活动周期和陆地气候气象间的关系还不是很清晰。举个例子，太阳黑子周期和联合磁极性周期与一些记载的变量如降雨量、温度以及风力的周期性有关系。不过，一贯这些联系并不明显，在统计意义上基本是可疑的。

太阳变化的结果经过长期的寻找也被找到了。在 17 世纪后期及 18 世纪初期的欧洲观察者保存的记录中并没有关于太阳黑子的活动，这使一些学者假定在那段时期，太阳黑子活动曾有过短暂停止（称为蒙德极小期）。蒙德极小期和 16 世纪到 19 世纪初期欧洲不寻常的寒冷有关。然而，蒙德极小期的真实性有待证实，特别是由于中国的肉眼观测者对那段时期太阳活动的相关记录与这一现象是相矛盾的。科学家通过研究间接的气候分析数据，来寻找长期太阳周期的证据，如远古树轮密度的化石资料。不过这些研究并未毫不含糊地证明陆地气候和太阳活动周期有什么关联，甚至并未确定太阳周期过去的存在。

如果能够找到与远古时代一致的、可信的地质或者是考古学方面的有关太阳活动周期的证据，就有可能解决太阳物理学中一个重要的问题：如何模仿太阳活动。目前，有两种太阳活动模型。第一种假设太阳内部运动（由旋转和对流产生的）与它的巨大磁场相互作用形成了一个发电机，在这里机械能可以转换成磁场能。简而言之，太阳的巨大磁场是靠自己来维持的，所以，由该磁场所驱动的太阳活动周期可以几乎毫无变化地维持十几亿年。第二种解释是假设太阳的巨大磁场是太阳形成时所获得的磁场的残存部分，由于衰减，而未能一直维持。在这样的模型中，依赖于太阳磁场的太阳结构很快衰退。这样，太阳活动周期的特点被认为是需要很长的时间才能得到改变。现代太阳观测都只跨越很短的时间以至于无法揭示目前周期性的太阳活动是太阳的长期特征，还是仅仅是一个短暂的现象。

Part B

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. You are required to recognize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)