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Reading Comprehension

Unit 11

Part A

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 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)



P assage 11-1

I have never had much patience with the writers who claim from the reader an effort to understand their meaning. You have only to go to the great philosophers to see that it is possible to express with lucidity¹ the most subtle reflections. You may find it difficult to understand the thought of Hume, and if you have no philosophical training its implications will doubtless escape you; but no one with any education at all can fail to understand exactly what the meaning of each sentence is. Few people have written English with more grace than Berkeley. There are two sorts of obscurity² that you find in writers. One is due to negligence and the other to willfulness³. People often write obscurely because they have never taken the trouble to learn to write clearly. This sort of obscurity you find too often in modern philosophers, in men of science, and even in literary critics. Here it is indeed strange. You would have thought that men who passed their lives in the study of the great masters of literature would be sufficiently sensitive to the beauty of language to write if not beautifully at least with perspicuity⁴. Yet you will find in their works sentences that you must read twice to discover the sense. Often you can only guess at it, for the writers have evidently not said what they intended.

Another cause of obscurity is that the writer is himself not quite sure of his meaning. He has a vague⁵ impression of what he wants to say, but has not, either from lack of mental power or from laziness, exactly formulated it in his mind and it is natural enough that he should not find a precise expression for a confused idea. This is due largely to the fact that many writers think, not before, but as they write. The pen originates the thought. The disadvantage of this, and indeed it is a danger against which the author must be always on his guard, is that there is a sort of magic in the written word. The idea acquires substance⁶ by taking on a visible nature and then stands in the way of its own clarification. But this sort of obscurity merges⁷ very easily into the willful. Some writers who do not think clearly are inclined to suppose that their thoughts have a significance greater than at first sight appears. It is flattering to believe that they are too profound to be expressed so clearly that all who run may read, and very naturally it does not occur to such writers that the fault is with their own minds which have not the faculty of precise reflection. Here again the magic of the written word obtains. It is

very easy to persuade oneself that a phrase that one does not quite understand may mean a great deal more than one realizes. From this there is only a little way to go to fall into the habit of setting down one's impressions in all their original vagueness. There is another form of willful obscurity that masquerades⁸ as aristocratic⁹ exclusiveness¹⁰. The author wraps¹¹ his meaning in mystery so that the vulgar shall not participate in it. His soul is a secret garden into which the elect may penetrate only after overcoming a number of perilous¹² obstacles. But this kind of obscurity is not only pretentious¹³; it is short-sighted. For time plays it an odd trick. If the sense is meager time reduces it to a meaningless verbiage¹⁴ that no one thinks of reading.

(491 words)

1. "...the writers who claim from the reader an effort to understand their meaning" means the writers who_____.
 A. look at their works from the angle of the reader
 B. claim to write distinctly for the sake of understanding
 C. require the reader to make an effort to understand their meaning
 D. claim that the aim of reading is to get the core of the meaning
2. What are Hume and Berkeley?
 A. They are both excellent models for writers.
 B. They are both modern philosophers.
 C. Hume often writes vaguely while Berkeley writes beautifully.
 D. Both A and B.
3. What is the cause for the first sort of obscurity?
 A. The writer himself has not the faculty of precise reflection.
 B. The writer lacks mental power to make out what he really means.
 C. The writer is short of experience in writing.
 D. The writer is not adapt in writing, but does not learn how to write well.
4. "Here again the magic of the written word obtains" means_____.
 A. the written word contains a significance smaller than at first sight appears
 B. the written word may lead the reader to read more into it than is meant by the author
 C. the written word may magically changes its meaning in different contexts
 D. the written word can help to convey the writer's meaning to the reader
5. This passage is purposed to_____.
 A. suggest good ways to avoid obscurity
 B. advocate a modest attitude towards great writers
 C. satirize the vagueness of writing
 D. argue against the obscurity of writing

做阅读记单词

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. lucidity [lu:'sɪdəti] <i>n.</i> 清楚, 易懂 | 2. obscurity [əb'skjuərəti] <i>n.</i> 难懂的事 |
| 3. willfulness ['wɪlfəlnəs] <i>n.</i> 蓄意, 诚心 | 4. perspicuity [pɜ:spɪ'kju(:)iti] <i>n.</i> 明白 |
| 5. vague [veɪg] <i>adj.</i> 不详细的; 含糊的 | 6. substance ['sʌbstəns] <i>n.</i> 根据; 基本内容 |
| 7. merge [mɜ:dʒ] <i>v.</i> 结合, 融入 | 8. masquerade [ˌmæskə'reɪd, mɑ:s-] <i>v.</i> 掩饰 |

9. aristocratic [ˌæristəˈkrætɪk] *n.* 算术11. wrap [ræp] *v.* 围绕13. pretentious [priˈtenʃəs] *adj.* 夸大的10. exclusiveness [ikˈskluːsɪvnəs] *n.* 排他性12. perilous [ˈperələs] *adj.* 危险的14. verbiage [ˈvɜːbiɪdʒ] *n.* 晦涩, 沉词

答案注释及全文翻译



答案分析及注释

1. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节题。要求读者努力去理解他们的意思。本文第一句“对这种作家，他们要求读者努力去理解他们的意思，我从来没有多少耐心。”A.从读者的角度去看他们的作品。B.声称他们为了理解而写得清晰明了。D.提出阅读的目的是得到核心意义。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道推断题。他俩都是优秀的作家的样板。第一段第三句起说明休姆的思想内涵，读者难以理解，但每句话的意思，有知识的人一目了然；很少有人能比贝克莱写得更优美。B.他俩都是现代哲学家。他们是哲学家，但不是现代的，而是18世纪的。C.休姆常常写得隐晦而贝克莱文笔漂亮。问题是 What are Hume and Berkeley? 休姆和贝克莱是什么人？所以C是答非所问。D. Both A and B 不对。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道细节题。作者不善于写作，而且又不学习如何写作。见第一段第七行“人们常常写得晦涩，是因为他们从不愿努力学习写清楚”。A.作者本人没有精确反映的能力。这是第二种晦涩提到部分内容。B.作者缺乏智力去理解他自己真正的意思。C.作者缺乏写作的经验。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道语义题。所写的语言在不同的上下文内魔术似的改变其意义。第二段第四句“这种动笔才想的缺点，确实是作者必须经常要警惕一种危险，因为书写的语言中有一种魔术，变幻不定”。magic 一词的意义：魔术的，不可思议的。第二段九句：“认为他们的思想太深刻难以表达清楚……”。“这里书写语言的魔术性又一次起作用了。人很容易使自己相信一句不太明白的短语可能要比他知道的涵义多得多”。A.所写语言所含的意义比乍看时要少一些。B.所写语言可能引导读者读得比作者的含义还要深入。D.所写语言能帮助作者把意思传递给读者。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道主旨题。论反对写作晦涩。这是一篇论说文，作者通过论说，点出两种晦涩及其产生的原因。要求作者警惕。最后还对后一种晦涩指出，“可是这种晦涩不仅仅傲慢做作，而且也是近视。因为时间会对它开一个怪异的玩笑（耍一个怪花招）。如果意义比较少，那么时间就会把它变成毫无意义的冗赘，谁都不想读。”A.建议避免晦涩的好办法。本文作者没有建议。B.鼓吹对待伟大的作家采取温和的态度。文内没有提。C.讽刺写作隐晦。作者的语气是批评，而不是讽刺。

全篇参考译文

对于那些要求读者费力地去理解所写作品含义的作者，我从来没有太多的耐心。你只需要去看伟大哲学家的作品就知道即便是最细微的思考，也可以清晰地表达出来。你也许觉得难以理解休姆的思想，如果你没有受过哲学训练，那么，它的隐含意义毫无疑问你理解不了；但是，只要受过教育，没有人会理解不了每句话的确切含义。很少有人英语写得象伯克利那么优美。作者们表达含义模糊有两种类型。一种是由于忽略，另一种是由于自愿。人们写作模糊常常是因为他们从来没有自己去学会清晰地写作。这种类型的模糊常常可以在现代哲学家，科学工作者甚至是文学批评者的作品中找到。这种情况的确奇怪。你可能会以为对那些以研究伟大文学作品为生的人来说他们对语言的优美性应该是有充分的敏感的。写作时即便不能写的优美，至少也应该写的清

楚明晰。可是，在他们的作品中，你会发现有的句子你必须读两遍才能明白意思。更常见的情况是，你只能猜意思，因为作者很明显没有说出他们想说的内容。

另外一个引起模糊性的原因是作者自己对含义不很确定。他对于想要说什么有模糊的印象，但是，要么由于缺乏思维力，要么由于懒惰，没有完全在脑海中构思出来，结果，很自然，对于糊涂的概念找不到精确的表达方式。这主要是由于许多作者不是在写作前思考，而是边写作边思考。笔产生了思想。这样做的缺点，实际上是作者必须一直防范的危险，就是，写出来的字有一种魔力。思想通过具有视觉形式而获得实质，然后就依靠自己来表明自己。但是，这种模糊性很容易形成任意性。有些思维不清晰的作者倾向于认为他们的思想比初看起来的要更有更大的意义。认为这些思想太深刻无法清晰表达从而使普通人能读懂，这样做对他们是一种奉承。很自然的情况是，这些作者没有认识到问题出在他们自己思维不具备精确思考的能力。此外，又一次，书面文字的魔力出现了。一个人很容易劝说自己说不太明白某个短语是因为该短语的含义可能比所认识到的要多许多。从这里出发，只需跨越一小步就会形成把自己的印象用其最初的模糊性表达的习惯。还有另一种形式的任意性模糊，它以贵族的排他性作为其假象。作者把他的含义用神秘包裹起来，结果，普通人无法理解。他的灵魂是一个秘密花园，被选中的人只有经历和克服一系列的艰难困苦之后方能穿入。但是，这种模糊性不但是夸大的；而且是短视的。因为，时间会对它开一个奇异的玩笑。如果意义是平庸的，那么，时间会使它成为毫无意义的措辞，没有人会想到读它。



P assage 11-2

Demands for stronger protection for wildlife in Britain sometimes hide the fact that similar needs are felt in the rest of Europe. Studies by the Council of Europe, of which 21 countries are members, have shown that 45 percent of reptile¹ species and 24 percent of butterflies² are in danger of dying out.

European concern for wildlife was outlined by Dr Peter Baum, an expert in the environment and nature resources division³ of the council, when he spoke at a conference arranged by the administrators of a British national park. The park is one of the few areas in Europe to hold the council's diploma⁴ for nature reserves of the highest quality, and Dr Baum had come to present it to the park once again. He was afraid that public opinion was turning against national parks, and that those set up in the 1960s and 1970s could not be set up today. But Dr Baum clearly remained a strong supporter of the view that natural environments needed to be allowed to survive⁵ in peace in their own right.

No area could be expected to survive both as a true nature reserve and as a tourist attraction, he went on. The short view that reserves had to serve immediate human demands for outdoor recreation should be replaced by full acceptance of their importance as places to preserve nature for the future.

"We forgot that they are the guarantee of life systems, on which any built-up area ultimately⁶ depends," Dr Baum went on. "We could manage without most industrial products, but we could not manage without nature. However, our natural environment areas, which are the original parts of our countryside, have shrunk to become mere islands in a spoiled and highly polluted land mass."

(352 words)

1. Recent studies by the Council of Europe show that_____.

- A. it is only in Britain that wildlife needs more protection
- B. all species of wildlife in Europe are in danger of dying out
- C. there are fewer species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe than elsewhere
- D. certain species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe need protecting

2. Dr Baum, a representative of the Council, visited one particular British national park because ____.
- A. he was presenting the park with a diploma for its achievements
B. he was concerned about how the park was being run
C. it was the only national park of its kind in Europe
D. it was the only park which had ever received a diploma from the Council
3. Although it is difficult nowadays to convince the public of the importance of nature reserves, Dr Baum felt that ____.
- A. people would support moves to create more environment areas
B. certain areas of countryside should be left undisturbed by man
C. existing national parks would need to be more independent to survive
D. people would carry on supporting those national parks in existence
4. In Dr Baum's opinion, a true nature reserve ____.
- A. could hardly survive in a modern age
B. should provide buildings for human activities
C. should be regarded as a place where nature is protected
D. could provide special areas for tourists to enjoy
5. Although we all depend on the resources of nature for our survival ____.
- A. industrial products are replacing all our natural resources
B. we have allowed areas of countryside to be spoilt by industrial development
C. we have forgotten what our original countryside looked like
D. it is only on islands that nature survives

做阅读记单词

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. reptile ['reptail] <i>n.</i> 爬行动物 | 2. butterfly ['bʌtəflai] <i>n.</i> 蝴蝶 |
| 3. division [di'viʒn] <i>n.</i> 部门 | 4. diploma [di'pləʊmə] <i>n.</i> 文凭, 课程 |
| 5. survive [sə'vaɪv] <i>v.</i> 幸存、生存 | 6. ultimately ['ʌltimətli] <i>adv.</i> 最终、最后、终归 |

长难句分析·答案注释及全文翻译



答案分析及注释

1. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道推断题。题意是：欧洲议会最近的研究结果显示出什么？有关此题的信息在第一段第二句话：有 21 个成员国的欧洲议会研究显示 45% 的爬行动物和 24% 的蝴蝶正处于灭绝的危险中。由此可以推断出这些生物急需保护。因此 D 为正确答案。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道推断题。题意为：为什么欧洲议会的代表 Baum 博士去参观英国一个特殊的国家公园？本题的信息在第二段第二句：这家英国公园是欧洲为数不多的几个获得欧洲议会颁发的荣誉证书的几个自然保护区之一，博士又一次来这里给他呈交证书。由此可见 A 为正确答案。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道细节题。题意为：尽管说服大众意识到自然保护的重要性很难，但 Baum 博士仍感到什么？此题信息在第二段最后两句：Baum 博士感到虽然大众反对国家公园，而且在六七十年代建起的国家公园今

天不可能再被建立，但他仍固守着一种观念，即自然环境本来就需要以自然的方式平静的生存。因此 B 为正确答案。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道推断题。题意为：在 Baum 博士看来，真正的自然保护是什么样的？本题的信息隐含在第三段的字里行间。文章第三段告诉我们，Baum 博士看来，没有哪一个真正的自然保护区可以被当作旅游胜地，而只可能是保护动物的地方。因此 C 为正确答案。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道推断题。题意为：虽然我们依赖于自然资源而生存，但是。文章最后一段告诉我们：离开了大多数工业用品人们可以生存，但离开了自然，人类就无法生存，然而，我们的自然环境却成漂浮在遭到高度毁坏和污染的大地中的几个小岛。可见我们已经让我们的家园遭到严重污染。因此 B 为正确答案。

 全篇参考译文

在英国要求对野生动物加强保护有时掩盖了这样一个事实：即欧洲其他国家也感到需要类似的保护。有 21 个成员国的欧洲议会研究表明 45% 的爬行类物种和 24% 的蝴蝶类物种现在面临消亡的危险。

彼得·鲍姆博士是该议会环境和自然资源委员会的专家。在一次由某个英国国家公园管理者举办的会议上，他列举出了欧洲对野生动物关注的内容。该国家公园是欧洲为数不多的得到欧洲议会最佳自然资源证书的地方之一。鲍姆博士参加会议是为了将该证书再次发给该公园。他担心公众舆论会反对国家公园，并且，二十世纪六十年代和七十年代建立起来的国家公园今天不可能再次建立起来。但是鲍姆博士很明显是强烈支持自然环境应该被允许有它自己的权利并在平静中生存。

他继续说道，没有一处地方能被指望既可以作为真正的自然保护地又作为旅游景点存在。那种认为自然保护地应该满足人类当下的需要的短期行为观点应该抛弃。取而代之的是以人类完全接受的观点，即这些地方是作为将来保护自然界的场所。

“我们忘记了它们是生命系统的保证，任何建设起来的地方最终都依赖它们。”鲍姆博士继续说道。“如果没有绝大多数的工业产品，我们是无法生存的，但是，没有自然界我们是无法生存的。但是，作为乡村起源的自然环境区域，在一个被破坏和污染的区域缩减成了一个小岛。

 P assage 11-3

The difference between a liquid¹ and a gas is obvious under the conditions of temperature and pressure commonly found at the surface of the Earth. A liquid can be kept in an open container and fills it to the level of a free surface. A gas forms no free surface but tends to diffuse² throughout the space available; it must therefore be kept in a closed container or held by a gravitational³ field, as in the case of a planet's atmosphere. The distinction was a prominent⁴ feature of early theories describing the phases of matter. In the nineteenth century, for example, one theory maintained that a liquid could be “dissolved⁵” in a vapor⁶ without losing its identity, and another theory held that the two phases are made up of different kinds of molecules: liquidons and gasons. The theories now prevailing take a quite different approach by emphasizing what liquids and gases have in common. They are both forms of matter that have no permanent⁷ structure, and they both flow readily⁸. They are fluids.

The fundamental similarity of liquids and gases becomes clearly apparent when the temperature and pressure are raised somewhat. Suppose a closed container partially⁹ filled with a liquid is heated. The liquid expands, or, in other words, becomes less dense; some of it evaporates. In contrast, the vapor above the liquid surface becomes denser as the evaporated molecules are added to it. The combination of temperature and pressure at which the densities become equal is called the critical

point. Above the critical point the liquid and the gas can no longer be distinguished, there is a single, undifferentiated fluid phase of uniform density.

(355 words)

1. According to the passage, the difference between a liquid and a gas under normal conditions on Earth is that the liquid _____.
A. is affected by changes in pressure B. has a permanent structure
C. forms a free surface D. is considerably more common
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the gases of the Earth's atmosphere are contained by _____.
A. a closed surface B. the gravity of the planet
C. the field of space D. its critical point
3. According to the passage, in the nineteenth century some scientists viewed liquids and gases as _____.
A. fluids B. dissolving particles
C. heavy molecules D. different types of molecules
4. According to the passage, what happens when the temperature is increased in a closed container holding a liquid?
A. The liquid and gas become similar. B. The liquid and the gas become less dense.
C. The container expands. D. The liquid evaporates out of the container.
5. According to the passage, which of the following is the best definition of the critical points?
A. When the temperature and the pressure are raised.
B. When the densities of the two phases are equal.
C. When the pressure and temperature are combined.
D. When the container explodes.

做阅读记单词

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. liquid ['likwid] <i>n.</i> 液体 | 2. diffuse [di'fju:z] <i>v.</i> 传播; 扩散 |
| 3. gravitational [grævi'teɪʃənl] <i>adj.</i> 重力的; 重力引起的 | 4. prominent ['prɒmɪnənt] <i>adj.</i> 突出的; 杰出的 |
| 5. dissolve [di'zɒlv] <i>v.</i> 溶解, 融化 | 6. vapor ['veɪpə(r)] <i>n.</i> 蒸气; 雾 |
| 7. permanent ['pɜ:mənənt] <i>adj.</i> 永久的, 耐久的 | 8. readily ['redɪli] <i>adv.</i> 快捷地 |
| 9. partially ['pɑ:ʃəli] <i>adv.</i> 部分地 | |

答案注释及全文翻译



答案分析及注释

1. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节推断题。题意为：根据这篇文章，液体和气体在地球上正常条件下的区别是取决于液体的什么特性？A. 受到气压变化的影响；B. 有稳定的结构；C. 形成任何水平面；D. 被认为更普遍。有关这道题的信息在文章第二、三段：液体可以被盛在开口的容器里并且可以形成任何水平面，而气体不能形成任何平面，并且向空间散发出去。由此可见 C 为正确答案。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道推断题。题意为：根据短文，大气压受控于什么？根据文章第三句：It must therefore be kept

in closed container or held by a gravitational field, as in the case of a planet's atmosphere. 含义为: 由于受控于大气压, 气体必须被盛于封闭的容器里。因此 B 的含义与此相符, 故为正确答案。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道细节题。题意为: 根据短文, 在 19 世纪有些科学家认为气体和液体怎样? 文章第一段第五句指出: 比如在 19 世纪有一种理论认为, 液体可以被溶解在气体中而不失其特色, 另一种理论认为: 气体和液体由不同的分子组成。由此可见 D 的含义与此相符, 故为正确答案。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道细节题。题意为: 根据这篇文章, 装有液体的封闭容器, 随着温度的提高会发生什么情况? 有关此题的信息在第二段第二、三句: 假如给装有液体的封闭容器加热, 液体就会膨胀, 或者换句话说液体会变稀薄, 有一部分就会挥发, 相反, 液体表面以上的蒸汽随着蒸发的分子的增加, 密度也会增加。因此, 温度增加会使液体和气体趋于相同。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道细节题。题意为: 根据这篇文章, 下面哪一个是对“转折点”的最好定义? A. 温度和压力上升的时候; B. 气体和液体浓度一样的时候; C. 压力和温度被结合起来的时候; D. 容器爆炸的时候。根据文章倒数第二句: 温度和压力的结合点, 并且在这点上气体和液体的密度变得一致, 把这一结合点叫做转折点。因此 B 为正确答案。

全篇参考译文

在普通的地表温度和压力情况下, 液体和气体的区别是明显的。液体可以保存在开口容器中, 并且可以将其装满, 达到自由表面的程度。气体没有自由表面, 而是趋向于充满整个现存的空间; 因此, 气体必须装在密封的容器内, 或者由重力场索引, 就象某个行星的大气那样的情况。气液体区别是早期描述物理论的一个显著特征。例如在 19 世纪, 一个理论认为液体可以“溶解”到气体中而不失去其本质, 另一理论认为这两种物是由不同类的分子构成的: 液体分子和气体分子。现在流行的理论存在相当不同的看法, 但都强调液体和气体所具有的共性。它们都是没有固定结构的物质形态, 并且都会流动。它们都是流体。

当温度升高一些以后, 液体和气体的基础相似性就变得很明显。假定一部分装有液体的密闭容器被加热了。液体膨胀, 或者, 换句话说, 变得密度低一些了, 有些就汽化了。与此相反, 液面上的气体由于汽化分子的增加密度变得更高一些。这两个密度变得一致的温度及压力的组合值称做临界点。在此临界点以上, 液体和气体无法区分, 只存在单一的无法区别的密度一致的流体。



P assage 11-4

In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the inadequacies¹ of the judicial² system in the United States. Costs are staggering³ both for the taxpayers and the litigants⁴—and the litigants, or parties, have to wait sometimes many years before having their day in court. Many suggestion have been made concerning methods of ameliorating⁵ the situation, but as in most branches of government, changes come slowly.

One suggestion that has been made in order to maximize the efficiency of the system is to allow districts that have an overabundance of pending⁶ cases to borrow judges from other districts that do not have such a backlog⁷. Another suggestion is to use pretrial⁸ conferences, in which the judge meets in his chambers with the litigants and their attorneys in order to narrow the issues, limit the witnesses, and provide for a more orderly trial. The theory behind pretrial conferences is that judges will spend less time on each case and parties will more readily settle before trial when they realize the adequacy of their claims and their opponents' evidence. Unfortunately, at least one study has shown that pretrial

conferences actually use more judicial time than they save, rarely result in pretrial settlements, and actually result in higher damage settlements.

Many states have now established another method, small-claims courts, in which cases over small sums of money can be disposed of with considerable dispatch. Such proceedings cost the litigants almost nothing. In California, for example, the parties must appear before the judge with the assistance of counsel⁹. The proceedings are quite informal and there is no pleading — the litigants need to make only a one-sentence statement of their claim. By going to this type of court, the plaintiff waives any right to a jury trial and the right to appeal the decision.

In coming years, we can expect to see more and more innovations in the continuing effort to remedy a situation which must be remedied if the citizens who have valid claims are going to be able to have their day in court.

(383 words)

1. The pretrial conference, in theory, is supposed to do all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. narrow the issues
 - B. cause early settlements
 - C. save judicial time
 - D. increase settlements costs
2. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. All states should follow California's example in using small claims courts in order to free judges for other work.
 - B. The legislature needs to formulate fewer laws so that the judiciary can catch up on its older cases.
 - C. Nobody seems to care enough to attempt to find methods for making the judicial system more efficient.
 - D. While there are many problems with the court system, there are viable suggestions for improvement.
3. The word "litigants" means most nearly _____.
 - A. jury members
 - B. commentators
 - C. parties in a lawsuit
 - D. taxpayers in a case
4. Which of the following is TRUE about small-claims courts?
 - A. It is possible to have one's case heard by a jury if he or she is dissatisfied with the court's decision.
 - B. The litigants must plead accurately according to a strict form.
 - C. The decision may not be appealed to a higher court.
 - D. The parties may not present their cases without an attorney's help.
5. What can we assume from the passage?
 - A. Most people who feel they have been wronged have a ready remedy in courts of law.
 - B. Many people would like to bring a case to court, but are unable to because of the cost and time required.
 - C. The judicial system in the United States is highly acclaimed for its efficiency.
 - D. Pretrial conferences will someday probably have replaced trials completely

做阅读记单词

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. inadequacy [in'ædikwəsi] <i>n.</i> 不适当; 不充足 | 2. judicial[dʒu'diʃl] <i>adj.</i> 司法的, 审判的, 法庭的 |
| 3. stagger ['stæɡə(r)] <i>v.</i> 使震惊 | 4. litigant['litigənt] <i>n.</i> 诉讼当事人 |
| 5. ameliorate [ə'mi:ljəreit] <i>v.</i> 改善 | 6. pending['pendiŋ] <i>adj.</i> 未定的, 待定的, 等待解决的 |
| 7. backlog ['bæklog] <i>n.</i> 积压的工作 | 8. pretrial[.pri:'traɪəl] <i>adj.</i> 以前尝试的 |
| 9. counsel ['kaʊnsəl] <i>n.</i> 辩护人 | |

答案注释及全文翻译



答案分析及注释

1. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道细节题。增加调解费用。这一条文内没有提。A.缩小争端。第二段第二句：另一个建议是召开审前协商以缩小争端、减少证人（限制证人人数量），为更有秩序的审判创造条件 B.导致提前（自行）和解 C.节省审判时间。这几项文内都提到。第二段中，审前协商理论是审判官在每个案件上会少花些时间。当双方当事人（诉讼双方）认识到他们彼此申诉要求和证据旗鼓相当时，他们更愿在审前调解。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道主旨题。在司法系统存在许多问题时，有许多改进现状的可行性建议。见第一段：近年来，人们越来越意识到美国的司法系统机能较差。纳税公民和诉讼人的费用逐步上涨。诉讼双方有时要等上许多年才能审判。因此提出了许多有关改进现状的建议。可是大多数地方政府，改进很慢。后面一段就讲了具体建议。A.所有各州应效仿加州范例，运用小的调解法庭，使法官有时间从事其他工作。B.立法机构务必少立些法律，这样司法系统能迅速处理老的案件。C.看起来人们还不够关心司法系统，无人想方设法使它更有效。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道语义题。诉讼双方。见第一段第二句中的：and the litigants, or parties. A.陪审员 B.评论员 D.案件中的纳税（公民）人。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节题。其判决不能向高级法院申诉。见第三段最后一句：进入这类法庭（小的调解法庭）原告就放弃（免除）了向上申诉和陪审团听审的权利。A.如果他或她对法庭判决不满意，可以由陪审团听审其案。B.诉讼当事人必须按照严格的形式进行正确的辩护。D.诉讼双方没有律师帮助不能呈诉讼状。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道推断题。许多人想把案件提交法庭审理，可是由于所需费用和时间，难以提交。见文章第一段第二句：对纳税人和诉讼人来说，费用越来越高。诉讼双方有时要等上许多年才能上庭审判。A.许多感到自己受了委屈、冤枉（不公正的对待）的人能在法庭上得到快速纠正 C. 美国司法系统以其效率获得了很高的评价 D. 审前协商将来有一天也许会完全取代审判。



全篇参考译文

近年来，人们越来越认识到美国法制体系的缺陷。对纳税人和诉讼人来讲，成本大得惊人，而且，诉讼人，或者叫当事人，有时要等好多年，才能等到出庭的日子。许多有关缓和这种情况的方法被提了出来，但是，正如政府不同部门情况那样，变化来得很慢。

为了使该体系的效率最大地发挥出来，所提出的一个建议是允许有太多等待解决的案件的地区向其他没这些积压案件的地区借法官。另一个建议是使用审前会议。在会议中，法官在自己的办公室会见诉讼人和律师，以便能将问题范围缩小，减少目击者的数量，使得审判更加有序。支持预审会议的理论是这样做法官花在每件案子上的时间会更少，并且，当当事人认识到他们诉讼要求和其对立方证据的充分性时，当事双方会更愿在

审判之前结束案件。不幸的是，至少有一项研究表明，预审会议使用的审判时间实际上超过了节省的时间，而且很少会在审判前解决问题，而且实际上会产生破坏性更高的结局。

许多州现在采取了另一种方法，低诉讼要求法庭。在这样的法庭中，小额金钱的案件可以相当快的处理掉。这种诉讼过程几乎不会花费诉讼人任何钱。例如在加州，当事人双方必须在有法律顾问帮助的情况下出庭。诉讼过程相当非正式，也没有辩护过程——诉讼人只需对他们的诉讼要求做出一句话的陈述。通过出席这样的法庭原告放弃了要求进行有陪审团参加审判的权利以及对法庭判决上诉的权利。

在将来的岁月里，我们会看到越来越多的革新，不断努力矫正一个必须矫正的情况，从而让那些有合理的诉讼要求的公民能够有出庭的日子。

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A—F) for each numbered paragraph (1—5). The first and the last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you don't need to use. Mark your answers on Answer Sheet. (10 points)



Passage 11-5

- A. Weather Stations in Antarctic
- B. Adventure to the South pole
- C. Water surrounding the Antarctic
- D. Sky over the Antarctic
- E. Long day and long night
- F. Structure of the surface of the Antarctic

The Antarctic is a continent of great size—equal almost to Europe and Australia put together—yet it has no permanent inhabitants.

Only weather stations, and the bases from which parties of explorers set out, live there. Some go only for one year, many for two, but never longer, unless the ship which is to bring them out cannot reach their base. In that event they must make the best of it and settle down to another year's work.

1.

Of all this vast continent only about one per cent is exposed rock; all the rest is covered with a mantle of snow and ice, which varies from a few feet to as much as two miles in depth. In all there are over five million square miles covered with ice, and this huge area has a tremendous cooling effect on the air which moves over it. It is true to say that the Antarctic controls the weather of the southern half of the world.

2.

All round the Antarctic the sea freezes during the winter months of April to October, making it impossible for ships to reach the coast. But in the summer most of this ice breaks up and begins to move with the winds and currents as great fields of ice floes.

Along the coast in the northern parts of the continent the temperature may rise a few degrees above freezing point in the summer, but in winter everything is perpetually frozen.

3.

The sun disappears daily in winter for a longer and longer time the nearer one gets to the Pole. Just south of the Antarctic Circle there is one day in the winter when the sun never rises above the horizon, and at the same point in the summer there will be one day when it never sets. These periods increase as one travels south, until, at the Pole itself, the year is divided into a six-month night and a six-month day.

4.

But the long night is not perpetually dark because during the autumn the rays of the sun are reflected in the sky long after it has sunk below the horizon, and again before it actually reappears in the spring. There is also the moon which comes each month to light the sky. Even this weak light is reflected from the white snow surface, making the whole scene much brighter than in other regions, and during this period (unless the sky is overcast) it is fairly easy to find one's way about.

5.

Apart from the journeys of Scott, Amundsen and Shackleton towards the Pole, nothing was known of the interior until recently. All these journeys had started from the Rose Sea side of the continent. In 1908 Shackleton had manhauled his sledges up the Beardmore Glacier and traveled across the polar plateau to within ninety-eight miles of the South Pole itself. Finding himself short of food he then had to turn back to ensure the safety of his party.

Three years later Amundsen and Scott set out from different bases to reach the Pole. Using dog teams, Amundsen was the first to arrive on 14th December 1911.

答案注释及全文翻译



答案分析及注释

- A. 南极洲的气象站
- B. 赴南极的探险
- C. 环绕南极洲的水域
- D. 南极洲的天空
- E. 长昼和长夜
- F. 南极洲地表结构

1. 【答案】F

【解析】本段主要讲了南极洲的地面情况，整个大陆仅有百分之一是裸露的岩石，其它则皆被雪和冰层覆盖，后面又讲到有 500 万以上平方英里覆有冰层及其对上层空气和整个南半球天气的影响。所以选 F，即整个南极洲的地表结构。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】All round the Antarctic the sea freezes during the winter months of April to October. 从第一句可知，本段讲了南极洲附近海域的变化情况，随冬、夏季温度的变化，水域也随着变化，因此本段的中心思想是环绕南极洲的水域变化情况，所以选 C。

3. 【答案】E

【解析】越接近极点，太阳消失的时间越长，Sun never rises above the horizon, 太阳从不出现在地平线上；in the

summer there will be one day when it never sets.在夏季,有一天太阳从不落,这便是我们所说的长夜和长昼,这一段主要围绕着这两个自然现象,所以应选择 E。

4.【答案】D

【解析】在上一段中讲到了因地理位置而造成的长夜现象,在这一段中,进一步说明虽是长夜却并非会造成长时间的黑暗,在秋季和春季之前,太阳光会长久的反射在空中,月亮每月也会照亮天空,因此,天空并不会总是黑暗的,而是景色较其它地区还明亮,所以应选 D,即南极洲的天空。

5.【答案】B

【解析】本段中提到了 Scott Amundsen 和 Shackleton 的三次探险。这些探险都是从大陆的玫瑰海岸出发。后半部分又特别提到了 1908 年 Shackleton 的一次极地探险,不过最终因食物缺乏而返回,纵观全段可以看出,全段都围绕探险这一主题,因此此段的中心思想应为 B,即对于南极的探险。

【干扰项分析】A-F 中, A 项为干扰项, A 项意为南极洲的气象站,但是纵观全文,只有第二段提到了气象站,然而此段的主旨则与气象站无关,所以 A 项是干扰项,与全文没有很大的联系。

全篇参考译文

南极洲是一个面积广阔的大陆,几乎等于欧洲及澳洲的总和,但却没有长久的居民。

只有气象站和探险队出发的基地人员住在那里。有些人只去一年,许多人两年,但从不会长久,除非载他们出去的船达不到基地。在这种情况下,他们必须充分利用南极并留下再工作一年。

在整个大陆仅有百分之一是裸露的岩石;其他皆被雪和冰层覆盖,其深度由几英尺到两公里不等。总体说来有 500 万以上平方英里覆有冰层,这对其上流动的空气有巨大冷却效应。可以说南极控制着南半球的天气。

围绕南极的整个大海在四月到十一月的冬季冰冻,船艘无法到岸。但在夏季大部分冰层破裂成巨大的冰块并随风和水流移动。

沿着大陆北部海岸,夏季温度可升至几个摄氏度,但在冬季一切都长久地结冰了。

冬季太阳白天消失,越靠近极点,消失时间越长。在南极圈以南冬季有一天太阳从不出现在地平线上,而夏季在同地点有一天太阳从不落山,当有人向南行驶时这个时期会一直延长到南极点,一年分成六个月黑夜和六个月白天。

但是长夜并非持久的黑暗因为在秋季太阳光在日落后还会长久反射在空中,而在春季它又重新出现。还有月亮每月也会照亮天空。甚至微弱光从雪地上反射出来,使整个景色较其他地区明亮。在这个时期(除非是多云)很容易识别道路。

除了 Scott, Amundsen 和 Shackleton 去极地探险外,最近人们才知道南极的内部情况。所有这些探险开始于大陆的玫瑰海岸,1908 年 Shackleton 用人力拖拉雪橇沿着 Beardmore 冰川向前行进,穿过极地高原直到南极以南 98 英里以内的地方。他发现食物缺乏时就返回以保证他的队伍安全。

三年之后 Amundsen 和 Scott 从不同基地出发到达极点。Amundsen 利用狗队于 1911 年 12 月 14 日首先到达。

Part C

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)



P assage 11-6

1. The good book of the hour, then—I do not speak of the bad ones—is simply the useful of pleasant talk of some person whom you cannot otherwise converse with, printed for you. Very useful

often, telling you what you need to know; very pleasant often, as a sensible friend's present talk would be. These bright accounts of travels; good-humoured and witty discussions of question; lively or pathetic story-telling in the form of novel; firm fact-telling, by the real agents concerned in the events of passing history;—all these books of the hour, multiplying among us as education becomes more general, are a peculiar characteristic and possession of the present age; we ought to be entirely thankful for them, and entirely ashamed of ourselves if we make no good use of them. 2. But we make the worst possible use, if we allow them to usurp the place of true books; for, strictly speaking, they are not books at all, but merely letters or newspapers in good print. Our friend's letter may be delightful, or necessary, today; whether worth keeping or not, is to be considered. The newspaper may be entirely proper at breakfast time, but assuredly it is not reading for all day. So, though bound up in a volume, the long letter which gives you so pleasant an account of the inns, and roads, and weather last year at such a place, or which tells you that amusing story, or gives you the real circumstances of such and such events, however valuable for occasional reference, may not be, in the real sense of the word, a “book” at all, nor, in the real sense, to be “read”. A book is essentially not a talked thing, but a written thing; and written, not with the view of mere communication, but of permanence. 3. The book of talk is printed only because its author cannot speak to thousands of people at once; if he could, he would—the volume is mere multiplication of voice. You cannot talk to your friend in India; if you could, you would; you write instead; that is mere conveyance of voice. But a book is written, not to multiply the voice merely, not to carry it merely, but preserve it. The author has something to say which he perceives to be true and useful, or helpfully beautiful. So far as he knows, no one has yet said it; so far as he knows, no one else can say it. He is bound to say it, clearly and melodiously if he may; clearly, at all events. 4. In the sum of his life he finds this to be the thing, or group of things, manifest to him;—this the piece of true knowledge, or sight, which his share of sunshine and earth has permitted him to seize. He would fain set it down for ever; engrave it on rock, if he could; saying, 5. “This is the best of me; for the rest, I ate, and drank, and slept, loved, and hated, like another; my life was as the vapour, and is not; but this I saw and knew: this, if anything of mine, is worth your memory.” That is his “writing”; it is, in his small human way, and with whatever degree of true inspiration is in him, his inscription, or scripture. That is a “Book”.

(559 words)

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. Very useful often, telling you what you need to know, very pleasant often, as a sensible friend's present talk would be.

【结构分析】本句是一个省略句，句架是 Very useful, ... very pleasant...。句中的 telling 是现在分词短语作状语，what you need to know 是 telling 的宾语从句，as 引导的是一个状语从句。

【重点难点】a sensible friend's present 是 talk 的定语，a sensible friend 指“一个通情达理的朋友”，present 在此是形容词，表示“当面的”。影响该句理解的主要是句中用了省略句，省略了主语 a book，还原成完整的句子是 A book is very useful often, and is very pleasant often。

【参考译文】这类书往往很有用，告诉你需要知道的东西；也往往颇令人愉快，宛如通情达理的朋友同你当面晤谈。

2. These bright accounts of travels; good-humoured and witty discussions of question; lively or pathetic story-telling in the form of novel; firm fact-telling, by the real agents concerned in the events of passing history;—all these books of the hour, multiplying among us as education becomes more general, are a peculiar characteristic and possession of the present age; we ought to be entirely thankful for them, and entirely ashamed of ourselves if we make no good use of them.

【难词理解】pathetic *adj.* 可怜的，悲惨的

【结构分析】本句的句架是 all these books ... are a characteristic and possession..., we ought to be... thankful..., and ... ashamed of...。句中的 good-humoured and witty 修饰 discussions, lively or pathetic 和 in the form of novel 修饰 story-telling, by the real agents concerned in the events of passing history 可以看作是 fact-telling 的定语, as education becomes more general 是原因状语从句。

【重点难点】翻译本句的难点主要在于前面并列的这几个名词短语, These bright accounts of travels 是“风光旖旎的游记”; good-humoured and witty discussions of question 是“对问题心平气和、妙趣横生的讨论”; lively or pathetic story-telling in the form of novel 是“小说中栩栩如生或娓娓动人的故事”; firm fact-telling, by the real agents concerned in the events of passing history 是“近代重大事件亲自参加或目击者的详实报道”。另外, 影响该句理解的主要是在主句的主语和系动词之间插入了一个 multiplying among us as education becomes more general, multiplying 是现在分词作伴随状语, 表示“发行量倍增”, as 引导的是原因状语从句, 表示“由于教育日益普及”。

【参考译文】例如风光旖旎的游记; 对问题心平气和、妙趣横生的讨论; 小说中栩栩如生或娓娓动人的故事; 近代重大事件亲自参加或目击者的详实报道——所有这些风行一时的书, 由于教育日益普及而发行量倍增, 实为当代独有的特色与财富。我们应该对这些书深为感谢, 若不好好利用, 就该感到十分惭愧。

3. So, though bound up in a volume, the long letter which gives you so pleasant an account of the inns, and roads, and weather last year at such a place, or which tells you that amusing story, or gives you the real circumstances of such and such events, however valuable for occasional reference, may not be, in the real sense of the word, a “book” at all, nor, in the real sense, to be “read”.

【结构分析】该句的句架是 the long letter ... may not be ... a “book” ...。句中的 though bound up in a volume 是让步状语, 第一个 which gives you so pleasant an account of the inns, and roads, and weather last year at such a place 是定语从句修饰 the long letter, 第二个 which tells you that amusing story, or gives you the real circumstances of such and such events 是定语从句修饰 the long letter, however valuable for occasional reference 是让步状语。

【重点难点】句中的 bound up in a volume 是“装订成册的”, the inns, and roads, and weather last year at such a place 都是 an account of 的定语, 因此应译为“对旅舍、道路, 对某地去年天气, 为你做了种种美妙叙述”。另外, 句中的 however 并不是“然而”, 而是 however valuable “无论多有价值”; in the sense of 是“从……的意义来讲”; may not be 连接; a “book” at all, 即“根本算不上书”。

【参考译文】因此那封长信, 虽然装订成册, 对旅舍、道路, 对某地去年天气, 为你做了种种美妙叙述, 或为你讲了有趣的故事, 或对如此这般的事件为你提供了真实情况, 不论一时有多大参考价值, 但从“书”这个词的真正意义来说, 它可能根本算不上, 也不是真正让你“读”的。



答案分析及注释

1. The good book of the hour, then—I do not speak of the bad ones—is simply the useful of pleasant talk of some person whom you cannot otherwise converse with, printed for you.

【难点解析】带破折号的句子一般可以先把破折号中间的部分忽略不看, 这样句子的结构就很清楚了。本句