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新编硕士研究生入学考试 考研英语阅读 220 篇精编

(中高级版)

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人民日報出版社

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

考研英语阅读 220 篇精编 / 肖克 吴耀武 主编

—北京：人民日报出版社，2008. 5

（考研权威精品英语系列）

ISBN 978-7-80208-194-9

I. 考… II. ①肖… ②吴… III. 英语—阅读教学—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2005）第 030421 号

书 名：考研英语阅读 220 篇精编

作 者：肖 克 吴耀武

责任编辑：安 申

封面设计：苏 萍

出版发行：人民日报出版社

社 址：北京市金台西路 2 号

邮政编码：100733

发行热线：(010) 65369529 65369527

经 销：新华书店

印 刷：新世纪印刷厂

开 本：787×1092（毫米） 1/16

字 数：3000 千字

印 张：110

印 数：10000 册

书 号：ISBN 978-7-80208-194-9

总 定 价（全五册）：155.00 元

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肖克老师考研英语特色教学法与卓越成就：

（一）四位一体法：其肖氏宏观篇章分析法（阅读理解）、词汇风暴联想记忆法（词汇）、选项逻辑猜题法（解题技巧）、写作人性化模板法（作文），这四位一体法已经过连续五年考研实践的强有力证明，被考生誉为“实战派的高分宝剑”。

（二）考前点题和命题预测：近三年（2003 年、2004 年、2005 年）被新浪、腾讯、网易等大型网站多次隆重邀请精心制作考前点题和命题预测，为网络点击率最高的考研英语大师，其预测作文题与 06 年考研题惊人相似，被誉为“网络点题明星”。

（三）经验丰富和广受赞誉：其对考研英语教学和辅导的多年实践经验，对近三年命题规律的精准把握，令广大考研学子受益匪浅，深受全国考生的推崇和赞誉。在全国三十多个大中城市（北京、上海、南京、杭州、西安、武汉等地）授课辅导，志在打造中国学生超级阅读思路，主张掌握出题人命题思路，对考试命题理解独具匠心，对考生弱点、困境有深入研究。

（四）骄人实绩和显著效果：最近五年培训学员累计达 20 多万人，培训学员人数全国排名前三位。讲课风格独树一帜，如交响乐般和谐，发音不是美国人胜似美国人，授课内容高效实用，针对性预测性强，信息浓缩凝练，现场气氛热烈，笑声回荡，掌声如潮，被学生誉为“提高分数最快的专家之一”，不少高分考生评价说：“跟着肖老师，英语容易得高分”。



吴耀武：著名英语教学与测试专家；外国语学院语言测试研究中心副主任；全国公共英语等级考试（PETS）考官；高等教育自学考试英语专业考官；考研英语阅卷组成员；外国语学院雅思（IELTS）、考研英语首席主讲；先后两次赴香港岭南大学进修和工作；电视台“考试联盟”栏目，音乐台“快乐时光”栏目，经济广播电台“空中英语角”节目特邀嘉宾。现已出版黑博士考研英语、大学英语四六级和英语专业四八级测试著作多部，逾 500 万字。于 2001 年起在全国高校做关于雅思（IELTS），英语专业四、八级（TEM-4/8），大学英语和考研应试巡回讲座，在各大高校均引起巨大轰动，讲座场场爆满，并受到多家电视台和《华商报》等多家媒体的关注和专访。他在英语培训领域提出了自己独特的教学理念，努力改进学习方法，量身定做学习计划，紧紧把握考试脉搏，掌握英语应试策略，

奠定良好心理基础，培养进取人生态度。这一理念在课堂上得以贯彻并为广大学员所认可。经他直接培训的学员已逾十万，听众更是不计其数。学员对他的评价是：

——感情真挚，敬业专注；

——才思敏捷，经典幽默；

——传授知识如春风化雨，润物无声；

——谈应试技巧如数家珍，挥洒自如；

——他的语言总是富有人生哲理，他的课堂永远充满欢笑从容；

——他传播的不仅仅是英语知识，更是一种人生感悟！

Reading Comprehension



Part A

Passage 10-1

Recently stories in the newspapers and magazines suggest that teaching and research contradict each other, that research plays too prominent a part in academic promotions, and that teaching is badly underemphasized. There is an element of truth in these statements, but they also ignore deeper and more important relationships.

Research experience is an essential element of hiring and promotion at a research university because it is the emphasis on research that distinguishes such a university from an arts college. Some professors, however, neglect teaching for research and that presents a problem.

Most research universities reward outstanding teaching, but the greatest recognition is usually given for achievements in research. Part of the reason is the difficulty of judging teaching. A highly responsible and tough professor is usually appreciated by top students who want to be challenged but disliked by those whose records are less impressive. The mild professor gets overall ratings that are usually high, but there is a sense of disappointment on the part of the best students, exactly those for whom the system should present the greatest challenges. Thus, a university trying to promote professors primarily on the basis of teaching qualities would have to confront this confusion.

As modern science moves faster, two forces are exerted on professors: one is the time needed to keep up with the profession; the other is the time needed to teach. The training of new scientists requires outstanding teaching at the research university as well as the arts college. Although scientists are usually “made” in the elementary schools, scientists can be “lost” by poor teaching at the college and graduate school levels. The solution is not to separate teaching and research but to recognize that the combination is difficult but vital. The title of professor should be given only to those who profess and it is perhaps time for universities to reserve it for those willing to be an earnest part of the community of scholars. Professors unwilling to teach can be called “distinguished research investigators” or something else.

The pace of modern science makes it increasingly difficult to be a great researcher and a great teacher. Yet many are described in just those terms. Those who say we can separate teaching and research simply do not understand the system, but those who say the problem will disappear are not fulfilling their responsibilities. (391 words)

1. What idea does the author want to convey in the first paragraph?
 - A. The relationship between teaching and research should not be simplified.
 - B. Teaching and research are contradictory to each other.
 - C. Research can never be emphasized too much.
 - D. It is wrong to overestimate the importance of teaching.
2. In academic promotions research universities still attach more importance to research partly

- because_____.
- A. research improves the quality of teaching
B. students who want to be challenged appreciate research professors
C. professors with achievements in research are usually responsible and tough
D. it is difficult to evaluate teaching quality objectively
3. According to the fourth paragraph, which of the following will the author probably agree with?
- A. Distinguished professors at research universities should concentrate on research only.
B. It is of utmost importance to improve teaching in elementary schools in order to train new scientists.
C. The separation of teaching from research can lower the quality of future scientists.
D. The rapid development of modern science makes it impossible to combine teaching with research.
4. The title of professor should be given only to those who first and foremost do_____.
- A. scientific research B. teaching C. field work D. investigation
5. The phrase “the problem” (Line 3, Para. 5) refers to_____.
- A. the status of teaching B. the separation of teaching from research
C. the combination of teaching with research D. improving the status of research

Passage 10-2

Animal extinction is of growing concern worldwide. On the African continent, animals such as elephants are dying in alarming number, threatening the continued existence of many species.

Poaching is one reason for this loss of animal life. Another reason is the loss of natural habitats for animals, caused by human population growth that encroaches on areas once inhabited by free-ranging animals.

Poaching is a serious problem for animals such as the black rhinoceros, the fastest-diminishing large mammal on earth. The problem for rhinos is their value to poachers. Rhinoceros horn is worth more than \$1,500 a pound on the world market. In the past six years alone, rhinos have been nearly wiped out in nine of the African nations where they are indigenous. In Kenya, for example, the rhino population has been reduced from an estimated 20, 000 in the 1960s to just a few hundred today.

Experts agree that in the long run, poaching can be halted only by stopping or controlling the lucrative market for animal parts such as elephant tusks or rhinoceros horns. But some countries, such as Kenya, are setting up anti-poaching units that may prove valuable in protecting wildlife.

Perhaps the greatest threat to Africa's wildlife, however, is the loss of natural habitats. The force behind this loss of habitat is rapid population growth. African nations have the highest human birth rate on earth, compared with 0.7% in the United States.

Tourism has also hurt African wildlife—the very thing that draws most tourists there in the first place. While tourism is certainly welcome as a major source of foreign exchange, the sheer number of tourists can cause problems.

Each year 600,000 tourists visit Kenya between June and November, crowding into 13 national parks and 24 national game preserves. This influx of humanity strains resources and threatens fragile ecosystems, bringing such problems as off-road driving, excessive noise, and sometimes the harassment of vulnerable species.

African nations are trying to deal with the problems that could bring about the extinction of already-threatened animals. A number of nations have begun programs to reduce population growth. And, along with anti-poaching measures, nations such as Kenya are introducing measures to limit tourist encroachment on animal habitats.

While many animal populations have been depleted to dangerously low levels, some experts are optimistic about the future. Nehemiah Arap Rotich, executive director of the East African Wildlife Society in Nairobi, comments, "If the government continues to be mindful of the animals and gives them specific protective measures, their future looks good." (423 words)

- The rhino population in Kenya today is about _____.
A. 20,000 B. a few thousands C. 60,000 D. several hundreds
- The purpose of most tourists traveling to Africa is to _____.
A. poach for valuable animals B. protect animals' natural habitats
C. satisfy their curiosity about wildlife D. help African nations raise foreign currency
- Black rhinoceros have almost become extinct in 9 African nations because they _____.
A. have a very low birth rate B. are killed by elephants
C. are hunted illegally by some people D. are wiped out by their governments
- Africa's wildlife is threatened by all the following EXCEPT _____.
A. large crowds of tourists B. population reduction
C. the loss of natural habitats D. lucrative markets for animal habitats
- In order to protect already-threatened animals, some countries have begun to _____.
A. fight against poaching B. give up tourism
C. capture and shut animals in zoos
D. encroach areas inhabited by free-ranging animals

Passage 10-3

Practically speaking, the artistic maturing of the cinema was the single-handed achievement of David W. Griffith (1875-1984). Before Griffith, photography in dramatic films consisted of little more than placing the actors before a stationary camera and showing them in full length as they would have appeared on stage. From the beginning of his career as a director, however, Griffith, because of his love of Victorian painting, employed composition. He conceived of the camera image as having a foreground and a rear ground as well as the middle distance preferred by most directors. By 1910 he was using close-ups to reveal significant details of the scene or of the acting and extreme long shot to achieve a sense of spectacle and distance. His appreciation of the camera's possibilities produced novel dramatic effects. By splitting an event into fragments and recording each from the most suitable camera position, he could significantly vary the emphasis from camera shot to camera shot.

Griffith also achieved dramatic effects by means of creative editing. By juxtaposing images and varying the speed and rhythm of their presentation, he could control the dramatic intensity of the events as the story progressed. Despite the reluctance of his producers, who feared that the public would not be able to follow a plot that was made up of such juxtaposed images. Griffith persisted and experimented as well with other elements of cinematic syntax that have become standard ever since. These included the flashback, permitting broad psychological and emotional exploration as well as

narrative that was not chronological, and the crosscut between two parallel actions to heighten suspense and excitement. In thus exploiting fully the possibilities of editing, Griffith transposed devices of the Victorian novel to film and gave film mastery of time as well as space.

Besides developing the cinema's language, Griffith immensely broadened its range and treatment of subjects. His early output was remarkably eclectic: it included not only the standard comedies, melodramas, westerns, and thrillers, but also such novelties as adaptations from Browning and Tennyson, and treatments of social issues. As his successes mounted, his ambitions grew, and with them the whole of American cinema. When he remade *Enoch Arden* in 1911, he insisted that a subject of such importance could not be treated in the then conventional length of one reel. Griffith's introduction of the American-made multi-reel picture began an immense revolution. Two years later, *Judith of Bethulia*, an elaborate historicophilosophical spectacle, reached the unprecedented length of four reels, or one hour's running time. From our contemporary viewpoint, the pretensions of this film may seem a trifle ludicrous, but at the time it provoked endless debate and discussion and gave a new intellectual respectability to the cinema. (456 words)

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
 A. discuss the importance of Griffith to the development of the cinema
 B. describe the impact on cinema of the flashback and other editing innovations
 C. deplore the state of American cinema before the advent of Griffith
 D. analyze the changes on the cinema brought by the introduction of the multi-reel film
2. The author suggests that Griffith's film innovations had a direct effect on all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. film editing B. camera work C. scene composing D. sound editing
3. It can be inferred from the passage that before 1910 the normal running time of a film was _____.
 A. 15 minutes or less B. between 15 and 30 minutes
 C. between 30 and 45 minutes D. between 45 minutes and 1 hour
4. The author asserts that Griffith introduced all the following into American cinema EXCEPT _____.
 A. consideration of social issues B. adaptations from Tennyson
 C. dramatic plots suggested by Victorian theater
 D. photographic approaches inspired by Victorian painting
5. The author's attitude toward photography in the cinema before Griffith can best be described as _____.
 A. sympathetic B. nostalgic C. amused D. condescending

Passage 10-4

Reebok executives do not like to hear their stylish athletic shoes called "footwear for yuppies". They contend that Reebok shoes appeal to diverse market segments, especially now that the company offers basketball and children's shoes for the under-18 set and walking shoes for older customers not interested in aerobics or running. The executives also point out that through recent acquisitions they have added hiking boots, dress and casual shoes, and high-performance athletic footwear to their product lines, all of which should attract new and varied groups of customers.

Still, despite its emphasis on new markets, Reebok plans few changes in the upmarket retailing

network that helped push sales to \$ 1 billion annually, ahead of all other sports shoe marketers. Reebok shoes, which are priced from \$ 27 to \$ 85, will continue to be sold only in better specialty, sporting goods, and department stores, in accordance with the company's view that consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution.

In the past few years, the Massachusetts-based company has imposed limits on the number of its distributors (and the number of shoes supplied to stores), partly out of necessity. At times the unexpected demand for Reebok's exceeded supply, and the company could barely keep up with orders from the dealers it already had. These fulfillment problems seem to be under control now, but the company is still selective about its distributors. At present, Reebok shoes are available in about five thousand retail stores in the United States.

Reebok has already anticipated that walking shoes will be the next fitness-related craze, replacing aerobics shoes the same way its brightly colored, soft leather exercise footwear replaced conventional running shoes. Through product diversification and careful market research, Reebok hopes to avoid the distribution problems Nike came across several years ago, when Nike misjudged the strength of the aerobics shoe craze and was forced to unload huge inventories of running shoes through discount stores. (334 words)

- One reason why Reebok's managerial personnel don't like their shoes to be called "footwear for yuppies" is that _____.
 A. they believe that their shoes are popular with people of different age groups
 B. new production lines have been added to produce inexpensive shoes
 C. "yuppies" usually evokes a negative image
 D. the term makes people think of prohibitive prices
- Reebok's view that "consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution" (Line 5, Para. 2) implies that _____.
 A. the quality of a brand is measured by the service quality of the store selling it
 B. the quality of a product determines the quality of its distributors
 C. the popularity of a brand is determined by the stores that sell it
 D. consumers believe that first-rate products are only sold by high quality stores
- Reebok once had to limit the number of its distributors because _____.
 A. its supply of products fell short of demand
 B. too many distributors would cut into its profits
 C. the reduction of distributors could increase its share of the market
 D. it wanted to enhance consumer confidence in its products
- Although the Reebok Company has solved the problem of fulfilling its orders, it _____.
 A. does not want to further expand its retailing network
 B. still limits the number of shoes supplied to stores
 C. is still particular about who sells its products
 D. still carefully chooses the manufacturers of its products
- What lesson has Reebok learned from Nike's distribution problems?
 A. A company should not sell its high quality shoes in discount stores.
 B. A company should not limit its distribution network.

- C. A company should do follow-up surveys of its products.
D. A company should correctly evaluate the impact of a new craze on the market.

Part B

Passage 10-5

Directions: You are going to read a text about the Lessons from Jefferson, followed by a list of examples. Choose the best example from the list A—F for each numbered subheading (1—5). There is one extra example which you do not need to use. (10 points)

Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, may be less famous than George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, but most people remember at least one fact about him: he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Although Jefferson lived more than 200 years ago, there is much that we can learn from him today. Many of his ideas are especially interesting to modern youth. Here are some of the things he said and wrote:

1. Go and see. Jefferson believed that a free man obtains knowledge from many sources besides books and that personal investigation is important.

2. You can learn from everyone. By birth and by education Jefferson belonged to the highest social class.

3. Judge for yourself. Jefferson refused to accept other people's opinions without careful thought.

4. Do what you believe is right.

In a free country there will always be conflicting ideas, and this is a source of strength. It is conflict and not unquestioning agreement that keeps freedom alive.

5. Trust the future; trust the young. Jefferson felt that the present should never be chained to customs which have lost their usefulness.

Jefferson's courage and idealism were based on knowledge. He probably knew more than any other man of his age. Of all Jefferson's many talents, one is central. He was above all a good and tireless writer. His complete works, now being published for the first time, will fill more than fifty volumes. His talent as an author was soon discovered, and when the time came to write the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia in 1776, the task of writing it was his. Millions have thrilled to his words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal..."

When Jefferson died on July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of American independence, he left his countrymen a rich legacy of ideas and examples. American education owes a great debt to Thomas Jefferson, who believed that only a nation of educated people could remain free.

[A] Though Jefferson was for many years the object of strong criticism, he never answered his critics. He expressed his philosophy in letters to a friend, "There are two sides to every question. If you take one side with decision and act on it with effect, those who take the other side will of course resent your actions."

[B] "No society," he said, "can make a perpetual constitution, or even a perpetual law. The earth belongs to the living generation." He did not fear new ideas, nor did he fear the future. "How much

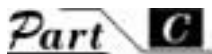
pain,” he remarked, “has been caused by evils which have never happened! I expect the best, not the worst. I steer my ship with hope, leaving fear behind.”

[C] When still a young man, he was appointed to a committee to find out whether the South Branch of the James Rivers was deep enough to be used by large boats. While the other members of the committee sat in the state capitol and studied papers on the subject, Jefferson got into a canoe and made on-the-spot observations.

[D] “Neither believe nor reject anything,” he wrote to his nephew, “because any other person has rejected or believed it. Heaven has given you a mind for judging truth and error. Use it.”

[E] Yet, in a day when few noble persons ever spoke to those of humble origins except to give an order, Jefferson went out of his way to talk with gardeners, servants, and waiters. Jefferson once said to the French nobleman, Lafayette, “You must go into the people’s homes as I have done, look into their cooking pots and eat their bread. If you will only do this, you may find out why people are dissatisfied and understand the revolution that is threatening France.”

[F] He was an expert in agriculture, archeology, and medicine. He practiced crop rotation and soil conservation a century before these became standard practice, and he invented a plow superior to any other in existence. He influenced architecture throughout America, and he was constantly producing devices for making the tasks of ordinary life easier to perform. (689 words)



Passage 10-6

Cable communications nowadays seem old-fashioned and boring compared to the exciting world of satellites. But, if you want high capacity, clear signals and no echoes, then cable is still where it’s at.

Cable is old fashioned. Telegraphy took off with Morse Code in 1830. Twenty years later, the world’s first international underwater communications cable was laid. (1) An effective sub-Channel link was established between England and France, while the first transatlantic cables were laid in the 1850s. By 1866, a permanent telegraph link was established between Britain and the USA.

The revolution rolled on. (2) Well before the end of the century, cables stretched around the globe allowed telegrams to be sent to the furthest reaches of the British Empire. But the big invention of the late 19th century was the telephone.

Telephone signals could not be sent over the same cables long-distance. (3) While dots and dashes were distinguishable from the background hiss on these very low band-width connections, words were totally incomprehensible. Even calls on land had to be amplified by being passed between exchanges... although short distances were manageable by cable and, in fact, the English Channel was crossed by telephone cable in 1891.

The first transatlantic phone cable didn’t, however, open for business until 1956. Three newish technologies were necessary. Coaxial cables have one conductor wrapped around the other. (4) This protects the signal from outside electrical interference and allows much higher frequency signals to travel over greater distances. A radio signal passed through a conventional cable quickly loses energy into the surrounding material and air, while coaxial cables keep most of the energy intact.

Digital technology takes voice signals, chops them up into fractions of a second and assigns a value to the pitch and volume at that instant.

But it was the more primitive part of the equation that had to be solved before a transatlantic cable was possible. Repeaters are underwater signal amplifiers powered by an electric cable built into the main cable. In 1956 they had to be made using thermionic valves—and valves are notoriously unreliable. However, at that time, the cable—layers felt that their valve-based repeaters could last five years or more.

Coaxial cable technology improved steadily until the invention of fibre optics in the 1980s. This boosted cable power even further and, for the past decade, it has been taking over from satellite communication. Today, there are around 1.3 million voice paths available across the Atlantic by cable, compared to 700,000 by satellite.

Moreover, demand keeps rising. (5) The internet is pushing communications system harder than ever and there are now some 200,000km of fibre optic cables girdling the globe. Telephone companies and private consortia are falling over themselves to finance new ones—and until someone comes up with a better way of taking messages from A to B, cable looks set to rule the industry. (499 words)

长难句复杂句结构分析及答案注释

Part A

Passage 10-1

◆长难句复杂句结构分析◆

1. Recently stories in the newspapers and magazines suggest that teaching and research contradict each others, that research plays too prominent a part in academic promotions, and that teaching is badly underemphasized.

【难词解释】promotion *n.* 提升，它的同根动词是 promote emphasize *v.* 强调，侧重

【结构分析】句子的主干为：Recently stories suggest that…。在主语 stories 后面有一个介词短语，in the newspapers and magazines 作定语修饰主语。在谓语 suggest 后面跟了由 that...that...and that...三个“that”引导的宾语从句，在第一个宾语从句中，teaching and research 是主语，contradict 作谓语，each other 作宾语；在第二个宾语从句中，research 作主语，plays 是谓语，a part 作宾语，in...是介词短语作状语；在第三个宾语从句中，teaching 是主语，is underemphasized 是被动的谓语。

【重点难点】这个句子的翻译关键是对三个并列宾语从句的把握，由于它们作的是谓语 suggest 的宾语，因此把这几个分句翻译成独立而又有并列关系的三个句子。plays a part in...是一个固定句型，含义是“在……中起着作用”，underemphasize 在本文的含义是“忽略”。

【参考译文】最近报纸和杂志上的许多文章说数学和研究是相互矛盾的，研究在学术晋升中所占的比重太大，而教学则被大打折扣。

2. Research experience is an essential element of hiring and promotion at a research university because it is the emphasis on research that distinguishes such a university from an arts college.

【结构分析】句子的主干为：Research experience is an essential element…。在表语 element 后面，of...是介词短语作定语修饰表语 element，because 引导了一个原因状语从句，在这个从句中包括了 that 引导的一个定语从句。

【重点难点】本句翻译的关键是主句的主+系+表的语序在两种语言中位置的颠倒，在英语中，为了使句子保持平衡，主语往往较少，表语内容较长，因此在本句中主语是 Research experience，而表语是 an essential element of...，翻译成汉语时，为了强调表语，把它放在句首充当主语，这也符合汉语表达习惯。翻译本句时要注意

对一些词的正确理解,例如,essential element 在这里的意思是“必要因素”,distinguish...from...的意思是“与...有区别”。

【参考译文】在研究性大学,研究经验是聘用和晋升的必要因素,因为研究性大学所推崇的研究正是它区别于文科类院校的所在。

3. A highly responsible and tough professor is usually appreciated by top students who want to be challenged but disliked by those whose records are less impressive. The mild professor gets overall ratings that are usually high, but there is sense of disappointment on the part of the best students, exactly those for whom the system should present the greatest challenges. Thus, a university trying to promote professors primarily on the basis of teaching qualities would have to confront this confusion.

【结构分析】第一个句子是...professor is appreciated by..., 第二句子是 The mild professor gets overall ratings..., 第三个句子是 A university...would have to confront this confusion。在第一个句子中, by... 是介词短语作方式状语, but disliked 是并列的谓语, 它后面的介词短语 by 也作方式状语。在第二个分句中, that are...是定语从句, 修饰宾语 overall ratings, those 是 the best students 的同位语, for whom the system should present the greatest challenges 是定语从句修饰 those。在第三个句子中, trying to promote professors on...是分词作定语, 修饰主语 a university。

【重点难点】在本句的翻译中应首先翻译出句子的主干结构, 然后把修饰成分放在它所修饰词的前面或后面, 这由汉语的表达习惯所决定的。另外, 在翻译时要注意一些短语和结构的准确选词。例如, overall ratings 在本文中指“总体印象”, appreciate 在本句中的含义是“欣赏”或“推崇”, 而不是“感激”。

【参考译文】一个责任心强而且严厉的教授通常受到那些上进心强的好学生的推崇和欣赏, 但对那些学习成绩不怎么样的学生来说, 他却成了被反感的对象。一位和蔼可亲的教授给人的总体印象都不错, 但在那些优秀的学生看来, 则有一种失落感, 特别是对那些应该给予挑战的学生, 因此, 一座以教学质量为主要依据来提拔教授的大学就不得不面临这样的困惑。

4. The title of professor should be given only to those who profess and it is perhaps time for universities to receive it for those willing to be an earnest part of the community of scholars. Professors unwilling to teach can be called “distinguished research investigators” or something else.

【难词解释】profess v. 以教师为业
professional adj. 专业的, 职业的

professor n. 教授
profession n. 职业

【结构分析】第一个句子的主干为: The title of professor should be given to those ...Professors can be called ...。it 是形式主语, is time 是表语, to receive...是真正的主语; for those 是不定式的逻辑主语, willing to be...是现在分词作定语, 修饰 those。在第二个句子中, unwilling to...是主语的定语, 而 distinguished research...作主语补足语。

【重点难点】在本句的翻译中要注意句型 It is time for universities to receive it...的正确翻译, 这是一个固定句型, 含义是“该是干……的时候了”。distinguished 的含义是“卓越的, 非凡的”。在第二个句子中, Professor can be called...是一个被动结构, 在翻译时为了使其符合汉语表达习惯, 最好把它们翻译成主动形式。

【参考译文】也许大学已经到了该把这一头衔授予那些愿意成为教育团体的积极成员的时候了。而不愿意教学的人可称之为“杰出的研究工作者”或其他什么都可以。

5. The pace of modern science makes it increasingly difficult to be a great researcher and a great teacher. Yet many are described in just those terms. Those who say we can separate teaching and research simply do not understand the system, but those who say the problem will disappear are not fulfilling their responsibilities.

【结构分析】句子主干为: The pace of modern science makes it difficult to be... many are described...; Those...do not understand...responsibilities; those...are not fulfilling their responsibilities。在第一个分句中, it 是形式宾语, 真正的宾语是 to be...。在第二个分句中, in...是方式状语。在第三、四个分句中, who...是定语从句, 修饰主语 those。

【重点难点】正确翻译的关键是理解句子的基本结构, 特别是第一个分句中对形式宾语 it 的正确理解, 在第三、四个分句中对定语从句的正确理解和翻译。除了对句架的正确分析和理解外, 把握住关键词的用法和短语的用法也很重要。例如 term 的基本含义是“期限”, 在本句中的含义是“措辞”; separate 可作形容词, 意

思是“各自的”，在本句中为动词“分开”；其名词为 separation。另外 be describe in 这个短语的含义是“被冠以……的大名”。

【参考译文】随着现代科学技术的飞速发展，想要做一名研究方面出色、教学方面优秀的人越来越难了。然而许多人却被冠以如此大名。那些认为我们可以把教学与研究分而治之的人只是不了解教育制度罢了，但那些认为问题将会消失的人实在是没有履行好自己的责任。

◆答案解析◆

1. A **这是一道语义题。**第一段指出：“最近报纸和杂志上的文章说，教学和研究是相矛盾的，研究在学术晋升中所占的比重太大了，而教学则被大打折扣。在这些论述中有点真实的成分，但他们忽视了更深层和更重要的关系。”要真正掌握段落的主旨大意，首先需要弄清段落的重心。该段的话语重心转移的标志词是 but，那么 but 后的话就是段落的主旨所在。“在这些论述中有点真实的成分，但他们忽视了更深层和更重要的关系”，换个说法就是“教学与研究之间还有更深层和更重要的关系”，言外之意是“我们不能把它们之间的关系过于简单化”。故本题选 A。
2. D **这是一道细节题。**文章的第二段指出：“大多数研究性大学对优秀的教学给予奖励，但最大的奖励后给予在研究方面所取得的成就。其中原因是不易对教学作出评价。一个责任心强而且严厉的教授通常受到那些上进心强的好学生的推崇欣赏，但对那些学习成绩不怎么样的学生来说，他们却成了被反感的对象。一位和蔼可亲的教授给人的总体影响一般都不错，但在那些优秀的学生看来，则有一种失落感，特别是对那些应该给予挑战的学生。因此，一所以教学质量为主要依据来提拔教授的大学就不得不面临这种困惑。”故本题选 D，其中 evaluate 相当于 judge。
3. C **这是一道问作者观点的题。**本题的题意为：根据文章的第四段，下面哪一项和作者的观点一致。文章第四段指出：“由于现代科学发展很快，作用于教授的有两种力量：一是要赶上专业发展所需的时间，二就是教学所需的时间。要培养新的科学家需要有杰出的教学，不仅在一般学校，在研究性大学也如此。虽然科学家通常是在小学里‘造就’出来的，但科学家可能被大学和研究生院的劣等教学所葬送。解决办法不是把教学和研究分开，而是要承认虽然结合在一起困难但必不可少。教授的头衔只应给那些教课的人。也许大学已经到了该把这一头衔授予那些愿意成为教育团体的积极成员的时候了。而不愿意教学的人可称之为‘杰出的研究工作者’或其他什么都可以。”根据以上分析，我们可以看出，选项 C 是正确答案。选项 A、B、D 都不符合原文的内容，故排除。
4. B **这是一道细节题。**文章第四段第五句话指出：“教授的头衔只应给那些教课的人。也许大学已经到了该把这一头衔授予那些愿意成为教育团体的积极成员的时候了。而不愿意教学的人可称之为‘杰出的研究工作者’或其他什么都可以。”注意原文中的 profess 一词的意思是“以……为业，教学”，相当于 teach。profess 的派生词还有：professional (职业的，专业的)，professor (教授)，profession (职业)等。故本题的正确答案应是 B。
5. C **这是一道细节题。**要求我们找到 the problem 所指代的内容。文章最后一段指出：“因为现代科学技术的飞速发展，想要做一名研究方面出色，教学方面优秀的人越来越难了。然而许多人却被冠以如此大名。那些认为我们可以把教学与研究分而治之的人只是不了解教育制度罢了，但那些认为问题将会消失的人实在是没有履行好自己责任。”根据文章整个内容，我们可知本文主要谈论的是教学与科研如何结合的问题，所以 the problem 也就指的是 the problem of the combination of teaching with research. 这与 C 的内容正好吻合，故本题选 C。

◆参考译文◆

最近报纸和杂志的许多文章说教学和科研是相互矛盾的，研究在学术晋升中所占的比重太大，而教学则被大打折扣。在这些论述中有点真实的成分，但他们忽略了更深层和更重要的关系。

在研究性大学，研究经验是聘用和晋升的必要因素，因为研究性大学所推崇的研究正是它区别于文科类院校的所在。但是某些教授因为研究而忽视教学，这就产生了问题。

大多数研究性大学对杰出的教学给予奖励，但最大的奖励是给予研究上的成就。部分原因是教学难以评定。一个责任心强而且严厉的教授通常受到那些上进心强的好学生的推崇和欣赏，但对那些学习成绩不怎么样的学生来说，他却成了被反感的对象。一位和蔼可亲的教授给人的总体印象都不错，但在那些优秀的学生看来，则

有一种失落感，特别是对那些应该给予挑战的学生，因此，一座以教学质量为主要依据来提拔教授的大学就不得不面临这样的困惑。

由于现代科学发展很快，作用于教授的有两种力量：一是要赶上专业发展所需的时间，二就是教学所需的时间。要培养新的科学家需要有杰出的教学，不仅在一般学校，在研究性大学也如此。虽然科学家通常是在小学里“造就”出来的，但科学家可能被大学和研究生院的劣等教学所葬送。解决办法不是把教学和研究分开，而是要承认虽然结合在一起困难但必不可少。教授的头衔只应给那些教课的人。也许大学已经到了该把这一头衔授予那些愿意成为教育团体的积极成员的时候了。而不愿意教学的人可称之为“杰出的研究工作者”或其他什么都可以。

随着现代科学技术的飞速发展，想要做一名研究方面出色、教学方面优秀的人越来越难了。然而许多人却被冠以如此大名。那些认为我们可以把教学与研究分而治之的人只是不了解教育制度罢了，但那些认为问题将会消失的人实在是没有履行好自己的责任。

Passage 10-2

◆答案解析◆

1. D **这是一道细节题。**原文第三段认为：“偷猎对野生动物如黑犀牛的生存带来极大的威胁，因为在国际市场上犀牛角能给偷猎者带来很大的利润，所以在肯尼亚，犀牛的数量已经由六十年代的 20000 头猛降到如今的几百头了。”这与选项 D 的意思吻合，故应该选 D。
2. C **这是一道推断题。**文章第六段第一句说：“旅游业对非洲的野生动物也带来了危害，而游客之所以来旅游正是被非洲的野生动物所吸引。”这与 C 的意思相符，故应选 C。
3. C **这是一道细节题。**原文第三段说：“由于国际市场上犀牛角的价格高达每磅 1500 美元，从而使得偷猎者为了获得丰厚的利润而猎杀犀牛。仅在过去的 6 年里，犀牛在其土生土长的非洲 9 个国家里几乎已经绝迹了。”这与 C 的意思吻合，故本题应选 C。
4. B **这是一道排除题。**原文第二段说：“偷猎和野生动物的自然生存环境的丧失是野生动物受到威胁的两大原因。根据文章第五、第六段，野生动物的自然生存环境丧失的潜在因素是人口的增长，而且旅游业的发展即大量游客的涌入也造成了野生动物的自然生存环境资源紧张，威胁了生态环境系统，从而威胁了野生动物的生存。”显然人口的减少与野生动物受到威胁无关，故应该选 B。
5. A **这是一道细节题。**原文第四段最后一句指出：“一些国家如肯尼亚，正在采取反偷猎措施以保护野生动物。”原文第八段指出：“非洲各国都在采取措施防止野生动物的灭绝。一些国家采取了降低人口增长的措施，还有的国家如肯尼亚不仅实行反偷猎措施，还采取了限制游客侵入野生动物生活区的措施。”故本题选 A。

◆参考译文◆

动物灭绝问题日益受到世界的关注。在非洲大陆上像大象这样的动物正以大得惊人的数量下降，这威胁着许多物种的继续生存。

偷猎是动物生命损失的一个原因。另外一个原因是由人口增长造成的动物天然栖息地的丧失，人口增长不断蚕食曾是自由来往的动物生存的空间。

对于偷猎像黑色犀牛这样的动物是一严重问题，这种犀牛是地球上消失最快的哺乳动物。问题在于犀牛对于偷猎者是有价值的。在国际市场上犀牛角的价格高达 1500 多美元一磅，仅在过去 6 年内犀牛在它们土生土长的非洲七个国家已经绝迹了。例如在肯尼亚，犀牛的估计数量由二十世纪六十年代的 20000 头降到今天的仅几百头。

专家们认为，从长远来看，使偷猎停止，只有通过停止或控制靠动物身上的器官如象牙或犀牛角赚钱的生意。但有些国家如肯尼亚正建立反偷猎组织，这在保护野生动物方面将会是很有价值的。

然而，对非洲野生动物最大的威胁是天然栖息地的丧失。造成天然栖息地丧失的主要因素是人口的迅速增长。非洲国家有着世界上最高的出生率，而美国只有 0.7%。

旅游业对非洲野生动物也会造成伤害。野生动物正是吸引游客去那里的首要原因。虽然旅游业作为外汇主要来源肯定受到欢迎，但游客的巨大数量也会造成一些问题。

每年有 60 万游客在六月和十一月之间云集肯尼亚，涌进 13 个国家公园和 24 个国家禁猎地。大量游客的

涌入造成资源紧张并威胁着脆弱的生态系统，并且也带来诸如车行驶路外、过量噪音的问题、有时还会发生侵扰弱小动物的事情。

非洲国家正努力处理一些问题，而这些问题导致已面临威胁的动物的灭绝。许多国家已开始制定降低人口增长的计划。并且除了反偷猎措施外，像肯尼亚这样一些国家正采取措施限制游客侵入动物栖息地。

虽然许多动物数量减少到极为危险的底限，一些专家对未来仍持乐观态度。内罗华（肯尼亚首都）的东非野生动物协会执行会长 N.A.Rotich 说，“如果政府继续关心动物并对它们采取具体的保护性措施，它们的未来会是美好的。”

Passage 10-3

◆答案解析◆

1. A **这是一道主旨题。**文章的第一段指出：事实上，电影艺术的成熟是格里菲思一人的成就。在他之前，戏剧电影中所运用的摄影技术只不过是把演员置于静止的摄影机前，把他们全身拍摄出来，就好像他们在舞台上一样，然而自从他的导演生涯开始之时，由于他对维多利亚绘画的热爱，他利用了合成技术。他认为摄影机中的影像是由前景、后景以及中间距离构成的。在 1910 年以前他使用近距离拍摄以显示场景或动作的重大细节，而使用特长镜头达到景色和距离的感觉。他充分发挥摄影机的多种性能从而产生了许多新的戏剧化效果。第二段的大意是这样的：通过创造性的编辑，Griffith 还获得了另外一些戏剧的效果。如通过使影像并置和改变它们的播放速度和节奏，他能够控制故事情节的轻重缓急等。第三段的大意是：除了改进了电影语言，Griffith 还大大地扩展了语言的应用范围以及对主题的处理。综上所述，本文主要叙述了 Griffith 从各方面改革电影艺术的事迹。故本题选 A。
2. D **这是一道排除题。**文章第一段中主要叙述的是 camera work 和 scene composing 两方面的内容；第二段中主要叙述的是 film editing 方面的情况；第三段的主要内容是关于 cinema's language 和 the length of reels 两方面的。文章自始至终在有关各种改革的论述中没有涉及 sound editing，即音响方面。故本题选 D。
3. A **这是一道推断题。**1911 年 Griffith 认为一盘胶片不够表现重要的题材。两年后他用了四盘胶片拍摄了一小时的影片，因此每盘胶片约 15 分钟。故本题选 A。
4. C **这是一道排除题。**第一段中提到 Griffith 热爱绘画艺术，并且在摄影中运用合成技术(composition)。第二段提到 Griffith 运用倒叙(flashback)和其它编辑技术。第三段提到 Griffith 拍摄社会题材的影片并改编 Tennyson 和 Browning 的作品。文中没有提到拍摄 Victorian 剧院的戏剧情节。故本题选 C。
5. D **这是一道问作者态度的题。**作者在文章一开始就指出在 Griffith 以前所拍影片的缺点，认为过去的技术是很不完善的。condescending 的词义带有轻视的意思，故本题选 D。A 意为“同情的”，B 意为“怀旧的”，C 意为“愉快的，开心的”。

◆参考译文◆

事实上，电影艺术的成熟是格里菲思（1875-1984）一人的成就。在他之前，戏剧电影中所运用的摄影技术只不过是把演员置于静止的摄影机前，把他们全身拍摄出来，就好像他们在舞台上一样，然而自从他的导演生涯开始之时，由于他对维多利亚绘画的热爱，他利用了合成技术。他认为摄影机中的影像是由前景、后景以及中间距离构成的，而且大部分导演也都这样认为。在 1910 年以前他使用近距离拍摄以显示场景或动作的重大细节，而使用特长镜头达到景色和距离的感觉。他充分发挥摄影机的多种性能从而产生了许多新的戏剧化效果。通过把一个事件划分成许多片段并从摄像机的最佳位置拍摄每个片段，他就能从一个镜头到另一个镜头大大改变侧重点。

格里菲思利用创造性的编辑也取得了戏剧化的效果。通过对影像的并置以及改变它们的播放速度和节奏，他能根据故事的发展控制各种事件的轻重缓急。虽然他的制作者们不太情愿，因为他们害怕大众可能会跟不上由这种并置影像构成的情节，但是格里菲思坚持并且还用了其他至今已成为标准的电影体系的其他成分。这些包括倒叙，允许广泛的心理和情感探索和不是按年代顺序的解说词，以及在两个平行动作之间的切入以便加强悬念和刺激。通过这样充分利用编辑的可能性，格里菲思把维多利亚式小说的手法移植到电影中去并赋予电影不仅有空间而且有时间的优势。

除了发展了电影的语言，格里菲思还大大扩展了语言的范围以及对主题的处理。他早期作品是颇有折衷主

义的,它不仅包括标准的喜剧、情景剧、西部片和惊险片,还有对布朗宁和丁尼生名著的改编以及处理各种社会问题的影片。随着他成功的增多,他的雄心大增,从而赢得整个美国电影界。当他在 1911 年重拍《伊诺克·克登》时,他坚持认为这样重要的主题不能用当时常规的一盘胶卷拍完。格里菲思倡导的在美国拍摄的多盘胶卷电影开始了巨大的革命。两年后,一部精心制作的历史哲学巨片《贝撒莉亚的朱迪思》达到前所未有的四盘胶卷的长度,也就是一小时的放映时间,根据我们现代的观点,这部影片的刻意要求可能有点可笑,但在当时它引起无休止的争议和讨论,同时也赋予电影新的理性的体面。

Passage 10-4

◆答案解析◆

1. A **这是一道事实判断题**。题意是:Reebok 经理层不喜欢他们的鞋被称作雅皮士的鞋的一个原因是什么。文章第一段第二句说:“他们争辩道,Reebok 的鞋适合于不同的消费者,尤其是现代公司生产出篮球鞋和适合于 18 岁以下孩子穿的鞋以及适合于对健身操和跑步不感兴趣的老年人的散步鞋。”故本题选 A。B 项侧重公司的生产策略,故不妥。
2. D **这是一道推断题**。题意是:Reebok 认为“消费者根据销售商的档次来判断品牌的质量”是什么意思。回答依据第二段最后一句话:“Reebok 鞋将继续在上档次的专卖店、体育用品店及百货公司销售,因为公司认为:顾客会根据销售商的档次来判断某种品牌商品的质量。”故本题选 D。
3. A **这也是一道推断题**。题意是:Reebok 曾经不得不限制其分销商的数量是因为什么。正确回答本题的依据在第三段的前两句话:“在过去几年中位于麻塞诸萨斯州的公司对它的经销商的人数(以及供给商店的鞋数)都做了限制,这部分是根据需要而定的。有时对 Reebok 鞋的突如其来的需求量超过了供货量,公司几乎不能满足原有经销商的订单。”据此,我们可知 A 是本题的正确答案。
4. C **这也是一道推断题**。题意是:“虽然 Reebok 公司已经解决了供不应求的问题,但是仍然怎么样”。文章第三段谈到公司仍然严格挑选着他们的分销商,因此正好与答案 C 吻合。题干中的 Although 与短文第三段倒数第二句的 but 相呼应。选项 C 中的 is particular about 与原文第三段中的 is still selective about 意思相同,都意为“挑剔的”。
5. D **这也是一道推断题**。题意是:Reebok 公司从 Nike 的分销问题上得到了什么教训。文章最后一段的后半部分指出:通过产品多样化和市场调查,Reebok 希望避免 Nike 公司几年以前出现的情况,当时 Nike 公司错误判断了健身鞋销售的狂热而导致最后不得不通过打折店来处理跑步鞋的大量存货。因此从 Nike 鞋的分销问题上可看出一个公司应该正确估计流行热点对市场的影响力。答案为 D。

◆参考译文◆

Reebok 的经理们不喜欢听到把他们时髦的运动鞋叫作“雅皮士穿的鞋”。他们争辩说,Reebok 的鞋适合于不同的消费者,尤其是现在公司生产出篮球鞋和适合于 18 岁以下的儿童穿的鞋以及适合于对健身操和对跑步不感兴趣的老年人的散步鞋。经理们也指出通过最近的调查他们的生产系列已增加了滑雪鞋、妇孺用鞋和轻便鞋以及高性能运动鞋等一系列产品,所有这些品种都会吸引新一批的顾客。

尽管侧重新市场,Reebok 对高档消费零售网络的计划改变很少,这个网络每年销售量可达十亿,领先所有其他运动鞋经销商。价格在 27 到 85 美元的 Reebok 鞋将继续在高档的专卖店、体育用品店及百货公司销售,因为公司认为:顾客往往根据销售的档次来判断某种品牌商品的质量。

在过去几年中位于麻塞诸萨斯州的公司对它的经销商的人数(以及供给商店的鞋数)都做了限制,这部分是根据需要而定的。有时对 Reebok 鞋的突如其来的需求量超过了供货量,公司几乎不能满足原有经销商的订单。这些供应问题似乎现已得到控制,但这公司对它的经销商仍然很挑剔。现在 Reebok 鞋在美国大约五千个零售店都可买到。

Reebok 已预见到步行鞋将是下一个畅销鞋,因为它以同样艳丽颜色取代了健身鞋,以软皮运动鞋取代了常规的跑鞋。通过使产品多样化和仔细的市场调查,Reebok 希望能避免奈克公司几年前所遇到的分销问题,当时奈克公司错误判断了健身鞋销售的狂热而导致最后不得不通过打折店来处理跑步鞋。

Part B

Passage 10-5

◆答案解析◆

1. C 该部分的意思是杰斐逊认为除了书本之外还有很多其它获得知识的源泉，并且认为调查是最重要的。C项讲的就是杰斐逊不拘泥于书本资料而亲自调查的一件事，与该部分内容一致。
2. E 该部分讲的是学习的广泛性，你可以向任何人学习。接着又讲杰斐逊出身的高贵。E项中第一句话出现“noble persons”提醒该项可能是答案。略读该项其内容与该部分内容也一致。
3. D 该部分讲的是要自己判断。杰斐逊不经过仔细的思索是不会接受其它人的建议的。D项“neither believe nor reject anything”与该部分衔接。
4. A 该部分讲的是做自己认为正确的事。接下来又讲思想冲突是力量之源，是冲突而不是绝对的一致使自由保持活力。A项中第一句“尽管很多年以来杰斐逊一直受到激烈的批评，但他从不理会那些批评家”，言外之意是“做自己认为正确的事”。两部分内容上一致。
5. B 该部分讲的是要相信年轻人，相信未来，不要把“现在”束缚在习俗上。B项以杰斐逊的话为论据来支持该部分，内容上保持了一致。“Trust the future”和B项中“nor did he fear future”前后呼应，也是选择该项的一个提示。

◆参考译文◆

美国第三任总统托马斯·杰斐逊也许不像乔治·华盛顿和亚伯拉罕·林肯那样著名，但大多数人至少记得与他有关的一件事，他撰写了《独立宣言》。

虽然杰斐逊生活在二百多年以前，但我们今天仍可以从他身上学到很多东西。他的许多思想对当代青年特别有关注性。下面就是他讲过和写过的一些观点：

1. 自己去调查。杰斐逊认为，一个自由的人除从书本中获取知识外，还可以从许多别的来源获得知识；他认为，亲自做调查是很重要的。在他很年轻的时候，就被任命为一个委员会的成员，去调查詹姆斯河南部支流的水深是否可以通行大型船只。委员会的其他成员都坐在办公议会大厦内研究有关文件，杰斐逊却跳进一只独木舟去作实地观察。

2. 你可以向任何人学习。按出身及其所受的教育，杰斐逊均属于最高的社会阶层。然而，在那个贵族们除了发号施令之外很少跟出身卑贱的人说话的年代，杰斐逊却常破例跟园丁、仆人和侍者交谈。有一次杰斐逊曾这样对法国贵族拉斐特说：“你必须像我那样到平民百姓家去，看看他们锅里煮些什么，吃吃他们的面包，只要你肯这么做，你就会发现老百姓为什么会不满意，你就会理解正威胁着法国的革命。”

3. 自己作判断。杰斐逊绝不未经认真思考就接受别人的意见。他在给侄子的信中写道：“对任何东西，绝不要因别人的相信或拒绝，你也就去相信或拒绝。上帝赋予了你一个用来判断真理和谬误的头脑。那你就运用它吧。”

4. 做你认为正确的事。在一个自由的国度里总会有多种相互冲突的思想，而这正是力量的源泉。使自由保持活力的是冲突而不是绝对的一致。虽然有好多年杰斐逊一直受到激烈的批评，但他从不回答那些批评家。他在写给一位朋友的信中表达了自己观点：“每个问题都有两面。如果你坚持站在一面并根据它有效地采取行动，那么，站在另一面的那些当然会对你的行动怨恨不满。”

5. 相信未来，相信青年。杰斐逊认为，绝不可将“现在”束缚在那些已经无用的习俗上。他说：“没有哪个社会可以制订一部永远适用的宪法，甚至连一条永远适用的法律也制订不出来。地球是属于活着的一代的。”他不害怕新的思想，也不害怕未来。他评论说：“有多少痛苦是由一些从未发生过的罪恶引起的啊！我期待的是最好的东西，而不是最坏的东西。我满怀希望地驾驶着自己的航船，而把恐惧抛在后面。”

杰斐逊的勇气和理想主义是以知识为基础的。他懂得的东西也许比同时代的任何人都要多。在杰斐逊的众多才能中，有一种是最主要的：他首先是一位优秀的、不知疲倦的作家。目前正在第一次出版的他的全集将超