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现代英文报刊阅读 导读篇

（人文社科类）

摇摇摇摇摇摇摇摇摇摇主编摇黑玉琴

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前摇摇言

FOREWORD

在《英文报刊阅读》这套书中，我们将文章的题材分为一般科技类、生命科学类和人文社科类三部分，旨在为读者提供一个有针对性的选择阅读、欣赏英文报刊原文的机会，从而扩大知识面，提高鉴赏能力。

1. 人文社科类文章的内容特点

人文社科类文章分为两大类：一类主要涉及历史、社会学、心理学、政治、经济和人类学等方面；另一类主要包括文学、艺术、语言学、文学评论、作家生平介绍及故事等，其中尤以文学艺术方面居多。本书所选文章以不同的角度向读者介绍这类学科中新的观点和发现、各种现象及某些领域的研究发展动态，使读者在语言学习的同时，也能掌握一些相关的知识，把二者有机地结合起来。我们认为，丰富的背景知识有助于阅读理解。希望读者能通过此书的阅读，扩大知识面，提高阅读理解能力。正是出于这样的目的，本书选材都出自于国外的各种原版杂志，既保证了内容的丰富多彩，又保证了语言的真实，而真实语料的使用也是语言学习的关键之一。学生可以借此体会到语言在真实交际情景中的使用情况。此书与专门为语言学习而编写的教科书不同，读者从中接触到的语言形式和语料都经过一定的加工，有一定的限制。在国内，读者很少有机会接触真实的语言交际场合及所学语言的社会和文化，而要获得此方面的知识，只有通过大量的阅读。阅读提供了让读者了解世界其它国家的历史、文化、社会现状及在文学艺术和经济各方面的发展。多样的题材、新颖丰富的内容，既可激发学生的阅读兴趣，又可促进语言学习的动力。此外，文章后面都附有词汇、短语注释及难句结构和解释，以便于读者脱离于教师自己进行学习；而文化背景的注释，如学科或领域的奠基人、开拓者或做出杰出贡献的人物，文学艺术的流派，社会经济现象及重大历史事件等的注释，都有助于拓宽读者的知识面。

2. 人文社科类文章的体裁特点

社科类文章多采取说明文及议论文的写作形式，其主要目的是说明某个领域的发展动态、现状及取得的成果等，文中常体现作者的态度及看法。说明文多以事实性的说明为主，而无华丽修饰词藻。人文类的文章多采取描写、议论及叙述的形式，这与文章内容有关，因为文学作品中对人物、事件的描述较多，而故事又是叙述体的；在评论中，又多以议论文的形式为主，评论对象涉及文学作品、音乐及艺术作品等，在此类文章中，常见的是精彩的描述，生动的修饰以及较多的表示时间顺序及空间方位的词语。

说明文是各学科专业人员最常用的一种形式，它解释或探讨某个社会现象的起因，或某个问题的解决方法。在说明解释过程中，作者多采用定义、分类、比较及对照、解释或分析因果关系等方法，为使说明更加清晰，文章又多使用细节及例子，使读者能顺利理解抽象的讨论；作者在展示事实及现象时，常根据主题的特征，采取时间顺序或合乎逻辑的方式，词语及

句子力求准确、清晰，说明有趣、感人，作者在引导的同时打动读者。这类文章的主题句一般出现在篇首，之后以各种结构展开，如表明观点、讲述理由、提出事实根据等，有时主题句也出现在篇中及篇尾。说明类文章有其表面结构线索，因它常基于某个暗含的逻辑结构，所以常以 thus，because 和 since 等词语把文章组织起来，一般是先指出结论，后给出证据。

文学类文章中常穿插着描述事件、场景及人物等。在阅读时，读者应注意以下几个因素：who，what，when，where 等。作者讲述故事的目的可能是为了证明一理论、阐述一概念、赞美一事物或谴责一行径等。在描述中，作者一般都选择有助于说明事物或人物的重要特征或突出特点的细节。读者应通过描述抓住人物独有的特征或事件的意义。

獭鄙人文社科类文章的练习特点

练习采取多项选择的形式，这样可满足学生需要进行大量练习的目的，便于检测速度和核对答案，与一些国内外主要考试的阅读理解形式基本一致，使本书适合于国内外各类考试前的集中准备，学生可以从答案及注解中快速评价出自己的阅读理解水平，发现理解中的不足之处。文章后的选择题可分为主题大意类、细节类、推理类、词汇类、文章结构、文体及作者的态度等几类，从所选的题项中，读者可看出自己哪方面较差，需要在练习中加以注意，找出自己做选项题的特点及做题的速度等，这些都有助于准备国内外各类考试，又使学生在不知不觉中提高了阅读速度、解题技巧及这类文章的阅读理解水平。总之，阅读理解练习题的最终目的是为了让读者在独立的语言学习中，对自己的阅读理解进行检查。

综上所述，本书是围绕着文章结构形式（体裁）、题材（内容）类型及练习题类型这三方面来编排的。在阅读理解时，应针对不同类型的文章作出不同的分析与理解。如描写（述）文注重空间，叙述文注重时间，说明文注重过程，而议论文则注重推理。相应地我们应以此决定我们把握文章的方式，从而找到问题的正确选项。多样的体裁、丰富的题材及全面的理解练习体现出本书的独特性及价值。

编者

圆[illegible]年 远月

圆

C韵犇犇栽杂

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1援 *ialing the Stress-Meter Down*

小议缓减心理压力

Humans, like other animals, respond physically to stressful situations: our hearts race, our muscles contract, our arteries narrow and our blood thickens. That *primordial*[员] reaction may come in handy during a *stand-off*[圆] with a hungry predator or *a spear-wielding rival*[猿], but it's horribly suited to the unremitting pressures of modern life— especially if you happen to be what Dr. Robert S. Eliot calls a "*hot reactor*".[源] Eliot, who runs the Institute of Stress Medicine in Jackson Hole, Wyo., has found that when seemingly healthy people confront the challenges of daily life, nearly [圆圆] percent suffer extreme surges in blood pressure (their *systolic readings*[缘] can rise from [员圆圆] to *a death-defying*[远] [猿圆圆]. Standard tests, which gauge "resting" blood pressure, show no sign of trouble. So these folks often go untreated until they're felled by a stress-induced heart attack or stroke. Fortunately a "working" blood-pressure test, which includes readings taken during various activities, can quickly identifying you as a hot reactor, and drug treatment can mitigate the hazard.

Whether they study people or rabbits, researchers find that intimacy promotes health while isolation fosters stress, disease and early death. After reviewing the relevant literature in [员愿愿], researchers led by University of Michigan sociologist James House concluded that social isolation is statistically just as dangerous as smoking, high blood pressure, high

员 原始的

圆 不分胜负的局面

猿 挥舞着矛(枪)的对手

源 在此指性情急躁的人,易紧张的人

缘 心脏的收缩读数

远 不怕死的,在此指令人难以相信的

苑 (医)胆固醇

cholesterol[苑], obesity or lack of exercise. The good news is that finding a companion — any companion, from a fish to a *spouse*[愿]— can buffer us from stress. In a 员愿怨study, *Stanford*[怨] psychiatrist David Spiegel found that by spending 怨园minutes a week with a support group, women with *metastatic*[圆] breast cancer doubled their average survival time (from 员怨 months to 猿苑months). By the same token, pet owners enjoy better health than the petless. Studies have shown that the very act of stroking a dog can lower heart rate and blood pressure (both the dog's and the person's).

摇摇The 员缘园 notion that hard-driving "Type A" characters have the most heart attacks hasn't held up under scrutiny. But certain components of the Type-A personality have emerged as strong predictors of ill health. Studies have found, for example, that self-absorption (as manifested by the frequency with which a person uses words like "I," "me" and "mine") makes heart attacks more likely. *Cynicism*[源] and hostility have the same effect. For all the value that *psychotherapists*[圆] once placed on expressing anger, recent research suggests that the exercise merely strengthens hostile feelings, reinforcing their stressful effects. A healthier strategy is to walk away from a potentially hostile encounter and indulge in what Stanford *neuroscientist*[源] Robert Sapolsky calls a "*time-out behavior*.[源]" By simply taking 猿园minutes to read, exercise or practice a hobby, he says, you can find more calm than a *martini*[缘] would bring, and return to the battlefield refreshed.

摇摇 In a *groundbreaking*[远] 员怨怨园 study, researchers from *Cornell*[苑] Medical College found that the most stressful jobs were not the busiest ones but rather those combining big demands with a relative lack of *autonomy*[愿]. Workers who found themselves in this double bind suffered three times the usual incidence of high blood pressure. Such findings suggest that employers could enhance public health by giving

愿 伙伴,伴侣

怨 美国著名的斯坦福大学

员园转移性的

员员愤世嫉俗

员圆心理治疗师

员源神经科学家

员缘暂停(工作)或休息的做法

员缘马丁尼酒(一种鸡尾酒)

员远创新的

员苑美国著名的康奈尔大学

员愿自主性

workers a little more *latitude*[㘝]. 㘝自由

But remaking the world is an unlikely road to peace. As Dr. Dean Ornish of the Preventive Medicine Research Institute in Sausalito, Calif., has written, "We can't always change other people. We can't always change jobs or families. But we can change our perceptions." There is no best recipe for managing stress, but anything that stills the mind can help. In a recent study of 缘员 highly successful men and women, Stanford medical professor Kenneth Pelletier found that their stress-management techniques ranged from *prayer*[圆] to *biofeedback*[猿], visualization and walks on the beach. What set them apart was not a devotion to any one *regimen*[源] but a learned ability to feel, and foster, inner peace. A trip to the gym can bring a double *bonus*[簿], since it strengthens the heart and lungs while bathing the brain in soothing *endorphins*[愿]. The trick is to avoid turning it into *a stress-laden obligation*[怨]. Unless you can slow down and enjoy it, a bubble bath may do you more good.

圆圆祷告
圆猿生物反馈

圆源养生法
圆簿在此指好处

圆愿(生化)内啡肽
圆怨充满压力的义务

Comprehension:

杂澡藻贼燥遭澡蚤泽蚤泽蚤贼澡藻皂葬蚤灶蚤凌藻凌藻凿蚤枣枣藻则藻灶贼燥责燥蚤灶贼泽葬遭燥怎贼贼澡藻皂葬蚤灶蚤凌藻凿蚤枣枣藻则藻灶贼燥责燥蚤灶贼泽葬遭燥怎贼贼澡藻皂葬蚤灶蚤凌藻凿蚤枣枣藻则藻灶贼燥责燥蚤灶贼泽葬遭燥怎贼

员援 栽澡藻 葬怎贼澡燥则 责则藻泽藻灶贼泽 贼憎燥 皂葬躁燥则 责燥蚤灶贼泽 燥枣 增蚤藻憎 燥灶 贼澡藻 皂葬灶葬早藻皂藻灶贼 燥枣 泽贼则藻泽泽援 栽澡藻 枣蚤则泽贼 蚤泽 贼澡葬贼 贼澡藻 遭藻泽贼 则藻糟蚤责藻 枣燥则 泽贼则藻泽泽 蚤泽 灶燥贼 贼燥 糟澡葬灶早藻 责藻燥责造藻援 栽澡藻 泽藻糟燥灶凿 蚤泽 贼燥 凿藻增燥贼藻 葬 造藻泽泽藻凿 葬遭蚤造蚤贼赠 贼燥 枣藻藻造 葬灶凿 枣燥泽贼藻则 蚤灶灶藻则 责藻葬糟藻援

葬援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 遭造燥燥凿 遭葬贼澡 遭援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 遭燥凿赠

糟援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 皂蚤灶凿 凿援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 枣葬糟藻

圆援 栽澡藻 葬怎贼澡燥则 皂藻灶贼蚤燥灶泽 贼澡则藻藻 凿蚤枣枣藻则藻灶贼 憎葬赠泽 贼燥 则藻凿怎糟藻 泽贼则藻泽泽 遭怎贼 燥灶造赠 燥灶藻 燥枣 贼澡藻泽藻 憎葬赠泽 蚤泽 凿藻泽糟则蚤遭藻凿 蚤灶 凿藻贼葬蚤造援 栽澡藻 枣蚤则泽贼 蚤泽 贼燥 责则藻泽糟则蚤遭藻 葬 皂藻凿蚤糟蚤灶藻 贼澡葬贼 憎蚤造造 则藻凿怎糟藻 泽贼则藻泽泽援 栽澡藻 泽藻糟燥灶凿 蚤泽 贼燥 凿藻泽糟则蚤遭藻 葬 责则燥糟藻凿怎则藻 贼澡葬贼 憎蚤造造 则藻凿怎糟藻 泽贼则藻泽泽援 栽澡藻 贼澡蚤则凿 蚤泽 贼燥 凿藻泽糟则蚤遭藻 葬 责则燥糟藻凿怎则藻 贼澡葬贼 憎蚤造造 则藻凿怎糟藻 泽贼则藻泽泽援

猿援 栽澡藻 葬怎贼澡燥则 责则藻泽藻灶贼泽 贼憎燥 皂葬躁燥则 责燥蚤灶贼泽 燥枣 增蚤藻憎 燥灶 贼澡藻 皂葬灶葬早藻皂藻灶贼 燥枣 泽贼则藻泽泽援 栽澡藻 枣蚤则泽贼 蚤泽 贼澡葬贼 贼澡藻 遭藻泽贼 则藻糟蚤责藻 枣燥则 泽贼则藻泽泽 蚤泽 灶燥贼 贼燥 糟澡葬灶早藻 责藻燥责造藻援 栽澡藻 泽藻糟燥灶凿 蚤泽 贼燥 凿藻增燥贼藻 葬 造藻泽泽藻凿 葬遭蚤造蚤贼赠 贼燥 枣藻藻造 葬灶凿 枣燥泽贼藻则 蚤灶灶藻则 责藻葬糟藻援

葬援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 遭造燥燥凿 遭葬贼澡 遭援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 凿燥凿赠

糟援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 皂蚤灶凿 凿援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 枣葬糟藻

源援 栽澡藻 葬怎贼澡燥则 皂藻灶贼蚤燥灶泽 贼澡则藻藻 凿蚤枣枣藻则藻灶贼 憎葬赠泽 贼燥 则藻凿怎糟藻 泽贼则藻泽泽 遭怎贼 燥灶造赠 燥灶藻 燥枣 贼澡藻泽藻 憎葬赠泽 蚤泽 凿藻泽糟则蚤遭藻凿 蚤灶 凿藻贼葬蚤造援 栽澡藻 枣蚤则泽贼 蚤泽 贼燥 责则藻泽糟则蚤遭藻 葬 皂藻凿蚤糟蚤灶藻 贼澡葬贼 憎蚤造造 则藻凿怎糟藻 泽贼则藻泽泽援 栽澡藻 泽藻糟燥灶凿 蚤泽 贼燥 凿藻泽糟则蚤遭藻 葬 责则燥糟藻凿怎则藻 贼澡葬贼 憎蚤造造 则藻凿怎糟藻 泽贼则藻泽泽援 栽澡藻 贼澡蚤则凿 蚤泽 贼燥 凿藻泽糟则蚤遭藻 葬 责则燥糟藻凿怎则藻 贼澡葬贼 憎蚤造造 则藻凿怎糟藻 泽贼则藻泽泽援

葬援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 遭造燥燥凿 遭葬贼澡 遭援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 凿燥凿赠

糟援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 皂蚤灶凿 凿援 栽则葬灶泽枣燥则皂蚤灶早 贼澡藻 枣葬糟藻

- 凿援蜜第蒸鞭蒸蔓凿嫩第蒸毛葬让遭蜜母率蹭嫩煤蒸援
- 还援韩源藻壳鞭蒸藻‘遭凿嫩藻掌毛藻嫩藻让’怎藻凿蒸嫩藻藻凿嫩果茅鞭援糟让遭藻遭藻凿蒸蒸遭凿凿遭
  - 葬援冰凿藻凿嫩藻蜜蒸遭鞭援
  - 糟爱遭凿嫩藻掌毛藻凿援
  - 遭爱藻凿嫩藻掌毛藻嚼藻援
  - 凿援葬藻让藻毒壳蒸援
- 死援韩源藻糟凿凿嫩凿嫩凿源藻凿嫩凿掌鞭凿嫩藻灵缘证凿让藻援葬蒸嫩 韩凿藻粤” 糟藻鞭糟凿凿蒸让遭藻遭凿凿藻鞭遭凿
  - 葬帮巢藻凿寒
  - 葬援凿掌壳蒸凿藻援
  - 遭爱凿毒藻藻援
  - 糟爱蒸蒸蒸藻援
  - 凿援掌蒸藻糟藻援
- 愿爱砸鞭藻凿嫩藻鞭藻凿藻凿掌凿凿鞭 壳藻凿藻藻嫩鞭费凿让嫩藏
  - 葬援蜜凿遭藻藻嫩藻凿遭藻凿让藻凿嫩鞭援
  - 遭爱蜜藏凿掌藻藻嫩蜜凿遭凿早蜜让葬皂鞭凿援
  - 糟爱蜜藻壳藻蒸糟蜜藻凿嫩凿鞭糟凿藻藻嫩藻凿嫩凿嫩凿让藻凿嫩藻鞭援
  - 凿援蜜凿嫩凿藻凿凿凿凿遭凿藻凿藻凿嫩凿藻凿嫩凿嫩凿让藻凿嫩藻鞭援
- 怨援宰藻凿嫩凿让嫩藻壳蒸掌蒸藻嫩藻嫩藻凿嫩凿凿嫩凿启藻凿嫩凿让藻毛藻凿嫩凿嫩凿嫩凿藻嫩凿掌?
  - 葬援孕鞭藻源
  - 遭爱孕鞭藻圆
  - 糟爱孕鞭藻猿
  - 凿援孕鞭藻源
- 员援粤糟凿凿凿早嫩凿嫩藻遭凿凿蒸鞭凿凿凿凿凿凿，憎藻凿嫩凿果嫩藻藻凿凿凿早凿皂藻凿援壳嫩凿嫩凿让嫩凿凿早藻凿嫩掌?
  - 葬援河藻藻凿凿毛藻凿嫩果凿让凿凿蒸援
  - 遭爱元嫩藻藻凿凿凿凿嫩凿凿凿凿嫩藻凿嫩援
  - 糟爱元糟藻藻凿让凿藻嫩藻凿藻藻凿藻
  - 凿援河藻凿凿凿让嫩蒸凿凿凿让

源

2援orking Your Nerves: The Toughest Jobs

劳筋费神:紧张工作种种

Identifying which jobs put the most stress on American workers is, in itself, a risky business. Everyone knows, for example, that air-traffic controllers have more than their share of white-knuckle[员] days. But stressful jobs are not equally stressful to all people. Some air-traffic controllers thrive on the flying circus[圆]. Their secret[猿], says Suzane Oouellette, a psychologist at the City University of New York, is "hardiness," a balance of feeling committed, challenged and in control in the workplace.

Then again, some professions are inarguably tough to take. Doctors, lawyers and police officers routinely top suicide lists. And some jobs are plain dangerous: miners have the highest job-fatality[源] rate in the country (猿袁怨for every 员园园园workers). Less extreme but much more widespread are the psychological hazards that result from 员园years of corporate downsizing and having to keep up with the speed and volume of computers. Dr. Rupert Cc. Burtan, a specialist in occupational medicine[缘], says, "Many workers have too much dumped on their desks and not enough time in which to get it all done." That complaint is often made by secretaries, who also make most stressed-out lists.

Jobs that attract idealistic types can sour[远] when the work seems to make little meaningful difference. Besides police officers and lawyers, inner-city teach-

员 knuckle 是指关节,此词指在操纵方向盘时,由于神经高度紧张,双手紧握方向盘,手指关节处发白,形象地说明了工作中高度紧张的状态。

圆 马戏,在此指飞行表演

猿 指前句中所说的有些人特别适应飞行表演的原因(或秘密)。

源 工作中的死亡

缘 研究职业病的医学

远 使人不愉快

苑 实习医生

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ers and journalists often fall into this category. Doctors, interns[苑] and nurses can, too, when the waves of the sick seem endless.

Why the recent wave of burned-out[愿] basketball coaches? Sports give them tremendous responsibilities but, ultimately, little control. Coaches can only coach; they can't actually run the plays. But if the team loses, they still get fired. Similarly, waiters and waitresses get stiffed on tips if the cook screws up[怨].

摇摇But experts say the toughest occupation may still be that of working mom. Many women who are bringing home the bacon[猿园] are still expected to fry and serve it, too. "There really are relatively few couples where child care and domestic work are truly shared," says Harriet Lerner, a psychologist at the Menninger Clinic. Even unemployed husbands do no more than 猿远percent of the housework. Now that's a study in high stress and high shame.

愿 精疲力尽的

怨 (俚) 搞糟，破坏

猿园 咸猪肉

Comprehension:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

远

葬援责糟糠黑藻糟援　　遭援责藻糖糟援

糟馥考蒜林藻援　　凿援考藻糖糟援

述援韩澡藻剥燥援‘蛋戚 葬释怎藻凿此燥糟蓼赖爆藻藻凿燥考雕猥则糟剩糟

葬爱赠考藻援　　遭预爆藻姿藻凿燥糟醒责频糟援

糟预爆藻蓼葬考黍此栗憎剩援　　凿预爆藻凿酱葛藻糟醒责频糟援

死援幸澡糟燥则爆藻赖糟酱异澡糟蓼藻似燥葬让遭藻蛰赖则凿考藻皂 责雕爱疲?

葬援孕藻蒂遭燥糟让澡藻蛰赖爆酱让爆额姆礼援

遭爱韩燥藻蛋蒂蛰糟泽栗则责藻蒂遭燥葬让则此澡赖泽蛰葛藻援

糟援孕藻蒂遭则藻凿则燥醒藻凿燥憎燥早剥糟泽醒让援

凿预贼择泽藻赖爆考凿葬让蛋蒂蛰糟凿蛰让皂黑藻则此澡糟赖援

愿爱饶糟藻燥葬凿惜蛋赖剔剥惜蛋糟赖剔泽藻燥赖藻燥醒早蛰让爆额姆礼援燥藻

葬爱预爆赖燥葬让皂葬葬藻则爆赖憎果藻燥蛋糟醒援

遭预爆额姆礼援泽赖藻遭泽凿燥葬让援

糟预爆额糟藻燥蛰蛰让爆藻燥葬凿此栗剥爆赖赖援

凿预爆赖燥蓼糟燥遭藻燥赖让则爆赖燥责藻糟援

怨爱预赖葬让遭藻皂黑择泽糟醒燥糟凿藻糟考皂 爆藻凿醒责赠爱憎燥糟蓼藻燥憎剩糟早皂黑爆赖燥藻则爆藻燥葬怎郎

澡藻此糟糖责赠醒让蛰

葬爱预爆藻果怎藻赖则燥遭援　　遭爱预爆额燥遭藻爆援

糟预爆藻泰燥遭醒考藻姆援　　凿预爆藻藻此燥责憎蓼考蛰藻遭援

3援 *s Time to Rethink Nature and Nurture*

别样的环境，别样的性情

Everyday，science seems to chip away at our autonomy[员]. When researchers aren't uncovering physical differences in the way men and women use their brains，they're asserting genetic influences on intelligence，sexual orientation[圆]，obesity or alcoholism. Or they're suggesting that the level of some brain chemical affects one's chances of committing violent crimes. Each new finding leaves the impression that nature is winning out[猿] over nurture—that biology is destiny and free will an illusion. But the nature-nurture dichotomy[源] is itself an illusion. As many scholars are now realizing，everything we associate with "nurture" is at some level a product of our biology—and every aspect of our biology，from brain development to food preference，has been shaped by an environment. Asking whether nature or nurture is more important is like asking whether length or width is a better gauge of size.

Darwin[缘] recognized more than 员愿园园 years ago that *Homo sapiens*[远] evolved by the same process as every other species on earth. And philosophers such as William James were eager to apply Darwin's insights to human psychology[苑]. But during the first part of this century，the rise of "social Darwinism" (a non-Darwinian，sink-or-swim political philosophy[愿]) and late Nazi[怨] eugenics[冤] spawned a deep suspicion of biologically inspired social science. By 员怨缘园 anthro-

员 在此喻指摧毁我们的自主性。chip away 原是凿下（掉）的意思。

圆 性别定位

猿 （俗）获胜，成功

源 两分法

缘 Charles Darwin（员愿园怨-员愿愿圆，英国博物学家，进化论之创立者

Darwinism摇n. 达尔文学说，进化论，即通过自然选择的进化理论，发表在他 员愿缘怨年所写的《论物种起源》一书，此书在科学家和那些信奉《圣经》中所阐述的人类起源者之间，引起了激烈的争论

远 （拉）n. 人类

苑 心理学

愿

pologist[527] Ashley Montagu was declaring that mankind has "no instincts[528] because everything he is and has becomes what she has learned, acquired, from his culture."

摇摇 The distinction between innate and acquired seems razor sharp, until you try slicing life with it[529]. Consider the development of the brain. While gestating in the womb[530], a child develops some **缉囤** trillion neurons[531]. But those cells become functional only as they respond to outside stimuli. During the first year of life, the most frequently stimulated neurons form elaborate networks for processing information, while the others wither and die. You could say that our brains determine the structure of our brains.

Social behavior follows the same principle. From the old nature-versus-nurture perspective, a tendency that isn't uniformly expressed[532] in every part of the world must be "cultural" rather than "natural." But there is no reason to assume that a universal impulse would always find the same expression. As the evolutionists John Tooby and Leda Cosmildes have observed, biology can't dictate what language a child will speak, what games she'll play, what rites[533] she'll observe or what she'll feel guilty or jealous about. But it virtually guarantees that she'll do all of those things, whether she grows up in New Jersey or New Guinea[534].

Biology, in short, doesn't determine exactly what we'll do in life. It determines how different environments will affect us. And our biology is itself a record of the environments our ancestors encountered. Consider the sexes' different perceptual styles. Men tend to excel at spatial reasoning[535], women at spotting stationary[536] objects and remembering their locations. Such discrepancies may have a biological basis, but researchers have traced the biology back to specific environmental pressures. Archeological[537]

愿 沉浮全凭自己的政治哲学观，或自谋生路的政治哲学观

怨 纳粹的
527 (单或复数) 优生学
528 人类学家
529 本能
530 此句为主、从句，时间状语从句 (until 所引导) 放在主句的后面；另外，句中的 razor (剃刀) sharp，及 slicing life with it 均为比喻；意思是指在试着分析现实中的每个人时，与生俱来和后天获得之间的区别似乎很明显。
531 当孩子在子宫中孕育 (形成) 时
532 神经原

533 一致 (共同) 表达出的

534 仪式

535 新几内亚 (澳洲北部一大岛，半属澳，半属印尼)

536 空间推理
537 静止的

538 考古的
539 提供食物

findings suggest that men hunted, and women foraged[圈], throughout vast stretches of evolutionary time. And psychologists Irwin Silverman and Marion Eals have noted that "tracking and killing animals entail[圈] different kinds of spatial problems than does foraging for edible[圆] plants."

圈猿 需要

圆原 可吃的

Comprehension：

[illegible]

圆园

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