

前 言

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本讲义是按照《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲（非英语专业）》所规定的题型和试卷结构编写的。编者力图把大纲的测试要求具体体现到课堂讲解与练习中去，以帮助广大考生深刻领会考试大纲的精神并进行有的放矢的考前复习，做到知己知彼、胸有成竹。

本讲义分上、下两册，包括 18 次讲座，共 72 学时。此讲义信息量大，既有对近年典型真题的剖析，又有大量自编练习供学员操练。本着精讲多练、讲中有练、练中有讲、讲练结合的原则，授课教师通过讲解和引导使学员在学习和操练中迅速进入考研切入点，了解考试的要求、重点和难点，理解和把握试题的命题思路，提高英语的语言知识水平并掌握一整套行之有效的学习方法和应试对策，以便在 2007 年的考试中取得满意的成绩。

此讲义每年按大纲精神和当年考题命题的新动向进行修订并得到历届学员的好评，被誉为“考研品牌大餐”。

学员在辅导班上应全神贯注、认真听讲、记笔记，积极参加课堂的操练活动，课下应认真复习、按时完成教师布置的家庭作业。此外，学员可以使用朱泰祺教授编著的《(2008) 硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导》和《实用考研词汇学习手册》两书作为课外参考书，以满足不同层次考生的个性化需要。

预祝学员们考研成功！

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阅读指导

提高考研英语阅读能力的过程和规律

考研英语阅读理解包括三项，即多项选择题、选择搭配题和英译汉，共占 60 分。所以，阅读理解是考研试题中的重中之重。学生提高英语阅读理解能力一般要经历四个发展阶段：

1. 字面心译阶段，即在阅读时要通过逐词心译来理解原文。由于两种语言在句子语法结构、词语用法、语言习惯等方面存在着许多差异，这个阶段对原文的理解常会发生错误。
2. 分析性心译阶段，即在对原文的词语和结构进行一些分析以后，再进行心译，或心译过程伴随着词语和结构的分析。这时理解力比前一阶段有所提高，但阅读速度很慢。
3. 综合性心译阶段。在这个阶段由于语言水平的提高，阅读经验的积累，不经分析而直接将原文译成汉语。
4. 直接理解原文阶段。在这个阶段由于语言能力的不断提高，读者的理解已进入英语思维的模式，可以直接理解原文。

以上 4 个阶段只是大体上的划分，在实际阅读训练中，这 4 个阶段不是截然分割的。比如，处于第 2 阶段时，也不可能对每个句子都分析一遍后再来心译。第 4 阶段也可能伴随少量的心译，因为本族语毕竟是理解外语的媒介。

了解阅读能力提高的过程有利于加速阅读能力的培养。一般来说，我们的考生是处在介乎第 2 和第 3 阶段之间。对所读的材料有时要经过查阅词典，分析心译成汉语才能达到真正的理解。这作为阅读能力提高的一个阶段是不可避免的。但要努力缩短这一阶段，防止这种阅读方法成为定势。要尽可能减少心译，以提高阅读速度，达到基本上直接理解原文的阶段。

从逻辑和思维的角度看，阅读理解能力的提高是一个由浅入深、由片面到全面、由低层次到高层次的发展过程。较低层次的理解是字面理解(Read the lines)。考生对所读内容只能理解字面含义。随着理解的不断深化，考生逐渐进入推断性理解层次。考生慢慢能从语篇结构的高度来审视文章内容的逻辑结构和内在联系，从而进入更深层次的理解，如从字里行间理解作者要表达的内涵(Read between the lines)。最高层次是评价性阅读理解，即能理解文章内容的言外之音(Read beyond the lines)，能对所读内容进行推理判断、综合归纳和客观评论。研究生英语入学考试中的阅读理解就属于这个层次。这时考生应能凭借自己的阅读经验和分析能力对所读文章和题目选项进行评价，如：选择项所传递的信息是否确切、事实是否可靠、结论是否正确以及信息的应用价值等。

考研学生应具备哪些能力才能应对阅读理解考试的需要呢？

1. 理解文章的主旨、抓住全文的中心思想和展开中心思想的逻辑结构和逻辑框架；
2. 理解文章中每个段落的核心信息和细节；
3. 理解段落字里行间的隐含信息和弦外之音；
4. 进行有关内容的推理、归纳和引申；
5. 根据上下文推测某些词语或句子的含义；
6. 理解作者的写作目的、态度、语气及文章的基调；
7. 以上各项能力要求必须在规定的时间内完成。

滴水穿石，贵在坚持。我相信，通过我们师生的共同努力，学员的阅读理解能力一定会不断提高。

朱泰祺

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(一)

I. Reading Comprehension

Text 1

[2007, RC Text 1]

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above." Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. "With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. "He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers -- whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming -- are nearly always made, not born. (427 words)

1. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to
[A] stress the importance of professional training.
[B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.
[C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.
[D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others.

2. The word "mania" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means
 [A] fun. [B] craze. [C] hysteria. [D] excitement.
3. According to Ericsson, good memory
 [A] depends on meaningful processing of information.
 [B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises.
 [C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors.
 [D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration.
4. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that
 [A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success.
 [B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.
 [C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked.
 [D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.
5. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?
 [A] "Faith will move mountains."
 [B] "One reaps what one sows."
 [C] "Practice makes perfect."
 [D] "Like father, like son."

Word Study

1. account for (=give an explanation or reason for) 说明…原因, 解释 (for); 占: He was unable to account for the deficit in the firm's bank balance.(他无力说明该公司银行收支差额中的赤字。) As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails.[2003 年试题](早在 1995 年最大的四条铁路占铁路运输总吨/英里数的不到百分之 70。)
2. confer **vi./vt.** 1.磋商, 商量: They conferred on the best way of paying off the debt quickly.(他们磋商了最好的方法迅速还清债务。) 2. 颁发、给与(奖品等); 把…赋予: The school confers a medal on any student who is not absent a single day. (学校把奖牌授予一天也不缺席的学生。)
3. conceive **vt./vi.** 1.想出, 想到: Scientists first conceived the idea of the atomic bomb in the 1930s.(科学家在 20 世纪 30 年代首次有原子弹的想法。) 2. 想象: We could not conceive that they would do such a silly thing.(我们无法想像他们会做这样一件蠢事。) 3. 怀胎。成语 conceive of (=think of, imagine; consider)想象, 考虑: In ancient times the world was conceived of as flat.(古时候世界被认为是平的。) 同根词: conception 概念, 观点; 构思, 构想; 怀孕。
4. entail **v.** (=make (sth) necessary; involve)使(某事物)必要; 牵涉; 限定(地产)继承人: This job entails a lot of hard work. (这项工作需要十分努力。) The house and estate are entailed on the eldest daughter. (这所房子和地产限定由长女继承。)
5. more than 不仅仅: Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task.
6. more A than B: 与其说 B, 倒不如说 A: Elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. (精英足球运动员与其说可能生于下半年, 倒不如说可能生于上半年。) The act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. (背记的行动与其说是直觉的行动, 倒不如说是认知的行动。)
7. take to 1.(=take a liking for)对…产生好感, 喜欢: Jane took to Paul as soon as they met. (琴一见保罗就喜欢上他。) 2.开始从事; 养成…的习惯: John's taken to drinking too much lately. (最近约翰酒喝得太多。)

In spite of "endless talk of difference," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite" these were stores "anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act." The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of the population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation -- language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that "a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English 'well' or 'very well' after ten years of residence." The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. "By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families." Hence the description of America as a "graveyard" for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics "have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks." By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power."

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment. (400 words)

Notes: homogenize vt. 使匀质。uniformity n. 千篇一律，无变化。discourse n. 讲演；会话；谈话；论文。deference n. 遵从，服从，顺从。an array of (=arrays of) 一系列；大量。elegant adj. 高雅的。cater to v. 迎合；满足。regardless of 不管，不顾。fit into 适合；符合。elevating adj. 提高思想修养的。poisonous adj. 有毒的；败坏道德的。forum n. 论坛。unprecedented adj. 前所未有的。prior to 在...以前。index n. [pl.] indices(=indexes) 索引；指数；标志。intermarriage n. (种族、宗教等之间的) 通婚。countries of origin 起源国。bilingual adj. 能说两种语的。proficient adj. 精通的，熟练的。graveyard n. 墓地，坟场。Hispanic n. 西班牙的；拉丁美洲的（说西班牙语的）。seethe vi. 因...而骚动。

1. The word "homogenizing" (Line 1, Paragraph 1) most probably means
[A] identifying. [B] associating. [C] assimilating. [D] monopolizing.
2. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century
[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture.
[B] became intimate shops for common consumers.
[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.
[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.
3. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S.
[A] are resistant to homogenization.
[B] exert a great influence on American culture.
[C] are hardly a threat to the common culture.
[D] constitute the majority of the population.
4. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?
[A] To prove their popularity around the world.
[B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
[C] To give examples of successful immigrants.
[D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.
5. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is
[A] rewarding. [B] successful. [C] fruitless. [D] harmful.

Word Study

1. **launch vt./vi.** 1) 发射, 升起: The Americans and Russians have launched many rockets into space.(美国人和俄国已经向太空发射了许多火箭。) 2) 发起(进攻): Tanzania launched a counterattack on November 6.(坦桑尼亚街 11 月 6 日发起一次反击。) 3) 开始(计划, 活动等), 初次放映, 开始发售: The government has launched a new plan to build more houses.(政府已开始着手一个新计划来建造更多房子。) 成语 **launch into** 开始(侃侃而谈), 起劲地开始: launch into business [an argument/a trade] (开始做生意)。
2. **array v.** 1) 部署(尤指兵力等): His soldiers were arrayed along the river-bank. (他的士兵沿着河岸摆开阵势。) 2) (=dress or clothe sb.) 穿着: He was arrayed in ceremonial robes.(他穿着长袍礼服。) **n.** 一系列; 数组, 阵列: an array of facts, information, statistics, etc 一连串的事实、信息、统计数字等。
3. **cater to vt./vi.** (给公家或私人宴会) 包办筵席酒饭等: He runs a restaurant and also caters for weddings and parties.(他开一个餐馆并包办婚宴和聚餐。) 成语 **cater for/to** (=try to satisfy the particular need or demand) 设法适应(…的需要), 迎合(…爱好): Some magazines cater to boys/low tastes.(有些杂志设法迎合男孩/低级趣味。)
4. **immune adj. (to)** 免疫的; 不受…影响的: be immune to the nation's assimilative power 不受这个国家同化力的影响。
5. **deteriorate vi.** (=cause to) become worse 恶化, 越来越坏: one's deteriorating health 某人的日益恶化的健康。

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in Nature, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question. (426 words)

1. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by
 - [A] posing a contrast.
 - [B] justifying an assumption.
 - [C] making a comparison.
 - [D] explaining a phenomenon.
2. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph-1) implies that
 - [A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals.
 - [B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature.
 - [C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other.
 - [D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions.

3. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are
 - [A] more inclined to weigh what they get.
 - [B] attentive to researchers' instructions.
 - [C] nice in both appearance and temperament.
 - [D] more generous than their male companions.
4. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys
 - [A] prefer grapes to cucumbers.
 - [B] can be taught to exchange things.
 - [C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated.
 - [D] are unhappy when separated from others.
5. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
 - [A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
 - [B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
 - [C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
 - [D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

Word Study

1. **slack adj.** 1) 松的, 松弛的, 宽松的: A rope is slack if it hasn't been pulled tight. (如果一根绳子没有拉紧, 那它是松的。) 2) 松懈的, 马虎的: A slack person is one who does things carelessly. (一个马虎的人是一个做事粗枝大叶的人。) 3) 缓慢的: The horse was moving at a slack pace. (这匹马以缓慢的步伐走着。) 4) 生意清淡, 萧条: Business is slack at this season. (在这个季节生意清淡萧条。) **vt.** 1) 放松; 使缓慢: Slack the rope before trying to unite the knot. (在试图打结之前请把这条绳子放松。) 2) **vi.** 马虎, 懈怠: He was scolded for slacking. (他由于马虎而挨骂。)
2. **outrage vt.** (=shock or offend sb.; upset greatly) 震惊; 触犯; 使气愤: outrage public opinion 违反民意。They were outraged by the announcement of massive price increases. (物价大幅上涨的消息一公布, 他们气愤之极。) **n.** 1) 残暴行为, 罪行: The use of H-bombs would be an outrage against humanity. (使用氢弹是反人类的残暴行为。) 2) 愤怒: The farmers felt outrage at the attack on their villages. (农民们对进攻他们的村庄感到愤怒。) **同根词 outrageous adj.** 愤怒的; 残暴的; 令人反感的: outrageous behavior 令人愤怒的行为。
3. **all too** 实在太: The holidays were all too short. (假期实在太短了。) The day passed all too quickly. (这天过得实在太快了。) **above all** (=most important)最重要的。
4. **grieve vi./vt.** 悲痛, 难过; 伤心: I shall not grieve at his death. (他死我不会悲痛。) I was grieved to see the change in my old friend. (我伤心地看到我老朋友的这种变化。) **grief n.** 悲痛; 悲痛的事: My mother is overcome with grief. (我母亲悲痛欲绝。) **同根词 grievous adj.** 令人悲痛的; 极严重的。 **grievance n.** 不满足意见, 苦情, 牢骚; 抱怨不平: He won't listen to our grievance.
5. **exchange** 交换; 交流: to exchange experience 交流经验。to exchange views 交流观点看法。 **exchange... for...** 把...换成...: Where can I exchange dollars for pounds? (我在哪里能把美元换成英镑?) **exchange ... with** 和...交换: He exchanged seats with me. (他与我交换座位。) **n.** 交换; 交流: foreign exchange reserves 外汇储备。 **词组: in exchange for** 作为对...交换。
6. **in return for** 作为...的回报; 以答谢: I'm sending him a present in return for all his kindness to us. (我将寄给他一件礼品以答谢他对我们的好意。)
7. **adjoin vt.** 与...相邻。 **markedly** 显著地, 明显地。 **toss vt.** (=throw sth. lightly) 轻扔, 掷。 **induce vt.** (=persuade or influence sb to do sth.) 引诱, 诱发, 诱惑。 **stem from** (=come from) 来自。 **as yet** (=so far) 至今。

Text 4

The war on drugs in the United States is an escalating battle that has, as of recent times, reached unprecedented levels. In every city and state across the nation, law enforcement officials are working around the clock to eradicate the illegal use, possession and distribution of controlled substances at all levels of society. The increasing devotion of resources and efforts to the battle has achieved mixed blessing.

A growing amount of money is being devoted to the funding of the war on drugs as time progresses. At last count, 19.2 billion dollars was being spent annually on the ongoing struggle, consisting of pay for law enforcement officials, education, treatment and other uses. This staggering amount translates into a stunning 609 dollars per second.

Results are being achieved. An arrest for drug-related offenses occurs every 20 seconds, and 648 people are put in prison every day on drug-related charges. These numbers illustrate the prevailing tactic used by the U.S. government in the war against drugs – going after the people supporting the industry. By removing both the suppliers and purchasers of illegal drugs, it is hoped that the industry will collapse by itself, through the elimination of supply and demand.

Aside from directly arresting those individuals responsible for the selling and purchasing of illegal drugs, the United States has also embarked on a campaign to take away the tools by which the drugs are used, primarily in the form of needles. To this end, there has been a recent federal ban on needle exchanges intended to restrict access to the tools necessary for the use of some illegal drugs.

This program has drawn harsh criticism, however, as it has resulted in the use and reuse of unsanitary needles, possibly contributing to the number of AIDS infections in drug users who would otherwise have avoided infection by using sterile needles that could have been provided, but for the federal ban. According to a study conducted by the AIDS Prevention Studies Center of the University of California at San Francisco, 4000 new infections of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, could be avoided per year if the federal ban on needle exchanges was lifted. This translates into more than 10 new cases of HIV avoided per day, a figure that causes one to pause and consider whether the war on drugs is being fought in the best manner possible. (400 words)

Notes: escalating 逐步升级的; as of 从…起。around the clock 日日夜夜。eradicate 根除; 杜绝。staggering 大得惊人的。stunning 令人震惊的。go after 追捕。sterile 消毒过的。embark on 着手, 从事。but for 要不是…的话。HIV 人免疫力缺乏病毒 (艾滋病病毒); lift vt. 撤消, 解除。

1. By referring to “mixed blessing” in Paragraph 1, the author most probably means
 - [A] different sorts of successes.
 - [B] confused consequences.
 - [C] positive and negative results.
 - [D] significant and pleasing outcome.
2. The author outlines the government’s strategy in the war on drugs in Paragraph 3 to
 - [A] support the main view presented in the text.
 - [B] discredit the strategy in subsequent paragraphs.
 - [C] show that this strategy is by far the most effective.
 - [D] explain why the statistics cited are relevant and important.

3. The author brings up the issue of HIV and AIDS infections in paragraph 5 to
 - [A] present another social problem that is not receiving enough attention.
 - [B] identify one group of people whom the war on drugs is indirectly affecting.
 - [C] illustrate an issue that must be taken seriously while fighting the war on drugs.
 - [D] ascertain one of the main motivations for the current strategy in the war on drugs.
4. The author's opinion of the ongoing war on drugs is one of
 - [A] strong disapproval.
 - [B] critical support.
 - [C] reluctant opposition.
 - [D] silent consent.
5. The main point of this text is to
 - [A] convince the reader that the war on drugs is being won.
 - [B] state the harmfulness of drugs and support the war on them.
 - [C] highlight the importance of launching a battle against drugs.
 - [D] inform the reader of the current situation of the war on drugs.

Word Study

precede vi./ vt. 在...之前, 在...前面: The Greek civilization preceded the Roman one. (希腊文明先于罗马文明。) 2) They came into the room preceded by a small dog. (一条小狗在前面, 他们走进房间。) 3) A major precedes a captain. (少校的职位比大尉高。) 4) He preceded his speech with a warning against inattention. (他讲话以前先警告听众不要心不在焉。)

同根词:

precedence n. 时间上在前。用于成语: **give precedence over** 给予优先地位: This task must be given precedence over all others. (这项任务应放在其它所有任务之前。) **take precedence over** 比...重要: Some say Shakespeare takes precedence over all other writers. (有人说, 莎士比亚的地位比其他所有作家高。)

precedent n. 先例: If he is allowed to do this, it will be a precedent for others. (如果允许他这样做, 那对于其他人来说是个先例。) 用于成语: **set a precedent** 开...的先例: She set a precedent as the first woman executive in the company. (她开了先例当公司的首任经理。) **without precedent** 没有先例: It is something without precedent in history.

preceding adj. 前面的: I remember the war but nothing of the preceding years. (我记得这场战争, 但对战前岁月记忆中荡然无存。)

precedented: 有先例的; **unprecedented** 史无前例的, 空前的。

重点词语的词汇工作

1. **by a ... margin** 以...之差: 1) We won the game by a large/narrow margin. 2) He won the election by only one vote margin. (他只靠一票之差赢了这次选举。)
2. **make a splash** 引人注目, 引起轰动: She has made quite a splash in literary circles with her first book. (她的第一本书在文学界大为轰动。)
3. **earn one's keep** 挣钱养活自己: When you earn your keep, you will be able to do many things that your parents cannot afford to let you do now. (等你自己挣钱时, 你就可以做许多目前你父母没有力量同意你做的事。)
- earn one's living** (=earn one's livelihood) 挣钱糊口, 谋生。
4. **lean** vi/vt. 倚, 靠; 倾, 倾斜: 1) He leaned against the wall. (他背靠着墙。)
- 2) They came to Pisa and saw the leaning tower. (他们来到比萨并看到了斜塔。)
- 3) Lean your head on my shoulder. (把你的头靠在我的肩上。)

同根词: **leaning** n. 倾向, 偏好: 1) Their leanings are towards education for everyone. 2) He has a leaning towards music.

lean adj. 瘦而肌肉结实的; 贫乏的; 歉收的: a lean horse; lean crops (歉收); a lean year (荒年); a lean staff (人员单薄)。

5. **on the chance of** (或 that) 怀着…的希望, 期望…: 1) Go ahead with the printing on the chance that no major correction may prove necessary. (开印吧, 希望将来不需要有重大的勘误。) 2) I'll call at his office on the chance of seeing him before he leaves. (我将到他办公室去拜访他, 希望能在他的下班前见到他。)

6. **take pride in** ... 以…而自豪: 1) Don't take pride in your son. 2) He took (a) great pride in being a member of the club.

pride oneself on sth./doing sth. 以…而自豪: She prides herself on her skill as a gardener.

小结

Text 1 第 1 题、Text 2 第 4 题、Text 3 第 1 题和 Text 4 第 2、3 题均为逻辑结构题, 每年必考, 题量 3 道左右。考生务必仔细钻研。

作业: 1. 认真复习本单元阅读文章和词汇工作

2. 安排“复习指导”中长难句语法结构剖析(第 1 章)和词汇(第 2 章)的自学计划。

赠言: 良好的开端是成功的一半。从今天起你就要全身心地投入到考研准备中去, 以便在明年的激烈竞争中立于不败之地。有得必有失。你将为此失去很多很多。但是, 你得到的是, 在事业的征途中又登上了一个新的台阶。

浮躁、急功近利和实用主义的世界观正侵蚀着我们年轻一代的心灵。但考研是一场净化我们灵魂的洗礼, 它磨练我们的斗志、考验我们的毅力。我们今天浴血奋战将换来我们明天更美好的未来。我们子孙后代将踩着我们用汗水铺平的道路向科学文化进军!

Text 1 参考译文

假如你去调查 2006 年世界杯比赛中每个足球队员的出生证明, 你很可能发现一种值得注意的怪事: 精英足球队员大多生于上半年, 而不是下半年。然后, 假如你去调查为世界杯和职业队输送队员的欧洲国家青年队, 你会发现这种奇怪的现象更为明显。

什么可以解释这种奇怪的现象呢? 下面是几种猜测: 1) 某些星相赋予优秀的足球技能; 2) 冬天生的婴儿往往拥有更高的氧容量, 这就增加了从事足球运动的耐力; 3) 足球狂的父母更有可能在春季怀孩子, 春季是一年中足球热的顶峰; 4) 上述各项都不对。

佛罗里达州立大学 58 岁的心理学教授安德鲁斯·伊里克逊说, 他坚信“上述各项都不对。”伊里克逊在瑞典长大, 他起先研究核工程, 后来他意识到, 如果他改行搞心理学, 他会有更多的机遇从事他自己的研究。将近 30 年以前, 他的第一次试验就涉及到记忆: 训练一个人去听, 然后复述任意一组数字。伊里克逊回想说, “第一个试验对象在经过 20 小时训练后, 他背的数字跨度从 7 个上升到 20 个”。“他不断提高, 经过大约 200 小时训练后他已提高到 80 个数字。”

这次的成功, 再加上他后来的研究表明, 记忆本身并不是天生的, 使得伊里克逊得出结论, 背记的行为与其说是直觉的操练, 倒不如说是认知的操练。换句话说, 两个人在他们背记能力方面不管表现出什么样的天生的差别, 这些差别与每个人“编码”信息的能力相比就显得微不足道了。伊里克逊断言, 学会会有目的地处理信息的最好方法称为深思熟虑的实践。深思熟虑的实践需要不仅仅简单地重复一件事, 而是必然要确定具体的目标、获得直接的反馈并且把注意力既集中在方法上又集中在结果上。

伊里克逊和他的同事们从事研究范围广泛的活动中熟练的表演者, 其中包括足球。他们搜集他们能得到的一切资料数据, 不仅是表演者的行为统计数字和生平细节, 而且搜集对这些有成就的人进行实验室试验所得到的结果。他们的工作令人震惊地断言: 通常我们称作天才的特征被远远地夸大了。或者换言之,

熟练的表演者 – 不管在记忆或外科方面，在芭蕾舞或计算机程序编制方面 – 几乎都是培养出来的，而不是天生的。

Text 2 参考译文

尽管人们“无休止地谈论美国社会的差异性”，但是美国社会却是一部使人同化的惊人机器。美国的民主化使人们的衣着和谈吐风格趋于一致，人们漫不经心、不拘礼节，没有强制的顺从，这些都是大众文化的特点。人们融入到一种“消费文化”中去；这种文化是由 19 世纪的百货商店开创的。这些商店在高雅的氛围中向消费者提供各种各样的商品。这些商店“不是去迎合知识精英的幽静宜人的商店，而是不论阶层和背景，任何人都能进去的商店。这就使得购物成为一种公众的、民主的行为。大众传媒、广告业和体育是均质化（同化）的其他推动力量。

国外来的移民很快适应了这种大众文化；它可能全然不会提高人们的思想修养，但几乎也不会败坏人们的道德。Gregory Rodriguez 在为《国家移民论坛》撰稿时报道说，今天的移民既没有达到空前的数量，也没有抗拒同化。1998 年移民占美国人口的 9.8%；1900 年占 13.6%。在 1990 年以前的 10 年中，每 1000 个居民有 3.1 个移民；而在 1890 年以前的 10 年中，每 1000 个居民中就有 9.2 个移民。现在，想一想同化的 3 个标志：语言、住房所有权和通婚。

1990 年的人口统计披露，来自 15 个最常见的移民来源国的每个国家的多数移民在居住了 10 年以后英语讲得“好”或“很好”。移民的孩子往往是讲双语的，并且精通英语。“到了第三代，在大多数移民家庭中原来的本国语言消失了。”因而人们把美国说成是语言的“坟墓”。到 1996 年，1970 年以前到达的国外出生的移民房屋拥有率占 75.6%，高于土生土长的美国人的房屋拥有率（69.8%）。

国外出生的亚洲人和讲西班牙语的人“比在美国出生的白人和黑人的通婚率高。”到第三代，讲西班牙语的女子中有三分之一嫁给非西班牙裔的男子；41%的亚裔美国女子嫁给非亚裔男子。

Rodriguez 指出，世界各地偏僻乡村的儿童是诸如阿诺德·斯瓦辛格和加思·布鲁克斯这样的超级电影明星的热情崇拜者（迷）；然而“有些美国人担心，生活在美国国内的移民仍然由于某种原因不受这个国家的同化力的影响。

美国是否存在造成不和的问题和因愤怒而骚动的地区？的确，美国如此巨大，什么东西都可能有一点。但是对照美国动荡的过去来看，今天的各项社会标志几乎没有表明存在着一个黑暗的、日益恶化的社会环境。

Text 3 参考译文

人人都喜欢工资涨得多一点。然而，如果你了解到一位同事工资涨得比你还多，那么你对自己涨工资的这份高兴劲就会荡然无存。的确，如果他是工作懒散而出了名的，那你甚至可能会大发雷霆。这种行为表现被认为是“人所共有的”，言下之意，动物或许不会有这种忿恨不平之感。但是，乔治亚州亚特兰大市的 Emory 大学的 Sarah Brosnan 和 Frans de Waal 发表在《自然》杂志上的一项研究报告表明，这种行为也是猴子所共有的。

研究人员研究了雌性棕色卷尾猴的行为表现。这些猴子看上去很伶俐。它们是性格和善、善于协作的动物，并且愿意分享它们的食物。最重要的是，与人类中的女性一样，这些雌性卷尾猴往往比雄性卷尾猴更加看重“商品和服务”的价值。

这些特征使雌性卷尾猴成了 Sarah Brosnan 博士和 Frans de Waal 博士研究的首选对象。他们费了两年时间教这些猴子用代币去换食物。正常情况下，猴子很乐意用石片去换黄瓜片。可是，当两只猴子被放在分开的但相邻的两间小室里，以便每只猴子都能看到另一只猴子用石片能换到什么东西，这时它们的行为变得显著不同。

在众多的卷尾猴眼中，葡萄是一种豪华食品（比黄瓜强多了）。因此当一只猴子用一片石片换来一粒葡萄时，另一只猴子就不愿意把它的石片递过去只换一片黄瓜。并且如果一只猴子收到一粒葡萄而根本不用石片去交换，另一只猴子要么把它的石片朝研究人员扔去，要么就从小室里扔出去，要么拒绝接受这片黄瓜。的确，只要在另一间小室里有一粒葡萄（没有实际的猴子去吃），就足以诱发一只雌性卷尾猴心中的忿恨。

研究人员认为,卷尾猴也像人一样,由社交的情感所支配。在野生环境中,卷尾猴是一种善于协作的群居动物。这样的协作,只有在每个动物感到它没有受骗时,才可能是稳固的。看来,正当的愤怒感并不是只有人才有的。拒绝接受较少的报酬这一行为使这个群体的其他成员非常清楚地看到这些情感。然而,这种公平感是否是人与卷尾猴在进化过程中各自形成的,或者源于三千五百万年前人与猴子共同的祖先,至今还是一个无法回答的问题。

Text 4 参考译文

美国的缉毒战一直在不断的升级,近来已达到前所未有的程度。全国各州、市的执法官员正在夜以继日地工作,以便根除社会各阶层中存在的非法使用、占有和传布各种毒品的现象。越来越多的人力、物力投入到这场斗争中去,但其结果忧喜参半。

随着时间的推移,越来越多的资金投入到了缉毒工作中去。据最近一次结算,每年用于这场持续不断的缉毒战的资金达到 192 亿美元,包括执法官员的薪金、教育、医疗费用以及其它的开支。这个惊人的数目等于说,每秒钟要花掉 609 美元。

正在取得一些成果。每 20 秒钟就逮捕一名与毒品有关的犯罪者,每天有 648 人因与毒品有关的指控而被投入监狱。这些数字表明,美国在缉毒战中采用的流行做法是,追捕支持毒品行业的任何人。政府希望,通过取缔毒品的供求双方使这个行业自行垮台。

除了直接逮捕参与非法毒品交易的买卖双方以外,美国政府还开展了一场运动,禁止主要以注射器来使用毒品的工具。为了这一目标,联邦政府最近禁止注射品交易,这一禁令旨在阻止获取使用某些非法毒品所必备的工具。

然而,这一措施已经引发了严厉的批评,因为它导致了使用并重复使用不卫生的注射品;这就可能会增加毒品使用者中的艾滋病感染数,这些人,要不是联邦政府的禁令,如果使用能得到的卫生的注射器本来是可以避免感染的。根据旧金山加利福尼亚大学艾滋病预防研究中心的一项研究报告表明,如果撤销联邦政府有关注射器交易的禁令,每年 4000 名新的艾滋病病毒感染者本来是可以避免的。这就是说,每天可以避免 10 多起新的艾滋病病毒感染。这一数字不禁使人驻足沉思,这场缉毒战中是否采用了可能的最佳办法?

帮助你学习记忆单词的有效方法 -- 同根词解析

*affect [af (=ad) 去 + fect 起作用] vt. 1. 影响 2. (感情方面) 打动 *affected a. 做作的, 假装的, 不自然的 *affecting a. 令人感动的 *affection n. 慈爱, 爱慕, 爱情 *affectionate a. 重感情的, 慈爱的 *affectionately adv. 你的亲爱的 [用于给亲友写信的结尾] *defect [de 否定 + fect 做 = 没有做好] n. 缺点, 缺陷, 毛病 *defection n. 背信, 背叛, 变节 *defective a. (指质量) 有缺点的, 有缺损的 *effect [ef (=ex) 向外 + fect 做 = 做出] n. 结果, 效果, 作用, 影响 *effect vt. 使产生, 使发生, 引起 *effective a. 有效的, 生效的 *effectively adv. 有效地, 能产生预想结果地

*infect [in 往里 + fect 做 = 向里起作用] vt. 传染, 感染 *infection n. 传染, 感染 *infectious a. 传染的, 传染性的; 有感染力的 *perfect [per 完全 + fect 做 = 做得完美] a. 1. 完美的, 完满的, 完好的 2. 完全的, 十足的 *perfect vt. 使完美, 改善 *perfectly adv. 完美地 *perfection n. 尽善尽美, 完美

*efficiency [ef (=ex) 出 + fic 做 + iency = 做出的事] n. 效率, 功效 *efficient a. 效率高的, 有能力的 *efficiently adv. 效率高地 *inefficient a. 效率低的, 无能 *deficiency [de 不 + fic 做 + iency] n. 缺乏, 不足, 缺陷 *deficient a. 缺乏的, *sufficiency [su 超过 + fic 做 + iency = 超过做的事] n. 充足, 足量 *sufficient a. 足够的, 充分的 *sufficiently adv. 足够地, 充分地 *insufficient [in 不够 + sufficient] a. 不足的, 不够的 *insufficiently adv. 不足地,

*proficiency [pro 向前 + fic 做 + iency] n. 熟练, 精通 *proficient a. 熟练的, 精通的

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(二)

1. Writing

一. 考研短文写作的要求:

要求: 考研短文写作分 Part A 与 Part B 两部分。两部分的要求如下:

A 节: 考生根据所给情景在 15--20 分钟内写出一篇约 100 词的短文, 包括信件、便笺、备忘录等。满分 10 分。

B 节: 要求考生根据题目以及写作提纲或规定情景、图表、图画等在 30--35 分钟左右的时间内写出一篇 160 -- 200 词的短文。要求所写短文内容切题, 包含提纲全部要点, 表达清楚, 思想连贯, 句式变化多, 用词面宽, 语法规范。满分 20 分。

二. 文章的基本结构

1) 短文宏观框架: (供写应用文、说明文、议论文和图表作文参考):

题目(Title) 引言(Introduction) 正文 (Body) 结尾 (Ending)

2) 段落内部结构:

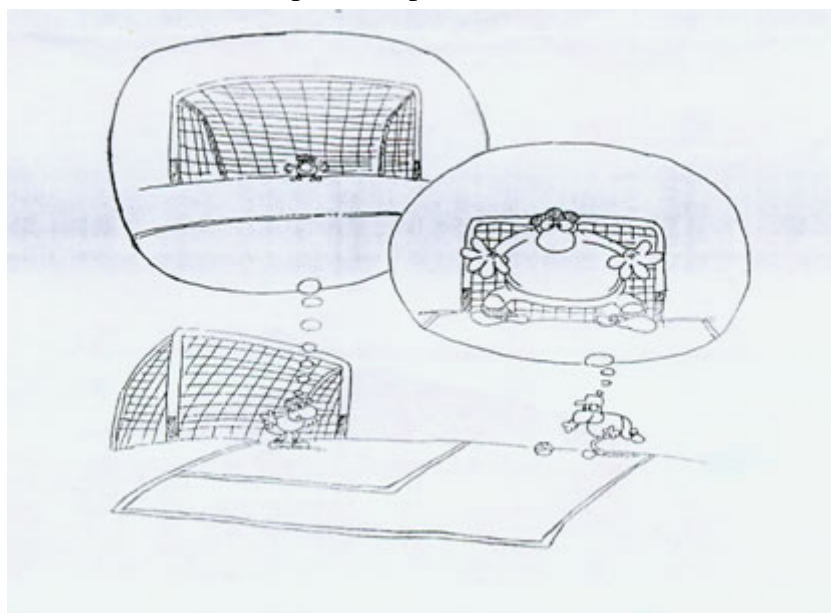
参考句数

主题句 (Topic Sentence)	_____	1 句
扩展句 (Developing Sentences)	_____	若干句
结论句 (Concluding Sentence)	_____	1 句

三. 2007 年考研短文写作 Part B 试题示例

Directions: Write an essay of 160 – 200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) support your view with an example/examples.



下面是去年北京太奇培训学校考研强化班第二单元作文练习，与 07 年的上述命题基本一致：

Directions: Write an essay of 160 -- 200 words entitled “**Importance of Confidence**”. Your essay should be based on the information given in the outline below:

1. Importance of confidence
2. Reasons for lack of confidence
3. Necessity to build up confidence

The Importance of Confidence

Whatever one does, he should do it with confidence. **Without** confidence, it is almost **impossible** for him to achieve anything, when he **is faced with** difficulties. In reality, however, we do see a lot of people who always **complain** that they **are lacking in** (=lack) the ability to do something or that the situation is **too** critical for them **to** deal with. For some, this might be true. But for many others, this only shows that they **have lost confidence**.

Why do some people often feel frustrated even though they are capable of doing something? I think there are two main reasons. In the first place, they don't have a correct estimate of themselves. For example, **in the face of** the postgraduate entrance examination, some of us tend to **lose heart** and **give in**. Secondly, **there is another possibility that** they often **exaggerate** the difficulties they meet with. **It seems to them that** the hardships are too great to **get over**. They can't see that all the barriers can be **broken through** only if they **make painstaking efforts**.

In my opinion, one should **build up** faith in oneself as long as he has a right attitude towards his own abilities. We should neither underestimate nor overestimate our abilities. As a proverb says, “Where there is a will, there is a way.” It is no exaggeration to say that with confidence we **can** certainly **cope with** any task we **are confronted with**. (241 words)

按 2007 年考研写作试题的提纲，把上述短文进行改写：

As is depicted by the picture, the striker is **shooting at** the goal, but **it seems to him that** the goal-keeper is **so big that** he can't score. At the same time the goal-keeper feels that he himself is **too small to fulfill his duty**.

Obviously, the drawer intends to tell us that both of the soccer players in the picture highly **exaggerate** the difficulties they **are confronted with** and **lose heart**. In my opinion, whatever one does, he should do it with confidence. Without confidence, he can't achieve anything. In reality, however, we do see a lot of people who always **complain** that they **are lacking in** the ability to do something or that the situation is **too** critical for them **to** deal with. This only shows that they **have lost confidence**.

Why do some people often feel frustrated even though they are capable of doing something? The main reason for it is that they don't have a correct estimate of themselves and of the hardships they meet with. For example, **in the face of** the postgraduate entrance examination, some of us tend to **overestimate** the troubles and **give in**. They can't see that all the **barriers** can be **broken through** only if they **make painstaking efforts**. (206 words)

评语：切题。包含提纲全部要点。内容连贯。用词面宽，句式变化多，句型得体。语法正确。

得分：19 -- 20 分。

背记重点词语汉英对照：1. 我觉得... It seems to me that ...; I feel ...; I think... 2. 夸大困难 exaggerate (=overestimate) difficulties. 3. 没有... 就不能... Without ... can't ... 4. 缺少, 缺乏 be lacking in ... 5. 丧失信心 lose confidence (=lose heart). 6. 困难 difficulty, trouble, hardship, barrier. 7. 感到沮丧, 感到受挫折 feel frustrated. 8. 其主要原因是... The main reason for ... is that ... 9. 面对... in the face of... 10. 克服 get over(=overcome). 11. 突破 break through. 12. 做出刻苦努力 make painstaking efforts. 13. 有能力做某事 be capable of doing sth. 14. 遇到 meet with; be faced with; be confronted with. 15. 往往 tend to; be inclined to.

翻译下列各句：

1. 他似乎觉得他所遇到的困难太大，无法克服。
2. 我们既不应该夸大，也不应该缩小我们所取得的成就。
3. 没有你们的帮助，我就无法完成这项艰巨的任务。
4. 他们取得成功的主要原因是他们作出了刻苦努力并突破了各种障碍。
5. 不管我们做什么事，我们都应该充满信心。

课外练习： 2006 年考研作文试题

Directions: Study the following photos carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the photos briefly,
- 2) interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and
- 3) give your point of view.

You should write 160 – 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



多么生动的照片啊！一幅照片展现了一个年轻人的脸，脸上写着贝克汉姆的名字；另一幅照片描绘了同样令人不安的情境，一位青年花 300 元理个发，就是为了模仿贝克汉姆的发式。显然，作者打算提醒我们，这些青年人多么狂热地崇敬他们的偶像。

这些照片确实发人深省。我不由得把它们与另一个热门词“超女”联系起来，在 2005 年“超女”这个词几乎风靡全国。这些照片是镜子，反映了年轻人渴望成功，犹如他们的偶像。最近几年来，随着中国经济稳步增长，年轻人享受到了物质上的富裕，但是这并不总是意味着精神上的满足。相反，他们中很多人越来越沉溺于追求毫无意义的事。他们仿效他们偶像的行为：如何看上去酷、如何寻找欢乐，甚至如何与记者捉迷藏。他们羡慕他们的偶像已经飞黄腾达，然而却从来不看一看偶像们攀登通向成功的荆棘之路。

依我看，很显然，这种狂热对年轻人颇为有害。现在该是教育年轻人如何正确敬仰偶像。每个教育机构的责任是号召年轻人学会成功之道：成功总是来自于刻苦努力。

What vivid pictures! **One** presents a young man's face, on which Beckham's name is painted, and **the other** depicts an equally disturbing situation, where a teenager **spends** 300 yuan **on** his haircut simply because he wants to **follow** Beckham's hairstyle. Obviously, the drawer **intends to** remind us how crazily these youngsters **adore** their icons.

The pictures really set me thinking. I **cannot help associating** them **with** another hot word "supergirl", which almost **swept over** every Chinese in the year 2005. They are mirrors, reflecting how **eager** the youth **are to** succeed like their icons. In recent years, with China's steady economic growth, the youngsters **have enjoyed material abundance**, which, however, does not always **mean** spiritual satisfaction. On the opposite, many of them find themselves increasingly **indulged in** pursuing meaningless things. They **imitate** whatever their icons do: how to **look cool**, how to look for fun, and even how to **play hide-and-seek with** reporters. They **envy** how successful their icons have become, yet they never **take a look at** the thorny road, along which their icons **climb up to success**.

Personally, it is self-evident that this kind of craziness **will do a lot of harm to** the youth. It is high time that they were taught how to adore icons properly. It is the responsibility of every educational institution to **call upon** the youth to learn one thing about success: **success always results from hard work**. (237 words)

Notes: icon 圣像, 偶像。adore vt. (=love deeply and respect sb. highly) 钟爱, 敬爱。

背记重点词语英汉对照:

1. One ... ; the other ... 一个...; 而另一个...: There are two maps on the wall. One is a map of China; the other is a map of the world.
2. follow one's example, dress and discourse 仿效某人的榜样、衣着和谈吐。
3. set people thinking 发人深省: The picture really sets me thinking.
4. cannot help associating ... with... 不由自主地把...与...联系起来。
5. be eager to do sth. (=desire/long to do sth.) 渴望做某事。
6. imitate, follow, model oneself after/on 仿效, 模仿。
7. indulge oneself in sth. or in doing sth. 沉溺于。indulge vt. 放纵: They indulge their child too much; it's bad for his character. 他们过分纵容孩子, 这对孩子的性格有不良影响。
8. do harm to sb. 对某人有害: Smoking does harm to one's health.
9. 该到...时候了: It is high time that sb. did sth.。

本文框架:

What vivid pictures! One presents ..., and the other depicts ... Obviously, the drawer intends to ...

The pictures really set me thinking. I cannot help associating them with another hot word "super girl", which ... They are mirrors, reflecting ... Now many youngsters ... On the opposite, many of them... They imitate ... They envy ..., yet they never take a look at ...

Personally, it is self-evident that ... It is high time that ...

作业: 按照上述框架扩展出一篇 200 字左右的短文。

2. Reading Comprehension

Text 1

[2007, RC Text 2]

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

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

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

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership -- that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip. (454 words)

1. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?
 - [A] Answering philosophical questions.
 - [B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
 - [C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.
 - [D] Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.
2. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?
 - [A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
 - [B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
 - [C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
 - [D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

3. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because
 [A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.
 [B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.
 [C] vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat.
 [D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.
4. We can conclude from the last paragraph that
 [A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability.
 [B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.
 [C] testing involves a lot of guesswork.
 [D] traditional tests are out of date.
5. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?
 [A] Supportive. [B] Skeptical. [C] Impartial. [D] Biased.

Word Study

- visual** adj. 视觉的: visual aids 视觉教具; visual field 视野。同根词: **visualize** vt. 想象: to visualize a friend's face when he is away 朋友离去后心里想象他的面容。 **envision** vt. 拟想 (尚未实现之事): A mild form of control is envisioned. 一种温和的管制方式在拟想中。
- among other things** ...及其他东西: They have not been able to agree on a place to meet to discuss this question among others.
- suit** vt. vt. 1) 合适, 适合: He is suited to be a policeman.(他适于当警察。) This candidate does not suit our qualifications. (这个候选人不符合我们的条件。) 2) 相配, 适应; 中...的意: This job suits me down to the ground. (这份工作我非常满意。)
n. 1)一套衣服 (或西服): Everyone wore his or her best suit to the company's annual meeting. (每个人都穿上自己最好的衣服参加了公司的年会。) 2) a lawsuit 起诉, 诉讼: file/ bring a suit against sb. 起诉/控告某人; a divorce suit 离婚诉讼。
- figure out** 1) (=calculate, compute; solve) 算出: It didn't take the children long to figure out the correct answer. (孩子们没有花很多时间就算出了正确答案。) 2) 估计: We figure out we shall reach Chicago on Wednesday morning.(我们估计星期三早晨将到达芝加哥。) 3)(=understand; determine, ascertain, reason out; discover) 领会, 明白, 断定, 推测: I just can't figure him out. (我简直摸不透他。) He is trying to figure out a way to solve the problem. (他正在努力想办法解决这个问题。)
- more than** 不仅仅是: Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. 显然, 智力所包含的不仅仅是一次考试的分数。
- rather than** 而不是; 与其...宁愿: The color seems green rather than blue.(这颜色似乎是绿的而不是蓝的。) Rather than allow the vegetables to go bad, he sold them at half price.(与其说让这些蔬菜坏掉, 他宁愿按半价卖掉。)
- skip** v. (轻捷地)跳, 蹦: skip rope 跳绳; to skip a meeting/a meal 未参加会议/进餐; to skip through the list hurriedly 迅速地跳读名单; to skip over the dull passages in the novel 跳过小说中枯燥的段落; skip school 逃学; to skip a class in school/ a lecture 逃课。
- matter** v. 有关系, 重要, 要紧: It doesn't matter how you're dressed. (你穿着如何, 这没有关系。) Whether we start now or later doesn't matter. (我们现在出发还是以后出发, 这没有关系。) It doesn't matter about the price; buy it, whatever it costs. (价格没有关系; 买吧, 不管它要多少钱。)

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Albert, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research -- a classic case of "paralysis by analysis."

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound. (421 words)

1. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that

- [A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death.
- [B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant.
- [C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life.
- [D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense.

2. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as

- [A] a protector.
- [B] a judge.
- [C] a critic.
- [D] a guide.

3. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis"(Last line, Paragraph 4)?
- [A] Endless studies kill action.
[B] Careful investigation reveals truth.
[C] Prudent planning hinders progress.
[D] Extensive research helps decision-making.
4. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
- [A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.
[B] Raise public awareness of conservation.
[C] Press for further scientific research.
[D] Take some legislative measures.
5. The author associates the issue of global warning with that of smoking because
- [A] they both suffered from the government's negligence.
[B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former.
[C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former.
[D] both of them have turned from bad to worse.

Word Study

1. **argue** **argue against** ...据理反对; 证明.....是不能成立的: 1) All the evidence argued against the theory that the disease was transmitted by water. 所有证据都证明这个理论是不能成立的: 这种疾病是由水传播的。 2) Father argued fiercely against any increase in expenditure for the children's birth-day party. 父亲据理反对增加孩子们生日聚会的花费。 **argue about** 争论关于某事: I won't argue about the matter. **argue sb. into doing sth.** 通过争论使某人做某事: We argued him into surrendering the control of the chain company. 我们通过争论使他放弃对连锁公司的控制。 **同根词** **argument n.** 辩论, 争论; 论点, 论据。 **argumentation n.** 立论, 论证; 辩论, 争论。 **argumentative adj.** 爱争论的, 好辩论的。
2. **sure adj.** 确实, 无疑, 有把握: I think he's coming, but I'm not quite sure. You are sure of a warm welcome. 你一定会受到热烈欢迎。 You're sure to fail if you do it that way. You seem very sure of yourself, young man. 小伙子, 你未免太自信了吧! **常用成语:** for sure 肯定: One thing is sure. We've won a great victory. I think he lives there but I couldn't say for sure. 我想他住在那里, 但我不能肯定。 make sure 确保: I think the door is locked, but I'd better go and make sure. 我想门已经锁了, 但我最好还是去查一下。 to be sure 当然: He's clever, to be sure, but not very hard-working. 当然, 他很聪明, 但是不怎么勤奋。
3. **critical adj.** 决定性的, 关键的; 危急时刻的。 **be critical of** 批评的, 爱挑毛病的: 1) Don't be so critical of everyone else. (不要对别人如此挑剔。) 2) If you really understood the difficulties facing the government, you wouldn't be so critical of its spending reductions. (如果你真地理解政府面临的困难, 你就不会对其削减开支的做法如此挑剔。)
4. **prudent adj.** 谨慎的, 审慎的; 有远见的: A prudent man saves part of his wages. (一个审慎而有远见的人 would 存下他的部分工资。)
5. **take sth. seriously** 认真对待…。 **take the initiative** 发挥主动性。 **take the lead in sth.** 在...方面带头。

Text 3 课外阅读

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death – and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians – frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient – too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the U.S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age – say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way” so that younger healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Summer Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives. (439 words)

1. What is implied in the first sentence?

- [A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
- [B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.
- [C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
- [D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.

2. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that

- | | |
|---|--|
| [A] medical resources are often wasted. | [B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases. |
| [C] some treatments are too aggressive. | [D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable. |

3. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of
 [A] strong disapproval. [B] reserved consent.
 [C] slight contempt. [D] enthusiastic support.
4. In contrast to the U.S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care
 [A] more flexibly. [B] more extravagantly. [C] more cautiously. [D] more reasonably.
5. The text intends to express the idea that
 [A] medicine will further prolong people's lives.
 [B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living.
 [C] death should be accepted as a fact of life.
 [D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care.

Word Study

1. **press** vt./vi. 1) 按, 压, 踩: Press the button to start the engine. (请按按钮起动发动机。) I don't like shoes that press. (我不喜欢紧的鞋。) 2) 熨烫 vt.: Will you press my trousers for me before tomorrow? 3) (人群)挤, 涌: The people were pressing so hard against the President's car that they almost overturned it. 4) 敦促, 催逼: His daughters pressed Shelley to join them. It's no use pressing him; he doesn't like to be hurried. The matter does not press. (这件事不紧迫。) The police pressed the students back behind the barriers. (警察迫使学生退到路障后面。)
press n. 新闻界, 舆论, 报章杂志 (和 the 连用): Defend the freedom of the press. (维护新闻自由。) The press will give us a great backing. (舆论会大力支持我们的。) The meeting was reported by the press.
同根词: pressing adj. 紧迫的, 急待解决的: Is the matter pressing? Their attention ought to be focused on the more pressing problems. The professor is returning on account of pressing duties at home.
常用成语: 1) be pressed for time (money) 缺乏时间、金钱: We are pressed for time. We must hurry up. (我们时间不够。我们必须赶紧。) 2) press ahead with 加紧 (努力): We must press ahead with our efforts to reach an agreement. 3) press for 急切要求: They are pressing for reforms. (他们急切要求改革。) Everyone began pressing him for details. (人人都要求他说明细节。)
2. **opt** v. (=decide to do sth.; choose) 决定做某事, 选择: He opted to go Paris rather than London. (他决定去巴黎而不是伦敦。) Fewer students are opting for science courses nowadays. (现在选修理科的学生少了。)
同根词: option n. 选择余地; 选择权: 1) You have the option of leaving or staying. 2) Every voter should exercise his option. **optional** 可选择的; 选修的: You don't have to have this radio in your new car; it's an optional extra.
3. **imagine** vt. 想象。同根词: **imaginable** (可以想象出的); **imaginary** (假想的); **imaginative** (有想象力的): 1) He is the most suitable person imaginable. (他是可以想象出的最合适的人。) 2) The story is not real; it is only imaginary. (这个故事不是真实的, 只是假想的。) 3) The artist's imaginative use of color delighted the critics. (这位画家富有想象力的使用色彩使这些评论家兴高采烈。) **image** 影像, 偶像, 雕像。 **imagination** n. 想像力: He has plenty of imagination.
4. **fund** n. 基金, 积累的一笔专款: Hard up families receive cash subsidies from the welfare funds. (经济困难的家庭从福利基金中得到现金补贴。) fund (复数) 资金, 存款, 现款, 钱: Through lack of funds the scheme fell through. (由于缺乏资金, 这项计划失败了。) They ought to be furnished with the necessary funds. (他们应该得到这些必要的资金。)
fund vt. 资助, 为...提供资金: 1) We are hoping that the government will fund the project. (我们正

在盼望政府给这个项目提供资金。) 2) The university scientists' research for a cure of this disease is being funded by the government. (这座大学的科学家为治疗这种疾病所进行的研究正得到政府的拨款。)

同根词: **overfund** vt. 为…提供过量资金。 **underfund** vt. 对…提供资金不足。

常考词语的词汇工作

1. **rule out** (=exclude, eliminate; make impossible, prevent, forbid) 把…排除在外, 不把…考虑在内; 使不可能, 禁止。例如: The regulations rule out anyone under the age of eighteen. (这些规章排除了18岁以下的任何人。) The possibility of suicide was ruled out. (自杀的可能性被排除了。) I'm sure that the doctor would rule out visits from you as much too exciting for the patient. (我确信, 医生会禁止你们去探望, 因为这样会使病人过分兴奋。)
2. **present** adj. 1) 在场, 出席: Every member of the class was present. 2) 存在: Carbon is present in many minerals. 3) 现在的: At the present moment he is supposed to be in Paris.
present n. 现在: I live in the present, not in the past. 常用成语: **at present** 目前: At present we are living in New York. **for the present** 暂且: For the present we had better do nothing.
present n. 礼物: I am just going out to get some presents for my sister.
present vt. 1) 赠送: He carried a copy out into the kitchen and presented it to Maria. 2) 颁发, 递交: The principal will present the diplomas. 3) 提出 (论点, 看法等): The speaker presented arguments for his side. 4) 呈现出, 显露出: Although he may be troubled, he always presents a calm smiling face. 5) present itself (机会等)出现: A good opportunity has presented itself for doing what you suggested.
3. **thought** 思想, 思考。常用成语: **give thought to** 思考。例如: You will easily solve the problem only if you will give a bit of thought to it.
at the thought of 一想到…。例如: I was delighted at the thought of seeing you again.
in thought 在沉思中。例如: A.作表语: He was in deep thought. (=He was deep in thought.) B.作状语: He walked slowly back towards the site in deep thought.
on second thoughts 经过再三考虑。例如: But on second thoughts I made up my mind to travel without any food with me.
同根词: **thoughtful** 深思的, 思考的; 体贴人的, 关切的。 **thoughtless** 考虑不周的; 不体贴别人的。
4. **adjust** (to) vt./vi. 调整, 校正, (使)适应。例如: 1) The desks and seats can be adjusted to the height of any child. 2) I must adjust my watch, it's slow. 3) Astronauts in flight must adjust to weightlessness. 飞行中的宇航员必须适应失重。
同根词: **adjustable** 可调节的。例如: An adjustable electric lamp can be placed in various positions.
adjustment n. 调整, 调节, 适应。例如: They have made a most satisfactory adjustment to their environment.
5. 否定副词: **barely** (=only just; scarcely) 仅够; 几乎没有。例如: 1) We barely had time to catch the train. 2) He was so weakened by the disease that he could barely stand up.
scarcely (only just; hardly) 仅仅; 几乎不。例如: 1) I scarcely know him. 2) Scarcely had she entered the room when the phone rang.
hardly (=only just; scarcely) 仅够; 几乎没有。例如: He can hardly arrived yet. (他大概还没有到。)
rarely (not often, seldom) 不常, 很少。例如: Only rarely do I eat in restaurants.
6. **let down** (=disappoint; fall short of the expectation of) 使…失望; 辜负…的期望。例如: Don't let me down. I need your help.
let in (=allow to enter) 让…进来。例如: Let me in.
let off 放(枪、炮、烟火等); 宽恕, 从宽处理。例如: The mother said she would let off her son washing the dishes if he could finish his assignment before supper. (1995年试题)

let alone 不干涉，不管；更不用说。例如：1) Since she is angry, we might as well let her alone. (既然她生气了，我们不妨不要管她。)(1981 年试题) 2) Countless divorced politicians would have been elected out of office years ago had they even thought of a divorce, let alone gotten one. (无数离婚的政治家，如果那时即使想到要离婚，更不用说真的离婚了，本来就会落选的。)

作业：1. 攻读“复习指导”语法结构和词汇（介词）；

2. 作文要英汉对照，注意英汉表达的差异；注意短文的框架结构和常用句型；

3. 背记单词要注意词的多义性和搭配关系，要勤查《实用考研英语词汇学习手册》。

赠言：不要被别人的成功所煎熬，也不要为自己的失落而沮丧。你或许已经浪费了许多宝贵的时光。认定一个奋斗目标，执著地追求吧。滴水穿石，贵在坚持。

Text 1 参考译文

过去几年来，《星期日》报增刊《检阅》开了一个特色专栏名曰“玛丽里恩答读者问”。许多人被邀请来向玛丽里恩提问，因为她 10 岁时测得的智力水平相当于大约 23 岁的人，那次考试给她定的智商是 228—这是有记录以来的最高成绩。智商测验要求你完成文字和视觉图象的类比，设想经过折叠和剪过的纸，推断数字的序列，以及完成其他类似的任务。因此当 vos Savant 在处理一般人（其智商为 100）提出的一些问题，如爱和喜欢之间的区别是什么，或者运气和巧合的本质是什么时，确实有点令人费解。人们仍然不清楚，想象物体和领会数字序列的能力怎么能够使人回答一些最优秀的诗人和哲学家都感到棘手的问题。

智力包含的不仅仅是智商测验的成绩。那聪明指的是什么呢？智力中有多少是可以具体说明的？从神经学、遗传学、计算机科学和其他领域我们能了解到多少有关智力的知识？

界定人类智力的术语似乎仍然是智商分数，即使现在不像从前那样经常举行智商测验。这种测验主要有两种形式：Stanford-Binet 智力等级测试和 Wechsler 智力等级测试（这两种又分成成人型的和儿童型的）。这些测试一般要花费几百美元，通常只有心理学家来主考，尽管形形色色的这些测试在书店和网上比比皆是，琳琅满目。像 vos Savant 得到的超高分不再可能有了，因为现在的评分是根据同年龄段的人中的统计学上的人口分布，而不是简单地用心理年龄除以生理年龄再乘以 100。其他的标准化测试，例如 SAT 和 GRE，吸收了智商测试的主要方面。

罗伯特 J 斯特伯格论证说，这样的标准化测试不可能评估在学校和生活中取得成就所必需的全部重要因素。在他的论文“智力测试有多少智力？”中，斯特伯格指出，传统的测试最好地评估了分析性的和语言的技能，但不能测出创造性和实际知识，而创造性和实际知识是解决问题和人生成就的关键因素。此外，人和情况一旦发生了变化，智商测试未必就能很好地预测。研究发现，当测试是在压力低的情况下进行时，智商预报了领导技能，但在压力高的情况下进行时，智商与领导技能就负相关，也就是说，智商预报的正好相反。任何做过 SAT 的人会证明，应试技巧也很重要，不管这种技巧是知道什么时候猜或什么问题要跳过。

Text 2 参考译文

你是否记得那些年代？那时科学家争辩说，吸烟会夺去我们的生命，但是怀疑论者坚持说，我们现在还不能肯定。他们说，证据还不确凿，科学上还没有定论。他们还说，反对吸烟的游说是要摧毁我们的生活方式，政府不应该介入。许多美国人接受了那些谬论，因而 30 多年来，大约 1,000 万吸烟者过早地走向坟墓。

如今，又有令人心烦的类似事情发生，因为科学家一批又一批地试图唤醒我们注意地球变暖这种日益增长的威胁。最近的事情是，得到白宫支持的国家科学院的一次专家论坛告诉我们，地球的大气肯定在变暖，而且这个问题主要是人为的。清楚的信息是，我们应该行动起来保护我们自己。科学院院长 Bruce Alberts 补充说，专家论坛报告的前言中这一关键的论点是：“科学从来也不能回答所有的问题。但是科学确实能够给我们提供对未来的最好的指导。重要的是，我们的国家和全世界，在有关目前的行动所产生的未来后果上，应该把重要的政策建筑在科学所能提供的最佳判断的基础上。”

就像在吸烟问题上一样，现在来自许多方面的意见认为，关于地球变暖的科学论据是不全面的，在我们没有定论以前向大气中排放二氧化碳（烟气）是没有问题的。这是一项危险的游戏，因为到有了百分之百的证据时，那可太晚了。随着这种危险日益明显并且与日俱增，一个有远见卓识的民族现在最好能拿到一份保险单。

幸运的是，白宫正开始关注这个问题。但显然，总统的大多数顾问仍然没有认真对待地球变暖。他们不是拿出一项行动计划，而是继续要求做更多的研究 – 这是“由于分析而停止工作”的最典型的例子。

要当好地球的负责管理者，我们必须继续不断地进行更深入的大气和海洋研究。但是单靠研究还不够。如果美国政府不愿采取立法行动，那么国会应该协助着手制订环保措施。西弗吉尼亚州的民主党参议员 Robert Byrd 提出的一份议案是一个很好的开端，因为这个议案将对私营工业提供财政奖励。许多人看到，我国正准备建造许多新的电站来满足我们的能源需求。如果我们打算要保护大气，那么重要的是，这些新的发电厂在环保方面应该是靠得住的。

Text 3 参考译文

在英国死亡据说是急待解决的，在加拿大死亡据说是不可避免的，在美国死亡据说是可以选择的。难怪，美国人的预期寿命在过去 100 年中几乎翻了一翻。有病的髋关节可以置换，临床的忧郁症可以控制，白内障可以在 30 分钟的外科手术中剥离。医学的进步提高了老年人的生活质量，这是 50 年前我进入医学界时所无法想象的。但是即使最好的健康保健体系也无法避免死亡 – 我们没有正视这一现实现在使我们自己的伟大蒙上了一层不祥的阴云。

死亡是正常的；从遗传学上讲，即使环境再理想，我们也要解体死亡。我们在某种程度上都懂得这一点，可是作为医疗消费者我们把死亡作为一个有待解决的问题来对待。由于我们受到第三付款人（指纳税人）的保护免交保健费用，所以我们要求可能为我们所做到的一切，即使这样做是徒劳的。最明显的例子是晚期癌症的治疗。医生们由于无力治愈这种疾病而灰心失望并且又担心病人失去希望，因而常常提出一些大胆的治疗方案，这种方案远远超出了科学上能证明其正确的范围。

1950 年，美国在医疗保健上花了 \$127 亿。2002 年，这笔费用将达到 \$15400 亿。任何人都明白，这一趋势是无法承受的。然而几乎无人愿意去试图逆转这一趋势。有些学者得出结论说，财力有限的政府就应该停止为超出一定年龄，譬如 83 岁左右，的人延续生命而支付医疗费用。用科罗拉多前任州长 Richard Lamm 的话来说，年老而体弱多病的人有义务告别人世、不再挡道，这样，年轻健康的人就能发挥出他们的潜力。

我不会如此极端地来谈这个问题。精力充沛的人通常能工作到 60 岁或 60 岁以上，而且仍然工作得很好。78 岁时，Viacom 公司董事长 Summer Redstone 开玩笑地说，他是 53 岁。最高法院 Sandra Day O'Connor 法官是 70 多岁，而前任外科总监 C. Everett Koop 80 多岁还主持了一个互联网的开业。这些头头们是活生生的证据，证明预防有效，并且证明我们可以处理好随着年龄自然来临的健康问题。作为仅 68 岁的人，我希望变老时能和他们一样健康地工作。

然而，一个社会在医疗保健方面所能支付的费用总是有限的。作为医生，我知道，最花钱的、最戏剧性的保健措施可能是徒劳和痛苦的。我还知道，在日本和瑞典这样一些在医疗保健方面开支少得多的国家中，老百姓的寿命比我们更长更健康。作为一个国家，我们可能在寻求不太可能的药物和疗法方面投入的资金太多，而在研究更简单的能够改善人们生活的医疗方法上花的钱太少。

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(三)

I. Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points) [2007 年试题]

By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. The roughly 20 million 1 of these nations looked 2 to the future. Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian colonialism, many of the leaders of independence 3 the ideals of representative government, careers 4 to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the 5 to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society. 6 there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a 7 set of laws.

On the issue of 8 of religion and the position of the Church, 9, there was less agreement 10 the leadership. Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one 11 by the Spanish crown. 12 most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism 13 the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the 14 of other faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying 15 for the conservative forces.

The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything. Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had 16 in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's 17 colonies. Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much 18 because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies 19. Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was 20 self-rule and democracy. (268 words)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] natives | [B] inhabitants | [C] peoples | [D] individuals |
| 2. [A] confusedly | [B] cheerfully | [C] worriedly | [D] hopefully |
| 3. [A] shared | [B] forgot | [C] attained | [D] rejected |
| 4. [A] related | [B] close | [C] open | [D] devoted |
| 5. [A] access | [B] succession | [C] right | [D] return |
| 6. [A] Presumably | [B] Incidentally | [C] Obviously | [D] Generally |
| 7. [A] unique | [B] common | [C] particular | [D] typical |
| 8. [A] freedom | [B] origin | [C] impact | [D] reform |
| 9. [A] therefore | [B] however | [C] indeed | [D] moreover |
| 10. [A] with | [B] about | [C] among | [D] by |
| 11. [A] allowed | [B] preached | [C] granted | [D] funded |
| 12. [A] Since | [B] If | [C] Unless | [D] While |
| 13. [A] as | [B] for | [C] under | [D] against |
| 14. [A] spread | [B] interference | [C] exclusion | [D] influence |
| 15. [A] support | [B] cry | [C] plea | [D] wish |
| 16. [A] urged | [B] intended | [C] expected | [D] promised |
| 17. [A] controlling | [B] former | [C] remaining | [D] original |
| 18. [A] slower | [B] faster | [C] easier | [D] tougher |
| 19. [A] created | [B] produced | [C] contributed | [D] preferred |
| 20. [A] puzzled by | [B] hostile to | [C] pessimistic about | [D] unprepared for |

II. Reading Comprehension Part B

[2007年试题]

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from tile list A - G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41--45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- A. Set a Good Example for Your Kids
- B. Build Your Kids' Work Skills
- C. Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities
- D. Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis
- E. Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies
- F. Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are
- G. Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

How Can a Parent Help?

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book *Ready or Not, Here Life Comes*, that parents can take to prevent what I call "work-life unreadiness":

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You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

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Kids need a range of authentic role models – as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying "I have no idea." They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

43

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledging adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

III. Reading Comprehension Part C

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

[2007年试题]

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists.

The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

IV. Writing Part A

2007年考研应用文真题

Directions: Write a letter to your university library, making suggestions for improving its service. You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

下面请看去年太奇培训学校“考研英语写作班”的讲义上给的一篇应用文：

Directions: You are getting dissatisfied with your university canteen. Write a letter to the department concerned, complaining about the food and the service.

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to complain about the food and service provided by the canteen.

First of all, the prices of the food are **not reasonable at all** compared with other university canteens. Secondly, the workers of the canteen are not **as hospitable as expected**. Some of them always **keep a stone face** in front of the students. Thirdly, the dining-hall itself is not spacious enough, and I often have to wait for at least 10 minutes before I can find myself a seat.

I wish my complaints would be **taken into full account**. I am looking forward to your early reply.

Sincerely Yours

Li Ming

根据上述参考作文，改写出今年考试的应用文：

Dear Sir,

I am writing to complain about the service provided by our university library.

First of all, the workers of the library **are not as hospitable as expected**. Some of them always **keep a stone face** in front of the students. Secondly, the reading-room itself is not spacious enough, and I often have to wait for 10 minutes before I can find myself a seat.

I wish my complaints would **be taken into full account**. I do hope that you could teach your staff members how to welcome students in smiling faces. And it is also my suggestion that the reading-room should be enlarged. I am looking forward to your early reply.

Sincerely yours

Li Ming

(113 words)

父母如何帮助孩子？

父母们可以帮助他们的孩子们成功地度过青少年，并且向成年期过渡。对于一个刚刚工作的准成年人来说，起薪或许微不足道，难以满足他的需要，但只有做好充分的准备，这种从校门到工作岗位的过渡才不会使他有挫败感。下面的措施摘自我的新书《生活开始了，你准备好了吗？》，可以帮助防范孩子们可能会出现的我称之为“工作——生活不适应症”。

帮助孩子们认清自我

当他们还是 11、12 岁的孩子时，你可以开始这种进程了。经常和他们一起回顾身上出现的优点和不足之处，共同探讨如何克服像交际困难以及难以和他人合作等缺点。同时，要发现他们的兴趣爱好所在，因为这些兴趣爱好会反映出他们将来会从事何种工作。

经常探讨对于未来的打算

孩子们需要一系列的真实的人生榜样——不是那些小团体中的领袖人物、流行歌星、或者体育明星这些崇拜的偶像。经常在饭桌上和孩子们讨论大家所熟知的人物，他们成功的历程。和孩子们分享你自己工作中的欢乐和不尽如人意之处，鼓励他们为自己的未来做好打算。当有人问起他们将来打算做什么工作时，不允许他们敷衍地回答：“我不知道”。他们可以千百次地改变主意，但对于将来的打算如果是一片空白，那是绝无益处的。

培养孩子的工作技能

老师们有责任去教孩子们如何学，父母们则应该去教他们如何工作。给孩子们分配一些家务活并且要求他们在一定的时间内完成。鼓励他们做一份兼职工作。他们需要大量地经历延迟回报，并且施展自己的组织能力，包括如何安排时间，确定优先事务等等。

限制孩子们消遣活动的时间

玩电子游戏能给他们带来瞬间的满足，连续数小时看那些充满干巴巴笑料的电视节目只能教给他们一种被动地处理信息的方式。带着耳机，长时间地听一种单调的节奏只能教会他们如何停留在自己的私人领地中，而不敢走出去尝试其他事情。所有这些活动都会阻碍他们开发重要的交际和思维能力，而且使他们很难得到持久的集中注意力，而这种集中注意力对于很多工作来说都是至关重要的。

帮助孩子们开发应对策略

他们应该知道如何应对挫折、压力以及力不从心的感觉。他们应该学会如何解决问题、冲突，如何献计献策，并且批判地思考问题。在家里经常讨论会有助于孩子们去实践，并且把这些能力运用到实际的生活里去。

对于那些看上去已经成年，实际上正挣扎，彷徨于成人之路上的儿女们来说，父母们应该扮演一个重要的角色。但父母们应该注意方式。他们应该注意不要表现出对于孩子很失望；对于这些“小成年人”们所感兴趣的東西，他们应该表现出强烈的兴趣和足够的尊重。同时和他们共同探讨未来之路。对于这些新成年人来说，最重要的是要让他们感觉到在家庭里他们受到足够的尊重、支持和赞誉。

作业：1. 做“复习指导”书中的完形填空练习，应分段解题，注意段落内容上下文逻辑上的一致性。

2. 阅读“复习指导”中语法长难句试题例解和重点词汇的介词搭配例解。

赠言：成功来源于刻苦努力。(Success results from hard work.)

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(四)

I. Use of English (Cloze)

[2002 年试题]

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened 1. As was discussed before, it was not 2 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 3, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 4 of the periodical. It was during the same time that the telecommunications revolution 5 up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading 6 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures 7 the 20th-century world of the motor car and the air plane.

Not everyone sees that process in 8. It is important to do so. It is generally recognized, 9, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 10 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 11 its impacts on the media was not immediately 12. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became “personal” too, as well as 13, with display becoming sharper and storage 14 increasing. They were thought of, like people, 15 generations, with the distance between generations much 16. It was within the computer age that the term “information society” began to be widely used to describe the 17 within which we now live. The communications revolution has 18 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about the place and time, but there have been 19 view about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. “Benefits” have been weighed 20 “harmful” outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult. (244 words)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] between | [B] before | [C] since | [D] later |
| 2. [A] after | [B] by | [C] during | [D] until |
| 3. [A] means | [B] method | [C] medium | [D] measure |
| 4. [A] process | [B] company | [C] light | [D] for |
| 5. [A] gathered | [B] speeded | [C] worked | [D] picked |
| 6. [A] on | [B] out | [C] over | [D] off |
| 7. [A] of | [B] for | [C] beyond | [D] into |
| 8. [A] concept | [B] dimension | [C] effect | [D] perspective |
| 9. [A] indeed | [B] hence | [C] however | [D] therefore |
| 10. [A] brought | [B] followed | [C] stimulated | [D] characterized |
| 11. [A] unless | [B] since | [C] lest | [D] although |
| 12. [A] apparent | [B] desirable | [C] negative | [D] plausible |
| 13. [A] institutional | [B] universal | [C] fundamental | [D] instrumental |
| 14. [A] ability | [B] capability | [C] capacity | [D] faculty |
| 15. [A] by means of | [B] in terms of | [C] with regard to | [D] in line with |
| 16. [A] deeper | [B] fewer | [C] nearer | [D] smaller |
| 17. [A] context | [B] range | [C] scope | [D] territory |
| 18. [A] regarded | [B] impressed | [C] influenced | [D] effected |
| 19. [A] competitive | [B] controversial | [C] distracting | [D] irrational |
| 20. [A] above | [B] upon | [C] against | [D] with |

II. 选择搭配题

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41—45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A—E 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 1. (10 points)

- [A] “I just don’t know how to motivate them to do a better job. We’re in a budget crunch and I have absolutely no financial rewards at my disposal. In fact, we’ll probably have to lay some people off in the near future. It’s hard for me to make the job interesting and challenging because it isn’t — it’s boring, routine paperwork, and there isn’t much you can do about it.
- [B] “Finally, I can’t say to them that their promotions will hinge on the excellence of their paperwork. First of all, they know it’s not true. If their performance is adequate, most are more likely to get promoted just by staying on the force a certain number of years than for some specific outstanding act. Second, they were trained to do the job they do out in the streets, not to fill out forms. All through their career it is the arrests and interventions that get noticed.
- [C] “I’ve got a real problem with my officers. They come on the force as young, inexperienced men, and we send them out on the street, either in cars or on a beat. They seem to like the contact they have with the public, the action involved in crime prevention, and the apprehension of criminals. They also like helping people out at fires, accidents, and other emergencies.
- [D] “Some people have suggested a number of things like using conviction records as a performance criterion. However, we know that’s not fair — too many other things are involved. Bad paperwork increases the chance that you lose in court, but good paperwork doesn’t necessarily mean you’ll win. We tried setting up team competitions based on the excellence of the reports, but the guys caught on to that pretty quickly. No one was getting any type of reward for winning the competition, and they figured why should they labor when there was no payoff.
- [E] “The problem occurs when they get back to the station. They hate to do the paperwork, and because they dislike it, the job is frequently put off or done inadequately. This lack of attention hurts us later on when we get to court. We need clear, factual reports. They must be highly detailed and unambiguous. As soon as one part of a report is shown to be inadequate or incorrect, the rest of the report is suspect. Poor reporting probably causes us to lose more cases than any other factor.
- [F] “So I just don’t know what to do. I’ve been groping in the dark in a number of years. And I hope that this seminar will shed some light on this problem of mine and help me out in my future work.”
- [G] A large metropolitan city government was putting on a number of seminars for administrators, managers and/or executives of various departments throughout the city. At one of these sessions the topic to be discussed was motivation -- how we can get public servants motivated to do a good job. The difficulty of a police captain became the central focus of the discussion.

Order:

G	—	41.		—	42.		—	43.		—	44.		—	45.		—	F
---	---	-----	--	---	-----	--	---	-----	--	---	-----	--	---	-----	--	---	---

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 1-5, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-E 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 1. (10 points)

- [A] These silent, zero-emission gadgets have long been used in NASA spacecraft. They represent the great hope of many environmentalists to power the first mass-produced electric car.
- [B] Whether they are used to run cars and buses or to make electricity for other applications, fuel cells operate by converting hydrogen to electricity without combustion. They are akin to continuously-recharging batteries. Hydrogen and oxygen are fed into a stack of plates that create electricity, with harmless water vapor as the by-product.
- [C] While batteries alone haven't supplied the performance most drivers want, proponents believe that fuel cells, probably combined with batteries, hold the promise of performance, range and better mileage compared with today's internal combustion engines.
- [D] If they work, methanol fuel cells could be a major breakthrough in energy consumption and conservation. The brave new technology could drastically cut air pollution from auto emissions and other sources.
- [E] The size and weight of fuel cells have always been problems. New fuel-cell technology promises to solve those issues.
- [F] Fuel cells can use various sources of hydrogen, including a simple tank of compressed gas. But methanol, a liquid usually produced from natural gas, is a much more efficient way to store hydrogen. This is why the first wave of fuel cells in cars will likely use an indirect methanol fuel cell, in which the methanol passes through a mechanism called a "reformer", which extracts the hydrogen.
- [G] A new, lightweight fuel cell that runs on methanol may one day power your electric car. Sooner still, the new cell may fuel smaller devices such as your lap-top computer or mobile phone.

Order:

G	41.		42.		43.		44.		45.		F
---	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	---

III. English-Chinese Translation

1) The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the mode by which all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanations. There is no more difference, but there is just the same kind of difference, between the mental operations of a man of science and those of an ordinary person, as there is between the operations and methods of a baker or of a butcher weighing out his goods in common scales, and the operations of a chemist in performing a difficult and complex analysis by means of his balance and finely graded weights. 2) It is not that the scales in the one case, and the balance in the other, differ in the principles of their construction or manner of working, but that the latter is a much finer apparatus and of course much more accurate in its measurement than the former.

You will understand this better, perhaps, if I give you some familiar examples. 3) You have all heard it repeated that men of science work by means of induction and deduction, that by the help of these operations, they, in a sort of sense, manage to extract from Nature certain natural laws, and that out of these, by some special skill of their own, they built up their theories. 4) And it is imagined by many that the operations of the common mind can be by no means compared with these processes, and that they have to be acquired by a sort of special training. To hear all these large words, you would think that the mind of a man of science must be constituted differently from that of his fellow men; but if you will not be frightened by terms, you will discover that you are quite wrong, and that all these terrible apparatus are being used by yourselves every day and every hour of your lives.

There is a well-known incident in one of Moliere's plays, where the author makes the hero express unbounded delight on being told that he had been talking prose during the whole of his life. In the same way, I trust you will take comfort, and be delighted with yourselves, on the discovery that you have been acting on the principles of inductive and deductive philosophy during the same period. 5) Probably there is not one here who has not in the course of the day had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning, of the same kind, though differing in degree, as that which a scientific man goes through in tracing the causes of natural phenomena. (447 words)

IV. Writing Practice

Directions:

You are preparing for an English test and are in need of some reference books. Write a letter to the sales department of a bookstore to ask for:

- 1) detailed information about the books you want,
- 2) methods of payment,
- 3) time and way of delivery.

Sample:

Dear Sir / Madam,

Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Li Ming. At present I'm preparing for a national English test. Therefore, I badly need a good dictionary. 能否请您告诉我一些有关词典的情况。您的书店里现在有什么词典？哪一本最符合我的需要？Besides, I also want to know how I will pay for it. 请您告诉我是用现金还是支票支付书款。By the way, if everything goes smoothly, when can I get the dictionary? 您用什么方式把书转给我呢？

Thank you very much for your time. I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Li Ming

- 作业：1. 复习本单元内容，配合“复习指导”迅速浏览第一、二章，为完形、英译汉打好基础。
2. 做“复习指导”中相关“完形”和“英译汉”练习。
3. 背记本单元应用文。

赠言：有志者事竟成。(Where there is a will there is a way.)

选择搭配题参考译文 (课外练习)

也许有一天你的电动小轿车会用一种新型的、以甲醇为燃料的轻型燃料电池作动力。这种新电池可能不久后还可以为你的便携式电脑或移动电话等小型设备提供燃料。

一旦投入使用, 甲醇燃料电池可能是在能源消耗和能源储存方面的一个重大突破。这种引人注目的新技术能极大地减少汽车尾气和其它原因造成的空气污染。

燃料电池无论是用来驱动小轿车和公共汽车, 还是用作其它设备的电源, 工作时都不需燃料就把氢转化为电。它类似于在连续充电的电池, 氢和氧被输入一堆发电的多层板片装置, 同时排出无害的水蒸气作为副产品。

这种低噪音、无排放物的小玩意儿早就在美国航空航天局的航天器上派上了用场。很多环保主义者对它寄予厚望, 期待它能为首批大量生产的电动小轿车提供动力。

尽管仅靠蓄电池不能满足大多数驾驶员对车子工作性能的需要, 但倡导者们认为, 燃料电池, 也许加上蓄电池, 在车子性能、行驶路程、耗油量等方面有望胜过现在使用的内燃机。

燃料电池的大小和重量一直是还没有解决的问题。新的燃料电池技术可望解决这些问题。

燃料电池能使用各种来源的氢气, 包括一种简单的压缩气储罐。但通常从天然气中产生的一种液体——甲醇——能跟有效地储存氢。这就是为什么在小轿车中首批使用的很可能是一种间接的甲醇燃料电池。在该电池中, 甲醇里的氢通过一个叫做“重整器”的机械装置被提取出来。

帮助你学习记忆单词的有效方法 -- 同根词解析

lat [拉丁语词根] 带有, 产生, 进行

*relate [re 回 + lat 带 + e] vi. (to) 有关联 vt. 1.使互相关联 2.叙述, 讲述 *relation n. 1. 关系, 联系 2. 亲属, 亲戚 *relationship n. 关系, 联系 *relative a. 相对的, 比较的 n. 亲属, 亲戚 *relativity n. 相对论, 相关性 *relevant a. 相关的 *irrelevant a. 不着边际的 *correlate [cor=con 共同 + relate 关联] vt. 使相互关联 v. (to, with) 和 ... 相关

*correlation n. 相互关系, 相关(性)

*translate [trans 转移 + lat 产生 + e ---- 换一种语言说出来] v. 翻译 *translation n. 1. 翻译, 译文, 译本 2. 译者 *translator n. 译者

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(五)

I. Reading Comprehension:

Text 1

[2007, RC Text 3]

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback -- a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This "added-worker effect" could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest-rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen -- and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent -- and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance -- have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind. (424 words)

1. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that
 - [A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared.
 - [B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased.
 - [C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics.
 - [D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance.
2. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have
 - [A] a higher sense of security.
 - [B] less secured payments.
 - [C] less chance to invest.
 - [D] a guaranteed future.

3. According to the author, health-savings plans will
 [A] help reduce the cost of healthcare. [B] popularize among the middle class.
 [C] compensate for the reduced pensions. [D] increase the families' investment risk.
4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
 [A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.
 [B] the middle class may face greater political challenges.
 [C] financial problems may bring about political problems.
 [D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.
5. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
 [A] The Middle Class on the Alert [B] The Middle Class on the Cliff
 [C] The Middle Class in Conflict [D] The Middle Class in Ruins

Word Study

1. **count vt./vi.** 1) 数(数目), 点(数): The shopkeeper was counting (his) money. (店主在数钱。) 2) 算(在内): Six people are on the trip if you count the children. (如你把孩子算在内, 6人在旅行。) 3) 起作用, 重要, 有价值: Every minute counts. (每一分钟都很重要。) **成语 count for** 有价值, 有重要性: His reputation does not count for much. (他的声誉并不很重要。) **count on** 指望, 依靠: I think we can count on Mr. White to support us. (我认为我们能指望怀特先生支持我们。)
2. **slip vi.** 1) 滑(倒), 跌交; 滑落, 滑掉: It was icy, and people were slipping and sliding all along the street. (地上结冰, 路上行人都滑倒或跌交。) 2) 溜走: She slipped into/ out of the room when no one was looking. (她趁着没人注意的时候溜进/溜出了房间。) **vt.** 悄悄放进: He slipped the waiter £1 to get a good table. (为得到好桌位, 他偷偷地塞给侍者一英镑。) **n.** 疏忽, 小错, 口误, 笔误: a slip of the tongue 口误。 **成语** a pink slip 被解雇的通知书。
3. **reduce vt./vi.** 1) 减少, 缩小, 降低, 减轻: to reduce wages/ prices /noise/speed/weight/the rent of the house/allowance/income/pressure 减少[降低]工资/物价/噪音/速度/重量/房租/津贴/收入/压力。 2) 设法减轻体重, 减肥: No sugar, thank you — I'm trying to reduce. (不要加糖, 谢谢 — 我在减肥。) **reduce to** 1) 折算成较小单位: To reduce pounds to pence you multiply by a hundred. (把镑折算成便士你得乘以 100。) 2) 使陷入不良境遇, 使沦落到某种境地: Hunger reduced them to stealing. (饥饿使他们沦落到偷窃。) 3) 使降职为: The captain was reduced to the ranks. (大尉已降低级别。)
4. **lay off (=dismiss)** (临时)解雇: That American company laid off a part of its workmen.
5. **disrupt vt.** 打乱, 破坏, 使陷入混乱, 瓦解: An accident has disrupted railway service into and out of the city. (一个事故扰乱了进出城市的铁路服务。) Floods disrupted river traffic. (水灾打乱了河流运输。) **同根词 disruption n.** 打乱, 破坏。 **disruptive adj.** 捣乱性的。
6. **make up (=invent)** 编造, 虚构; (=constitute, compose) 构成: The whole story was made up. (整个故事是虚构的。) The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. [2006 年试题] **make up (for)** 弥补, 补偿: You should work hard to make up for the lost time.
7. **absorb vt.** 1) (=take in) 吸收(水分、知识等)。 2) (=hold the attention or interest of sb.) 吸引(注意力、精力等): His business absorbs him. (他专心致志地处理业务。) 3) (=include sth./sb. as part of itself or oneself) 把某物/某人合并, 并吞: The larger company absorbed the smaller one. (那大公司并吞了那小公司。) 4) (=reduce the effect of (an impact, a difficulty etc.)) 减轻...的作用、影响。 **成语 be absorbed in** (=be lost in) 专注于, 聚精会神(干某事): He was absorbed in a book. (他专心读书。) **同根词 absorbent adj.** 能吸水的。 **absorbing n.** 吸引人的。 **absorption n.** 吸收。
8. **bear vt./vi.** 1) (=suffer) 忍受, 经受: I don't feel very well. I can't bear this weather. 2) 承受; 承担: Who will bear the responsibility? (谁能承担这个责任?) 3) (=have or show) 上面有, 怀

有:Her face bore signs of tears. (她的脸上有泪迹。) 4) 生, 结(果): She had borne many children. (她生了许多孩子。) 成语 **bear on /upon** (=be relevant to; influence) 与...有联系, 关系到, 影响: This discovery will bear on later developments. (这个发现将影响到后来的许多研发。)

9. **work against** 对...不利; 阻碍: Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility." says one expert.[2004 年试题](一位专家说, 例如, 缩小了你的职业标准要求可能对你不利: "每次你回答一个问题, 你就丧失了一次机会。")

Text 2

[2004 RC Text 3]

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing or polishing as many nails as she'd like to. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at a middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Deadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting. (402 words)

- By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means
[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business. [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work.
[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit. [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation.
- How do the public feel about the long-term economic situation?
[A] Optimistic. [B] Confused. [C] Carefree. [D] Panicked.

3. When mentioning “the \$4 million to \$10 million range” (Paragraph 3) the author is talking about
[A] gold market. [B] real estate. [C] stock exchange. [D] venture investment.
4. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic slowdown?
[A] They would benefit in certain ways. [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom. [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.
5. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
[A] A new boom, on the horizon. [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
[C] Caution all right, panic not. [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

Word Study

1. **when it comes to ...** 当谈到...时: 1) When it comes to mathematics, I'm completely at sea. (当谈到数学时, 我就茫然了。) 2) The school has very good teachers, but when it comes to buildings, the school is poor. 3) If it comes to building, Austin is the firm you should consult. (如果谈到建筑业, 那奥斯丁是你应该咨询的公司。)
2. **manicurist** 指甲修剪师。 **Gap outlets** 盖普休闲服装直销店。 **temper** n. 脾气, 情绪; vt. 缓和, 减少; 使(金属)回火。 **real-estate broker** 房地产经纪人。 **frenzied** 狂乱的。 **overbidding** 拍卖时出高价压倒别人。 **gold rush** 淘金热。 **lining** (衣服) 衬里, 里子。 **toast** vt. 向...祝酒。
3. **temper** vt. 1. 脾气, 情绪: a violent/ short/ quick temper 急脾气; an even/ equal/ a calm temper 平和的性情; lose/keep your temper with sb. 发脾气/忍住怒火。 Jean's in a bad temper because she missed the bus and had to walk to work. (琴没赶上公共汽车, 得步行去上班, 所以心情很不愉快。) I struggle to keep my temper with the kids when they misbehave. (孩子们淘气时, 我强耐住性子不发脾气。) 2. 韧度, 回火度: temper of the clay 粘土的硬度; draw the temper off (炼钢)回火。 **vt.** 1. 调和, 缓和; 减轻: Sometimes it is difficult for a judge to temper justice with mercy. (有时候一位法官难以情理兼顾。) 2. 使回火: Steel is tempered by heating and being put suddenly in cold water. (钢铁进行回火处理是先加热, 然后马上放入冷水中冷却。) **成语** **lose one's temper** 生气, 发怒: She lost her temper with a customer and shouted at him. (她对一位顾客发了脾气, 冲着人家大喊大叫。) **be out of temper** 在生气。 **get out of temper** 发怒。 **keep one's temper** 保持镇静。
4. **show up** 露面, 出场; 变得更醒目: 1) Why didn't you show up at the meeting yesterday? (你为什么不出席昨天的会?) 2) At times like these the true character of the man shows up. (在这样的时期, 这个人的真实品格才更容易看出来了。) **show off** 炫耀, 卖弄; (把商品等) 摆给别人看: He's just showing off his knowledge because that girl he likes is here.
5. **in despair** 绝望(作表语或作状语): 1) I found him in despair. 2) He gave up in despair.
6. 注意新的合成词: **slowdown** 减慢; **downsize** 缩小规模; **downscale** 每况愈下。

Text 3

Historians have only recently begun to note the increase in demand for luxury goods and services that took place in eighteenth-century England. McKendrick has explored the Wedgwood firm's remarkable success in marketing luxury pottery; Plumb has written about the rapid increase

of provincial theaters, musical festivals, and children's toys and books. While the fact of this consumer revolution is hardly in doubt, three key questions remain: Who were the consumers? What were their motives? And what were the effects of the new demand for luxuries?

An answer to the first of these has been difficult to obtain. Although it has been possible to infer from the goods and services actually produced what manufacturers and servicing trades thought their customers wanted, only a study of relevant personal documents written by actual consumers will provide a precise picture of who wanted what. We still need to know how large this consumer market was and how far down the social scale the consumer demand for luxury goods penetrated. With regard to this last question, we might note in passing that Thompson, while rightly restoring laboring people to the stage of eighteenth-century English history, has probably exaggerated the opposition of these people to the sudden attacks of capitalist consumerism in general. For example, laboring people in eighteenth-century England readily shifted from home-brewed beer to standardized beer produced by huge, heavily capitalized urban breweries.

To answer the question of why consumers became so eager to buy, some historians have pointed to the ability of manufacturers to advertise in a relatively uncensored press. This, however, hardly seems a sufficient answer. McKendrick favors a Veblen model of conspicuous consumption stimulated by competition for status. The "middling sort" bought goods and services because they wanted to follow fashions set by the rich. Again, we may wonder whether this explanation is sufficient. Do not people enjoy buying things as a form of self-gratification? If so, consumerism could be seen as a product of the rise of new concepts of individualism and materialism, but not necessarily of the frenzy for conspicuous competition.

Finally, what were the consequences of this consumer demand for luxuries? McKendrick claims that it goes a long way toward explaining the coming of the Industrial Revolution. But does it? What, for example, does the production of high-quality pottery and toys have to do with the development of iron manufacture or textile mills? It is perfectly possible to have the psychology and reality of a consumer society without a heavy industrial sector. (414 words)

Notes: in passing 顺便。frenzy 狂热。brewery 啤酒厂。uncensored 未经新闻检查的。self-gratification 自我喜悦和满足。go a long way towards 对...大有帮助。frivolous 琐碎的。foreshadow vt. 预示...的来临。

1. In the first paragraph, the author mentions McKendrick and Plumb most probably in order to
 - [A] compare their interest in luxury goods and in luxury services.
 - [B] confirm key questions about 18th-century England consumerism.
 - [C] contrast their views on luxury consumerism in 18th-century England.
 - [D] exemplify historians who have proved the growing consumerism in 18th-century England.
2. Which of the following items, if preserved from eighteenth-century England, would provide an example of the kind of documents mentioned in Paragraph 2?
 - [A] A bargain stricken between a manufacturer and a consumer.
 - [B] A theater ticket stamped with the date and name of a particular play.
 - [C] A diary that mentions luxury goods and services purchased by its author.
 - [D] A newspaper advertisement describing luxury goods and services available.

3. In the third paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with
[A] contrasting two theses and offering a compromise.
[B] examining two theories and supporting one over the other.
[C] raising several questions but implying that they cannot be answered.
[D] questioning two explanations and proposing a possible alternative to them.
4. The author would most probably agree that the Industrial Revolution
[A] resulted from the growing demand for luxury goods and services.
[B] exploited the already existing demand for luxury goods and services.
[C] was closely bound up with the demands for luxury goods and services.
[D] was not directly driven by a growing demand for luxury goods and services.
5. The title which best expresses the main idea of the text is
[A] A Comment on Historians' Study on Rising Demand for Luxuries in 18th-century England
[B] The Impacts of Consumer Demand for Luxury Goods and Services in the 18th Century
[C] The Ever-increasing Demand for Luxuries in Eighteenth-century England
[D] Consumers' Demand for Luxuries in the 18th Century and Their Motives

Text 4 (课外阅读)

The term "leadership" is one of the most difficult in educational administration. To some, a leader is simply one who is followed. Presumably by that definition, a good leader is one who is followed consistently and reliably by large numbers of people. But that leads to the difficulty of Hitler being a "good leader". So, some will argue either that leadership itself involves both followers and a good sense of direction or that, at least, good leadership involves an approved direction. The latter distinction leaves one with the ambiguity of the "bad leader" being either one who is not followed or, very different, one who is followed but in a disapproved direction.

In addition to those definitional problems, some people believe they know what "good leadership style" is. It may be decisive but whatever it is its supporters know it is "good". Such people are likely to substitute the criterion of style for the criteria of having followers and having an appropriate direction. Some people go even further. They assume that good leadership style is an important end in itself. They give their favored style an attractive name like "democratic leadership". In that way, principals who have a "democratic" style are automatically deemed good, even though they may be ineffective and unpopular. The ineffectiveness and unpopularity are explained away; the principal is not "really a democratic leader, because, if she were, she would be effective and popular!"

As the concept of leadership is so obscure, leadership is a term that should be used with great care and only in circumstances where it is carefully defined. Our typology of types of style may be seen as a typology of leadership only if one limits the term leadership to the exercise of power, authority and influence.

We distinguish an effective leader, who gets results, from a good leader, who achieves good things. But does a good leader always get plentiful, good results? Some principals appear to be effective in some circumstances but not in others. Do they then suddenly change from being effective and, perhaps, good leaders one year to being ineffective leaders the next? The answer is

probably yes. Thus leadership can be seen to be as much an outcome of the internal and external working environment as it is a quality of the leader. Thus Winston Churchill was a good and effective war time leader but not a very effective leader in peace time. The reverse might be said of Franklin Roosevelt. (412 words)

1. According to the first paragraph, whether a person is a good leader or not should be judged by
[A] his/her effectiveness.
[B] his democratic style in work.
[C] his/her popularity.
[D] the number of his/her followers and the correctness of direction.
2. According to the author, if the term leadership is defined as the exercise of power, authority and influence, what is typical of a qualified leader?
[A] A good style in work. [B] A talent for direction.
[C] A large number of followers. [D] Getting brilliant results.
3. From the text we may learn that
[A] a democratic style is the sole criterion to judge the quality of a school leader.
[B] a qualified leader has not so much followers as an approved direction.
[C] one's personal and external conditions can finally decide the quality of leadership.
[D] the personal character is the exclusive factor to become an efficient leader.
4. The text seems to mainly discuss the leadership of _____.
[A] an educational board [B] a headmaster or president
[C] government heads [D] a teachers' association
5. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
[A] The Main Qualities of a School Leader
[B] The Great Importance of School Leadership
[C] Educational Administration in the United States
[D] The Dispute over the Concept of Leadership Mainly in Schools

常考词语词汇工作

1. **intend** vt. 打算, 有…的意图: I intend to clean out the spare room sooner or later. (我打算迟早把这间富裕的房间打扫干净。) **intend for** (原) 打算给 (某人), 准备让…干…: I intended these flowers for your mother, but as she is away I'd be glad if you would accept them. 同根词: **intention** n. 意图, 本来的想法: A person with truly good intentions must take effect into account. (一个真正好心的人必须把影响考虑进去。) **intentional** adj. 有心的, 有意的: I assure you that it was not intentional. (我向你保证, 这并不是故意的。) **intentionally** adv. 有意地: I did not do it intentionally.
2. **identify** vt. /vi. 认出 (身份, 物件), 证明是 (谁的), 说明 (其身份): I identified the coat at once; it was my brother's. (我立刻认出这件外套; 那是我兄弟的。) 成语 **identify ... with ...** 把…与…联系起来; 把…与…等同起来: Wealth cannot be identified with happiness. (不能把财富和幸福等同起来。) **identify oneself with ...** 与…有联系, 支持: The politician is too closely identified with the former government to become a minister in ours. (这位政界人士与上一届政府关系太密切以至不能成为我们政府中的一名部长。) 同根词: **identification** n. 认出, 确定身份: 1) Identification of the

jewels was made by the owner. 2) A driving license is adequate identification. (一张驾驶执照足以确定身份。) **identity** n. 身份; 相同: The traveler's passport established his identity. (旅行者的护照确定了他的身份。) **identical** adj. 同一的, 完全相同的: 1) This is the identical pen I lost yesterday. **identifiable** adj. 可看作是相同的, 可证明是同一的, 可辨认的: Other identifiable causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased availability of drugs and alcohol, and the growing incidence of child abuse and child neglect. [2004 年试题 37, 38, 39] (其他可看作犯罪行为产生的相同原因是在学校里的挫折和失败, 毒品和酒精随处可得, 虐待儿童和儿童无人管理的发生率越来越高。) **identifier** 鉴定人。

作业: 复习本单阅读理解文章, 分析段落核心句与题目考点的内在联系。

赠言: 凡事预则立, 不预则废。把握考研方向, 提高复习效率。要认真思考和总结每个测试项目的具体要求和命题思路, 结合自身的情况, 制订有效的复习对策。

Text 1 参考译文

在过去的 20 年中, 一度可以指望辛勤工作和公平竞争的美国中产阶级家庭由于经济风险和新的现实而发生了巨大变化。现在, 一张解雇通知书、一张有病的诊断书或一次配偶的消失可以在几个月里使一个家庭从小康的中产阶级沦落到新的赤贫。

在仅仅 20 年中, 数以百万计的母亲参加了工作, 从而改变了家庭的基本经济状况。学者、政策制订者和形形色色的评论家一直在辩论这些变化所产生的社会影响, 但是很少有人去研究它们的副作用: 家庭风险也增加了。如今家庭的预算紧扣着他们的两张工资支票来安排的。因此, 他们就丧失了经济困难时一度拥有的安全降落伞 – 一个后备挣钱者 (通常是母亲), 假如主要挣钱者失业或病倒时, 她可以参加工作。这种“辅助工人效应”可以支撑起由失业保险或残疾保险所提供的安全网以便帮助家庭度过困难。但是如今, 无法再用本来呆在家里的伙伴的额外收入来弥补家庭状况的风波。

同样在这 20 年中, 一直要求家庭来承担在退休收入方面更多的风险。钢铁工人、民航雇员, 现在还有汽车工业中的那些雇员进入到数以百万计的家庭中, 这些家庭为利率、证券市场的波动和他们可能活得比他们退休的钱更长的严酷现实而焦虑。在去年的大部分时间里, 布什总统发起运动要把社会保障计划改为储蓄账户型, 退休者把他们大部或全部有保障的收入换成依靠投资回报的收入。对于年轻家庭来说, 境况也并不更好。医疗保健的绝对费用和其中家庭所承担的分额都已经上升 – 新近时髦的保健储蓄计划正在从立法院扩大到沃尔玛的工人中, 对于许多家庭的未来医疗保健来说, 会从工资中扣除更多的钱, 会有巨大的新的投资风险。甚至人口统计数字也不利于中产阶级家庭, 因为有一个年迈体弱父母的可能性以及对其身体和经济资助的全部照料需要在 20 年中增加了八倍。

从中产阶级家庭的视角来看, 可以理解, 这种情况在很大程度上看起来远不像是实施更多经济职能的机遇, 而更多地像令人可怕地加速把经济风险大量地转移到中产阶级已经不堪重负的肩上。经济上的失败已经开始, 因而政治上的倒霉可能也不远了。

Text 2 参考译文

当谈到经济减速时, Ellen Spero 还没有到绝望的境地。但是这位 47 岁的指甲修剪师也没有她希望的那么多顾客来修剪、锉磨或打光指甲了。她的许多顾客每周花上 \$12 到 \$50, 但是上月她的两位常客突然不再光顾了。Spero 怪罪于疲软的经济。“我是一只很好的经济晴雨表,” 她说。“我提供的是人们想到要省几元钱时没有也行的服务。” 这样, Spero 的生意渐渐萧条, 她就到 Cleveland 郊区她家附近的中等人士购物的 Dillard 百货商店去买东西, 而不到高档的 Neiman Marcus 去。她说, “我不知道是不是其他的顾客也会不上我的门了。”

甚至在 Alan Greenspan 承认美国经济过热正在降温以前, 许多工薪人士已经看到经济放慢的迹象。几个月来, 从汽车经销店到 Gap 休闲服装零售店, 销售额一直不景气, 因为消费者减少开支了。对零售商来说, 他们去年从感恩节到圣诞节进账了全年收入的 24%, 今年对这一关键年节的生意持审慎的态度。专

家们已经说，节日销售额与去年同期相比减少 7%。但是还不必拉响经济警报。消费者看来只是关注，而没有惊恐；许多消费者说，他们对经济的长远前景还是持乐观态度，即使现在他们适度地勒紧裤带。

消费者说，他们并没有感到绝望，因为，尽管报纸上的大字标题骇人听闻，但是他们自己的境况仍然很好。在许多地区住房价格保持稳定。在曼哈顿，“有一股新的购房淘金热，价位在\$400 万至\$1,000 万的范围内，主要由华尔街的红利提供的，”经纪人 Barbara Corcoran 说。在旧金山，房价仍然在上扬，尽管狂热的竞出高价现象已在平息。一位美国海湾地区房地产经纪人 John Deadly 说，“不是 20 至 30 个出价，现在你可能只有 2 或 3 个出价。”并且大多数老百姓觉得他们能够找到并保住一份工作，因此感觉良好。

许多人从经济发展减速中看到了有利的一面。想要购房的人对较低的利率欣喜若狂。雇主也并不介意劳务市场上少了一点泡沫。许多消费者似乎已经受到股票市场的波动的影响。可投资商把这种波动视为对持续高速增长的必要组成成分。就餐者可能也看到一种人数上升的势头。在曼哈顿闹市区的新 Alain Ducasse 饭馆要找一张餐桌过去常常是不可能的。今后再也不会了。对此，格林斯潘公司可能仍然值得祝贺一番。

Text 3 参考译文

历史学家只是到最近才开始注意到发生在 18 世纪英国对豪华商品和服务需求量的增加。McKendrick 探索了 Wedgwood 公司在销售豪华陶器方面所取得的显著成绩。Plumb 写到省城戏院、音乐节和儿童玩具与书本的迅速增长。虽然这场消费革命的事实几乎无可置疑，但是仍有三个问题：谁是消费者？他们的消费动机是什么？对豪华产品新需求的影响是什么？

对第一个问题的答案一直很难得到。虽然可以从实际生产的商品和服务中推理，制造商和服务业认为他们的顾客想要什么，但是只要研究一下实际消费者所写的相关材料就会使我们了解，谁想要什么。我们仍然必须了解这个消费市场有多大？消费者对豪华商品的需要沿着社会等级往下渗透到多远？至于这后一个问题，我们可以顺便注意到 Thompson，他虽然正确地恢复了劳动人民在 18 世纪英国历史舞台上的地位，却也许夸大了这些人总的反对资本主义消费主义思想侵蚀的程度。例如，18 世纪英国劳动人民很快地从饮用家酿啤酒转变到饮用大型投资的城区啤酒厂所生产的标准化啤酒。

要回答为什么消费者变得如此渴望购物的问题，有些历史学家指出，制造商有能力在新闻检查较差的报章杂志上做广告。然而，这似乎不是一个充分的答案。McKendrick 赞成 Veblen 的解释模式，即明显的消费是由攀比地位激发起来的。“中间一类人”购买商品和服务是因为他们想要效仿有钱人树立的风尚。同样，我们可能要问，这个解释是否充分。是否人们欣赏购物是把它看作一种自我满足呢？假如是这样，消费主义可以被看作是个性主义和实利主义观念兴起的一种产物，而未必是狂热进行明显竞争的产物。

最后，消费者对豪华商品的需求其社会后果是什么？McKendrick 声称，这种需求对解释工业革命的来临大有帮助。但果真如此吗？例如，生产高质量的陶器和玩具与制铁业或纺织厂有什么关系呢？没有重工业部门也完全有可能存在消费社会的心理和现实。

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(六)

I. Writing:

(I)

Directions: Study the picture carefully and write an essay of 160 – 200 words in which you should

- 1) describe the picture,
- 2) state different views on the issue, and
- 3) give your own comment.



钱用来建造豪华校门还是帮助贫苦学生？

As is shown in the picture, the university has built a tremendous gate that **is said to** have cost a huge amount of money. The man in the cartoon says that he **would rather** use the money to help poor students. It is clear that the building costs of several extravagant university entrances **have drawn a lot of attention**.

People differ in their opinions on the issue. Some believe that public facilities, including school gates, are important for universities. There are at least two good reasons. First, facilities are a **crucial** part of China's evaluation system as good facilities can help a university **get a higher score** on its evaluation. Second, they can **add to** the school's prestige. Others argue that the money could be used to help poor students or to **recruit** better professors. In their eyes, building expensive gates **is a waste of** schools' limited funds. A university is a place for students to **gain knowledge**. The "showy" air of an extravagant school gate doesn't **fall in with** a serious academic atmosphere.

As far as I'm concerned, the evaluation system needs to be changed to **place less importance on** a school's image and more on the quality of its education. In this way, schools will be encouraged to improve other more important facilities, such as labs and classrooms. (220 words)

把下列句子译成英语，注意划线部分的表达：

1. 许多世界名著据说于去年改编成电影。

2. 我宁愿留在农村，而不愿离开去城市。
3. 我们希望这个问题能引起所有年轻人的注意。
4. 他们所取得的成就能提高学校的声誉。
5. 我们应该少看重学校的形象，而多重视教育的质量。

本文框架：

As is shown in the picture, ... The man in the cartoon says ... It is clear that ...

People differ in their opinions on the issue. Some believe that ... There are at least two good reasons. First, ... Second, ... Others argue that... In their eyes, ...

As far as I'm concerned, ... In this way,...

作业：按本文框架扩展成一篇 200 字左右的短文。

(II) 课外练习

Directions: In this part, you are to write an essay of 160—200 words entitled “**On Developing Tourism**”. Your essay should be based on the outline below:

1. Present situation,
2. Benefits brought by tourism,
3. Obstacles to the development of tourism,
4. My view on future prospect.

旅游业---“无烟的工业”---正在中国迅速发展。随着改革开放政策的贯彻执行，数以万计的外国游人涌入中国。他们渴望参观这个具有 5000 多年灿烂文化的神秘古国。

旅游业作为一种商业活动给中国带来许多好处。首先，在经济上它有利于我国经济的发展。正如你们所知道的，中国需要大量的外汇来执行现代化建设计划。旅游业是获取外汇的最重要的渠道之一。其次，旅游业使中国人民更多地了解外界。另一方面，访问过中国的外国人对我国的最新发展和我国人民的友好和殷勤留下了深刻的印象。显然，旅游业大大促进了中国人民和世界各族人民之间的友谊和了解。

然而，仍然存在两个障碍妨碍着旅游业的发展。一方面，许多地区的运输系统效率不高无法满足日益增长的需要。另一方面，我们的许多名胜地还要多做广告，让全世界都知道它们，以便吸引更多的旅游者。因此，我们还有许多困难要克服。

至于我，我相信，随着我国经济的发展，这些问题必将逐步得到解决。我们期望有一个更美好、更光明的未来。

Tourism, a smokeless industry, is developing rapidly in China. With the reform and opening-up policy being **carried out**, **thousands upon thousands of** international visitors **are pouring into** our country. They **are eager to** see(=visit) this old mysterious land with a **splendid culture** of more than 5,000 years.

Tourism as a form of enterprise brings China a lot of benefits. In the first place, it **is** financially **beneficial to** the economic development of China. As you know, China needs **a growing amount**

of foreign currencies for its modernization program. Tourism is one of the most important **channels** to **obtain** them. Secondly, tourism **enables** the Chinese people **to** know more about the outside world. On the other hand, the foreigners who have visited China **are deeply impressed by** the latest developments of our country and the friendliness and hospitality of our people. It is clear that tourism **contributes a great deal to** the friendship and mutual understanding between the Chinese people and peoples all over the world.

There are, however, still two obstacles **hindering** the expansion of tourism in our country. For one thing, the transportation system in many areas is not efficient **enough to** meet the ever-increasing needs. For another, our places of interest **have yet to** be better advertised. Information about them should be made **available** throughout the world to attract more and more tourists. Therefore, **we still have a long way to go**.

As for me, with the development of our national economy, all these problems will certainly be solved **step by step**. A much better and brighter future awaits us. (262 words)

背记重点词语汉英对照:

1. 成千上万: thousands upon thousands of; 数以百计: hundreds of.
2. 拥入: pour into; crowd into; stream into; swarm into.
3. 渴望做某事: be eager to do sth.; desire strongly to do sth.; aspire to do sth.; long to do sth. ; 渴望某事: be eager for sth.; desire sth.; aspire after/to sth.; long for sth.
4. 使某人能做某事: enable sb. to do sth.
5. 有助于, 促进, 增加: contribute to sth.: contribute to the friendship between us; contribute to air pollution.
6. 阻碍某人做某事: hinder sb. from doing sth.; stop sb. from doing sth.; hamper sb to do sth. 阻碍某事: obstruct sth.
7. 盼望, 等待: sth. await(s) sb. = sb. look(s) forward to sth., 例如: A much better and brighter future awaits us. = We are looking forward to a much better and brighter future.

II. Reading Comprehension:

Text 1

[2007, RC Text 4]

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them -- especially in America -- the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year -- from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley -- have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

"Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset," says Haim

Mendelson of Stanford University's business school. "The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders". Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York's Columbia Business School. "Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one," he says.

The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore -- and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged -- though not justified -- by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security. (421 words)

1. The statement "It never rains but it pours" is used to introduce
 - [A] the fierce business competition.
 - [B] the feeble boss-board relations.
 - [C] the threat from news reports.
 - [D] the severity of data leakage.
2. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out
 - [A] whether there is any weak point.
 - [B] what sort of data has been stolen.
 - [C] who is responsible for the leakage.
 - [D] how the potential spies can be located.
3. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that
 - [A] shareholders' interests should be properly attended to.
 - [B] information protection should be given due attention.
 - [C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.
 - [D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized.
4. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to
 - [A] see the link between trust and data protection.
 - [B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.
 - [C] realize the high cost of data restoration.
 - [D] appreciate the economic value of trust.
5. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that
 - [A] data leakage is more severe in Europe.
 - [B] FTC's decision is essential to data security.
 - [C] California takes the lead in security legislation.
 - [D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage.

Word Study

1. **sort out** 1) 把…按性质分类, 把…分等级: sort out colors/apples 把颜色/苹果分类。2) 拣出: sort out defective tools 拣出有毛病的工具。3) (=settle, set straight, straighten out) 解决, 清理, 使清楚: sort out a dispute 解决一场争端; sort out the situation 弄清情况。That evening he stayed in his office sorting out the problems. 那天晚上他留在办公室把问题逐个思考清理一番。4) 整顿 (人员等)。
2. **put right** 纠正, 整理: I want to be put right if I am wrong. 如果我错了, 我希望得到纠正。It is full of dust. I must get it arranged and put right. 里面尽是尘土。我得找人把它收拾整理一下。
3. **diverse adj. adj.** 多种多样的, 各种不同的: The wild life in Africa is extremely diverse.(非洲的野生动物极其多样。) People of Europe speak diverse languages.(欧洲人讲各种不同的语言。) 同义词 **different, various**。 同根词 **divert vt.** 1)使转向, 使转入 (其他方面): They diverted the river while they were building the dam.(他们建大坝时, 他们使这条河改道。) The water was diverted from the ditch into the fields.(水从这条渠改道流入田地。) 2)把 (注意力)引开: A loud noise diverted my attention (from cooking) and everything was burnt.(巨大的声响使我没有注意烹饪的东西, 因此都烧糊了。) 3)使高兴, 供消遣, 使觉得有趣: The new play diverted the audience.(这个新剧本使观众很高兴。) **diversify vt.** 使多元化。**diversion n.** 1.转向, 转变, 转移; 转换: the diversion of a river to supply water somewhere else 河川改道以便在别处供应用水。the diversion of someone's attention 转移某人的注意力。 2.消遣, 娱乐: Golf is a popular diversion.(高尔夫球是一种大众化的消遣。) **diversity n.** 多样化; 变化万千。**diversionary adj.** 离题的; 使转向的; 声东击西的。
4. **peer vi.** 盯着瞧, 使劲地瞧, 窥望: She peered through the mist, trying to find the right path.(她凝视着雾, 想找出该走的路径。) He peered at me over the top of his glasses.(他从眼镜的顶端盯着我看。) peer into the mist 向雾中张望。
5. **on behalf of** 代表, 为…: I am writing on behalf of my mother, to express her thanks for your gift.(我代表我母亲写信感谢你送的礼物。)
6. **go astray** 失散; 误入歧途; 背离轨道。
7. **do the rounds** 到各处玩玩。
8. **overshadow vt.** 遮阴, 使减色。

Text 2

[2006, RC Text 4]

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy,

the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda -- to lure us to open our wallets -- they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

But what we forget -- what our economy depends on us forgetting -- is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air. (433 words)

Notes: phony (=phoney) 假装的, 冒充的。Wordsworth (1770 – 1850) 英国诗人。daffodil n. 水仙花。Baudelaire (1821 – 1867) 法国诗人及散文家。damn adj. (表示不满、愤怒、不耐烦等): Where is that damn book? 那本该死的书在哪里? memento 纪念品。Memento mori 人总有一死。

1. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that
[A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music.
[B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings.
[C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness.
[D] artists have changed their focus of interest.
2. The word "bummer" (Line 4, Paragraph 5) most probably means something
[A] religious. [B] unpleasant. [C] entertaining. [D] commercial.
3. In the author's opinion, advertising
[A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art.
[B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public.
[C] replaces the church as a major source of information.
[D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself.
4. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes
[A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness.
[B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing.
[C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied.
[D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms.
5. Which of the following is true of the text?
[A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
[B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
[C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.
[D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

Text 3

The good news made headlines nationwide: Deaths from several kinds of cancer have declined significantly in recent years. But the news has to be bittersweet for many cancer patients and their families. Every year, more than 500,000 people in the United States still die of cancer. In fact, more than half of all patients diagnosed with cancer will die of their disease within a few years. And while it is true that survival is longer today than in the past, the quality of life for these patients is often greatly diminished. Cancer – and many of the treatments used to fight it – causes pain, nausea, fatigue, and anxiety that routinely go undertreated or untreated.

In the nation's single-minded focus on curing cancer, we have unintentionally devalued the critical need for palliative care, which focuses on alleviating physical and psychological symptoms over the course of the disease. Nothing would have a greater impact on the daily lives of cancer patients and their families than good symptom control and supportive therapy. Yet the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the federal government's leader in cancer research and training, spent less than 1 percent of its 1999 budget on any aspect of research or training in palliative care.

The nation needs to get serious about reducing needless suffering. NCI should commit itself to and fund research aimed at improving symptom control and palliative care. NCI also could designate “centers of excellence” among the cancer centers it recognizes. To get that designation, centers would deliver innovative, top-quality palliative care to all segments of the populations the centers serve; train professionals in medicine, nursing, psychology, social work, and other disciplines to provide palliative care; and conduct research.

Insurance coverage for palliative and hospice care also contributes to the problem by forcing people to choose between active treatment or hospice care. This “either/or” approach does not readily allow these two types of essential care to be integrated. The Medicare hospice benefit is designed specially for people in the final stages of illness and allows enrollment only if patients are expected to survive six months or less. The benefit excludes patients from seeking both palliative care and potentially life-extending treatment. That makes hospice enrollment an obvious deterrent for many patients. And hospices, which may have the most skilled practitioners and the most experience in administering palliative care, cannot offer their services to people who could really benefit but still are pursuing active treatment.

Death is inevitable, but severe suffering is not. To offer hope for a long life of the highest possible quality and to deliver the best quality cancer care from diagnosis to death, our public institutions need to move towards policies that value and promote palliative care. (449 words)

Notes: nausea 恶心; single-minded 一心一意的; palliative 减轻的, 缓解的; palliative care 姑息治疗; commit oneself to 承担去做...; insurance coverage 保险覆盖范围; hospice (晚期病人)收容所, 收容计划; Medicare [美] 老年医疗保健制度 (指政府为 65 岁以上老人设置的医疗费减免制度); benefit 保险金; deterrent 威慑力量; 制止因素; administer 给予; 实施, 执行。

1. According to the first paragraph, what is the author's attitude towards the good news?

- [A] He believes that dramatic results have been made in cancer research.
- [B] He has mixed feelings about the rapid decline in deaths from cancer.
- [C] He deems that a large number of cancer patients still die every year.
- [D] He thinks many by-effects brought by cancer treatments are severe

2. It can be learned from the text that palliative care is intended to

[A] raise patients' survival rates.	[B] extend patients' life spans.
[C] improve patients' quality of life.	[D] provide patients with health insurance.
3. According to the author, research on palliative care for cancer

[A] has been overlooked by the NCI.	[B] has gained the active support of the nation.
[C] has been overfunded by the NCI.	[D] is of greater significance than research on cancer cures.
4. The main issue of insurance coverage for hospice care and active treatment is that

[A] it does not allow patients to seek both simultaneously.	[B] it only covers patients whose life expectancy is less than six months.
[C] hospice care is only covered when it may extend a patient's life expectancy.	[D] it deprives patients of the right to choose between two proven treatment methods.
5. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the text?

[A] Improving cancer research in the U.S.	[B] Alleviating the suffering of cancer patients.
[C] Reforming insurance coverage for cancer patients.	[D] Choosing active treatment or palliative care for patients.

Word Study

1. **command** [k m nd] **v.** 1.命令, 吩咐: I command you to start at once.(我命令你立即出发。) She commanded that we (should) attack at once.(她命令我们立即进攻。) He commanded silence.(他吩咐安静。) 2.指挥 (部队), 控制: General Smith commanded the army. (史密斯将军指挥军队。) 3.掌握, 支配: He commands a large vocabulary. (他掌握大量词汇。) 4.得到, 值得 (尊敬, 同情等): This great man is able to command everyone's respect. (这位伟人能得到人人尊敬。) 5.俯瞰 (因而可以控制): The castle commanded the whole town. (这个城堡俯瞰整个城镇。) **n.** 命令; 指挥; 掌握, 控制; 司令部, 指挥部。 **成语** **at sb's command** 听候差遣[吩咐], 由...掌握: I'm at your command. (我听你的差遣。) **by sb's command** 根据...的命令: It was done by the Queen's command. (这是按女王命令办的。) **in command (of)** 指挥, 控制: Who is in command here?(谁在这里指挥?) **take command of** (开始)指挥: When the major was killed, the senior captain took command of the company. (当少校阵亡了, 大尉开始指挥步兵连。)
2. **aspire** (after or to) **vi.** (=direct one's hopes and efforts to some great aims)渴望 (得到或成为...), 有...的雄心 [野心]: He aspired after knowledge/to the highest positions/to become president. (他渴望知/爬上最高职务/成为总统。)
3. **squeeze** **vt.** 挤、压、拧; 塞进; 挤进: 1) He squeezed the last bit from the toothpaste tube. (他从牙膏筒里挤出了最后一点牙膏。) 2) Squeeze the walnuts together to crack them. (把核桃放在一起挤压以便敲碎它们。) 3) He squeezed an extra shirt into the suitcase. (他把又一件衬衣塞进箱子。) 4) Can't you squeeze more juice out of that lemon? (你能否从那个柠檬中挤出更多的汁来?) **squeeze n.** (经济术语)银根紧的时候: We cannot borrow money during the present credit squeeze. (在目前信贷紧缩时期我们无法借到更多的钱。)
4. **swing** **vi.** 摆动: 1) His arms swing as he walks. 2) The door swung open. (门摆动开了。) **swing n.** 变动, 波动: swings in the oil price 油价波动。用于成语: **in full swing** (某活动)全面展开, 达到高潮: 1) Everything seemed to be in full swing there. 2) It was Saturday night; the

little party was in full swing. 3) The work was in full swing when we arrived. 4) When we arrived, the meeting was already in full swing. 5) Ten weeks before the election the campaign was in full swing.

5. 经济方面的短语: economic decline 经济衰退; a swing in prices 价格波动; supply-cut 供应减少; double-digit inflation 两位数的通货膨胀; economic consequences 经济上产生的后果; retail price 零售价; energy conservation 能源保护; oil import bill 石油进口开支; oil shock 石油恐慌; energy-intensive 能源密集型的; price index 价格指数。

作业: 1. 每天做“复习指导”阅读理解 1--2 篇、英译汉 2--3 天一篇。

2. 词汇要结合书中的内容反复背记。

赠言: 1. 一面学习、一面思考, 学习使人增加知识, 而思考则使人把知识总结成规律, 再在实践中转化解决问题的能力。

2. 现象是多变的, 本质是基本不变的, 它是事物内部的因果性、必然性和规律性。所以本质, 一般来说, 就是规律。只有把握规律的人才能从必然王国过渡到自由王国。

Text 1 参考译文

祸不单行。正当老板们和公司董事会最后清理完他们的坏账和遵守各项规定的麻烦事并且改进了软弱的公司管理, 现在一个新的问题又威胁要他们, 尤其在美国, 去应付那种让管理层忙碌不堪的讨厌的报纸头条新闻: 信息的不安全。信息保护在此以前一直由临时的、层次较低的 IT 工作人员去处理, 并且被视为只是信息富裕的行业, 如银行业、电讯业和航空业才关心的事情, 现在却是各种公司老板议事日程上的头等大事。

今年, 从时代华纳、美国国防承包商科技应用国际公司和伯克来的加利福尼亚大学这样一些不同的机构所发生的几次大的客户和雇员信息的泄漏已经使经理们急忙注意他们错综复杂的 IT 系统和业务流程, 以便寻找潜在的漏洞。

斯坦福大学商学院的 Haim Mendelson 说, “信息正在变成一种资产, 这种资产需要像其他任何资产一样加以保护。”“保护客户信息的能力是市场价值观的关键, 董事会应代表股民对此负责。”纽约哥伦比亚商学院的 Eli Noam 认为, 确实, 就像有公认财会原则(GAAP)一样, 或许现在应该有公认安全实施(GASP)。他说, “为安全、冗余和回收确定适当的投资线是管理部门的事, 而不是一个技术问题。”

令人不解的是, 这个问题居然使老板们感到惊奇。肯定, 最糊涂的管理人员也应该明白, 诚信, 即经济资产中最珍贵的资产, 是很容易毁灭的, 但重建诚信要付出巨大代价; 他们还必须清楚, 几乎没有什么事会比一个公司让敏感的个人资料落入不应有的人手中更有可能毁灭诚信。

由于没有对信息泄漏的法律惩处(尤其在美国, 而不是在欧洲), 目前的信息泄漏的事态可能会受到纵容, 尽管还没有人认为是对的。最近, 在加利福尼亚通过一项法律以前, 美国公司在资料走失时不必告诉任何人, 甚至受害者。这种状况可能很快会改变: 所提出的许多资料安全的立法现在正在华盛顿特区走立法程序; 六月 17 日披露的关于 4000 万张美国信用卡账户的信息被盗给美国联邦贸易委员会一天前做出的十分重要的决定蒙上了一层阴影, 这项决定要全美国注意, 如果公司没有提供足够的信息安全, 法规执行者将采取行动。

Text 2 参考译文

有许多事情使人们认为艺术家离奇古怪。但是最怪异的事情可能是, 艺术家的惟一工作是探索情感, 而且喜欢关注那些负面情感。

但情况并不总是这样的。诸如绘画和音乐这样的早期艺术形式最适合于表达喜悦之心。但是从大约 19 世纪后, 随着我们从英国诗人渥兹华斯的水仙花到法国诗人波多雷的邪恶之花, 更多的艺术家开始把幸福视为毫无意义的、虚伪的, 甚至是令人厌倦的。

你可能会辩解说, 艺术对幸福更为怀疑, 这是因为现代社会目睹了如此众多的苦难。但是这并不是说,

好像以前就没有无休止的战乱、灾难及对无辜者的屠杀。事实上，艺术对幸福怀疑的原因可能恰恰相反：在今天的世界上混账的幸福实在太多了。

虽然这样，那什么是几乎能够完全致力于描绘幸福的一种现代表达方式呢？广告业。反幸福艺术(=宣扬不幸的艺术)的兴起几乎完全是随着大众媒体的出现而接踵而至的；随之，出现了商业广告文化，其中幸福不仅仅是一种理想，而且还是一种思想意识。

早期的人们到处都能感悟苦难。他们一直工作到筋疲力尽，生活几无保障，年纪轻轻就呜呼哀哉。在西方，在大众宣传工具和阅读书写之前，最有力的大众传媒是教堂。它可以使那些做礼拜的人想到，他们的心灵处于危险之中，有朝一日他们可能会成为坏人的盘中餐。考虑到这一切，人们也确实不需要让艺术也变成令人不快的东西了。

如今，普通西方人的周围不是宗教信息，而是商业信息以及永远快乐的信息。吃快餐的人、新闻主持人、邮递员，所有的人都在不停地微笑着。我们的杂志为容光焕发的女人和住在漂亮房子里的幸福家庭做特写。因为这些信息有日程安排，以便诱惑我们打开钱包，它们使幸福的概念变得似乎不太可靠。广告为治疗关节炎的药物 Celebrex 发出命令：“庆祝！”。可后来我们发现，这种药可能增加患心脏病的风险，

但是我们所忘记的东西，即我们的经济指望我们忘记的东西，是幸福不仅仅是没有痛苦的快乐。那些能够带来巨大快乐的东西也有可能带来巨大的潜在的损失和失望。今天，我们周围到处都是唾手可得的幸福的承诺，我们需要艺术来告诉我们死亡的象征，就像过去一度宗教所做的那样，即记住，人是会死的，一切都会结束；记住，幸福不是否认死亡，而是与死亡共存。这个信息比丁香香烟还苦，但是，由于某种原因，它又是一股新鲜空气。

Text 3 参考译文

一条好消息成了全国各大报刊的头条新闻：近年来，几种癌症的死亡人数已经大大降低了。但是这条新闻对于许多癌症患者及其家庭来说仍是忧喜参半。每年，美国仍有 50 多万人死于癌症。事实上，诊断为癌症的所有病人中一半以上将在今后几年内死于这种疾病。虽然确实现在的存活时间比过去长，但是这些病人的生活质量往往大大下降了。癌症——以及用来与癌症作斗争的许多治疗——会引起疼痛、恶心、疲劳和焦虑，所有这些反应通常没有得到很好的治疗或者根本没有治疗。

在国家专心集中精力治疗癌症时，我们却无意间忽视了对姑息治疗的需要；这种治疗注重缓解疾病过程中的生理和心理症状。有效的症状控制和支持性治疗对于癌症病人和他们家人的日常生活来说比什么都重要。然而国家癌症研究所(NCI)，作为联邦政府在癌症研究和培训方面的领导者，在姑息治疗的研究和培训方面所花的钱只占它 1999 年预算的 1% 弱。

国家需要严肃认真地考虑如何减轻病人不必要的痛苦。国家癌症研究所也可以在它所承认的癌症中心中树立一些“优秀中心”。为了获得这样的命名，癌症中心将向它们服务的各种病人提供有创新的、高质量的姑息治疗，培训医药、获理、心理咨询、社会工作和其它学科方面的专业人员并进行研究。

姑息治疗和晚期病人收容治疗的保险覆盖范围迫使人们在积极治疗和晚期病人收容治疗两者之间做出选择，这也是问题产生的部分原因。这种“二选一”的做法不允许把两种必需的治疗合二而一。医疗保险的晚期病人收容治疗的保险金专门是为晚期病人设立的，只有预期病人只能存活六个月或不到六个月才允许登记收容。这种保险金把既寻求姑息治疗又寻求可能延长寿命治疗的病人排除在外。这就使得晚期病人收容登记对许多病人来说起到明显限止的作用。晚期病人收容所，虽然在实施姑息治疗方面可能拥有技术水平最高的开业医生和最丰富的治疗经验，但是不能向真正受益但又在寻求积极治疗的病人提供它们的各种服务。

死亡是不可避免的，但痛苦的折磨是可以避免的。为了给予癌症患者从被确诊到死亡之前尽可能优质的长期生活的希望以及最好的癌症治疗，我们的公共机构需要提出新的政策，重视并推进姑息治疗。

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(七)

I. Use of English (Cloze)

Television is different from other media in some important ways. The television set is 1 in the average American home more than six and a half hours a day. Children are born into a new symbolic environment and grow up 2 thousands of stories told by television each year. There is no longer any need to go 3 of the home—to church, to school—or to learn to read in order to encounter the broader culture. The ritualistic 4 of the activity and the quantity of time children and adolescents spend watching television makes it a historically unprecedented phenomenon. We assume that there might be 5 unprecedented consequences.

Some claim that television has created a brighter, more 6 generation, with greater knowledge of the people and the cultures of the world. Some 7 television can stimulate reading, increase vocabulary, expand general knowledge, and help 8 critical faculties.

Many who view the medium's effects as 9 tend to be far more vocal, outspoken, and adamant (坚定不移的) about their position. To support their case, they are likely to 10 research studies or reports of those studies, which often exaggerate or sensationalize the data. Some of these critics point to 11 social developments, such as the steady decline in school performance and the 12 of millions of functionally illiterate adults. Critics note that the longer we live with television, the 13 these situations become. Similarly, veteran teachers complain about pupils with short attention spans, 14 frames of reference seem entirely determined by television. There is no potential source of these ills as easy to 15 for the blame as television. (267 words)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. [A] nearby | [B] open | [C] up | [D] on |
| 2. [A] watching | [B] digesting | [C] absorbing | [D] hearing |
| 3. [A] outdoor | [B] exterior | [C] outside | [D] external |
| 4. [A] essence | [B] nature | [C] character | [D] feature |
| 5. [A] fairly | [B] equally | [C] similarly | [D] evenly |
| 6. [A] aware | [B] awake | [C] conscious | [D] knowing |
| 7. [A] debate | [B] indicate | [C] quarrel | [D] argue |
| 8. [A] learn | [B] progress | [C] develop | [D] acquire |
| 9. [A] different | [B] opposing | [C] contrary | [D] negative |
| 10. [A] quote | [B] take | [C] cite | [D] extract |
| 11. [A] frightening | [B] bothering | [C] changing | [D] troubling |
| 12. [A] existence | [B] exertion | [C] expansion | [D] endurance |
| 13. [A] better | [B] worse | [C] more serious | [D] weaker |
| 14. [A] which | [B] whose | [C] whom | [D] of which |
| 15. [A] target | [B] aim | [C] look | [D] find |

II. 选择搭配题

Directions: You are going to read a text about the tips on resume writing, followed by a list of examples. Choose the best example from the list A—F for each numbered subheading (41—45). There is one extra example which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET

1. (10 points)

The main purpose of a resume is to convince an employer to grant you an interview. There are two kinds. One is the familiar “tombstone” that lists where you went to school and where you’ve worked in chronological order. The other is what I call the “functional” resume — descriptive, fun to read, unique to you and much more likely to land you an interview.

It’s handy to have a “tombstone” for certain occasions. But prospective employers throw away most of those unrequested “tombstone” lists, preferring to interview the quick rather than the dead.

What follows are tips on writing a functional resume that will get read — a resume that makes you come alive and look interesting to employers.

41. Put yourself first:

In order to write a resume others will read with enthusiasm, you have to feel important about yourself.

42. Sell what you can do, not who you are:

Practice translating your personality traits, character, accomplishments and achievements into skill areas. There are at least five thousand skill areas in the world of work.

Toot your own horn!

Many people clutch when asked to think about their abilities. Some think they have none at all! But everyone does, and one of yours may just be the ticket an employer would be glad to punch — if only you show it.

43. Be specific, be concrete, and be brief!

Remember that “brevity is the best policy.”

44. Turn bad news into good:

Everybody has had disappointments in work. If you have to mention yours, look for the positive side.

45. Never apologize:

If you’re returning to the work force after fifteen years as a parent, simply write a short paragraph (summary of background) in place of a chronology of experience. Don’t apologize for working at being a mother; it’s the hardest job of all. If you have no special training or higher education, just don’t mention education.

The secret is to think about the self before you start writing about yourself. Take four or five hours off, not necessarily consecutive, and simply write down every accomplishment in your life, on or off the job, that made you feel effective. Don’t worry at first about what it all means. Study the list and try to spot patterns. As you study your list, you will come closer to the meaning: identifying your marketable skills. Once you discover patterns, give names to your cluster of accomplishments (leadership skills, budget management skills, child development skills etc.) Try to list at least three accomplishments under the same skills heading. Now start writing your resume as if you mattered. It may take four drafts or more, and several weeks, before you’re ready to show it to a stranger (friends are usually too kind) for a reaction. When you’re satisfied, send it to a printer; a printed resume is far superior to photocopies. It shows an employer that you regard job hunting as serious work, worth doing right.

Isn’t that the kind of person you’d want working for you?

[A] A woman who lost her job as a teacher’s aide due to a cutback in government funding wrote: “Principal of elementary school cited me as the only teacher’s aide she would rehire if government funds became available.”

[B] One resume I received included the following: “invited by my superior to straighten out our organization’s accounts receivable. Set up orderly repayment schedule, reconciled accounts

weekly, and improved cash flow 100 per cent. Rewarded with raise and promotion.” Notice how this woman focuses on results, specifies how she accomplished them, and mentions her reward -- all in 34 words.

[C] For example, if you have a flair for saving, managing and investing money, you have money management skills.

[D] An acquaintance complained of being biased when losing an opportunity due to the statement “Ready to learn though not so well educated.”

[E] One of my former colleagues, for example, wrote three resumes in three different styles in order to find out which was more preferred. The result is, of course, the one that highlights skills and education background.

[F] A woman once told me about a cash-flow crisis her employer had faced. She’d agreed to work without pay for three months until business improved. Her reward was her back pay plus a 20 percent bonus. I asked why that marvelous story wasn’t in her resume. She answered, “It wasn’t important.” What she was really saying of course was “I’m not important.”

(课外作业，下次课给答案)

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 1 – 5, choose the most suitable one from the list A – G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Make your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41.	
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What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care -- to say nothing of reports from other experts--recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42.	
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But “national” doesn't have to mean that. "National" could mean interprovincial --- provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province -- or a series of hospitals within a province --- negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would

negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

43.	
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A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

44.	
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Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what they had to say about drugs. "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

45.	
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So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

- [A] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!
- [B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "'The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."
- [C] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.
- [D] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.
- [E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

- [F] So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.
- [G] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers, they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

III. English-Chinese Translation

In the two decades between 1929 and 1949, sculpture in the United States sustained what was probably the greatest expansion in sheer technique to occur in many centuries. There was, first of all, the incorporation of welding into sculptural practice, with the result that it was possible to form a new kind of metal object. 1) For sculptors working with metal, earlier restricted to the dense solidity of the bronze cast, it was possible to add a type of work assembled from paper-thin metal sheets or sinuously curved rods. Sculpture could take the form of a linear, two-dimensional frame and still remain physically self-supporting. Along with the innovation of welding came a correlative departure: freestanding sculpture that was shockingly flat.

Yet another technical expansion of the options for sculpture appeared in the guise of motion. 2) The individual parts of a sculpture were no longer understood as necessarily fixed in relation to one another, but could be made to change position within a work constructed as a moving object; motorizing the sculpture was only one of many possibilities taken up in the 1930's. Other strategies for getting the work to move involved structuring it in such a way that external forces, like air movements or the touch of a viewer, could initiate motion. 3) Movement brought with it a new attitude towards the issue of sculptural unity: a work might be made of widely diverse and even discordant elements; their formal unity would be achieved through the arc of a particular motion completing itself through time.

Like the use of welding and movement, the third of these major technical expansions to develop in the 1930's and 1940's addressed the issues of sculptural materials and sculptural unity. 4) But its medium for doing so was the found object and item not intended for use in a piece of artwork, such as a newspaper or metal pipe. To create a sculpture by assembling parts that had been fabricated originally for a quite different context did not necessarily involve a new technology. 5) But it did mean a change in sculptural practice, for it raised the possibility that making sculpture might involve more a conceptual shift than a physical transformation of the material from which it is composed. (377 words)

Notes: sculpture 雕塑，雕刻； with the result that 因此； correlative 相关的，关联的；呼应的； sinuously 弯曲地，曲线地； linear 线型的； guise 外观，外形； motorize 给...装发动机。

IV. Writing Practice

Directions:

You are planning to start a new training program and are in need of some information on textbooks. Write a letter to the circulation department of a publishing company to:

- 1) ask for relevant information about the books you want,
- 2) inform the company of your plan for the books,
- 3) ask for additional materials.

Letter of Request

Dear Sir / Madam

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me some information about the textbook *Practice, Plan and Write*, which your company published last year. I would like to know how much the book costs, 每周计划上几个小时的课, and whether a teacher's manual is available. 我正在考虑把这一课本用在我们成人英语教学计划中。

除了上述信息, 能否请您寄给我有关英语作为第二语言的课本目录。

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Li Ming

- 作业: 1. 认真复习本单元内容。
2. 注意完形填空的命题思路和应试对策。
3. 复习英译汉材料, 注意长难句的语法结构分析。
4. 做“复习指导”中的相关练习。

赠言: 荣誉与安逸很少两得。(Honor and ease are seldom bed-fellows.)

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(八)

I. Use of English (Cloze)

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 1 on the individual suggest that children engaged in criminal behavior 2 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 3 with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in 4 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status 5 as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, 6 the fact that children from wealthy families also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes 7 lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are 8 to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly 9 juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that 10 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment 11 make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in 12 lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also 13 changes these years. More families consist of one parent households or two working parents; 14, children are likely to have less supervision at home 15 was common in the traditional family 16. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 17 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 18 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 19 of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 20 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established. (287 words)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] acting | [B] relying | [C] centering | [D] commenting |
| 2. [A]. if | [B] unless | [C] until | [D] because |
| 3. [A] interactions | [B] assimilation | [C] cooperation | [D] consultation |
| 4. [A] return | [B] reply | [C] reference | [D] response |
| 5. [A] or | [B] but rather | [C] but | [D] or else |
| 6. [A] considering | [B] ignoring | [C] highlighting | [D] discarding |
| 7. [A] on | [B] in | [C] for | [D] with |
| 8. [A] immune | [B] resistant | [C] sensitive | [D] subject |
| 9. [A] affect | [B] reduce | [C] check | [D] reflect |
| 10. [A] point | [B] lead | [C] come | [D] amount |
| 11. [A] in general | [B] on average | [C] by contrast | [D] at length |
| 12. [A] case | [B] short | [C] turn | [D] essence |
| 13. [A] survived | [B] noticed | [C] undertaken | [D] experienced |
| 14. [A] contrarily | [B] consequently | [C] similarly | [D] simultaneously |
| 15. [A] than | [B] that | [C] which | [D] as |
| 16. [A] system | [B] structure | [C] concept | [D] heritage |
| 17. [A] assessable | [B] identifiable | [C] negligible | [D] incredible |
| 18. [A] expense | [B] restriction | [C] allocation | [D] availability |
| 19. [A] incidence | [B] awareness | [C] exposure | [D] popularity |
| 20. [A] provided | [B] since | [C] although | [D] supposing |

II. 选择搭配题

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about plagiarism in the academic community. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] What to do as a student?
- [B] Various definitions of plagiarism
- [C] Ideas should always be sourced
- [D] Ignorance can be forgiven
- [E] Plagiarism is equivalent to theft
- [F] The consequences of plagiarism

Scholars, writers and teachers in the modern academic community have strong feelings about acknowledging the use of another person's ideas. In the English-speaking world, the term *plagiarism* is used to label the practice of not giving credit for the source of one's ideas. Simply stated, plagiarism is "the wrongful appropriation or purloining, and publication as one's own of the ideas, or the expression of ideas of another."

41.	
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The penalties for plagiarism vary from situation to situation. In many universities, the punishment may range from failure in a particular course to expulsion from the university. In the literary world, where writers are protected from plagiarism by international copyright laws, the penalty may range from a small fine to imprisonment and a ruined career. Protection of scholars and writers, through the copyright laws and through the social pressures of the academic and literary communities, is a relatively recent concept. Such social pressures and copyright laws require writers to give scrupulous attention to documentation of their sources.

42.	
-----	--

Students, as inexperienced scholars themselves, must avoid various types of plagiarism by being self-critical in their use of other scholars' ideas and by giving appropriate credit for the source of borrowed ideas and words, otherwise dire consequences may occur. There are at least three classifications of plagiarism as it is revealed in students' inexactness in identifying sources properly. They are plagiarism by accident, by ignorance, and by intention.

43.	
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Plagiarism by accident, or oversight, sometimes is the result of the writer's inability to decide or remember where the idea came from. He may have read it long ago, heard it in a lecture since forgotten, or acquired it second-hand or third-hand from discussions with colleagues. He may also have difficulty in deciding whether the idea is such common knowledge that no reference to the original source is needed. Although this type of plagiarism must be guarded against, it is the least serious and, if lessons learned, can be exempt from being severely punished.

44.	
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Plagiarism through ignorance is simply a way of saying that inexperienced writers often do not know how or when to acknowledge their sources. The techniques for documentation-note-taking, quoting, footnoting, listing bibliography -- are easily learned and can prevent the writer from making unknowing mistakes or omissions in his references. Although 'there is no copyright in news, or in ideas, only in the expression of them,' the writer cannot plead ignorance when his sources for ideas are challenged.

45.	
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The most serious kind of academic thievery is plagiarism by intention. The writer, limited by his laziness and dullness, copies the thoughts and language of others and claims them for his own. He not only steals, he tries to deceive the reader into believing the ideas are original. Such words as *immoral*, *dishonest*, *offensive*, and *despicable* are used to describe the practice of plagiarism by intention.

The opposite of plagiarism is acknowledgement: All mature and trustworthy writers make use of the ideas of others but they are careful to acknowledge their indebtedness to their sources. Students, as developing scholars, writers, teachers, and professional leaders, should recognize and assume their responsibility to document all sources from which language and thoughts are borrowed. Other members of the profession will not only respect the scholarship, they will admire the humility and honesty.

(课外练习, 下次课给答案)

Directions: In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 1--5, choose the most suitable one from the list A--G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Not long ago, chief executive officers (CEOs) were lauded as heroes, leaders of the brave new economy. Bill Gates and Jack Welch were the two most celebrated American CEOs, hailed as geniuses, superstars and revolutionaries.

1) _____.

Microsoft founder Gates is considered an ego-driven leader of a monopoly -- and even \$253 million in charitable donations (almost five times more than what the next most generous philanthropist gives) can't repair his image. The reputation of former General Electric chairman Welch has been badly tarnished by revelations of generous perks and retirement provisions.

2) _____.

A record number of CEOs worldwide were sacked for performance reasons in 2002, up 70 per cent on 2001 and nearly four times the number compiled in 1995. In the Asia-Pacific region, where CEOs were relatively immune from such actions, firings have now reached American and European levels.

3) _____.

But since Enron and other scandals, Americans don't need much convincing when it comes to mistrusting business leaders. A recent poll in *Investor's Business Daily* found that only eight per cent of Americans have high confidence in the honesty and integrity of corporate CEOs, and only four per cent hold CEOs in 'high esteem'.

In today's CEO-bashing environment, executives' actions are more scrutinised and regulated than ever before.

4) _____.

Fortune has praised the 'new breed' of CEO: the latest crop of CEOs is disciplined, deferential, even a bit dull. Less self-reliant, today's CEOs turn to counsellors to help 'rehab behavior' to become self-aware, ever-improving and 'the opposite of the Enronesque narcissist'. The opportunity to run a major company used to be an executive's highest aspiration. Now more than half of senior executives surveyed said they would turn down the CEO position.

5) _____.

It appears that most CEOs have decided to lie low, hoping that the storm will pass. The Business Roundtable, an association of CEOs, has been relatively quiet of late; as *Fortune* reported, during key debates the organization 'chose to work behind the scenes -- and then mostly to water down reforms'.

- [A] The 'imperial CEO' has been downsized. Today's CEOs find themselves under siege for a variety of sins-- and not just in the USA. Enronitis has spread farther and wider than SARS, taking CEOs as its victims across the globe.
- [B] In the USA, Congress has passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which, among other things, requires CEOs to personally certify to the accuracy of the company's accounts. In Britain, investment banker Derek Higgs has proposed a new code of corporate governance, spelling out new responsibilities and liabilities for executives and boards of directors.
- [C] Talk about 180 degrees. As part of the severe backlash to Enron and other scandals, CEOs are now vilified -- even criminalised -- like never before.
- [D] Even the pursuit of self-interest and simply wanting more can be progressive. On the other hand, caution and modesty have their place, but they are not likely to produce innovative technology, build great cities or fight disease.
- [E] Some might feel little affinity with CEOs -- their roles are not, after all, altruistic or public-serving ones. But in slamming CEOs, critics often knock values worth defending in everyone -- like leadership, individual achievement and ambition.
- [F] CEOs are even considered to be potential criminals. Thanks to the media, the image of the American CEO is a middle-aged man being led away in handcuffs. The latest CEO to be hauled off is a middle-aged woman: Martha Stewart, America's A-list celebrity homemaker and founder of the company that bears her name.
- [G] CEOs have responded defensively to the onslaught on their profession. As Eric Schmidt, CEO of Google, warily puts it: 'I find that all of a sudden I am a member of a class -- CEOs -- that is held in lower repute than priests.'

III. English-Chinese Translation

Archaeology has long been an accepted tool for studying prehistoric cultures. 1) Relatively recently the same techniques have been systematically applied to the study of the more immediate past, which has been called “historical archaeology,” a term that is used in the United States to refer to any archaeological investigation into North American sites that postdate the arrival of Europeans.

Back in the 1930's and 1940's, when building restoration was popular, historical archaeology was primarily a tool of architectural reconstruction. The role of archaeologists was to find the foundations of historic buildings and then take a back seat to architects.

2) The extreme enthusiasm for reconstruction had largely died down by the 1950's and 1960's. Most people entering historical archaeology during this period came out of university anthropology departments where they had studied prehistoric cultures. They were, by training, scientists, not historians, and their work tended to reflect this bias. The questions they framed and the techniques they used were designed to help them understand, as scientists, how people behaved. 3) But because they were embarking on the historical ground for which there was often extensive written documentation and because their knowledge of these periods was usually limited, their contributions to American history remained confined. Their reports, highly technical and sometimes poorly written, went unread.

More recently, professional archaeologists have taken over. 4) These researchers have sought to demonstrate that their work can be a valuable tool not only of science but also of history, providing fresh insights into the daily lives of ordinary people whose existences might not otherwise be so well documented. This newer emphasis on archaeology as social history has shown great promise, and indeed work done in this area has led to a reinterpretation of the United States past.

5) In Kingston, New York, for example, evidence has been uncovered that indicates that English goods were being smuggled into that city at a time when the Dutch supposedly controlled trading in the area. And in Sacramento an excavation at the site of a fashionable nineteenth-century hotel revealed that garbage had been stashed in the building's basement despite sanitation laws to the contrary. (356 words)

Notes: archaeology 考古学; take a back seat 退居次要地位; die down 逐渐减弱; embark on 从事, 着手; take over 接收, 接办, 接任; seek to do sth. 试图做某事; promise n. 有希望, 有前途; stash vt. 隐藏; to the contrary (作表语或后置定语) 相反的. supposedly 按照推定, 想象上, 恐怕。

IV. Writing

Directions: Your best friend Tom is going to Vancouver on business. Write a letter to your Canadian friend Henry to:

- 1) introduce your friend to this Canadian friend,
- 2) state your friend's interests,
- 3) contact your friend if possible.

Letter of Introduction

Dear Henry,

My best friend Tom will be in Vancouver on business the week of April 10. He is director of marketing for a large carton manufacturer. 我认为，如果日程安排允许的话，你们会很高兴见面的。

I told Tom you are doing research for a textbook on the use of graphics designs in advertising. 汤姆对你研究的项目很感兴趣而且想知道它怎样用于包装盒，which his company makes and prints.

If you have the time, give him a call at 241-0310, Room 601. 我告诉他你可能那一周抽不出空，所以如果没有你的消息他也会理解的。

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

作业：1. 从四个搭配的角度分析本单元完形填空练习。 3. 认真翻译“考古学”全文。

赠言：工作虽苦，贫穷更苦。（It may be hard to work, but it must be harder to want.）

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(九)

I. Reading Comprehension:

Text 1

In contrast to traditional analyses of minority business, the sociological analysis contends that minority business ownership is a group-level phenomenon in that it is largely dependent upon social-group resources for its development. Specifically, this analysis indicates that support networks play a critical role in starting and maintaining minority business enterprises by providing owners with a range of assistance from the informal encouragement of family members and friends to dependable sources of workers and clients from the owner's ethnic group. Such self-help networks, which encourage and support ethnic minority entrepreneurs, consist of "primary" institutions, those closest to the individual in shaping his or her behavior and beliefs. They are characterized by the face-to-face association and cooperation of persons united by ties of mutual concern. They form an intermediate social level between the individual and larger "secondary" institutions based on impersonal relationships. Primary institutions comprising the support network include relatives, friends, and neighborhood or community subgroups.

A major function of self-help networks is financial support. Most scholars agree that minority business owners have depended primarily on family funds and ethnic community resources for investment capital. Personal savings have been accumulated, often through frugal living habits that require sacrifices by the entire family and are thus a product of long-term family financial behavior. Additional loans and gifts from relatives, forthcoming because of group obligation rather than narrow investment calculation, have supplemented personal savings. Individual entrepreneurs do not necessarily rely on their relatives because they cannot obtain financial backing from commercial resources. They may actually avoid banks because they assume the commercial institutions either cannot comprehend the special needs of minority enterprise or charge unreasonably high interest rates.

Within the larger ethnic community, rotating credit associations have been used to raise capital. These associations are informal clubs of friends and other trusted members of the ethnic group who make regular contributions to a fund that is given to each contributor in rotation. One author estimates that 40 percent of New York Chinatown firms established during 1900-1950 utilized such associations as their initial source of capital. However, recent immigrants and third or fourth generations of older groups now employ rotating credit associations only occasionally to raise investment funds. Some groups, like black Americans, found other means of financial support for their entrepreneurial efforts. The first Black-operated banks were created in the late nineteenth century as depositaries for dues collected from friendly groups, which themselves had sprung from Black churches. Black banks made limited investments in other Black enterprises. Irish immigrants in American cities organized many building and loan associations to provide capital for home construction and purchase. They, in turn, provided work for many Irish home-building contractor

firms. Other ethnic and minority groups followed similar practices in founding ethnic-directed financial institutions. (459 words)

Notes: depositary 储存处。due n. 会费。spring from 从…派生。contractor firms 承包公司。

1. Which of the following illustrates the working of a self-help support network as described in the text?
 - [A] The local government in a city sets up a program that helps teen-agers find jobs.
 - [B] A commercial bank offers low-interest loans to those who hope to establish businesses.
 - [C] A neighborhood-based organization develops a program of job training for its members.
 - [D] A public high school offers courses in book-keeping and accounting as part of its open adult education program.

3. The logical organization of the second paragraph is that
 - [A] an argument is stated, followed by a counter argument.
 - [B] an assertion is made and several examples are provided to illustrate it.
 - [C] a situation is described and its historical background is then outlined.
 - [D] an example of a phenomenon is given and then is used as a basis for conclusions.

3. It can be learned from the text that
 - [A] self-help networks have been effective in helping entrepreneurs primarily in the last 50 years.
 - [B] minority groups have developed a range of alternatives to standard financing of business ventures.
 - [C] a minority entrepreneur who had no assistance from family members would not be able to start a business.
 - [D] the financial institutions founded by various ethnic groups owe their success to their unique formal organization.

4. It can be learned from the last paragraph that rotating credit associations
 - [A] were developed exclusively by Chinese immigrants in New York.
 - [B] were frequently joint endeavors by members of two or three different ethnic groups.
 - [C] had to be relied on by the Chinese because they could not borrow money from banks.
 - [D] provided a big portion of the investment capital for Chinese immigrants in New York in the early 20th century.

5. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the Irish building and loan associations
 - [A] originated as offshoots of church-related groups.
 - [B] were started by third-or fourth-generation immigrants.
 - [C] helped employ many Irish construction workers.
 - [D] enabled Irish entrepreneurs to finance manufacturing.

Text 2

In 1997 the prestigious Ewha Women's University in Seoul, Korea, announced the opening of the first women's studies program in Asia. Few academic programs have ever received such public attention. In broadcast debates, critics dismissed the program as a betrayal of national identity, an imitation of Western ideas, and a distraction from the real task of national unification and economic development. Even supporters underestimated the program; they thought it would be merely another of the many Western ideas that had already proved useful in Asian culture, similar to airlines, electricity, and the assembly line. The founders of the program, however, realized that neither view was correct. They had some reservations about the applicability of Western feminist theories to the role of women in Asia and felt that such theories should be closely examined. Their approach has thus far yielded important critiques of Western theory, informed by the special experience of Asian women.

For instance, like the Western feminist critique of the Freudian model of the human psyche, the Korean critique finds Freudian theory culture-bound, but in ways different from those cited by Western theorists. The Korean theorists claim that Freudian theory assumes the universality of the Western nuclear, male-headed family and focuses on the personality formation of the individual, independent of society. An analysis based on such assumptions could be valid for a highly competitive, individualistic society. In the Freudian family drama, family members are assumed to be engaged in a Darwinian struggle against each other —father against son and mother against daughter. Such a concept projects the competitive model of Western society onto human personalities. But in the Asian concept of personality there is no ideal attached to individualism or to the independent self. The Western model of personality development does not explain major characteristics of the Korean personality, which is social and group-centered. The “self” is a social being defined by and acting in a group, and the well-being of both men and women is determined by the equilibrium of the group, not by individual self-assertion. The ideal is one of interdependency.

In such a context, what is recognized as “dependency” in Western psychiatric terms is not, in Korean terms, an admission of weakness or failure. All this bears directly on the Asian perception of men's and women's psychology because men are also “dependent”. In Korean culture, men cry and otherwise easily show their emotions, something that might be considered a betrayal of masculinity in Western culture. In the kinship-based society of Korea, four generations may live in the same house, which means that people can be sons and daughters all their lives, whereas in Western culture, the roles of husband and son, wife and daughter, are often incompatible. (451 words)

Notes: prestigious 有声望的。national identity 民族性。feminist 女权主义的。thus far 至今。be informed by 被…贯穿。culture-bound 受文化限制的。psyche 心灵。project ... onto 把…投射到…上, 使…反映在…上。social being 社会存在。well-being 幸福。equilibrium 平衡。bear on 影响…。masculinity 男子气。kinship-based 亲属为基础的。

1. Some of the supporters of the Ewha women's studies program
 - [A] assumed that the program would be based on the uncritical adoption of Western theories.
 - [B] failed to show concern for the issues of national unification and economic development.
 - [C] were unfamiliar with Western feminist theories and their important roles in social life.
 - [D] were not themselves scholars in the field of women's studies and had no idea about them.

2. According to paragraph 2, the Western feminist critique of Freudian theory
 - [A] fails to address the issue of competitiveness in Western society.
 - [B] recognizes the influence of Western culture on Freudian theory.
 - [C] acknowledges the universality of the nuclear, male-headed family.
 - [D] challenges Freudian analysis of the women's role in Western society.

3. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that the Ewha women's studies group holds that
 - [A] personality development occurs in identifiable stages from childhood to adulthood.
 - [B] any theory of personality development, in order to be valid, must be universal.
 - [C] personality development is influenced by the characteristics of the society a person lives in.
 - [D] personality development is hindered if a person is not permitted to be independent.

4. By referring to "dependency" in the last paragraph, the author intends to show
 - [A] the betrayal of masculinity in Western culture.
 - [B] the characteristics of kinship-based Korean culture.
 - [C] the compatible attitude of parents towards their children.
 - [D] the distinction between the Western culture and the Korean culture.

5. Which of the following best summarizes the content of the text?
 - [A] A critique of a particular women's studies program.
 - [B] A brief history of Korean women's studies program.
 - [C] An assessment of a particular women's studies program.
 - [D] A report of work in social theory done by a particular women's studies program.

Word Study

1. **dismiss** (下课)让走掉, 使(会)解散; 解雇; 打消(想法), 不考虑; 认为(不重要)而不加考虑: 1) The teacher dismissed the class ten minutes earlier. (老师提前 10 分钟下课了。) 2) No lecturer may be dismissed from his post for misconduct without proper inquiry being held. (没有进行好好的调查就认为行为不端是不可以解聘老师的。) 3) She did her best to dismiss the thoughts. (她尽力打消这些想法。) 5) He just laughed, and dismissed the idea as unimportant. (他只是大笑, 认为这个主意不重要而不加考虑。) **同根词: dismissal** 解雇: Martin was not free from a fear of dismissal if he refused to obey. (如果马丁不肯服从, 那他就无法摆脱担心被解雇。)
2. **reserve** vt. 保留; 预定; 留到以后(再宣布讨论等): 1) I reserve the right to make my own decision. (我保留做出我自己决定的权利。) 2) I will reserve my opinion at this time. (这次我将保留我的看法。) 3) He reserved a table for two. **reserve n.** 保留或储备的东西, 储备金, 储量; 后备军人; 自然保

保护区: 1) As I require money quickly I must draw on my reserve. (当我马上需要钱时, 我必须利用我的储备金。) 2) The old man keeps a large reserve of firewood for cold weather. (这位老人保存了大量生火木柴天冷时用。) 3) the bank's reserves 银行储备金; the gold reserve 黄金储备。4) Animals are kept in reserves lest they should be shot. (动物关在自然保护区以免被射杀。) 5) He is a person of reserve. (他是一个沉默寡言的人。) 成语: **in reserve** 保存起来: I still have a little money in reserve. **with reserve** 有保留地: Clearly, he spoke with reserve, but even so his meaning was quite plain. **without reserve** 无保留地: We accept your statement without reserve. **reserved** adj. 沉默寡言的; 有保留的: 1) He was naturally thoughtful and reserved. 2) reserved consent (有保留的同意)。 **reservation** 保留(意见); 定(票、座); 保留地: 1) I have no reservation about hiring him. 2) We make reservations of rooms at a hotel. 3) The government has set apart Indian reservations. (政府已经划出印第安人保留地。

Text 3

[2002, RC Text 3]

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics – the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy – far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves – goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year of 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented – and human perception far more complicated – than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer system on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it. (418 words)

Notes: ingenuity 心灵手巧, 发明创造。plain adv. (=simply)简直是。teller 出纳员。confer... on...把... 赋予...。for themselves 独立地。a spell of 一阵。panel 控制板; 论坛。panel discussion 论坛讨论会。

1. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in
[A] the use of machines to produce science fiction.
[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry.
[C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work.
[D] the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work.
2. The word "gizmos" (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means
[A] programs [B] experts [C] devices [D] creatures
3. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can
[A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery.
[B] interact with human beings verbally.
[C] have a little common sense.
[D] respond independently to a changing world.
4. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also
[A] make a few decisions for themselves.
[B] deal with some errors with human intervention.
[C] improve factory environment.
[D] cultivate human creativity.
5. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are
[A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure.
[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately.
[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information.
[D] best used in a controlled environment.

Text 4 课外阅读

[98 年, 试题重编]

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Galileo's 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

Until recently the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics--but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked "anti-science" in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and *Norman Levitt*, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as "The Flight from Science and Reason," held in New York City in 1995, and "Science in the Age of (Mis) information," which assembled last June near Buffalo.

Anti-science clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science's objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pre-technological utopia. But surely that does **not** mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, **as** an essay in US News & World Report last May seemed to suggest.

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

Indeed, some observers fear that the anti-science epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. "The term 'anti-science' can lump together too many, quite different things," notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and Anti-Science*. "They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened." (399 words)

1. The example of Galileo's 17th-century trial is used to show
 - [A] the dissatisfaction of science with the humanities.
 - [B] the hostile attitude of the humanities towards science.
 - [C] the conspicuous advantage of science over anti-science.
 - [D] the confusion between science and other aspects of culture.
2. According to the context, Paragraph 2 and 3 are written in order to
 - [A] express the author's sympathy with scientists.
 - [B] explain why scientists have attacked "anti-science".
 - [C] complain about the decline in funding for science.
 - [D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities.
3. The last paragraph suggests that
 - [A] some observers are afraid of being accused of anti-science.
 - [B] Gerald Holton tags many different views he doesn't agree with as anti-science.
 - [C] anything that offends the "more enlightened" is now being listed in "anti-science".
 - [D] the term "anti-science" involves many wrong attitudes towards science.

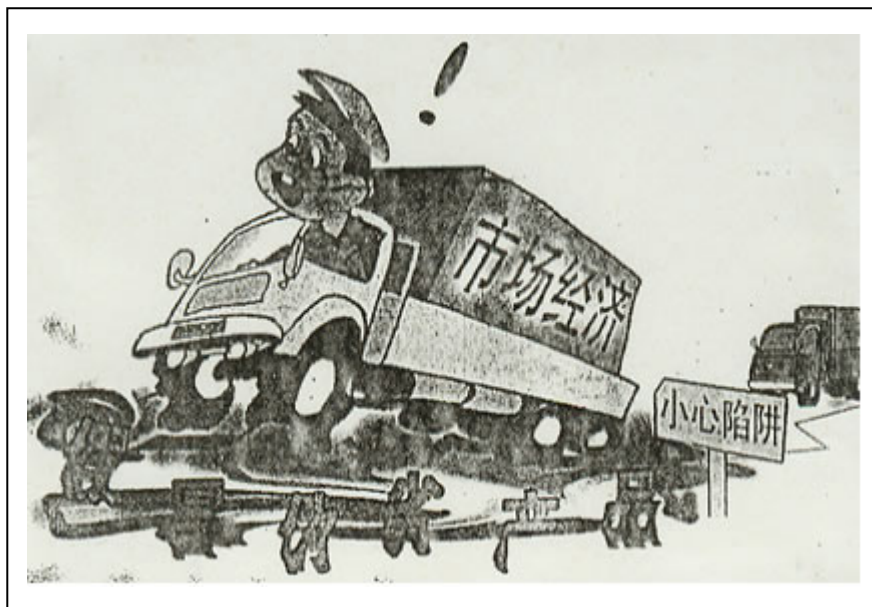
4. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is
[A] detached. [B] subjective. [C] biased. [D] puzzling.
5. Which of the following is true of the text?
[A] Politicians are subject to the labeling of anti-science.
[B] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science.
[C] Environmentalists were not blamed at all for anti-science in an essay.
[D] Sagan does not criticize those who advocate theories contrary to science.

II. Writing (提纲漫画式作文)

(I)

Directions: In this part, you are to write an essay of 160--200 words within 30--35 minutes. Your essay must meet the requirements below:

1. Show your understanding of the meaning of the picture below,
2. State the harmful effects of fake and inferior products,
3. Suggest ways to fight against fake and inferior products.



正如所给的图画所描绘的，我国社会主义市场经济正在迅速发展，就像一辆高速行驶的卡车。但是公众惊讶地发现，越来越多的假冒伪劣产品严重地阻碍了我国市场经济的发展。消费者必须经常谨慎地去购买他们所需的货物或服务，否则他们会落入不法制假人所设的陷阱。

毫无疑问，假冒伪劣产品极其有害。首先，它们危害人民的健康，引发了许多伤害事故。例如，伪劣药品不仅使病人的病情恶化，而且会威胁病人的生命。其次，假冒伪劣产品通常廉价出售。在许多情况下，它们又干扰了我国正常的经济秩序，影响了许多高质量产品的销路。这在很大程度上阻碍了我国社会主义市场经济的健康发展，并损害了我们国家的利益。因此，我们可以说，假冒伪劣产品是我们健康经济中的一颗“毒瘤”，对此必须尽快清除。

依我看，必须采取若干有力措施来与假冒伪劣产品斗争。一方面，制假者应该依法严惩。另一方面，消费者应该学会识别真假。只有这样，消费者才能维护他们的合法权益。

As the picture given depicts, the socialist market-oriented economy in our country is developing rapidly, just like a truck running at a high speed. But the general public **is surprised to find that** there are more and more fake and inferior products seriously **hampering** the expansion of

our market economy. Consumers have to **be very careful in** purchasing goods and services they need; otherwise they will **fall into** the **traps set by** the illegal manufacturers.

There is no doubt that fake and inferior products are extremely harmful. In the first place, they **endanger** people's health, **giving rise to** a lot of injury accidents. For instance, inferior-quality medicines not only **aggravate** a patient's condition, but also **threaten** his life. Secondly, fake and inferior products are usually sold **on the cheap**. In many cases they **interfere with** the normal economic order in our country, **affecting** the marketing of many high-quality goods. This, in a great degree, hinders the development of our socialist market economy and **harms** the interests of our state. Therefore, we can say that they are a dangerous "tumor" in our healthy economy, which must be cut away **as soon as possible**.

In my opinion, several strong measures **should be adopted to deal with** the problem. On the one hand, those who make them **deserve to be severely punished by the law**. On the other hand, consumers should learn to **discern between true and false**. Only in this way can they **defend** their own legal rights and interests. (251 words)

背记重点词语汉英对照： 1. 阻碍，妨碍：hamper, hinder, obstruct, interfere with。 2. 引起，造成：give rise to; cause。 3. 使病情加重：aggravate a patient's condition。 4. 小心谨慎做某事：be careful in doing sth.。 5. 廉价出售某物：sell sth. on the cheap。 6. 干扰某人：interfere with sb.。 7. 损害我们的国家利益：harm the interests of our state。 8. 辨别真伪：discern between true and false。 9. 维护某人的合法权益：defend one's legal rights and interests。

Put the following sentences from Chinese into English:

1. 我们前进时受到恶劣天气的阻碍(hamper)。
2. 这次交通事故造成了(give rise to)他头部和双臂的重伤。
3. 无论什么时候我们都不应该做任何损害国家利益的事。(At no time ...)
4. 我们必须采取(take, adopt)若干有力措施(measure)来与假冒伪劣产品斗争。
5. 只有这样，消费者才能维护(defend)他们的合法权益。

(II) 课外背诵 [重点作文]

Writing Part B

In this part, you are to write an essay of 160-200 words entitled "No Pains No Gains". Your essay must be based on the following outline:

- 1) Ambition — a common thing
- 2) No pains no gains
- 3) Your opinion

Generally speaking, ambition **is well regarded in** our society. Everyone has something to long for. **But** how can he realize ambitions and win achievements?

As a popular saying goes, no pains no gains. This proverb is very advisable and helpful. A farmer who **wants** to have bumper harvests must **sweat over** his farming land. An architect who **hopes** to design excellent buildings must **spare no efforts** to make his blueprints. A writer who **desires** to produce an outstanding novel must **take great pains with** his manuscripts. All those who

intend to accomplish something have to water and nurture his accomplishments with sweat. And those who only dream of success and refuse to work hard will idle away his time and end up in failure.

Personally, **there is** no one **who** seems less interested in success. As college students, we should work hard to **acquire as much knowledge as we can by the sweat of our brow. Only in this way** can we contribute our share to the development of society in the future. (176 words)

背记重点词语汉英对照： 1. be well regarded 得到尊重； long for 渴望； 2. sweat over 辛苦工作； 3. spare no efforts to do sth. 不遗余力做某事； 4. blueprint 详细计划，蓝图； 5. take great pains with/over 下苦功夫； 6. idle away 虚度； 7. by the sweat of one's brow 靠自己的辛勤劳动。

点评： 要写好短文，除了切题和包括提纲的全部要点以外，必须注意句式的变化和用词的多变。如本文中近义词 want, hope, desire 和 intend 的使用使句子避免单韵重复。又如：sweat over, spare no pains, take great pains, work hard, by the sweat of one's brow 都有“刻苦努力”的含义，替换使用，使文采更美。

家庭作业： 1. 背记作文并改写(缩短)，注意作文句型的英汉对照； 2. 加强阅读训练，注意精读与快读的区别。

赠言：事业成功的秘诀是：一个人要有崇高的理想和刻苦的精神，他最大的业余爱好就是他所从事的事业，只有这样他才能全神贯注，执著追求，不畏艰险，不怕失败，总结经验，汲取教训，继续前进。不要追名逐利、斤斤计较，名利是人民自然给你的公正反馈。

Text 1 参考译文

与传统的对少数民族企业的分析相反，社会学的分析认为，少数民族企业所有制是一种集体性质的企业，因为它主要是依靠社会集团的财力来进行开发的。具体说，这种分析表明，支持网络，通过向业主提供从家庭成员和朋友到来自业主本民族的工人和客户的可靠来源等一系列的帮助，在开创和经营少数民族企业中起了关键性的作用。这种鼓励和支持本民族的少数民族企业家的自助网络由一些“基础性的”机构组成，这些机构在形成其行为和观念方面最接近于个人。它们的特点是由互相关心的纽带团结起来的个人之间的面对面的交往和协作。它们形成了个人和以人际关系为基础的较大的“二级”机构之间的中间社会阶层。构成支持网络的基础性机构中包括亲属、朋友和邻居或社区小集团。

自助网络的主要功能是经济上的支持。许多学者一致认为，少数民族企业主要依靠家庭资金和本民族团体的财力来作为投资的资本。个人的存款积累起来，常常是通过勤俭的生活习惯，这种习惯要求全家人做出牺牲，因而是家庭长期理财的成果。来自亲属的补充性贷款和礼品常常出于团体的义务，而不是狭隘的投资考虑，补充了个人的存款。个体企业家并不是因为无法从商业银行借到金融贷款而必须依靠他们的亲属。他们可能实际上想避开银行，因为他们觉得，这些商业银行机构要么不能理解少数民族经营的特殊需要，要么收取不合理高的利率。

在较大的民族社区内部，一直使用轮流信贷协会来筹集资金。这些协会是本民族团体的朋友和其它可信赖的成员组成的非正式团体，他们定期向一笔基金交钱，这笔基金再轮流借给每一个捐助者。有一位作者估计在 1900 年到 1950 年期间建立的纽约唐人街 40% 的公司使用了这样的协会作为他们资金的最初来源。然而，最近入境的移民和老一些团体的第 3 或第 4 代的人现在只是偶尔使用轮流信贷协会来筹集投资的资金。有些团体，像美国黑人，找到了其它经济资助的手段来经营企业。第一批黑人经营的银行建立于 19 世纪晚期，作为从友好团体收来的会费的储存处，这些团体本身是从黑人教会派生出来的。黑人银行在其它黑人企业中进行有限的投资。美国城市中的爱尔兰移民组织了许多建筑和信贷协会来向住房建筑和住房购买提供资金。他们又为许多爱尔兰住房建筑的承包公司提供工作。其他民族的和少数民族的团体仿照类似的做法建立了本民族领导的金融机构。

Text 2 参考译文

1997 年韩国汉城极有声望的伊娃女子大学宣布开始进行亚洲第一个妇女研究项目。很少有学术项目曾经受到公众如此的注意。在广播辩论中,批评者们对这个项目持否定态度,认为它出卖了民族特性,模仿西方思想,与国家统一与经济的大业背道而驰。就连支持者们也低估了这个项目,他们认为这个项目只不过是众多已证明对亚洲文化有用的西方观念之一,与航空公司、电力和产品装配线差不多。不过,这个项目的创建者们认为这两种观点都不对。他们对西方女权主义理论是否适用于亚洲妇女所扮演的角色持保留意见,认为应仔细考察这些理论。他们的研究方法到目前为止已经引发了关于西方理论的重要评论,这些评论中贯穿了亚洲妇女的特殊经历。

比如,和西方女权主义者对弗洛伊德人类心灵模式的批评一样,韩国批评家认为,弗洛伊德理论受到文化的限制,但限制的方面不像西方理论家所说的那样。韩国理论家们认为,弗洛伊德理论假定,西方那种男子占主导地位的核心家庭带有普遍性,突出强调独立于社会的个人的性格形成过程。在这种假设基础上所作的分析对于竞争高度激烈、极端个人主义的社会也许是有效的。在弗洛伊德的家庭剧中,家庭成员之间被认为进行着达尔文进化论式的生存竞争——父子相争、同胞相残。这种观念把西方的竞争模式反映到人的个性上。但是,在亚洲的性格概念中,个人主义或独立的个人并没有被理想化。西方的性格模式不能解释韩国人那种社会化的、以群体为中心的主要特点:“个人”是一种由群体定义并在群体中活动的社会存在,男子与女子的幸福都是靠群体的平衡,而不是靠个人的自我肯定,其理念是互相依存。

在这种情况下,西方精神病学承认的术语“依赖性”在韩国语言中并不表示懦弱或者失败。所有这些都直接影响了亚洲人关于男子和女子心理的看法,因为男子也是有“依赖性的”。在韩国文化中,男子不但可以哭,而且容易表露他们的情感,这在西方文化中可能被看作是男子汉气概背道而驰的。在韩国以亲属关系为基础的社会里,有可能四世同堂。这就意味着人们一生都可能是儿子或女儿;而在西方文化里,丈夫和儿子、妻子和女儿的角色通常是互不相容的。

Text 3 参考译文

自从人类发明创造开始以来已经设计出越来越多的灵巧的工具来完成危险、枯燥、劳累或实在令人恶心的工作。这种欲望导致了机器人技术的产生——这是一门把人的能力赋予给机器的科学。如果科学家还要创造出科学幻想型的机械工具,那他们已经开始接近这个目标。

因此,当今世界拥有越来越多的智能化机械装置。我们几乎没有注意到这些装置的出现,但是它们的普遍存在已经省去了许多人类劳动。我们的工厂合着机器人装配臂的节奏嗡嗡作响。我们的银行业务在自动化出纳终端完成。它们会用机械式的礼貌用语感谢我们的交易。我们的地铁火车由不知疲劳的机器人驾驶员控制。由于电子技术和微机械技术的不断小型化,现在已经有了机器人系统,它们能以亚毫米的精确度做某些脑外科和骨科手术,其精确度要比技术熟练的医生单用手工所能达到的精确度高得多。

但是如果机器人要达到节省劳力效用的下一阶段,人类对它们操作的监督还必须减少,这些机器人得能独立做出至少几项决定,这是一个真正提出挑战的目标。美国航空航天管理局机器人项目经理 D.拉弗里说,“虽然我们不知道如何让机器人去处理一项特定的误差,”“但是我们不能教给机器人足够的‘常识’来可靠地应对瞬息万变的世界。”

的确,探索真正的人工智能已产生了有喜有忧的结果。尽管在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代有过持续一段时间的最初乐观情绪,那时似乎认为,到 2010 年晶体管电路和微处理器可能会复制出人类大脑的活动,但是研究人员最近开始把那个预言推迟如果不是几百年也要有几十年。

在试图模仿人类思维的过程中,他们发现,人类大脑的大约 1 000 亿个神经细胞比以前想象的远为聪明,人类的悟性也比以前想象的远为复杂。他们已经造出了机器人,这些机器人能在受控的工厂环境中以几分之一毫米的精确度来识别一块机器控制板上的误差。但是人脑却能一眼看到迅速变化的场景并立即摒弃 98% 无关的信息。人脑能在一瞬间把目光锁定在蜿蜒的森林公路一侧的那只猴子身上或一大群人中那张可疑的面孔上。地球上最先进的计算机系统也无法达到人的这种能力,并且神经学家也仍然不知道我们人类是如何做到这些的。

Text 4 参考译文

科学长期以来与文化的其他方面关系不融洽。请看伽里略 17 世纪由于其叛逆的信念而受到天主教会的审判，再想一想诗人 William Blake 尖刻的言词反对牛顿机械论的世界观。科学与人文之间的分裂在本世纪甚至加深了。

直到最近科学界还是十分强大的，因此它有能力不理睬它的批评者，但是今后不行了。由于对科学的拨款减少了，科学家在几本书中攻击“反科学”，如：弗吉尼亚大学的一位生物学家 Paul R. Gross 和 Rutgers 大学的数学家 Norman Levitt 所著的 Higher Superstition（更高的迷信），和 Cornell 大学的 Carl Sagan 所著的 The Demon-Haunted World（魔鬼出没的世界）。

科学的捍卫者还在一些会议上发出了他们的关注，例如，1995 年在纽约城举行的“背离科学与理性”会议和去年六月在 Buffalo 附近召开的“（错误）信息时代的科学”会议。

显然，反科学对不同人指的是不同的事情。Gross 和 Levitt 主要批评那些对科学的客观性提出疑问的社会学家、哲学家和其他的学者。Sagan 则进一步谈到那些相信鬼神、上帝创世说和其他违背科学世界观的现象。

1996 年对新闻报导的一次调查披露了反科学的标签还贴到了许多其他的团体头上：从提倡消灭最后剩下的几批天花病毒的当局人士到主张减少对基础研究拨款的共和党人。

几乎没有人会争议反科学这个词适合于反原子弹团体的人士，他们 1995 年发表的宣言蔑视科学并渴望回到技术世界以前的乌托邦时代去。但是，与去年五月“美国新闻和世界报导”中一篇文章似乎表明的一不一样，那肯定不是说，关注工业无节制发展的环境专家是反科学的。

不可避免的是，这些环境专家对这样的批评者要做出反应。环境研究的开拓者 Stanford 大学的 Paul Ehrlich 论证说，科学的真正敌人是这样一些人，他们对全球变暖、臭氧层受到破坏和工业发展的其它后果的证据提出疑问。

确实，有些观察家担心，反科学的表述正处于失去意义的危险中。哈佛大学哲学家 Gerald Holton 在他 1993 年的著作《科学与反科学》中指出，“<反科学>这个词可以把许许多多完全不同的事情罗列在一起。”“这些事情只有一点相同，即它们往往激怒或威胁那些自认为更开明的人。”

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(十)

I. Reading Comprehension:

Text 1

Get ready for the second act of the grand drama we call globalization. The 1980's opened with a massive manufacturing migration from industrialized countries to the Third World that accelerates to this day. This decade is witnessing a second huge shift, this time in services, with white-collar professional jobs following the same blue-collar migratory routes to Asia and elsewhere.

We believe that the latest iteration(=repetition) in the evolution of the global economy will generate more growth for everyone over time as countries focus their abilities on doing what they do best. But the adjustment may well be painful for those middle-class Americans and Europeans who see their jobs in software writing, chip design, architecture, and accounting move to India, China, Israel, Russia, and the Philippines. If the migration of services is not intervened in by good growth-promoting government policy, there is a serious risk that the anti-globalization forces will gain an army of jobless white-collar recruits.

The dimensions of service shift are only just beginning to come into focus. We can discern the trend but not the strength or size of the move. The collapse of the tech bubble and the weak recovery are leading a growing number of U.S. bank, insurance, credit card, accounting, investment banking, high-tech, engineering, and design companies to outsource white-collar work.

This is likely to prove to be more than just a cyclical phenomenon. The Internet, digitization, the spread of white-collar skills abroad, and the big cost savings of outsourcing will probably make the shift of services a permanent feature of economic life. The good news is that flinging off of commodity-like service work will increase the profits and efficiency of American corporations and set the stage for the next big growth-generating breakthrough. Innovation is the driving force of the U.S. economy, not mass production of low-value goods or services. The painful loss of manufacturing in the 1970s and 1980s paved the way to the high-tech gains of the 1990s. The same forces are at work today.

For their part, India, China, and other countries are gaining large numbers of well-paying jobs, expanding the middle class, and reducing poverty. As a result, China is emerging as a locomotive to world growth. American exports to China in November 2003 were up 30% year-over-year at an annual rate of \$24 billion, matching what the U.S. exports to France.

The U.S. must act without hesitation. It should do what it has done in the past – move up the value-added ladder to create new products and services. That means promoting better education, completing the job of reforming the capital market, and reducing business and investor risk at home and abroad. If it can restart the growth engine, the U.S. has nothing to fear from the great white-collar migration. If it doesn't, there may be serious trouble ahead. (468 words)

Notes: migration n. 迁移。may well 很可能。intervene in 干预。come into focus (=become clearly seen) 变得清晰、明确或对准焦点。outsource 使…源源不断流出；把…外包。fling off 脱掉，甩掉，逃脱。set the stage for 为…准备条件。

1. Globalization of the current decade proves to be
 - [A] a dramatic event resulting in serious economic problems.
 - [B] a massive transfer of manual workers from West to East.
 - [C] identical to the previous movement in scale and value.
 - [D] sending upscale jobs off the highly-developed countries.
2. The white-collar migration may lead to
 - [A] rapid progress in manufacturing industry.
 - [B] sufferings for U.S. technical professionals.
 - [C] great advances in information technology.
 - [D] forceful intervention by the government.
3. In consequence of the burst of the tech bubble, many companies are
 - [A] shifting well-paying jobs to the developing countries.
 - [B] exporting well-trained and experienced workers.
 - [C] exhausting the sources of service-job supply.
 - [D] undermining the healthy basis of employment.
4. The move of services may be beneficial to developed countries, for it
 - [A] throws off the heavy burden of service duties.
 - [B] prevents the production of low-value goods.
 - [C] makes conditions ready for new breakthroughs.
 - [D] drives corporations to pursue the biggest profits.
5. In order to get over the difficulties caused by service shift
 - [A] developed countries have to check their exports.
 - [B] the U.S. should act as it did during the last shift.
 - [C] the middle class must receive further education.
 - [D] financial firms are to escape investment risks.

Word Study

1. **词汇辨析:** sensible, sensitive, sensational, sentimental: **sensible** 明智的, 通情达理的; 可觉察的, 明显的: 1) She felt this was the sensible way out of this embarrassing situation. (她觉得这是摆脱这种尴尬局面的明智出路。) 2) Why don't you do something sensible in your spare time? (你为什么在空余时间不做一点有实际意义的事呢?) 3) I am sensible of his danger. (我能觉察到他的危险。) 4) Her grief was sensible from her manner. (从她的举止可以明显看到她的悲痛。) **同根词:** **sensibly** 明智地, 有头脑地。 **sensibility** 感应能力: She has an unusual sensibility for colors. **sensitive** 敏感的; 灵敏的: 1) Mr. Povey was exceedingly sensitive to personal criticisms. (Povey 先生对个人评论十分敏感。) 2) A sensitive person is one who is easily hurt or offended by things that people do or say. (一个敏感的人往往很容易被别人的所作所为所伤害或冒犯。) 3) A sensitive instrument is one that will measure very small quantities. (一种灵敏的仪器是能测出微小数量的仪器。) **sensational** 造成轰动的, 带刺激性的, 令人吃惊的: 1) A sensational story is one likely to excite people. (一个耸人听闻的故事是一个可以激动人心的故事。) 2) There were sensational developments in this murder case. **同根词:** **sensation** 知觉, 感觉; 轰动: 1) After the accident he had no sensation in his left thumb. (这次事故以后他的左手拇指失去知觉。) 2) The news created a great sensation. (这个消息产生了巨大轰动。) **sentimental** 伤感的, 易动感情的: 1) She gets sentimental whenever she thinks of her childhood. (每当她想起她的童年, 她变得非常伤感。) 2) Sentimental movies always make me cry. (动情的电影常使我哭泣。)
2. **conceive** vt./vi. 想出, 想到: 1) Who first conceived the idea of filling bags with gas to make balloons? (谁首先想到向口袋充气)

来制造气球?) 2) We could not conceive that they would do such a silly thing. (我们无法想象他们会做出这样一件蠢事。) 3) 怀胎。成语: **conceive of** 想象, 考虑: 1) They could not conceive of the possibility of failure. 2) I refuse to conceive of such a solution to our problem. 同根词: **conceivable** adj. 可以想象出的: There is no conceivable way to raise ten thousand dollars. (想不出办法来筹集一万美元。) **conception** n. 怀孕。

3. **interact** (inter + act) 相互作用(with sth.), 互动; 相互交往(with sb.)。

同根词: **interaction** 相互作用, 相互交往; **interactive** (计算机用语) 人机对话的, 交互式的。[2004 年试题 RC I]

Text 2

Human relations have commanded people's attention from early times. The ways of people have been recorded in innumerable myths, folktales, novels, poems, plays, and popular or philosophical essays. Although the full significance of a human relationship may not be directly evident, the complexity of feelings and actions that can be understood at a glance is surprisingly great. For this reason psychology holds a unique position among the sciences.

"Intuitive" knowledge may be remarkably penetrating and can significantly help us understand human behavior whereas in the physical sciences such commonsense knowledge is relatively primitive. If we erased all knowledge of scientific physics from our world, not only would we not have cars and television sets, we might even find that the ordinary person was unable to cope with the fundamental mechanical problems of pulleys and levers. On the other hand, if we removed all knowledge of scientific psychology from our world, problems in interpersonal relations might easily be coped with and solved much as before. We would still "know" how to avoid doing something asked of us and how to get someone to agree with us; we would still "know" when someone was angry and when someone was pleased. One could even offer sensible explanations for the "whys" of much of the self's behavior and feelings. In other words, the ordinary person has a great and profound understanding of the self and of other people which, though unformulated or only vaguely conceived, enables one to interact with others in more or less adaptive ways. Kohler in referring to the lack of great discoveries in psychology as compared with physics, accounts for this by saying that "people were acquainted with practically all territories of mental life a long time before the founding of scientific psychology."

Paradoxically, with all this natural, intuitive, commonsense capacity to grasp human relations, the science of human relations had been one of the last to develop. Different explanations of this paradox have been suggested. One is that science would destroy the vain and pleasing illusions people have about themselves; but we might ask why people have always loved to read pessimistic, debunking writings, from Ecclesiastes to Freud. It has also been proposed that just because we know so much about people intuitively, there has been less incentive for studying them scientifically: why should one develop a theory, carry out systematic observations, or make predictions about the obvious? In any case, the field of human relations, with its vast literary documentation but meager scientific treatment, is in great contrast to the field of physics in which there are relatively few nonscientific books. (435 words)

注: **command** vt. 博得; 命令; 掌握。account for 解释, 说明。paradoxically 反常的是。illusion 幻想。debunking 暴露真相的。Ecclesiastes 圣经传道书。Freud 弗洛伊德(潜意识论)。incentive 刺激, 激励。meager 贫乏的。scientific treatment 科学阐述。

1. The author's statement that "psychology holds a unique position among the sciences" (line 4) is supported by the claim that
 - [A] the full meaning of a human relationship may not be obvious.
 - [B] commonsense understanding of human relations can be clear and precise.
 - [C] intuitive knowledge in the physical sciences is relatively advanced.
 - [D] subjective bias is difficult to control in psychological research.

2. It can be inferred that when it comes to people who lived before the coming of scientific psychology, the author would most likely agree that
 - [A] their understanding of human relations was quite limited.
 - [B] they were uninterested in acquiring knowledge of the physical world.
 - [C] they misunderstood others more frequently than do people today.
 - [D] their intuitions about human relations were reasonably sophisticated.

3. The author refers to people who are attracted to "pessimistic, debunking writing" (line 4, the last paragraph) in order to argue that
 - [A] interesting books about human relations are typically pessimistic.
 - [B] people tend to ignore scientific explanations of human relations.
 - [C] people rarely hold pleasing illusions about themselves.
 - [D] it is doubtful that the science of human relations developed slowly because of a desire to maintain pleasing illusions.

4. It can be inferred that the author assumes that commonsense knowledge of human relations is
 - [A] usually sufficiently accurate to facilitate interactions with others.
 - [B] equally well developed among all adults within a given society.
 - [C] biased insofar as it is based on myths and folktales.
 - [D] typically unrelated to an individual's interactions with other people.

5. According to the text, it has also been suggested that the science of human relations was slow to develop because
 - [A] intuitive knowledge of human relations is derived from philosophy
 - [B] early scientists were more interested in the physical world
 - [C] scientific studies of human relations appear to investigate the obvious
 - [D] the scientific method is difficult to apply to the study of human relations

Word Study

command v. 1. 命令, 吩咐: I command you to start at once. (我命令你立即出发。) 2. 指挥 (部队), 控制: General Smith commanded the army. (史密斯将军指挥军队。) 3. 掌握, 支配: He commands a large vocabulary. (他掌握大量词汇。) Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. [2005 年试题] (美国人不再期望公众人物无论在讲演或在书写中熟练地、天才地掌握英语语言。) 4. 得到, 值得 (尊敬, 同情等): This great man is able to command everyone's respect. (这位伟人能得到人人尊敬。) **n.** 命令; 指挥; 掌握, 控制; 司令部, 指挥部。 **成语** **at sb's command** 听候差遣 [吩咐], 由...掌握: I'm at your command. (我听你的差遣。) **by sb's command** 根据...的命令: It was done by the Queen's command. (这是按女王命令办的。) **in command (of)** 指挥, 控制: Who is in command here? (谁在这里指挥?) **take command of** (开始) 指挥: When the major was killed, the senior captain took command of the company. (当少校阵亡了, 大尉开始指挥步兵连。)

Text 3

While there is no blueprint for transforming a largely government-controlled economy into a free one, the experience of United Kingdom since 1979 clearly shows one approach that works: privatization, in which state-owned industries are sold to private companies. By 1979, the total borrowings and losses of state-owned industries were running at about \$3 billion a year. By selling many of these industries, the government has decreased these borrowings and losses, gained over \$34 billion from the sales, and now receives tax revenues from the newly privatized companies. Along with a dramatically improved overall economy, the government has been able to repay 12.5 percent of the net national debt over the two-year period.

In fact, privatization has not only rescued individual industries and a whole economy headed for disaster, but has also raised the level of performance in every area. At British Airways and British Gas, for example, productivity per employee has risen by 20 percent. At Associated British Ports, labor disruptions common in the 1970s and early 1980s have now virtually disappeared. At British Telecom, there is no longer a waiting list – as there always was before privatization – to have a telephone installed.

Part of this improved productivity has come about because the employees of privatized industries were given the opportunity to buy shares in their own companies. They responded enthusiastically to the offer of the shares: at British Aerospace, 89 percent of the eligible work force bought shares; at Associated British Ports, 90 percent; and at British Telecom, 92 percent. When people have a personal stake in something, they think about it, care about it, work to make it prosper. At the National Freight Consortium, the new employee-owners grew so concerned about their company's profits that during negotiations they actually pressed their union to lower its wage demands.

Some economists have suggested that giving away free shares would provide a needed acceleration of the privatization process. Yet they miss Thomas Paine's point that "What we obtain too cheap we esteem too lightly." In order for the far-ranging benefits of individual ownership to be achieved by owners, companies, and countries, employees and other individuals must make their own decisions to buy, and they must commit some of their resources to the choice. (372 words)

Notes: headed for 走向。disruption 混乱，动乱。come about 发生。eligible 有做...的资格的、合格的。press sb. to do sth. 迫使某人做某事。give away 给掉；泄露。

1. According to the text, all of the following were benefits of privatizing state-owned industries in the United Kingdom EXCEPT
 - [A] Privatized industries paid taxes to the government.
 - [B] The government gained revenue from selling state-owned industries.
 - [C] Profits from industries that were still state-owned increased.
 - [D] Total borrowings and losses of state-owned industries decreased.
2. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that the author considers labor disruptions to be
 - [A] an inevitable problem in a weak national economy.
 - [B] a predictor of employee reactions to a company's offer to sell shares to them.
 - [C] a hindrance to high performance levels in an industry.
 - [D] a phenomenon found more often in state-owned industries than in private companies.

3. The increased productivity in privatized companies resulted partly from the fact that
 [A] a large number of employees chose to purchase shares in their companies.
 [B] free shares were widely distributed to individual shareholders.
 [C] the government ceased to regulate major industries.
 [D] unions conducted wage negotiations for employees.
4. By the sentence “When people have a personal stake in something, they think about it, care about it, work to make it prosper.” the author means that
 [A] it is necessary for the government to sell all shares in state-owned enterprises to their employees.
 [B] the individual shareholder will reap great gains from whatever sacrifices he or she makes to achieve them.
 [C] governments must eliminate all resistance to the free-market system to implement privatization programs.
 [D] the power of self-interest contributes to the improved productivity when employees buy shares in private companies.
5. The quotation “What we obtain too cheap we esteem too lightly.” in the last paragraph is most probably used to
 [A] state a solution to a problem described in the previous sentence.
 [B] counter a position that the author of the text considers to be incorrect.
 [C] present a historical maxim(格言) to challenge the principle introduced in the third paragraph.
 [D] show how opponents of the viewpoint of the author have supported their arguments.

Word Study

1. approach v. 1.(=come near) 走进, 接近, 快到: As we approached this lamp I saw a man coming towards us.(当我走近这盏灯时, 我看到一个人朝我们走来。) Few actors approach Laurence Olivier in ability.(很少演员在能力上接近劳伦斯 奥利佛。) As people approach old age their energy may diminish.(人快到老年时, 精力可能减退。) **2.**找, 接近(某人); 向...接洽: Did he approach you about lending him some money?(他有没有向你接洽有关借钱给他的事?) **3.**(=deal with)对待, 处理(问题、任务等): The workers, above all, will know how to approach the problem correctly.(最重要的是, 工人们将知道如何正确处理这个问题。) **n. 1.**接近, 走近, 快到: The enemy fled away at our approach.(我们接近时敌人逃窜了。) **2.**对待处理的方式或方法: His book represents a new approach to the difficulty.(他的书代表了对待这一困难的新的处理方法。) **3.**接近/到达的路: All approaches to the town were blocked.(所有接近这个城镇的路都被封锁了。) **成语 make approaches to sb** 想法接近某人: I'm not very good at making approaches to strangers.(我不善于接近陌生人。) **同根词 approachable adj.**(=accessible)(指人或物)可接近的; (=friendly and easy to talk to)和蔼可亲的。

2. commit vt. 1.干(错事, 坏事), 犯(罪): commit an error 犯错误; commit suicide 自杀; commit a crime 犯罪; commit a serious breach of regulations 严重违规。 **2.**交付, 付诸于, 投入, 记在: He committed the papers to the care of the lawyer.(他把这些文件交付律师管理。) The judge committed him to prison.(法官把他投入监狱。) **3.**同意承担, (用过去分词作表语)答应(干某事或支持某事): The government can't commit any more money to improving the National Health Service.(政府无法承诺把更多的钱投在改善全国医疗服务之上。) He was fully committed to the plan.(他完全答应执行这个计划。) **成语 commit oneself** 承担义务, 作出诺言(要支持), 说出肯定的意见: I have committed myself to go.(我已作出诺言要去。)

Text 4 (课外阅读)

The media can impact current events. As a graduate student at Berkeley in the 1960s, I remember experiencing the events related to the People's Park that were occurring on campus. Some of these events were given national media coverage in the press and on TV. I found it interesting to compare my impressions of what was going on with perceptions obtained from the news media. I could begin to see events of that time feed on news coverage. This also provided me with some healthy insights into the distinctions between these realities.

Electronic media are having a greater impact on the people's lives every day. People gather more and more of their impressions from representations. Television and telephone communications are linking people to a global village, or what one writer calls the electronic city. Consider the information that television brings into your home every day. Consider also the contact you have with others simply by using telephone. These media extend your consciousness and your contact. For example, the video coverage of the 1989 San Francisco earthquake focused on "live actions" such as the fires or the rescue efforts. This gave the viewer the impression of total disaster. Television coverage of the Iraqi War also developed an immediacy. CNN reported events as they happened. This coverage was distributed worldwide. Although most people were far away from these events, they developed some perception of these realities.

In 1992, many people watched in horror as riots broke out on a sad Wednesday evening in Los Angeles, seemingly fed by video coverage from helicopters. This event was triggered by the verdict in the Rodney King beating. We are now in an age where the public can have access to information that enables it to make its own judgments, and most people, who had seen the video of this beating, could not understand how the jury was able to acquit the policemen involved. Media coverage of events as they occur also provides powerful feedback that influences events. This can have harmful results, as it seemed on that Wednesday night in Los Angeles. By Friday night the public got to see Rodney King on television pleading, 'Can we all get along?' By Saturday, television seemed to provide positive feedback as the Los Angeles riot turned out into a rally for peace. The television showed thousands of people marching with banners and cleaning tools. Because of that, many more people turned out to join the peaceful event they saw unfolding on television. The real healing, of course, will take much longer, but electronic media will continue to be a part of that process. (436 words)

Notes: media coverage 媒体报导。feed on 以...为食物, 以...为来源。live [laiv] 实况的。

1. The best title for the text would be

- [A] The Great Significance of Media Reports
- [B] How Media Cover Events at Present
- [C] The 1992 Los Angeles Riots and Their Causes
- [D] The Strong Effect of Media on Current Events

2. All the following statements are true except

- [A] electronic media can extend one's contact with the changing world.
- [B] most of the events occurring on campus at Berkeley were given national media coverage.
- [C] video coverage of the 1989 San Francisco earthquake gave the viewers a vivid picture of the disaster.
- [D] those living far away from a certain event can also have some perception of realities by watching television.

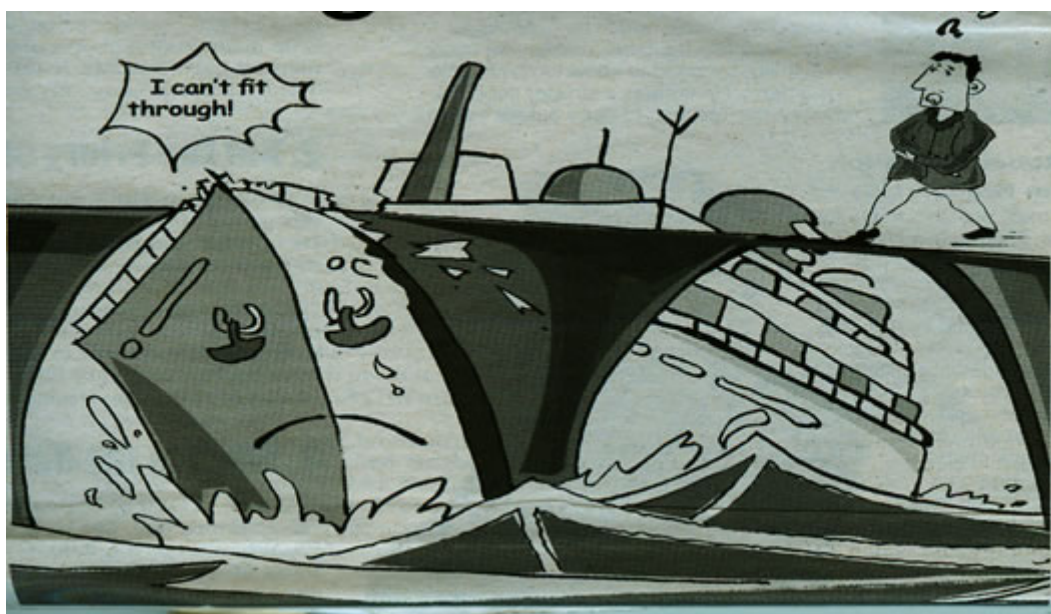
3. Which of the following best describes the logical organization of the second paragraph?
- [A] A few facts are presented, and a conclusion is finally drawn.
 - [B] A hypothesis is outlined and evidence supporting it is given.
 - [C] An assertion is made and examples are provided to illustrate it.
 - [D] New evidence is introduced to support the author's point of view.
4. The 1992 Los Angeles riots were triggered because
- [A] video coverage had provided powerful feedback.
 - [B] the jury proclaimed the policemen involved innocent.
 - [C] video coverage from helicopters had made people angry.
 - [D] people there were not satisfied with policemen involved.
5. It can be learned from the text that
- [A] the 1992 Los Angeles riots lasted a whole week.
 - [B] most people hesitated to side with the verdict of the jury.
 - [C] media coverage of events as they occur can have mixed blessing.
 - [D] Rodney King seemed very angry when he appeared on television on Friday.

II. Writing

Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay of 160-200 words in which you should

- 1) describe the picture,
- 2) state different views on the problem, and
- 3) give your own comment on it.



大船不能通过桥下。我们是否应该把桥炸掉？

It often happens in our life that when we plan to do something, **there is** something else **hindering** what we are going to do. What should we do next? **The same is the case with** the situation depicted in the picture given above. It can be seen from the cartoon that a large ship cannot sail under the bridge. Should we **blow it up**?

People differ in their opinions on the matter. Some maintain that the bridge **hinders economic development**. Blowing it up **means** more business opportunities for underdeveloped areas. According to them, it's good to respect history, but that does not mean keeping everything **as it was**. If so, how could our country improve? Take a look at the Three Gorges project. Although some **cultural sites** have been lost, the whole country **benefits from** the flood control and hydroelectric power. Others assert that although developing the economy is important, we shouldn't **give up** everything just for money. In their eyes, the bridge **has historical value** and we should keep and protect it. If not, will we also blow up the Forbidden City and the Great Wall one day if they ever **get in the way of** the "economy"?

Personally, though we **cherish** historical heritage, we have to explode it because it **obstructs** the expansion of our economy. However, we can design and build a new larger and higher bridge, which **models itself on** the original one. That is **the best solution to** the problem. (244 words)

注: blow up (=explode) 炸掉。Three Gorges project 三峡工程。flood control 防洪

背记下列重点词语:

1. It often happens in our life that... 在我们生活中常常发生这样的事... 2. The same is the case with... ...也一样。3. hinder sb. from doing 阻碍某人做某事。4. People differ in their opinions on ... 人们对...的看法不同。5. Some people maintain that ... ; others assert that ... 有些人主张...; 而其他人断言... 6. keep everything as it was 保持一切原样。7. benefits from... 从...中受益。8. in their eyes 在他们看来。9. get in the way of 妨碍, 阻碍。9. cherish historical heritage 珍惜历史遗产。10. model oneself on/after 模仿。

翻译下列句子:

1. 在我们生活中常常发生这样的事, 有些不珍惜历史遗产。
2. 你不停地说话, 妨碍着我的工作。
3. 有些人主张, 应该拆掉这些古老的建筑物以便腾出地方盖新的, 而另一些人坚持说, 保护重要的历史建筑应是当地政府议事日程上的大事。

本文框架:

It often happens in our life that... What should we do about it?

People differ in their opinions on the matter. Some maintain that... According to them, ...

Take a look at... Others assert that ... In their eyes, ...

Personally, though we cherish historical heritage, ... That is the best solution to the problem.

作业: 按本文框架改写出一篇你自己的作文。

(II) 课外背诵 [重点作文]

Writing Part B

In this part, you are to write an essay of 160-200 words entitled **"Practice Makes Perfect"**. Your essay must be based on the following outline:

1) Importance of practice

2) Examples to support the view: Practice makes perfect

Whatever you do, you must have both the knowledge of it and the skill to do it. So even though you know how to do it, you may not be able to do it **with skill**. If you want to do it perfectly,

you must practice it **over and over again** to **acquire the skill**. Then, as the proverb says, practice makes perfect.

Let's **take** English learning **for example**. When you learn the English language, you must have the knowledge about it: its vocabulary, idioms, grammatical structure, pronunciation and intonation. Yet, if you want to **apply it to** listening, speaking, reading and writing **with satisfaction**, you have to do a lot of practice. You **are to spend** hours every day for a long period of time in listening and speaking in order to **develop the ability** to talk with a native English speaker fluently. **The same is true of** reading and writing it. There is another obvious and convincing example. Even if you know the rules of how to use an abacus (算盘), you have to practice it **time and again** before you can use it skillfully. (193 words)

背记下列重点词语：1. do sth. with skill 熟练地做某事。2. over and over again(=time and again)一遍又一遍地。3. acquire the skill 培养技能。4. practice makes perfect 熟能生巧。5. develop the ability to do sth. 培养做某事的能力。6. The same is true of ... 也一样。7. take sth. for example 举...为例。

As 用法小结

as of (=as from) 从 ... 起。例如：1) You are in charge(负责) as of today. 2) The agreement starts as from March 13.

as for 至于。例如：1) As for me, I shall return there on arrival. 2) As for me, I'm in favor of the first view.

as to 关于；至于。例如：He asked my advice as to what to do next.

as with 与 ... 一样。例如：As with so many of the major problems of society, the precise extent and nature of the environmental crisis are not entirely clear.

as against (=in contrast with) 与 ... 相对照。例如：1) She gets Saturdays off in her new job as against working alternate weekends in her last one. (她新找的这份工作星期六放假，而原来的那份工作周末是隔周放假。) 2) The business done this year amounts to \$20,000 as against \$ 15,000 last year.

as regards 至于。例如：There are no special rules as regards what clothes you should wear.(至于应该穿什么衣服没有硬性规定。)

as follows 如下。例如：1) The reasons are as follows: 2) The report reads as follows:

as it were 可以说，姑且这么说。例如：He is, as it were, a walking dictionary. (他，可以说，是一部活词典。)

as opposed to 和 ... 相反。例如：John likes rice, as opposed to Mary, who hates it.

as soon as possible 尽快地。例如：We should take steps as soon as possible.

may(might, could) as well do sth. 不妨，最好(做某事)。例如：Since it is late, we might as well go back home.

as a rule 通常。例如：1) As a rule they sat together very quietly. 2) His writing as a rule is elegant.

as yet 到这时为止(还没有，还不是)。例如：But none of these are as yet carefully thought-out plans.

such ... as to 这样 ... 以致。例如：I went about my job in such a way as to try to kill two birds with one stone.

not so much ...as 与其说...，倒不如说...：The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness so much as by his lack of talent. (这个吹号手的声音确实很大，但我烦的与其说是他吹得太吵，倒不如说是他缺乏天分。)

such as 例如：Studies show that the things that contribute most to a sense of happiness cannot be bought with money, such as a good family life, friendship and work satisfaction. (研究表明，那些最能使人产生幸福感的东西是不能用金钱买到的，如和睦的家庭生活、友谊和事业上的满足感。)

as long as (=so long as) 只要 (引导条件从句): As long as he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.

Just as ... , so ... 正如 ... 一样, ... 也 ... 。例如: Just as air is important to man, so is water to fish.
as though (=as if) 似乎。例如: Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away, as though to go out of the office.

much as 虽然。例如: Much as I admired David as a poet, I don't like him as a man. (虽然我仰慕作为诗人的大卫, 但我不喜欢他的为人。)

as 虽然 (引导部分倒装的让步从句): Young as he is, he knows a lot. (他虽年轻, 但很懂事。)

as 作关系代词, 引导定语从句, 代表整个主句的意思: 1) A good many proposals were raised by the delegates, as was to be expected. (正如所料, 代表们提出了许多建议。)

2) As might be expected, the response to the question was mixed. (正如所料, 人们对这个问题观点不一。)

as...as 引出比较状语从句: Americans eat twice as much protein as they actually need every day. (美国人摄取的蛋白质是他们实际需要量的两倍。)

- 作业: 1. 复习本单元内容, 把阅读理解 Text 1 译成汉语,
2. 英汉对照本单元作文, 注意文章的框架,
3. 背诵并改写本单元作文, 注意段落主题句的展开方法,
4. 有计划阅读“复习指导”各章的内容, 特别注意相关的注释。

赠言: 分秒必争, 加紧复习; 深入思考, 改进方法; 举一反三, 提高效率。

Text 1 参考译文

做好准备来迎接我们称之为全球化的大戏剧的第二幕。20 世纪 80 年代开始了一场大规模的制造业大迁移, 从工业化国家到第三世界, 这种迁移至今还在加速。最近 10 年中, 人们目睹了第二次大迁移, 这一次是第三产业; 许多白领的专业性工作沿着蓝领迁移的相同路线流到亚洲及其他各地。

我们认为, 在全球经济发展中最近一次的迁移会随着时间对每个人提供更多的发展机遇, 因为各个国家都集中精力去做它们做得最好的工作。但是这种调整、改变和适应很可能对于那些中产阶级的美国人和欧洲人来说是十分痛苦的, 因为他们看到自己在软件编制、芯片设计、建筑业、和财会方面的工作迁移到印度、中国、以色列、俄国和菲律宾。如果第三产业的迁移没有得到促进增长的政府优惠政策的干预调解, 那就会出现严重的风险: 反全球化的各种力量将会逐渐形成一支新的白领失业大军。

第三产业迁移的范围现在只是初露端倪。我们现在能够看出这种势头, 但是还没有看到这场迁移的力量和规模。技术泡沫的瓦解和经济的微弱复苏正导致越来越多的美国银行、保险业、信用卡、财会、投资金融、高科技、工程和设计公司把大量的白领工作外包给第三世界。

这种形势很可能已经不是一种周期性的现象。互联网、数字化、白领技术流向国外以及外包成本的大幅度下降将很可能使第三产业的迁移成为经济生活中的永久特征。振奋人心的消息是, 像商品一样的第三产业工作迅猛外流将增加美国公司的利润并提高这些公司的效益, 并且为下一次产生增长的巨大突破准备条件。美国经济的推动力是革新, 而不是低附加值产品或服务的规模生产。70 年代和 80 年代痛苦的丧失制造业铺平了 90 年代高科技收益的道路。现在同样的因素在起作用。

至于印度、中国和其他国家, 它们正在获得大量的高薪工作, 壮大了中产阶级并减少了贫困人口。因此, 中国正作为世界增长的火车头而崛起。2003 年 11 月美国向中国的出口增加 30%, 年增长量为 240 亿美元, 相当于美国对法国的出口额。

美国必须毫不犹豫的行动。美国应该做它过去已经做过的事情 – 提高附加值的梯子来开拓新产品和新服务。这就意味着要推进更良好的教育, 完成改革资本市场的任务, 降低国内外企业和投资商的风险。如果美国能够重新启动增长的发动机, 那么美国就可以高枕无忧, 不必担心大量白领工作的外流。如果不是这样, 那么今后可能会出现严重的麻烦。

Text 2 参考译文

人类关系从古代起就受到人们的注意。人们的风俗习性被记录在无数的神话、民间故事、小说、剧本和通俗短文或哲学随笔中。虽然人类关系的全部意义可能并非一目了然，但是一眼就能理解的感情和行为的复杂性却多得惊人。因此心理学在各门科学中占有与众不同的地位。

“直觉的”知识可以是非常透彻的并且大大有助于我们去理解人的行为，而在物理科学中这样的常识性的知识是比较简单的。如果我们从世界上抹去全部物理学的知识，我们就不仅没有汽车和电视机，我们甚至可能会发现，普通人就无法顺利解决滑轮和杠杆这样的基本的力学问题。但是，如果我们从世界上去掉全部科学心理学的知识，人际关系中的许多问题还是可以和以前一样很容易地去处理和解决。我们仍然会“知道”如何躲避做别人要我们做的事情和如何使某人同意我们的意见；我们仍然会“知道”，什么时候某人生气了、什么时候某人高兴了。人们甚至能够提出许多合乎情理的解释，来说明自身行为和感情的许多原因。换句话说，普通人非常了解自身和其他人，尽管这种了解没有得到系统阐述，或者只是模糊地体会到，也能使人以多少适应的方式去和其他人交在。考勒在谈到心理学与物理学相比缺少伟大的发现时，解释了这一点，他说“人们在创建科学心理学以前很长时间就已经非常熟悉精神生活中几乎所有的领域。

事情反常的是，虽然有了所有这种自然的、直觉的、常识性的能力去掌握人类关系，但人类关系的科学一直发展缓慢。已经提出了对这种反常情况的不同解释。其中之一认为，科学会摧毁人们有关自身的自负的、乐观的幻想；但是我们会问，那人们为什么总还喜欢去阅读悲观的、暴露真相的著作呢，从圣经的传道书到弗洛伊德的潜意识论。还有人提出，正是因为我们对人直觉地了解得那么多，所以就缺乏动力来科学地研究它们：对于一目了然的事人们为什么还要提出一条理论，进行系统的观察或做出预测呢？不管怎样，人类关系的这个领域，文字资料多如牛毛但科学阐述十分贫乏，这与物理领域形成鲜明对照，在物理领域几乎没有什么非科学的书籍。

Text 3 参考译文

尽管没有蓝图（详细计划）能把一个主要由政府控制的经济转变成自由经济，但是英国自 1979 年以来的经验向我们清楚地显示了一种行之有效的方法：私有化 — 将国营企业卖给私人公司。到 1979 年为止，国营企业的总借款额与亏损额大约是每年 30 亿英镑。通过卖掉许多这样的企业，政府已经减少欠债和亏损，并从销售额中获得 340 亿英镑的收入，现在还从一些刚刚私有化的公司中得到了税收。随着整个经济的迅速好转，政府已经在两年时间里还清了 12.5% 的净欠国债。

事实上，私有化不仅挽救了个别工业和整个正在走向毁灭的经济，而且还提高了各行业的工作表现。例如，在英国航空和天然气公司，每个雇员的生产率提高了 20%；在英国港口联营公司，20 世纪 70 年代和 80 年代初存在的劳动混乱现在已经基本消失；在英国电信公司，装电话再也不用像私有化以前那样总是要排队等待。

这种生产率的提高部分原因是私有化的企业中雇员有机会购买自己公司的股票。他们对可以购买股票反应十分热烈；在英国航空航天公司，89% 的有资格的工作人员购买了股票；在英国港口联营公司，购买比率是 90%；而在英国电信公司，购买比率是 92%。当人们在某件事情中有了个人的利害关系，他们就会想着它、关心它并且努力使其兴旺发达。在英国货运联合会，那些刚刚当上老板的雇员变得对自己公司的利润极为关心，在工资谈判时他们甚至给工会施加压力降低它的工资要求。

一些经济学家认为，无偿转让一些股份会对私有化过程起必要的加速作用。然而，他们却忽视了托马思·佩恩的观点，“愈容易得到，愈不会珍惜”。为了能让所有者、公司和国家在私有制中获得长远利益，雇员和其他个人必须自己决定是否购买，而且必须为这个选择调剂出一些个人的财力。

Text 4 参考译文

媒体可以影响当前的事态。作为 60 年代勃克雷的一个大学毕业生，我记得经历了发生在校园里的与人民公园有关的事件。其中有的事件在报刊和电视上作了全国性的媒体报导。我觉得把所发生的事件留下的印象与从新闻媒体上所得到的感觉作一比较是很有意思的。我开始能见到那时的许多事件是从新闻报导中来的。这也使我们对两种现实之间的差别有了一些有益的认识。

电子媒体对人们的日常生活有更大的影响。人们从媒体报道中得到越来越多的印象。电视和电话的通

讯工具把人们和地球村连结在一起，有一位作家把地球村称作电子城市。想一想电视每天把信息带到你的家里。再想一想，只要用电话你就可以与其他人保持接触。这些媒体延伸了你的触觉。例如，1989年旧金山大地震的录相报导注重“实况行动”，如火灾或抢救工作。这就使观众对整个灾难留下印象。伊拉克战争的电视报导使人立即了解事态的进展。美国有线电视新闻网进行了实况报导。这些报导遍布全球。尽管许多人远离这些事件，但是他们能感觉到这些事件的真实状况。

1992年在洛杉矶，许多人在恐怖中目睹了悲惨的星期三晚上所发生的骚乱，这一场景是由从直升飞机上拍摄的录相报导所提供的。这次事件是由路德 - 金被殴打的法院裁决所触发的。我们现在所处的时代是公众能够得到信息使他们能做出自己的判断，并且许多人，由于看到过这次殴打的录相，所以无法理解陪审团怎么能对涉案的警察作无罪的判决。对事件的媒体实况报导还提供了影响事件发展的有力反馈。这可能会产生有害的结果，就像在洛杉矶那个星期三晚上似乎所发生的后果。到星期五晚上，公众看到路德 - 金在电视上恳求说，“我们大家难道不能和睦相处吗？到星期六，电视似乎提供了正面的反馈，洛杉矶骚乱逐渐转变为和平集会。电视报导了成千上万的人手拿旗帜和清洁工具游行。因此，更多的人转而参加他们在电视上看到的和平行动。当然，真正的解决将需要更长的时间，但是电子媒体将继续是这个进程的一个组成部分。

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(十一)

I. Use of English (Cloze)

The majority of people, about nine out of ten, are right-handed. 1 until recently, people who were left-handed were considered 2, and once children showed this tendency they were forced to use their right hands. Today left-handedness is generally 3, but it is still a disadvantage in a world 4 most people are right-handed. For example, most tools and implements are still 5 for right-handed people.

In sports, 6 contrast, doing things with the left hand or foot, is often an advantage. Throwing, kicking, punching or batting from the "7" side may result in throwing 8 many opponents who are more accustomed to dealing with the 9 of players who are right-handed. This is why, in many 10 at a professional level, a 11 proportion of players are left-handed than in the population as a whole.

The word "right" in many languages means "correct" or is 12 with lawfulness, whereas the words associated 13 "left", such as "sinister", generally have 14 associations. Moreover, among a number of primitive peoples, there is a close 15 between death and the left hand.

In the past, in 16 Western societies, children were often forced to use their right hands, especially to write with. In some cases the left hand was 17 behind the child's back so that it could not be used. If, in the future, they are allowed to choose, 18 will certainly be more left-handers, and probably 19 people with minor psychological disturbances as a result of being forced to use their 20 hand. (257 words)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] Down | [B] Never | [C] Up | [D] Not |
| 2. [A] unique | [B] special | [C] normal | [D] abnormal |
| 3. [A] accepted | [B] admitted | [C] approved | [D] acknowledged |
| 4. [A] when | [B] that | [C] where | [D] which |
| 5. [A] ordered | [B] designed | [C] planned | [D] supposed |
| 6. [A] by | [B] for | [C] at | [D] with |
| 7. [A] proper | [B] indirect | [C] correct | [D] wrong |
| 8. [A] away | [B] down | [C] off | [D] up |
| 9. [A] minority | [B] majority | [C] plenty | [D] lack |
| 10. [A] games | [B] hobbies | [C] activities | [D] rounds |
| 11. [A] more | [B] higher | [C] better | [D] smaller |
| 12. [A] related | [B] mixed | [C] connected | [D] combined |
| 13. [A] by | [B] with | [C] to | [D] at |
| 14. [A] negative | [B] positive | [C] similar | [D] equal |
| 15. [A] division | [B] examination | [C] combination | [D] association |
| 16. [A] all | [B] mostly | [C] any | [D] most |
| 17. [A] tied | [B] attached | [C] brought | [D] removed |
| 18. [A] those | [B] these | [C] there | [D] they |
| 19. [A] no | [B] more | [C] greater | [D] fewer |
| 20. [A] left | [B] right | [C] either | [D] correct |

II. 选择搭配题

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-- 45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-E 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 1. (10 points)

- [A] The world has 800 million hungry people. Until now, food supplies have been increased by improved varieties, pesticides and artificial fertilizers: the green revolution. Now we're on the edge of a new revolution: a genetic one.
- [B] As we move into this new era of agriculture we're embarking on an experiment. But remember that the world has seen any number of experiments before. We have been refining species of wheat for several thousand years. Genetic engineers like me are not doing anything as dramatic as making a cabbage into a cauliflower—as has been done by plant breeders in the past. We're simply tapping into the whole gene pool, rather than concentrating on one species at a time.
- [C] It may well be that in the long term it is the developing world that benefits most from GM foods. It's true that for the next ten years or so GM crops may be too expensive. But the lesson of personal computers is applicable here—once the technology has been developed for money-spinning crops, like maize, soya beans and cotton, it will filter down and become affordable for all. This doesn't mean, unfortunately, that famines will disappear, but severity and duration will be helped by an improved ability to produce and distribute food.
- [D] The reason GM food will not go away is that we need a three-fold increase in food production by the year 2050 to keep pace with the world's predicted population growth to ten or eleven billion. It's not just a question of more mouths to feed either. What is often forgotten is that all these extra people will take up space, reducing the overall land available for agriculture.
- [E] Currently there are some 20,000 chemicals in use, but the scientists only have detailed information on around 1,000 of them. To see the advantages of GM food you have only to consider the recent press revelation that the average lettuce receives eleven pesticide applications before it reaches the supermarket shelf. I'm sure chemicals and their role in disease will become a big issue in the next century as the population of the developed world worries increasingly about its health.
- [F] There will be movement of genes between species that could not be crossed by conventional breeding methods, and there may be problems with some crops. There were mistakes during the Green Revolution, like DDT. No doubt there will be some mistakes with GM crops too. But then, mankind has always made mistakes. It shouldn't put us off progress.
- [G] Genetically-modified foodstuffs are here to stay. That's not to say that food produced by conventional agriculture will disappear, but simply that food-buying patterns will polarize: there will be a niche market for conventional foodstuffs just as there is for organic food. It may even be that GM food will become the food of preference because consumers come to appreciate the health benefits of reduced pesticide use.

Order:

G	41.		42.		43.		44.		45.		F
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(课外练习，下次课给答案)

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 1-5, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-E 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 1. (10 points)

- [A] “The years passed and the young eagle became fully grown. One day he looked up and saw a magnificent bird high above in the cloudless sky. The huge bird seemed to hang in the air, borne by the wind currents, soaring with scarcely a beat of its huge, powerful wings.
- [B] “‘What a beautiful bird,’ he exclaimed. ‘What is it?’ ‘That’s an eagle—the chief of birds,’ one of the chickens said. ‘But don’t give it a second thought, you can never be like him.’
- [C] “All his life, the young eagle thought he was a prairie chicken. He learned to do what prairie chickens do: scratch in the dirt for seeds and insects, cluck and cackle and fly just a few feet off the ground with wings thrashing in the wind. After all, that’s how prairie chickens fly. They don’t know any other way.
- [D] “‘Strange,’ he said to himself. ‘I, too, have giant wings, and my feet have huge claws that could be used for more than scratching the dirt.’
- [E] “The eagle might have died after living the life of a chicken, but fortunately he did give it a second thought. On another day, as he scratched in the dirt for seeds and insects, he looked up and again saw that same majestic bird as it soared high above with its huge wings outstretched against the sky.
- [F] “So the eagle got a running start and leaped into the air, working his huge wings rhythmically and steadily as he had seen the huge bird do and like he had never done before. Instead of rising only a few feet as usual, he soared into the sky and found his true potential and destiny.”
- [G] “An Indian brave went out hunting and found an eagle’s egg that had fallen from its nest but miraculously remained unbroken. The Indian took the egg and put it in the nest of a prairie chicken. The eagle’s egg hatched along with the other eggs in the prairie chicken’s nest, and the little eaglet grew up with the other baby birds.

Order:

G	41.		42.		43.		44.		45.		F
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III. English-Chinese Translation:

Historians of women's labor in the United States at first largely disregarded the story of female service workers – women earning wages in occupations such as salesclerk, domestic servant, and office secretary. 1) These historians focused instead on factory work, primarily because it seemed so different from traditional, unpaid “women's work” in the home, and because the underlying economic forces of industrialism were presumed to be gender-blind and hence emancipatory in effect. Unfortunately, emancipation has been less profound than expected, for not even industrial wage labor has escaped continued sex segregation in the workplace.

2) To explain this unfinished revolution in the status of women, historians have recently begun to emphasize the way a prevailing definition of femininity often determines the kinds of work allocated to women, even when such allocation is inappropriate to new conditions. 3) For instance, early textile-mill entrepreneurs, in justifying women's employment in wage labor, made much of the assumption that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores. The mill owners thus imported into the new industrial order obsolete conventions associated with the homemaking activities they assumed to have been the traditional sphere of women. 4) Because women accepted the more unattractive new industrial tasks more readily than did men, such jobs came to be regarded as female jobs. And employers, who assumed that women's real desires were for marriage and family life, declined to pay women wages equal to those of men. Thus many lower-skilled, lower-paid, less secure jobs came to be perceived as “female”.

More remarkable than the origin has been the persistence of such sex segregation in twentieth-century industry. 5) Once an occupation came to be received as “female”, employers showed surprisingly little interest in changing that perception, even when higher profits were expected to be gained. And despite the urgent need of the United States during the Second World War to mobilize its human resources fully, job segregation by sex characterized even the most important war industries. Moreover, once the war ended, employers quickly returned to men most of the “male” jobs that women had been permitted to master. (354 words)

Notes: emancipatory 起解放作用的。 segregation 隔离。

IV. Writing

Directions:

You have forgotten the appointment you made with your American teacher. Write a letter to him to:

- 1) apologize for missing it,
- 2) state the mistakes you made,
- 3) ask for another appointment.

Letter of Apology

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing to apologize for missing my appointment yesterday afternoon. 我把约会记在了我的日历上而且盼着这一时刻到来,但是不知怎么我把时间搞混了, and didn't realize the mistake until this morning. 我本来打算早晨给您打电话, 但是被意想不到的任务拖累了。

Please forgive me. I would like to call you on Friday 看您如果方便的话是否有可能再安排一次约会。 I hope that you would still like to see me. I am waiting for your reply.

Yours sincerely
Li Ming

选择搭配题参考译文(1)

转基因食品已经在市场上站稳脚跟。这并不是说传统农业生产的食品就会消失，只不过食品的购销模式将两极分化：和绿色食品一样，传统食品市场仍将有利可图。实际上，人们甚至有可能更偏爱转基因食品，因为消费者认识到少施杀虫剂的食品对健康有益。

目前使用的化学物质多达约 20,000 种，但科学家们仅掌握其中约 1,000 种物质的详细信息资料。要想了解转基因食品的好处，只需想一想最近报端所披露的消息：生菜摆上超市的货架之前，一般要喷 11 次杀虫剂。随着发达国家居民越来越关注自身的健康问题，我相信化学物质及其诱发各种疾病的作用将成为下个世纪的一大热点。

转基因食品不会被淘汰的原因是：到 2050 年，我们的食品产量须增长 3 倍才能跟上世界人口预计增至 100 到 110 亿的步伐。事实上，问题不仅在于要喂饱更多的肚子。常为人所忽视的一个事实是，所有这些新增的人口都要占据空间，从而缩小了农业可用地的总面积。

世界上有 8 亿饥民。到现在为止，增加食品供应靠的是改良品种、改进杀虫剂和化肥，这就是绿色革命。如今我们又处在一场新革命的边沿——基因革命。

长远来看，从转基因食品获益最多的很可能是发展中国家。当然，在未来 10 年左右转基因作物可能很昂贵，但个人电脑的经验教训在此也很适用，转基因技术一旦培育出能够赚大钱的作物，如玉米、大豆和棉花之类的，这一技术就会渐渐普及，进入寻常百姓的家庭。遗憾的是，这并不意味着饥荒就消除了。但提高食品的生产和配送能力有助于减低饥荒的严重程度，缩短饥荒的时间。

在跨入这个农业新纪元的同时，我们又开始了一项实验。但别忘了，在此之前世界已见证了无数次试验。几千年来我们一直在改良小麦的品种。我和我的基因工程同行并不是在做诸如将卷心菜变成菜花这样惊人的事情——正如过去植物育种家做过的那样。我们是要挖掘利用整个基因库，而不是一次专攻一个物种。

基因将会在不同物种之间转移，这是常规育种方法无法做到的。有些作物可能会因基因的转移而出现问题。绿色革命期间就曾发生过错误，如使用滴滴涕。毫无疑问，转基因作物培育的过程中也会发生错误。然而，人类是从错误中走过来的，错误不应阻止我们进步。

选择搭配题参考译文(2)

“一位印第安勇士外出打猎时发现一只从巢里掉到地上的鹰蛋，但是奇迹般地完好无损。勇士捡起鹰蛋，把它放进了一个松鸡的窝里。这只鹰蛋和其他许多松鸡蛋一起在松鸡窝里被孵化出来，小鹰和小松鸡们一起长大了。

“小鹰以为自己这辈子就是一只松鸡了。小鹰像其他松鸡一样学会了在土里扒拉着寻找种子和昆虫，发出咯咯咯的叫声，使劲地扇动翅膀飞离地面几英尺高。毕竟松鸡们就是这样飞的。它们不知道任何别的方法。

“许多年过去了，小鹰已经羽毛丰满。一天，它向天空望去，看见万里无云的高空有一只硕大无比的鸟。大鸟好像被气流托浮着悬停在空中，不怎么扇动它那对巨大而有力的翅膀就能在空中翱翔。

“小鹰惊呼：‘多漂亮的鸟哇！它是什么呀？’一只松鸡回答说：‘那是鹰，是鸟类之王。可是你就别再想啦，你永远也不可能像它那样。’

“这只小鹰或许一辈子就这样过松鸡们过的生活，然后死去；然而幸运的事，它确实又想了一想。令一天，当小鹰在土里扒拉着找种子和虫子的时候，它抬起头来看天，又看见了那只大鸟，它舒展着那双巨大的翅膀在天空中翱翔。

“‘好奇怪呀，’小鹰自言自语道。‘我也有两只大翅膀，两只脚也有大爪子，它们可不仅仅是用来在土里扒食的。’

“于是，小鹰奔跑起来，向空中一跃而起，它像见过的那只大鸟那样有节奏和坚定地扇动起双翼——它以前从来没有做过的那样展翅飞翔。结果，小鹰不是像往常那样只飞到几英尺高的地方，而是一直飞上了天空，找到了它真正的潜力和命运的所在。”

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义 (十二)

I. Use of English (Cloze)

[2005年全国统考试题]

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells -- we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire. (278 words)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] although | [B] as | [C] but | [D] while |
| 2. [A] above | [B] unlike | [C] excluding | [D] besides |
| 3. [A] limited | [B] committed | [C] dedicated | [D] confined |
| 4. [A] catching | [B] ignoring | [C] missing | [D] tracking |
| 5. [A] anyway | [B] though | [C] instead | [D] therefore |
| 6. [A] even if | [B] if only | [C] only if | [D] as if |
| 7. [A] distinguishing | [B] discovering | [C] determining | [D] detecting |
| 8. [A] diluted | [B] dissolved | [C] dispersed | [D] diffused |
| 9. [A] when | [B] since | [C] for | [D] whereas |
| 10. [A] unusual | [B] particular | [C] unique | [D] typical |
| 11. [A] signs | [B] stimuli | [C] messages | [D] impulses |
| 12. [A] at first | [B] at all | [C] at large | [D] at times |
| 13. [A] subjected | [B] left | [C] drawn | [D] exposed |
| 14. [A] ineffective | [B] incompetent | [C] inefficient | [D] insufficient |
| 15. [A] introduce | [B] summon | [C] trigger | [D] create |
| 16. [A] still | [B] also | [C] otherwise | [D] nevertheless |
| 17. [A] sure | [B] sick | [C] aware | [D] tired |
| 18. [A] tolerate | [B] repel | [C] neglect | [D] notice |
| 19. [A] available | [B] reliable | [C] identifiable | [D] suitable |
| 20. [A] similar to | [B] such as | [C] along with | [D] aside from |

II. 选择搭配题

Directions: You are going to read a text about Learning to Cope with Complexity, followed by a list of examples. Choose the best example from the list A-F for each numbered subheading (41-45). There is one extra example which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

During times of great crisis, human beings typically turn to one of two strategies: fight or flight. There is, however, a third strategy: learning and deep change. It is based on the principle that all events, especially the most tragic, are ripe with opportunities for learning.

The lesson we must learn from September 11 is that our management practices, private and public, are one-dimensional. Whether it is with regard to civil aviation safety or real estate, our world is dominated by concerns about profitability. These constrain us from implementing needed and proven safety procedures in aviation and high-rise office design. The focus on profitability also pushes our systems to grow unreasonably large, rendering them more vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

Approximately 76% of the criteria used to measure organizational efficiency are financial. Only 24% consider nonfinancial indicators such as health, safety, or the global impact that organizations have on communities and the world in general. Devoting more of our attention to nonfinancial indicators can help us develop new strategies to match the complexity of fighting terrorism. The fields of risk and crisis management already use some of these strategies.

- 41. Search for the destructive side of complexity.**
- 42. Increase safety by redesigning products.**
- 43. Separate the different elements of systems to reduce their impacts on each other.**
- 44. Promote a more ethical distribution of wealth.**
- 45. Build a true culture of civil security.**

We should develop the capacity to envision the destructive side of our complex systems and to prepare for it.

Promote active learning from previous crises. It is imperative that we learn to tolerate cultural and religious differences, especially bearing September 11 in mind, while at the same time neutralizing terrorism as much as we can. We must also remember that there is no better way to drive people to undertake desperate acts than to humiliate them.

These lessons are not merely about learning how to fight more effectively or better prepare for flight. The lessons are really about learning how to live in ways that can reduce the chances of future assaults, especially since we can never fully prevent them.

-
- [A] The Pentagon resisted terrorist attacks much more readily than the World Trade Center because it was built with safety in mind. This has important implications for the future design of offices towers, hydroelectric dams, and nuclear power facilities.
 - [B] For instance, New Zealanders are prepared to survive independently for up to three days in the event of major catastrophes. Unfortunately, far too many of us expect to live in a zero-risk world. This means that widespread panic can be triggered if fewer than 10 letters out of millions in the postal system have been tampered with.
 - [C] After the poisoning of Tylenol capsules in 1982, Johnson & Johnson concluded that future terrorist attacks directed against their products were highly probable. As a result, they modified both the packaging and the products themselves.

- [D] The French revolutionaries of 1789 screamed, “Let’s risk everything, since we have nothing.” People in countries such as Afghanistan, who earn less than \$1 per day, may be provoked to violent measures to alter their desperate conditions.
- [E] In the case of the World Trade Center, terrorists deliberately exploited the “destructive side” of aircraft and highly populated office towers. If one simply joins hijacking with car bombing, and magnifies their effects, then September 11 is the result.
- [F] It is well known that to neutralize the potential spread of smallpox in animals we need to separate animal populations from the virus. This has profound implications with regard to globalization. Globalization constantly creates connections between disparate elements of complex systems and regions of the globe. It pushes us to increase the volume of financial and nonmonetary transactions and the speed between connections.

(课外练习 下次课给答案)

Directions: You are going to read a text about Things to Watch Out for When..., followed by a list of analyses. Choose the best analysis from the list A-F for each numbered subheading (41-45). There is one extra analysis which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Year-end is prime time for making speeches, whether it be a formal thank you to clients at a cocktail party or an informal chat to family guests around the Christmas table. Plan ahead and think about what you are going to say. In the words of Mark Twain, it usually takes more than three weeks to prepare a good impromptu speech.

41) Know your audience:

42) Make a point:

43) Stay calm:

44) Eye contact:

45) Vary tone and body language:

-
- [A] Monotony kills a speech. Nerves cause your vocal chords to constrict, raising the pitch of your voice. Make an effort to breathe deeply and enunciate clearly. Flapping your arms about will distract your listeners but natural, descriptive movements can enhance meaning.
- [B] Keep your speech short and concise and have a few clear points that you need to convey. Emphasize these and tone down on any oral paraphernalia that will confuse the message.
- [C] Find out who you will be addressing so that you can tailor your comments accordingly. Clients, analysts and journalists, for example, require a different approach to that needed for colleagues at an in-house gathering.
- [D] A little nervous energy can enhance your speech, but too much can be disastrous. Do not rely on alcohol for help, no matter how much you need Dutch courage. Take a deep breath and keep a clear head.
- [E] Creating a personal rapport with your audience is a skill that separates gifted speakers from the mundane. If the thought of looking into a sea of faces scares you, adjust your gaze regularly at different points in the room to create the same effect.
- [F] Your initial impression is vital when making a public presentation. Find out about dress codes at the venue so that you look your best and, if possible, check the microphone beforehand to ensure you know how to use it.

III. English-Chinese Translation

1) Being under-industrialized, these countries are largely dependent on imports to supply the equipment needed to produce the raw materials they export. This also applies to the manufactured goods required to provide their populations with the 'necessities of life' --- a concept which is continually being enlarged through the mass media of communication such as newspapers, films, the radio and advertising. 2) This economic structure makes it difficult for them to avoid being politically dependent on the countries which absorb their exports and provide their essential imports.

Although it is obvious that industrialization is the key to development, it is usually very difficult for emerging countries to carry out plans of this nature. 3) In the first place, to set up modern industries necessitates capital on a large scale, which only industrialized regions are able to provide; secondly, they lack the necessary trained manpower; thirdly, their industries --- when established --- are usually not efficient enough to compete with foreign imports, and any restriction on these imports is likely to lead to counteraction against their own exports.

4) From another point of view, it is necessary to bear in mind that there are invariably political, educational, social and psychological obstacles which tend to interfere seriously with any measures taken to deal with the economic difficulties outlined above. To consider only one point: it is obviously useless to devote great efforts and expense to education, technical training and planning if, for psychological reasons, the population as a whole fails to turn theory into effective action.

5) To conclude, it seems clear that if we are to succeed in solving the many interrelated problems of underdevelopment, only the fullest and most intelligent use of the resources of all branches of science will enable us to do so. How is this to be done? Do you have any suggestions to make?
(308 words)

IV. Writing Practice

Directions:

You are planning to pursue your study abroad. Write a letter of inquiry to

- 1) give your brief personal information,
- 2) ask for the admission into that university,
- 3) ask for the possibility of getting scholarship.

Letter of Inquiry

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am a senior student **majoring in** Computer Science at Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, 预计明年夏天毕业。I wish to go to the United States for further studies in my major. 因而我现在写信询问有关 2005 年九月研究生入学的可能性。

Please send me information on admission to your university. As I have no relative in the U.S., 我还想知道有关申请奖学金的程序。

Thank you very much. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Li Ming

- 作业： 1. 结合“复习指导”做完形、英译汉和写作的相关练习。
2. 讲过的完形练习要反复推敲，注意词的词义和搭配、注意上下文的连贯性和一致性。

赠言：既要看到自己的成绩，又要找出自己的差距。不断进取、不断进步。

选择搭配题参考译文(1)

当重大的危机发生时，人们往往会采取这两种策略之一：对抗或逃脱。然而，还有第三种策略：学习并彻底改变。它所基于的原则是：所有的事件，特别是最具有悲剧性的，都充满了学习的机会。

从“9·11 事件”中我们必须汲取的教训是，我们的管理业务，包括个人的和公众的，是片面的。无论是在民航安全上还是在房地产上，支配我们社会的都是考虑是否有利可图。这就妨碍了我们在航空和高层办公大楼设计中去实施所需的和必要的安全程序。对于赢利的关注也导致我们各个系统不合理地扩大，使它们更容易受到恐怖分子的袭击。

机构效率的评估标准中，大约 76% 都是关于财政的。只有 24% 的指标是非财政的，如卫生、安全或各个机构对社区和整个社会的整体影响。把我们的注意力更多地投向非财政指标有助于我们逐步想出新的策略，以适应对抗恐怖活动的复杂性。风险和危机管理领域已经采用了其中的某些策略。

探索复杂系统的破坏性一面。1982 年提列诺胶囊中毒事件发生后，强生公司认为未来恐怖分子很可能直接侵袭他们的产品。因此，他们对包装和产品本身都进行了改进。

通过重新设计产品来提高安全性。美国五角大楼之所以比世贸中心大厦更能抵抗恐怖分子的袭击，是因为它建造时就把安全因素考虑在内了。这一点对今后设计办公大楼、水电大坝及核动力设施等有很重要的启示。

把系统的不同元素隔开以减少它们之间的相互影响。众所周知，要抑制天花在动物中可能出现的蔓延，我们必须把动物种群与病毒隔离开。这对全球化有着深远的含意。全球化不断地创造机会，使复杂系统的不同元素之间与全球各个地区之间有了联系。它促使我们增加金融和非货币交易量，也加快了彼此间联系的速度。

推动财富在各民族中更合理地分配。1789 年法国大革命的革命者们高呼：“冒险吧，因为我们一无所有。”在类似阿富汗这种国家的人们，每天还挣不到 1 美元，和可能受驱使采取激烈的手段来改变令人绝望的境况。

建立真正的社会安全文化。我们应该发展预见复杂系统的破坏性一面及为此做好准备的能力。例如，新西兰民众已做好准备，万一有大灾难发生，他们也能独立生存 3 天。遗憾地是，我们中间太多人希望生活在一个没有风险的社会。这意味着，即使在邮政系统的数百万封信中，有不到 10 封被做了手脚也会引起广泛的恐慌。

鼓励人们积极从以往的危机中学会如何应对。我们必须学会容忍文化和宗教上的差异，尤其是要牢记“9·11 事件”，同时也要尽我们所能消除恐怖主义。我们还必须记住：没有什么比羞辱更能驱使人们去采取不顾一切后果的行动。

这些经验教训不只是有关学会如何更有效地对抗或者为逃脱做好更充分的准备的。它们实际上是关于学会如何以能降低未来受袭击的可能性的方式去生活的，特别是因为我们永远无法完全避免那些危险。

选择搭配题参考译文(2)

年终是演讲的主要时节，不管是在鸡尾酒会上对客户们正式表示感谢，还是在家里与客人们围坐在圣诞节的餐桌边随意闲聊。你要提前计划和考虑将要说些什么。用马克·吐温的话来说，准备一次有声有色的即兴演讲通常需要超过三周的时间。

了解你的听众：搞清楚你将对谁讲话，以使自己的言论适应他们。例如，对客户、分析家和记者演讲的方法就不同于在室内与同事聚会时所使用的方法。

立论：尽量使你的讲话简明扼要，把你需要表达的几个要点弄清楚。强调这些要点，减少会使人误解你意思的个人口头禅。

保持冷静：一点点神经兴奋对你的演讲是有好处的，但过分兴奋就太糟了。不管你多麼需要酒后之

勇也不要依赖酒精的帮助。做一次深呼吸并保持头脑的清醒。

目光接触：建立与听众相处融洽的个人关系是一种技巧，它可以区分出色的演讲者和一般的演讲者。如果一想到面对众多的面孔你就发怵，那么有规律地调节你的视线去注视房间的不同位置以达到同样的效果。

变化的音调和形体语言：单调会扼杀一次演讲。神经紧张会造成你的声带收缩，从而提高你的音调。努力地深呼吸，保持吐字清晰。挥动手臂会分散听众的注意力，但自然的、描述性的动作能加深表达的意思。

阅读欣赏

A Spy Story

While Hollywood's film directors might favor a spy story with interesting characters, they have overlooked an obvious but hitherto unfilmed scenario.

For instance, here in Tappan, N.Y. where I live, there's a dramatic and true spy story written in history that today, two centuries later, still delights history buffs and avid readers of adventure stories.

Tappan is a hamlet 12 miles from Manhattan as the crow flies or 45 to 50 minutes by auto depending upon the weather., road conditions or traffic. It is here that an important event in the Revolutionary War took place. And that gives us the story. The hamlet provides us with an authentic background where original buildings and sites have been carefully preserved. And the cast – a hero, a villain, and a scapegoat – comes straight out of history books, familiar to all who have studied United States history.

Tappan's adventure story unfolds something like this.

Notes: Hollywood 好莱坞。scenario 电影脚本。N.Y. 纽约。buffs 爱好者。avid 忘寝废餐的。as the crow flies 直线距离。cast 剧组成员。villain 坏蛋。scapegoat 替罪羊。

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(十三)

I. Reading Comprehension:

Text 1

Genetic engineering holds great potential payoffs for farmers and consumers by making crops resistant to pests, diseases, and even chemicals used to kill surrounding weeds. But new research raises concerns that altering crops to withstand such threats may pose new risks – from none other than the weeds themselves. This is due to the weeds' ability to acquire genes from the neighboring agricultural crops. Researchers found that when a weed cross-breeds with a farm-cultivated relative and thus acquires new genetic traits – possibly including artificial genes engineered to make the crop hardier – the hybrid weed can pass along those traits to future generations.

“The result may be very hardy, hard-to-kill weeds,” said Allison Snow, a plant ecologist at Ohio State University in Columbus who conducted the experiments over the past six years along with two colleagues. They presented their results last week at the annual meeting of the Ecological Society of America in Madison, Wisconsin. The findings suggest that genetic engineering done with the aim of improving crops – giving them new genetic traits such as resistance to herbicides or pests – could ultimately have unintended and harmful consequences for the crops if weeds acquire the same trait and use it to out-compete the crops. “Gene movement from crops to their wild relatives is an ongoing process that can be ultimately harmful to crops,” said Snow.

The results of the experiments challenge a common belief that hybrids gradually die out over several generations, Snow explained. “There has been an assumption that [crop] genes wouldn't persist in crop-weed hybrids” because hybrids are thought to be less successful at reproducing, she said. However, Snow's research contradicted this assumption: Hybrid wild radishes survived in all six generations that were grown since the study began.

Although the genetic traits which the scientists monitored were natural and not genetically engineered, the findings nonetheless suggest that artificial improvements introduced into crops through genetic engineering could spread to weeds and become permanent traits of the weed population. So strengthened, the weeds may pose a serious risk to the long-term health of agricultural crops. The danger exists in a number of crop plants – including rice, sunflower, sorghum, squash, and carrots – that are closely related to weeds with which they compete. Snow is concerned that the transfer of genes from crops to related weeds could rapidly render many herbicides (chemicals which kill weeds) ineffectual. That situation, she said, would be much like bacterial diseases acquiring resistance to antibiotics.

Because plant hybrids arise in a single generation, however, it could happen much more quickly. “Modern agriculture is heavily dependent on herbicides,” she said, “so people will notice when those don't work any more.” (441 words)

Notes: none other than 不是别的, 正是…; cross-breed (with) 杂交; hardy a. 强壮的, 耐寒的; pass along…to 把…传给; hybrid 杂交的; herbicide 除草剂; reproduce 繁殖; radish 小萝卜; sorghum 高粱; squash 南瓜。

1. The word “This” in Line 3, Para. 1, most probably refers to
[A] the great results made in recent research.
[B] risks of modifying crops’ genetic make-ups.
[C] dangers inherent in the nature of weeds.
[D] threats posed by chemicals used to kill weeds.
2. According to the text, genetic engineering can be used to
[A] kill the weeds in fields through cross-breeding.
[B] give crops new genetic traits and make them hardy.
[C] improve the yield and quality of most crops.
[D] make crops resistant to many of chemical fertilizers.
3. Genetically altered crops could have harmful effects since
[A] gene movement between cultivated plants and wild ones is inevitable.
[B] genetically altered plants are in a position to develop into weeds.
[C] it is generally accepted that cross-breeding is a natural process.
[D] in general hybrids are more successful at breeding than natural plants.
4. Allison Snow uses the example of wild radishes to argue that _____.
[A] most of hybrids are certain to vanish in the future generations.
[B] hybrids are regarded as being less successful at reproducing.
[C] hybrid wild radishes can be grown in artificial environment.
[D] new genetic traits could continue to exist in crop-weed hybrids.
5. From the text we can see that the author’s attitude towards genetic engineering seems
[A] biased. [B] impartial. [C]worried. [D] optimistic

Word Study

1. **differ** vi. 不同; 有分歧: 1) In many respects they differ greatly from the Chinese. 2) The brothers differ in their interests. 3) He differed with his brother about [on/over] a political question. 4) On one point, I differ with [or from] you.
2. **by contrast** 对比起来, 与之相比: By contrast, even the most modern aircraft look clumsy and slow. **in contrast to [with]** 和…形成对比, 与…比较起来: 1) His white hair was in sharp contrast to [with] his dark skin. 2) In contrast to his brother, he was always considerate in his treatment of others.
3. **impetus** 惯性, 动力, 推动力: 1) The car ran down the hill under its own impetus. 2) Children need an impetus to study. 3) Her speech gave an impetus to my ideas. 4) The impetus that

produced the age of exploration was the increased need for trade. 5) The exposure of widespread graft (贪污) among city officials gave great impetus to demands for reform.

Text 2

While anti-slavery sentiment eventually dictated policy in both the United States and Great Britain, the course of abolition differed greatly in the two nations. In America, the institution of slavery was strongly defended in a debate that ultimately resulted in the Civil War of 1860. In Britain, by contrast, slavery was done away with by 1807 and barred throughout its colonial possessions by 1833. In analyzing Britain's course, historians have well documented the influences of economic change, humanitarian protest and reform movement.

One factor that has been largely ignored by scholars, however, is the impetus that was provided by children's literature. This medium gained great popularity in Britain during the last half of the 18th century and provided direct access to young, impressionable minds. Consequently, children's literature constituted the perfect vehicle for the spreading of humanitarian ideas and played a vital role in creating anti-slavery concerns.

In 1761, John Newberry's *Tom Telescope* included the first known reference to the slave trade in children's literature. Tom, the book's hero, took issue with a man who was fond of his household pet yet, as a slave merchant, thought "nothing of separating the husband from the wife, the parents from the children." Slavery was not only cruel and oppressive, Tom seemed to be saying, but it was also irrational and contrary to natural law. Written before much of the horrors of the Atlantic slave trade were revealed, *Tom Telescope* contained an implicit message. Soon afterwards, writers and publishers were in a position to be more explicit. One of the leaders in this movement was the Society of Friends who, in 1787, published *Little Truths*. Passages in this work directly related conditions aboard slave ships: "children were in the ship, pressed like fishes in a barrel."

Around the turn of the 18th century, blacks were introduced for the first time as main characters in children's literature. An early example of this device is found in Thomas Day's immensely popular *The History of Sandford and Merton*, in which a black beggar miraculously rescues Harry Sandford from a raging bull. Significantly, *Day* says very little about the institution of slavery itself, but the reader is left with no doubt that it is inhuman and cruel.

While it would be misleading to assume that every children's book published between 1750 and 1850 contained anti-slavery sentiments, the numbers are significant enough to suggest that they played a vital role in shaping their attitudes toward blacks. At the same time, even when the capabilities of blacks were recognized, there was always a tendency to depict them as different rather than equal. Perhaps unwittingly, children's literature helped to form a stereotype that --- while successfully attacking slavery --- also strengthened the 19th century Englishmen's sense of racial superiority. (457 words)

Notes: dictate vt. 口授; 强行制定。take issue with 与...争论。unwittingly 出于无意。stereotype 千篇一律的模式。

1. According to the logical structure of the text as a whole, the opening paragraph most probably serves to
 - [A] introduce the main topic of the text: anti-slavery struggle.
 - [B] state the factors in creating anti-slavery sentiment in Britain.
 - [C] provide a historical background for the main topic of the text.
 - [D] show the distinction between the US and Britain in anti-slavery.

2. It can be inferred from the text that at the time of the publication of John Newberry's *Tom Telescope* in 1761
 - [A] there seemed to be no anti-slavery sentiment in England.
 - [B] little was known about the horrors of conditions aboard slave ships.
 - [C] the hero of the book, Tom, became a popular literary character in England.
 - [D] it was generally accepted in England that slavery was irrational and contrary to natural law.

3. According to the author, which of the following is true about British authors of children's literature in the mid-18th century?
 - [A] They believed that blacks were equal rather than different.
 - [B] A significant number of these writers were opposed to slavery.
 - [C] Their writing played a major role in all reforms of the 19th century.
 - [D] Most were not only talented story-writers but accomplished historians.

4. Which of the following best describes the organization of the text?
 - [A] Current beliefs are challenged and new evidence is presented.
 - [B] A theory is presented and then data are introduced to support it.
 - [C] An observation is made and then some exceptions to it are noted.
 - [D] An idea is supported and then evidence is introduced to challenge it.

5. The primary purpose of the text is to
 - [A] emphasize the unnatural oppression inherent in the institution of slavery.
 - [B] highlight the way the abolition of slavery in Great Britain differed from that in the U.S.
 - [C] underline the continued racism in Great Britain despite that country's abolition of slavery.
 - [D] discuss the influence of the 18th- and 19th-century children's literature on the debate over slavery in Britain.

Word Study

1. **gain** vt. 获得, 得到, 赢得; 加快, 增加; 改进: 1) He gained full marks in the examination. 2) This medium gained great popularity in Britain during the last century. 3) Mike has gained a reputation as an expert football player. 5) Step by step he gained the students' confidence. 6) Last week I gained another five pounds. 7) The doctors say that she continues to gain (好转). 8) gain ground 取得进展: The Iraqi soldiers fought hard and began to gain ground. 9) They have gained in strength. (他们已增强了力量。)
2. **take issue with** 与...争论: He thought his boss was wrong but was afraid to take issue with him on the matter. **at issue** 讨论/争论的[问题]: The point at issue is whether you are willing to go abroad or not.

3. **think nothing of** 觉得不怎样, 不以为然: He thinks nothing of your work. **think highly of** 赞赏:
1) The people think very highly of him. 2) Our work was well (=highly) thought of. **think much of** 对...评价很高: I don't think much of him as a teacher.
4. **contrary to** 与...相反, 违反: 1) What you wish to do is contrary to the regulations. 2) Contrary to expectation, the war was long and painful. **on the contrary** 相反: On the contrary, the war is bound to deepen the eventual economic collapse.
5. **implicit** 含蓄的, 隐含的: It is implicit in your statement that I was wrong. 反义词: **explicit** 明确的, 直截了当的: He gave explicit instructions not to be disturbed.
6. **relate** vt. 1) 讲述: He has related the whole story. 2) 把...联系起来: It is difficult to relate these results to any known cause. 3) be related to 与...有关: All things are related to all other things.

Text 3

[2000, RC 1, 试题重编]

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy would narrow as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their

productivity,” says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, think-tank in Washington, DC. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as “a golden age of business management in the United States.” (420 words)

Notes: handicap vt. 妨碍; n. 障碍, 不利条件。think-tank 智囊团, 专家小组。

1. What is stated in the first paragraph can best be summarized as the
 - [A] predominance of the U.S. in global economy after World War II.
 - [B] long and effortless success achieved by the U.S. economy.
 - [C] prosperous period of the U.S. economy during the Second World War.
 - [D] unparalleled advantages of the U.S. workforce over its competitors.
2. According to the logical clue of the text, the second paragraph is written to show
 - [A] the destruction of American industries by its powerful competitors.
 - [B] the loss of part of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s.
 - [C] the reduction of U.S. industrial products in its domestic market.
 - [D] the fading industrial competitiveness of U.S. economy after the 1980s.
3. From the third paragraph we can reasonably deduce that, in a broad sense
 - [A] the crisis of confidence discouraged the rapid expansion of the American economy
 - [B] international cooperation contributed to the revival of America's economy in the 1990s
 - [C] the economic progress in America in the 1990s resulted in a great measure from the intense competition from abroad
 - [D] the reconstruction of industry and improved business management helped to rapidly develop the American economy
4. By saying “ Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride.” the author is most likely to attribute the economic progress of the U.S. in the 1990s to the
 - [A] efficient business management. [B] rapid growth of productivity in industries.
 - [C] change in the structure of businesses. [D] turning of the business cycle or a devalued dollar.
5. The best title for the text would be
 - [A] A Long History of Economic Success in the U.S.A.
 - [B] U.S. Economic Reforms and Its Achievements.
 - [C] Change in U.S. Economic Situation over the Past 50 Years.
 - [D] Predominance of U.S. Economy in the World.

Word Study

- 1. be at a loss ...** 对...不知所措。例如: 1) We are at a loss what to do next. 2) Her statement left me completely at a loss.

2. **in (the) face of** 面对着，在（危险困难）情况下。例如：1) He ran away in the face of danger. 2) In the face of threats and dangers they didn't retreat. 3) What could we do in the face of all these difficulties?
3. **sweep into** 昂然走进，以绝对多数进入。例如：The Conservative swept into power in the election of last year.
4. **be on the ropes** 步履艰难，困难重重。例如：Frank was out of work and broke, and he was on the ropes.
5. **take ... for granted** 把...认为理所当然。例如：I keep telling myself never to take anything for granted.
6. **look back on** 回顾。例如：I look back on my childhood with mixed feelings. (回想到我的童年，我百感交集。)
7. **attribute ...to** 把...归因于：1) Jim attributes his success to hard work. 2) The car accident was attributed to faulty brakes.
9. **diet** 适合某种病人的特种饮食。例如：1) The doctor put her on a diet. 2) I mustn't have chocolate – I'm on a diet.

II. Writing

(I) [重点背诵作文]

Directions: In this section, you are to write an essay entitled “**What Is Success?**”

Your composition must be based on the information given in the outline below.

1. Different opinions on success
2. Ways to achieve success
3. My view on success

什么是成功？不同的人对此问题有不同的看法。有些人认为，如果一个人能挣许多的钱，他就是成功者。另一些人则争辩说，成功意味着高居政府要职。还有些人则认为，谁有高级职称，谁就是成功者。可见，对成功有截然不同的看法。

要成为成功者，首先，你必须有毅力，又勤奋。正如你所知道的，不管你做什么事，总有两种可能的结果：成功或失败。当你失败时，你不应该丧失信心。相反，你应该增强信心，并加倍努力。你应始终牢记，毅力是成功之母，勤奋则是成功的关键。此外，你应注意工作方法。你应不断总结经验。提高工作效率。最后你应该和你的同事搞好协作，互相帮助，互相关心。如果你遵循这些原则，你将来一定能取得成功。

我认为，成功就是在一个人的工作中取得辉煌成就，也就是说，对国家的发展做出贡献、为人民带来幸福。因此，我的结论是，即使你在工作中取得了巨大的进步，你也没有任何理由固步自封。

What Is Success?

What is success? Different people hold different views on this question. Some people think that one is successful if he can make **a great deal of money.** Others argue that success means **holding** an important government post. Still others believe that whoever has got a high academic title is successful. It is clear that there are quite different opinions **on** success.

In order to become successful, you should first of all be both **perseverant and hardworking.** As you know, whatever you do, there are always two possible results: success and failure. When you fail, you should never **lose heart.** On the contrary, you must **build up your confidence** and work even harder. You should always **keep in mind** that perseverance is the mother of success and industry is the key to it. In addition, you should **pay great attention to** your work method. It is

necessary for you to **sum up** your experience constantly and improve the efficiency of your work. Finally, it is important for you to **get along** well **with** your co-workers, **care for** each other and help each other. If you **follow** these principles, you will certainly achieve remarkable success **in the future**.

In my opinion, success means achieving brilliant results in one's work, that is, **making outstanding contributions to** the development of the country and bringing happiness to the people. So my conclusion is that even if one has **made great progress** in what he does, I don't think there's any reason for him to be conceited (自满). (248 words)

背记重点词语汉英对照: 1. 挣钱: make money。 2. 担任重要职位: hold an important post。 3. 一些人..., 另一些人..., 还有一些人...: Some people ..., others ..., still others ...。 4. 丧失信心: lose heart=lose confidence。 5. 树立信心: build up(=create, establish) confidence。 6. 牢记某事: keep sth. in mind=bear sth. in mind。 7. 非常注意: pay great attention to; attach great importance to ...。 7. 总结经验: sum up one's experience。 8. 与某人相处融洽: get along with sb.。 9. 奉行/遵守这些原则: follow /observe these principles。 10. 对...做出杰出贡献: make outstanding contributions to sth.。 10. 在...方面取得进步: make progress in ...。

Put the following sentences from English into Chinese:

1. 他过去在政府中担任 (hold, assume) 要职, 现在他已下海经商 (go into business)挣钱。
2. 有些年轻人模仿 (imitate, copy after) 明星的衣着和谈吐, 而另一些人仿效 (model oneself on) 明星的发型。
3. 无论何时我们都不应该丧失信心, 我们应该牢记 (bear in mind): 失败是成功之母。
4. 只要你遵循 (follow) 这些原则, 你一定会对社会做出杰出贡献 (make outstanding contributions)。

(II) 课外练习

Writing Part B

Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay of 160-200 words in which you should

- 1) describe the picture, interpret it,
- 2) offer reasons for banning Internet slang in news and classroom, and
- 3) give your view on it.



上海最近通过一项法规禁止在官方文件、新闻和教科书里使用网络俚语

Internet slang terms such as “dinosaurs”, for ugly women, and “PK”, for competition, **are very popular with** increasing computer-literate youth. But city officials **argue** that the government, mainstream media and teachers **have a responsibility to** teach and use proper language. So Shanghai recently **passed** a regulation to **forbid the use of** Internet slang in some places. As the cartoon depicts, a man is **breaking** a computer **into** pieces with a sword, which means that the newly **laid-down** regulation **bans** Internet slang in news and classroom.

There are several reasons for **prohibiting** Internet slang in news and classroom. In the first place, too much use of Internet slang is a dangerous **sign** that the country’s younger generation won’t know what real Chinese is. Secondly, we should **be** more **careful in** official documents, teaching materials and news broadcasts, which are models for the proper use of language. Thirdly, some students’ writing **is filled with** Internet slang. **It is difficult for** parents and those who don’t chat online **to** understand. In short, a country’s language needs to develop, but it also needs to be **regulated**.

In my opinion, the new regulation is reasonable. It does not **forbid** use of Internet slang everywhere. People **are still free to** use it on the Web. Some Internet words, such as “download”, “link” and “homepage”, are now used regularly. **There’s nothing wrong with them**. Society is always changing, and language needs to **keep up**. Chinese should be able to **absorb** new words that **are useful for** speakers. (246 words)

注: dinosaurs 恐龙。computer-literate 会使用电脑的。homepage 主页。pass a regulation 通过一项法规。lay down 制订。chat online 网上聊天。regulate vt. 使有条理, 使有秩序, 整顿, 规定, 管理, 控制。keep up vi. 保持步速, 不落后, 跟上。Chinese 汉语。

本文框架:

As the cartoon depicts, ...

There are several reasons for ... In the first place, ... Secondly, ... Thirdly, ... In short, ...

In my opinion, ...

作业: 按上述框架写一篇内容类似的作文。

赠言: 考研成功三要素: 早作准备、把握方向 + 刻苦钻研、培养能力 + 教师指导、总结规律 = 成功。

Text 1 参考译文

基因工程为农民和消费者带来巨大的潜在报偿, 它使庄稼能抵抗害虫、疾病和用来除去周围野草的化学物质。但是最新研究又提出了新的问题: 改变庄稼以便经受这样的威胁可能会产生新的危险, 这种危险不是来自其它因素, 而恰好来自野草本身。这是因为野草可以从邻近农作物获得基因。研究人员发现, 当一种野草和农场培育的近亲庄稼杂交并因而获得新的基因特征时 — 可能包括使庄稼更有抗性的人工合成基因 — 这种杂交野草就会把那些特征代代传下去。

“其结果可能会出现非常有抗性的、很难杀灭的野草,” Allison Snow 说, 这位哥伦布市俄亥俄州立大学的植物生态学家在过去 6 年中与两位同事进行了这方面的实验。他们上周威斯康星州麦迪逊市的美

国生态协会年会上发布了他们的研究成果。这些发现表明，为改良农作物所做的基因工程——即给农作物新的基因特征，如抗除草剂或害虫——会最终对农作物造成意想不到的有害影响，假如野草获得了同样的基因特征并使用这些特征战胜农作物。斯诺说，“从农作物到它们的野草近亲的基因转移是一个不断进行的过程，它最终可能对农作物有害。”

斯诺解释说，实验结果对普遍持有的一种想法提出了质疑，这种想法认为，杂交品种会在以后几代逐渐绝迹。“一直有一种想法认为，农作物的基因在作物—野草的杂交品种中不会长期存在”，因为杂交品种被认为是较难成功繁衍后代的，她说。然而，斯诺的研究与这种想法相矛盾，因为杂交的野生小萝卜自从研究开始起培育出来存活了6代。

虽然科学家所观察的基因特征是天然的，而不是通过基因工程合成的，但是这些发现表明，通过基因工程引入农作物的人工改良品种可以传给野草并变成野草的永久性基因特征。这样被强化的野草对农作物的长期健康造成严重的危险。这种危险存在于许多农作物中，其中包括水稻、向日葵、高粱、南瓜和胡萝卜，所有这些都和与它们竞争的野草有密切的亲缘关系。斯诺担心，基因从农作物转移到亲缘的野草可以很快使许多除草剂（除草的化学制剂）失去效用。她说，这种情况很像能抵抗抗生素的细菌疾病一样。

然而，由于植物的杂交品种只要一代就产生，所以这种情况能很快发生。她说，“现代农业非常依赖于除草剂。”“因此人们将注意何时那些除草剂将不起作用。”

Text 2 参考译文

虽然反奴隶制的情绪在美国和英国最终强行制订了政策，但是废除奴隶制的进程在两国却大不相同。在美国，奴隶制在一场辩论中得到有力的维护，最终导致了1860年的国内战争。相反，英国到1807年已经废除了奴隶制，到1833年在全部英属殖民地都已禁止奴隶制。在分析英国废除奴隶制的进程时，历史学家用文件清楚地说明了经济变革、人道主义的抗议和改革运动所起的影响。

然而，学者们大都没有注意到的一个因素是儿童文学所提供的推动作用。儿童文学在18世纪下叶在英国深受欢迎，并提供了直接了解年轻的、易受影响的儿童心灵的途径。因此，儿童文学就成了传布人道主义思想的完美工具，并且在引起人们反奴隶制的关注方面起了十分重要的作用。

1761年，John Newberry所写的“汤姆的望远镜”一书中首次在儿童文学中谈到了奴隶贸易。这本书的主人公汤姆与一个喜爱家庭宠物的奴隶贩子之间发生了争论；作为奴隶贩子，此人对妻离子散不以为然。“汤姆的望远镜”这本书写在大西洋奴隶贸易的许多可怕情景被揭露以前，所以书中写到的还是一些隐含的故事。后来，作家和出版商有能力写得更加直截了当。“朋友协会”是这场运动中的领导人之一，于1787年出版了“真实的故事”一书。该书中的许多章节直接讲述了奴隶船上的情况：“黑人儿童在船里就像木桶中的鱼一样挤压在一起。”

大约在18世纪末，黑人首次作为儿童文学中的主要人物被介绍。这种创作手法的一个早期例子可以在Thomas Day所写的一本深受欢迎的小说“Sandford and Merton的历史”中看到；书中一个黑人乞丐奇迹般地从一头愤怒公牛的角下救出了Harry Sandford。值得一提的是，Day很少谈到奴隶制度本身，但是给读者留下的印象是，毫无疑问，奴隶制是不人道的，残酷的。

虽然如果以为从1750年到1850年之间出版的每一本儿童书籍都含有反奴隶制情绪，那是误导人的，但是这类书籍数量之多足以表明，它们在形成人们对黑人的态度方面确实起了很重要的作用。不过，即使书中承认了黑人的能力，可总是存在一种倾向把黑人描绘得与白人不一样而不是平等的。或许出于无意，儿童文学有助于形成一种刻版的模式，即尽管它成功地抨击了奴隶制，但也增强了19世纪英国人的种族优越感。

Text 3 参考译文

一段长期而不费力气成功历史可能成为一种可怕的障碍，但是，如果处理得好，它也可能成为一股推动力。当二战结束后美国进入了这样一段辉煌的时期，它拥有的市场比任何竞争者大 8 倍，使它的工业成为无与伦比的规模经济。美国的科学家是世界第一流的，美国的工人是最有技术的。美国和美国人的繁荣超出了欧洲人和亚洲人的梦想，战争毁灭了欧亚各国的经济。

随着其它国家变得越来越富，美国的这种主导地位变弱本来是不可避免的。同样不可避免的是，从优势地位退出来也是痛苦的。到 80 年代中期，美国人已经发现在自己日益萎缩的工业竞争力面前感到彷徨。有些美国大工业部门，如电子消费品，在外来竞争面前已经萎缩或消失。到 1987 年只剩下一家美国电视制造商 Zenith。（现在则一家不剩，Zenith 在七月份被南朝鲜的 LG 电子产品公司收购。）外国制造的汽车和纺织品大举进入美国国内市场。美国的机床工业举步维艰。在一段时期内，半导体制造业，虽然是美国发明的而且是崭新的计算机时代的核心，似乎也将成为下一个被淘汰的对象。

所有这一切引发了一场信心危机。美国不再把繁荣视为理所当然。他们开始认为，他们的经商办法正在节节败退，因而他们的收入也将很快下降。20 世纪 80 年代中期对美国工业衰退的原因进行了一次又一次的探究。有时他们的调查发现不乏危言耸听之词，但却充满对来自海外的日益增长的竞争的告诫。

事态的变化何等之大！1995 年美国可以回顾稳步发展的五年，而日本却一直在苦苦挣扎。很少有美国人把这种情况归因于诸如美元贬值或商业循环中的转折这样一些明显的原因。盲目的骄傲代替了自我反省。根据哈佛大学肯尼迪行政学院执行院长理查德·卡佛纳的看法，“美国的工业已经改变了结构，进行了合理的发展选择，学会了更为机智的快速反应。”华盛顿特区智囊人物、卡托学院的史蒂芬·莫尔说，“作为一个美国人看到我们的企业在大幅度提高生产率是何等令人自豪。”哈佛商学院的威廉·萨尔曼认为，人们将把这段时期作为“美国企业管理的黄金时代”来回顾。

趣味英语

A man was shopping in a toy store with his two sons. Both boys were clamoring(吵闹着) for electronic guns that make a loud, outerspace-like sound when fired, so the father picked up two. As the clerk rang up(将收入记录下来) the sale, he said, “These things make a lot of noise. They’ll drive you crazy.”

The man smiled a wicked little smile. “Not me,” he replied. “The boys live with my ex-wife(前妻).”

帮助你学习记忆单词的有效方法 -- 同根词解析

hospit, host [拉丁语] 客人

*hospital n. 医院 *host n. 主人，东道主；节目主持人；(a host of) 许多 *host vt. 主持

*hospice n. 晚期病人收容院

*hostess n. 女主人 *hospitable a. 好客的，招待殷勤的 *hospitality n. 好客，殷勤，款待

*hotel n. 旅馆 *hostage n. 人质 *hostile [host 陌生人，敌人 + ile] a. 敌对的，不友善的

*hostility n. 敌意

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(十四)

I. Reading Comprehension:

Text 1

Do you remember the days when companies such as Microsoft and Mc-Kinsey took immense satisfaction from subjecting job candidates to mind-crunching strategy sessions? If you thought that was rough, imagine an interview in which no amount of research or questioning of insiders will help. Imagine instead that all you can do is to have a healthy breakfast, pick up your nicest suit, and hope for the best. In the new interview, they are not just testing what you know. They are also testing who you are.

It's called the situational interview, and it's quickly becoming a must in the job-seeking world. In the post-Enron culture of caution, corporations are focusing on an obvious insight: that a gold-plated resume and winning personality are about as accurate in determining job performance as Wall Street analysts are in picking stocks. Now, with shareholder scrutiny, hiring slowdowns, and expense-reducing, no manager can afford to hire the wrong person. Hundreds of companies are switching to the new methods. Whereas the conventional interview has been found to be only 7% accurate in predicting job performance, situational interviews deliver a rating of 54% -- the most of any interviewing tool.

The situational technique's superiority stems from its ability to trip up even the wittiest of interviewees. Of course, every applicant must display a healthy dose of occupational know-how, but behavior and ethical backbone play a big role. For example, a prospective analyst at a Wall Street bank might have to face, say, a customer with an account argument. It's not happening on paper, but in real time -- with managers and experts watching nearby. The interviewer plays the role of a fierce customer on the phone, angry about money lost when a trade wasn't executed on time. It's set up as an obvious mistake on the bank's part. Interviewers watch the candidates' reactions: how they process the complex account information, their ability to talk the client down, what their body language displays about their own shortcomings, and which words they choose. In this instance, not being honest about the mistake or showing anger or frustration -- no matter how glowing your resume -- means you are out.

In addition, behavioral interviews are also being rounded out by other tools that, until recently, had been reserved for elite hires. Personality-testing outfit Caliper, for example, which probes candidates for emotional-intelligence skills and job ability, has seen its business jump 20% this year.

Clearly, the new interview isn't without its drawbacks. Companies run the risk of arousing resentment in candidates, who may feel as if some line has been crossed into personal territory. Moreover, some companies worry about the fairness of personality tests. They have to make sure there are no inherent gender or racial biases in the test. (452 words)

Notes: mind-crunching 绞尽脑汁的。situational interview 情景面试。scrutiny 精查细看。rate vt. 评级, 分等。trip up=cause sb. to make a slip or error) 使犯错误; 使不能自圆其说。dose 剂量。ethical backbone 伦理的主导思想。talk down 驳倒。round out 使齐全: It will give an opportunity to round out your experience.

1. In situational interviews, job applicants are required to
 [A] be dressed up in the height of fashion.
 [B] be examined in professional experiences.
 [C] present written and polished resumes.
 [D] demonstrate their knowledge and personality.
2. The new interview is widely adopted because of its
 [A] efficiency in selecting the fittest brains. [B] insight into the interviewee's character.
 [C] accuracy in testing working experience. [D] exactness in assessing performing skills.
3. The situational interview is superior to the conventional in its
 [A] capability to catch the smartest applicants in misjudgments.
 [B] possibility to lead the wisest candidates to behavioral mistakes.
 [C] technique to make the cleverest interviewees be inaccurate.
 [D] function to frustrate the brightest individuals by hard questions.
4. When mentioning "its business jump 20% this year" in paragraph 4, the author is talking about
 [A] the best job performance of candidates. [B] how to employ trained elite personnel.
 [C] the equipment perfecting the new interview. [D] the example of the situational interview.
5. The advantages of the behavioral interview include all of the following EXCEPT
 [A] it helps avoid employing the wrong personnel.
 [B] it urges examinees to display fully their expertise.
 [C] it may drive candidates into feeling hostility.
 [D] it stimulates testees to handle real-time problems.

Word Study

1. **subject** vt. (to) 使...遭受到、受到, 使...服从: 1) He subjected us to a very difficult test. (他使我们经历一次非常艰难的考试。) 2) This country was once subjected to foreign rule. (这个国家曾一度遭受外国统治。) 3) He was subjected to severe criticism. (他遭到严厉批评。) 4) Scientists subject spacemen to all kinds of tests before they send them up in rockets. (科学家用火箭把宇航员送上太空以前让他们经受各种考验。)
- subject** adj. (to) 受...约束; 容易受到: 1) We are subject to the laws of the country. (我们受国家法律的约束。) 2) The employees are subject to the rules and regulations of the company. (雇员们都受到公司的规章制度的约束。) 3) He is subject to headaches. (他经常头痛。) 4) The arrangements are subject to change. (这些安排常常要变。)
- subject** n. 题目, 话题; 主题, 题材; 科目, 学科; 目标: 1) He proposed a subject for the debate. (他为辩论出了一个题目。) 2) There are so many subjects I'd like to talk to you about. (有那么多话题我想和你们谈。) 3) What is the subject of the poem? (这首诗的主题是什么?) 4) subject matter 主题。 5) In a primary school the main subjects are reading, writing and arithmetic. (小学的主要课程是阅读、写作和算术。) 6) He was the subject of much criticism. (他是许多批评的目标。) 7) They used mice as subjects in the experiments. (他们用老鼠作为实验对象。)
- 同根词: subjection** n. 征服, 控制: 1) The subjection of the rebels took a long time. (征服这些造反派花了很长时间。) 2) The children lived in complete subjection while their father was alive. (孩子们在父亲活着时生活在严格的控制中。)
- subjective** adj. 主观的: 1) He was an objective rather than a subjective writer. (他是一位客观的

而不是主观的作家。) 2) Grading of oral tests is quite subjective. (口语考试的打分是相当主观的。)

2. **prospect** n. 前景, 即将发生的情况; 成功的希望; 景色; 潜在的主顾(=a possible customer): 1) This was the prospect our prisoner had to look forward to. (这是我们的囚徒所不得不盼望的前景。) 2) The house has a southern prospect. (这幢房子是朝南的。) 3) We have good prospects. (我们有美好的前程。) 4) The prospect is cheerful. (前途乐观。) 5) I see no prospect of his recovery. (我看不出他有痊愈的希望。) 5) The hill commands a fine prospect. (这座山可以眺望美景。) 6) The salesman worked hard at finding some new prospects. (推销员努力工作以便找到一些新的可能的顾客。) 用于成语: **in prospect** 可以指望, 即将出现: 1) I have a much better job in prospect. (我可以指望有一份好得多的工作。) 2) Some relief to the taxpayers is in prospect. (即将对纳税人减税。) 3) It is foolish to give up a good post when you have nothing else in prospect. (你还没有可以指望的工作时放弃一个好岗位是十分愚蠢的。) 同根词: **prospective** adj. 未来的, 可能的: 1) Your prospective employer is the person who will, later on, be your employer. 2) Is she a prospective customer?

Text 2

Many United States companies have, unfortunately, made the search for legal protection from import competition into a major line of work. Since 1980 the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) has received about 280 complaints alleging damage from imports that benefit from subsidies by foreign governments. Another 340 charge that foreign companies “dumped” their products in the United States at “less than fair value.” Even when no unfair practices are alleged, the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.

Contrary to the general impression, this quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped. As corporations begin to function globally, they develop an intricate web of marketing, production, and research relationships. The complexity of these relationships makes it unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company.

Internationalization increases the danger that foreign companies will use import relief law against the very companies the laws were designed to protect. Suppose a United States-owned company establishes an overseas plant to manufacture a product while its competitor makes the same product in the United States. If the competitor can prove injury from the imports --- and that the United States company received a subsidy from a foreign government to build its plant abroad --- the United States company’s products will be uncompetitive in the United States, since they would be subject to duties.

Perhaps the most brazen case occurred when the ITC investigated allegations that Canadian companies were injuring the United States salt industry by dumping rock salt, used to de-ice roads. The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a large foreign company with the United States operations was crying for help against a United States company with foreign operations. The “United States” company claiming injury was a subsidiary of a Dutch company, while the “Canadian” companies included a subsidiary of a Chicago firm that was the second-largest domestic producer of rock salt. (340 words)

Notes: subsidy n. 补助, 津贴. dump vt. 倾销. brazen a. 棘手的; 不知羞耻的. duty 关税. allegations 指控. bizarre 荒诞的, 稀奇古怪的. subsidiary 子公司.

1. The first paragraph suggests that the minimal basis for a complaint to the International Trade Commission is that
 - [A] the company requesting import relief has been injured by the sale of imports in the United States.
 - [B] a foreign competitor has received a subsidy from a foreign government.
 - [C] a foreign competitor has substantially increased the volume of products shipped to the United States.
 - [D] a foreign competitor is selling products in the United States at less than fair market value.
2. Companies have the general impression that International Trade Commission import relief practices have
 - [A] caused unpredictable fluctuations in volumes of imports and exports.
 - [B] achieved their desired effect only under unusual circumstances.
 - [C] actually helped companies that have requested import relief.
 - [D] had less impact on international companies than the business community expected.
3. The text warns of the danger that companies
 - [A] in the U. S. may receive no protection from imports unless they actively seek it from import competition.
 - [B] that seek legal protection from import competition may incur legal costs that far exceed any possible gain.
 - [C] that are not U.S.-owned may seek legal protection from import competition under U.S. import relief laws.
 - [D] in the United States that import raw materials may have to pay duties on those materials.
4. What function does the last paragraph perform in the text?
 - [A] It summarizes the discussion thus far and suggests additional areas for research.
 - [B] It presents a recommendation based on the evidence presented earlier.
 - [C] It discusses an exceptional case in which the results expected by the author of the text were not obtained.
 - [D] It cites a specific case that illustrates a problem presented more generally in the previous paragraph.
5. The text is chiefly concerned with
 - [A] arguing against the increased internationalization of the United States corporations.
 - [B] warning that the application of laws affecting trade frequently had unintended consequences.
 - [C] advocating the use of trade restrictions for “dumped” products but not for other imports.
 - [D] recommending a uniform method for handling claims of unfair trade practices.

Text 3

How do the American people consider the existence of E.T. (Extra-Terrestrial) and UFO? Of late, the Gallup Poll has carried out an investigation on this subject, with American adults as its object. The results have shown that there are millions of people who believe in the existence of a “Third Contact” (which means not only those who have seen the UFO, but those who have seen the travelers of the UFO). The “Third Contact” is the original language used in the film *An Encounter*

with the Unknown), and there is only one in every three who denies the existence of E.T. and UFO, they have become the minority as a result.

The Gallup Poll in 1966 for the first time put forward a question to the general public. “Do you believe in the existence in other planets of the universe of organisms similar to those of human beings of the earth? 34% of the people of that time answered “Yes”, 46% answered “No”, the remaining 20% answered “Don’t know”. But in the more than twenty years since then, the number of people who believe in the existence in the universe of other intelligent organisms has gradually increased. This year there are already 50% of the people who answer that they believe in the existence of E.T.

A representative of the Science Investigation Center of Abnormal Phenomenon has expressed the belief that this is due to the huge investment in the production of films and TV programs and the series of warmly welcomed SF (Science Fiction) films and TV programs which produce colossal impact on the audience. The representative further pointed out that “with the development of religious dissociation of the American society, the American people no longer regard the preaching of the “Bible” that the human beings on the earth are the only intelligent organisms of the universe as absolutely correct. On the other hand, scientific work has begun to show more concern over the probe of extra-terrestrials, which is also the reason for the creation of the above-mentioned situation”.

As regards the investigation this time, 9% of the investigated people answered that they had seen things believed to be UFO. Compared with the statistics of the past, it is about the same as the values of 1973 and 1978 and slightly more than the 5% of 1965. But there is a small decline this year in the proportion of the people who believe in the existence of UFO. In 1973 it had increased to 54%, in 1978 to 57%, but the result of investigation this year has dropped to 50%.

If the results of investigation are derived from the analysis of age, sex, and record of schooling of those who answer the questions, it may be said that those who believe in the existence of UFO and E.T. are noticeably numerous among the group of people relevant to the strata of college graduates over 50 years old. The proportion of men and women in the belief of UFO is almost similar, but as to the existence of E.T., the belief of the male is 60%, that of the female is 40%. If distinction is made according to regions, then those who live in the western regions are more inclined to be on the affirmative. (544 words)

Notes: Extra-Terrestrial 外星人。 put forward 提出; as regards ... 至于...。 dissociation 分离。 probe v./n. 探究; stratum strata (pl.) 社会阶层; be inclined to do sth. 倾向于做某事; on the affirmative 持肯定态度。

1. Which of the following best describes the content of the text?
 [A] Recent Scientific Investigation
 [B] Encounters with UFO and E.T.
 [C] Mysterious Objects From Outer Space
 [D] Americans' E.T. and UFO Consciousness

2. In the first paragraph the author most probably intends to convey to us the information that
 [A] most of the American people, including children, believe in the existence of E.T. and UFO.
 [B] there are millions of people who have seen not only UFO but also the travelers of the UFO.
 [C] something like two thirds of adult subjects believe in the existence of E.T. and UFO.
 [D] the existence of E.T. and UFO is completely justifiable in the eyes of American people.

3. According to the text, which of the following is not responsible for the universal belief in the existence of E.T.?
 [A] Greater interest in the studies of UFO in scientific work.
 [B] The growth of religious dissociation of the American people.
 [C] An explosion of films and TV programs relative to E.T.
 [D] Abundant evidence in support of the existence of UFO.

4. It can be learned from the text that
 [A] the percentage of people who claimed to have seen UFO is greater in 1973 than this year.
 [B] the percentage of people who claimed to have seen UFO is smaller this year than in 1965.
 [C] there are proportionally as many believers of the existence of UFO in 1978 as in 1973.
 [D] the proportion of people who believe in the existence of UFO has diminished this year as compared with 1973.

5. It can be seen from the text that
 [A] there are more believers of UFO and E.T. among educated people.
 [B] people who live in the western regions tend to believe more in the existence of E.T. and UFO.
 [C] in terms of sex, more women believe in the existence of E.T. and UFO.
 [D] there are more children than adults who believe in the existence of UFO and E.T.

Text 4 (课外阅读)

There have been a great many explanations, some of them very complicated, of the great demand for college education in America, and they are probably all true in some measure. An oversimplified explanation is that over the last fifty years, three generations of the parents of growing children have realized that better education meant better living and, as individuals, and through group action, have pushed and urged that facilities be made available. Happily the nation has been able to provide the colleges, and the students have been admitted to them in ever-increasing numbers. And the **consumers** of the products of education ---government, business in all its forms, and labor -- all welcomed the expansion of opportunity because it simplified their problems of employing new workers, and training and placing them.

Forty years ago, when the parents of today's high-school seniors were themselves in school, a high-school education was enough to get ready for most occupations, and, for those occupations, job training took place either in the high school or on the job. A college degree was necessary only for those who wanted to be ministers, doctors, or lawyers, high school teachers, scientists, or scholars. Today most jobs that offer opportunity for growth and advancement are open only to college graduates, for colleges have assumed the task of offering the specific preparation that is needed. There is very little job training in high schools today. Instead they concentrate on preparing students for college.

What has happened is that, as business, industry, government, and the professions have expanded, they have developed a need for many varieties of specialists. Colleges and universities, responding to these developments, have organized new programs of study to train these specialists, and in turn these new programs draw students who would not have gone to college forty years ago.

For example, almost all of the college programs in business and commerce have been developed within the last forty years. The same is true of teacher preparation and the more advanced programs in agriculture and home economics. And there is a long list of other offerings that were not available except in a few experimental programs. Accounting, social science, various forms of administration, public hospital and public health medical technology, and advanced nurses' training have been developed in higher education within those same forty years. And as evidence that the process is still continuing, we can see the emergence of atomic technology, nuclear engineering, computer technology, and, most recently, international administration. (413 words)

1. The term "consumers" in paragraph 1 is used most probably to denote those who
 - [A] graduate from colleges.
 - [B] train and place students.
 - [C] engage college graduates.
 - [D] employ high-school students.
2. According to paragraph 2, the parents of today's high-school students
 - [A] were not given opportunities for growth and advancement forty years ago.
 - [B] are qualified for such professional positions as ministers, doctors or lawyers.
 - [C] received a level of education which is almost equivalent to that of today's college.
 - [D] who had secondary education were able to cope with most occupations at the time.
3. Which of the following does not seem to be an explanation of the great demand for college education in America?
 - [A] Higher education is likely to mean a higher standard of living.
 - [B] A great need has been developed for many varieties of specialists.
 - [C] High schools concentrate mainly on preparing students for colleges.
 - [D] A high-school education is not "high" enough for most occupations.

4. Which of the following specialties and programs was the least possibly available in American colleges and universities 40 years ago?

[A] International administration.

[B] Computer technology.

[C] Nuclear science and engineering.

[D] Advanced nurses training.

5. What is the theme of the text?

[A] The higher education, the better living conditions.

[B] A general survey of American colleges and universities.

[C] The reasons for the development of American higher education.

[D] The historical development of American colleges and universities.

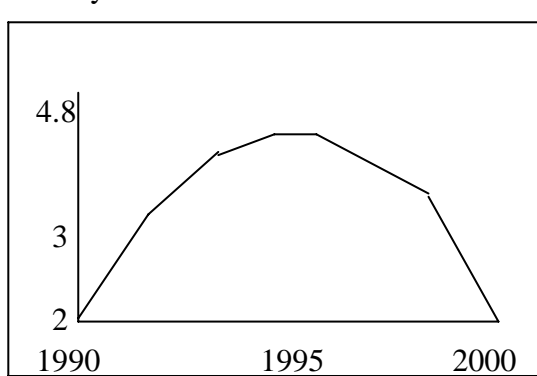
III. Writing (图表提纲式作文)

Directions: Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay of 160--200 words. Your essay must meet the requirements below.

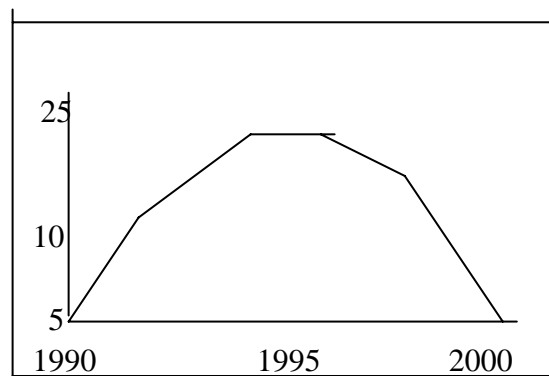
1. Write out the message conveyed by the graphs.

2. Make an analysis of the strange phenomenon.

3. Give your comment on it.



1990 - 2000 年蛋类价格 (元 / 公斤)



1990 - 2000 年均蛋类需求量 (公斤 / 人)

正如上面两张曲线图所示,从1990年到1995年蛋类的平均价格不断上升,并且其需求量也相应增加。曲线图还表明,从1995年到2000年期间蛋类价格下降,而且需求量也下降。这种现象是很奇怪的并值得研究。根据市场经济法则,需求量增加会引起价格上涨。也就是说,当价格上升时,需求就下降,而当价格回落时,需求就增加。但是现在的现实恰好相反。[概述法]

产生这种奇怪现象的原因是很明显的。从1990年到1995年期间随着我国社会主义市场经济的发展,人民的收入,其中包括工资、奖金和各种补贴迅速增加。虽然蛋类价格逐渐上升,但蛋类的需求量也急趋增加。另一方面,当蛋类的需求达到某一点时,需求量就停止上升,因为人们开始把越来越多的钱花在衣着、娱乐和国内外的旅游上。普遍认为,从1995年到2000年旅游开支占我国人民总消费量的很大一部分。因此,同期蛋类需求量的下降也似乎是合理的。

就我预测,由于家禽养殖业的不断发展,蛋类价格很可能下降,因为对蛋类的需求有限,消费量的下降也是必然的。

As is shown by the two graphs above, the average price of eggs **was on the rise** from 1990 to 1995 and the demand **for** them increased correspondingly. The graphs also indicate that during the period from 1995 to 2000 the price of eggs declined, **and so did the demand**. The phenomenon is quite strange and **worth studying**. According to the law of market economy, the increase in demand

results in higher prices. That is to say, when prices **climb**, the demand decreases, and when prices fall, the demand **grows**. Now the reality **was just the other way round**.

The reasons for this strange phenomenon are obvious. **With** the development of our socialist market economy, people's incomes, **including** pay, bonus and different kinds of **allowances**, increased rapidly during the period from 1990 to 1995. Though the price of eggs **rose** gradually, **the demand for** them grew sharply, too. On the other hand, when the demand for eggs reached a certain amount, it **stopped rising** because people began to **spend** more and more money **on** clothing, recreations and tours round the country and even round the world. It is generally assumed that the expenses for tours **accounted for** a great part of the total consumption of the people in our country from 1995 to 2000. As a result, **it seemed reasonable that** the demand for eggs declined during the same period of time.

As far as I can predict, with the domestic poultry farming **continuing to develop**, the price of eggs **is likely to decline** because the demand for them is limited and the fall in their consumption is also **inevitable**.
(270 words)

背记重点词语汉英对照：1. 在上升：be on the rise。在增加/减少：be on the increase/decline。2. 值得讨论/买：be worth discussing/buying。3. 正好相反：be just the other way round。4. 占 70%：account for (=make up) 70%。5. 因此：as a result。6. n. 对...的需求：the demand for ...。vt. 对我们的要太多：demand too much of us。7. 必然的后果：inevitable consequences。

Put the following sentences from Chinese into English:

1. 正如上面两张图所示，温室花朵经不起(stand up to, withstand)暴风雨的考验。
2. 对食品的需求量(the demand for)停止上升，因为人们开始把越来越多的钱花在旅游上(spend ... on)。
3. 人们普遍觉得，食品的开支占(account for, make up)农村人民总消费量的很大一部分。
4. 对衣着的需求是有限的(limited)，因此其消费量的下降也是必然的(inevitable)。

作业：1. 读完“复习指导”中的阅读一章，其中有的文章要反复读 2-3 遍。

2. “英译汉”一章 15 篇文章必须在 9 月底以前翻译完毕。

赠言：胸怀大志和孜孜不倦的人，会开动脑筋、总结经验、汲取教训，不自以为是，不固步自封，这样的人终将成就大业，伴随他的是永远的奋进。

Text 1 参考译文

你是否还记得过去像微软和麦肯锡这样的公司让求职者接受绞尽脑汁的经营策略考核，公司对这种做法却十分满意。如果你认为，公司这样做是太粗鲁了，那你就设想，有一种面试中内部人员的任何研究或质疑都无济于事。相反，你设想，你要做的一切只是把早饭吃好，穿上你最漂亮的衣服，并且作最好的打算。在这种新型的面试中，公司不仅仅考查你的知识面，他们还要考查你的人品。

这种面试被称为情景面试。很快这种面试在求职中广泛采用。在后 Enron 公司审慎的氛围中，公司清楚地认识到：一张镀金的履历表和令人折服的性格就几乎可以准确地判断出一个人的工作表现，就像华尔街的金融分析家能准确挑选证券一样。现在，随着持股人精查细看，招工者放慢速度并降低开支，没有一个经理有钱去雇一个不合适的人员。数以千计的公司正转而采用新的面试方法。据发现，传统的面试在预测工作表现方面其准确率只有 7%，而情景面试准确率竟达到 54% -- 是任何面试手段中最好的。

情景面试这种方法的优越性来自于它能够使甚至最机灵的求职者出错。当然，每个申请工作的人必须

表现出相当丰富的职业技能，但是行为和伦理的指导思想起很重要的作用。例如，要当一位华尔街银行未来的分析家就可能必须面对，譬如说，一位账户上有争执的客户。事情不是以书面形式发生的，而是发生在实际时间 -- 经理们和专家在一旁看着。主持面试的人充当一名在打电话的愤怒客户的角色，他对一笔买卖没有按时进行而损失的钱十分生气。这件事被定为银行方面的明显错误。

主持面试的人注视着求职者的各种反应：求职者如何处理复杂的账户信息，他们驳倒这位客户的能力，有关他们自己的缺点他们的体态语言表现出什么，以及他们选择了什么样的言词。在这件事例中，不管你的履历是多么光彩照人，对错误没有诚恳的态度或者显露出生气或沮丧都意味着，你这次求职告吹了。此外，行为面试现在还配上一些其他手段使其更完善，这些手段直到最近一直保留来用作招聘精英尖子的。例如，性格测试的全套装备 Caliper 今年营业额上升 20%，这种设备是用来深入了解求职者的情感智力技能和工作能力的。

显然，这种新的面试不是没有缺点的。许多公司冒着引起求职者敌视的风险，因为求职者可能会感到，某种做法似乎与他作对而进入到他个人领域。此外，有的公司担心性格测试的公正性。他们必须确保，这种测试中没有固有的性别或种族偏见。

Text 2 参考译文

不幸的是，许多美国公司把寻求法律保护使其不受进口竞争的影响变成一项主要的工作。1980 年以来美国国际贸易委员会已经收到了大约 280 封投诉信，声称受惠于外国政府补贴的进口使他们蒙受损失。还有 340 封信指控外国公司把产品“低价”“倾销”到美国。即使来信没有指控有失公平的做法，只要有工业受到了进口的损害这样一个简单的声明就有足够理由要求得到救济。

与一般印象相反，这种进口救济要求对公司起的伤害作用多，起的帮助作用少。随着大公司开展全球性业务，它们就会形成一个错综复杂的销售、生产和研究的关系网。这些关系极其复杂，这就使得进口救济的法律制度不可能满足同一母公司下所有单位的战略需要。

国际化增加了这样一种危险性，即外国公司利用进口救济法律来对付这项法律力图保护的公司。假设一家美国所属的公司在海外建厂来制造一种产品，而它的竞争者在美国制造同一产品。如果这个竞争者能够证明进口产品使它蒙受损失，而这家美国公司接受外国公司补贴在国外建厂，那么这家美国公司的产品在美国将没有竞争力，因为他们可能不得不纳税。

也许最棘手的案子是，美国国际贸易委员会调查了对加拿大公司倾销一种用于道路除冰的石盐而损害美国制盐业的指控。这一投诉的荒诞之处是，在美国营业的一家外国大公司要求得到帮助来对付一家在外国营业的美国公司。声称受到损害的这家所谓的“美国”公司是在荷兰的一家大公司在美国的子公司，而所谓的“加拿大”公司是芝加哥公司的分公司，这家芝加哥公司是美国国内第二大石盐生产商。

帮助你学习记忆单词的有效方法 -- 同根词解析

jur [拉丁语] 法令，公正 *jury n. 陪审团，全体陪审员 *injure [in 不 + jur 公正 + e = 违反法令] v. 伤害，损害，损伤 *injury n. 伤害，损害；受伤处 *injurious a. 有伤害作用的，有害的 *injured a. 受伤的 n. the injured 受伤的人

jus [拉丁语] 法令，公正 *just a. 正义的，公正的；恰当的，应得的 adv. 刚才；只是，仅仅；正好，正是 *unjust a. 不公正的，不公平的 *justice n. 正义，公正 Justice Department [美] 司法部 *injustice n. 不公正，非正义 *justify vt. 证明 … 正当（有理） be justified in doing sth 有理由做 … *justifiable a. 可证明为正当的，有理由的 *justification n. （做某事的）正当理由 *adjust [ad 使得 + just 正 = 使其正确] vt. 调节，改变 … 以适应；调整 *adjustment n. 调节；校整 *adjustable a. 可调整的，可校正的

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(十五)

I. Use of English (Cloze)

Two factors weigh heavily against the effectiveness of scientific research in industry. One is the general atmosphere of secrecy in which it is 1, the other is the lack of freedom of the individual research worker. 2 any inquiry is a secret one, it naturally limits all those engaged in carrying it out 3 effective contact with their fellow scientists either in other countries or in universities, or 4, often enough, in other departments of the same firm.

The degree of secrecy naturally 5 considerably. Some of the bigger firms are 6 in researches which are 7 such general and fundamental nature that it is a positive 8 to them not to keep them secret. 9 a great many processes depending on such research are sought for with complete secrecy 10 the stage at which patents can be 11. Even more processes are never patented 12 but kept as secret processes. This 13 particularly to chemical industries, where chance discoveries play a much larger part 14 they do in physical and mechanical industries.

Sometimes the secrecy goes to such an 15 that the whole nature of the research cannot be mentioned. Many firms, for instance, have great difficulty in 16 technical or scientific books from libraries 17 they are unwilling to have their names entered 18 having taken out such and such a book, 19 the agents of other firms should be able to trace the kind of research they are likely to be 20. (269 words)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] kept up | [B] carried out | [C] set up | [D] worked out |
| 2. [A] In so far as | [B] For all that | [C] Just as | [D] As far as |
| 3. [A] to | [B] within | [C] from | [D] for |
| 4. [A] so | [B] else | [C] still | [D] even |
| 5. [A] varies | [B] revises | [C] modifies | [D] alters |
| 6. [A] participated | [B] embarked | [C] engaged | [D] dedicated |
| 7. [A] with | [B] of | [C] in | [D] beyond |
| 8. [A] fault | [B] failure | [C] merit | [D] advantage |
| 9. [A] Yet | [B] Furthermore | [C] Consequently | [D] Otherwise |
| 10. [A] when | [B] until | [C] unless | [D] after |
| 11. [A] taken out | [B] made out | [C] turned out | [D] searched out |
| 12. [A] at large | [B] at stake | [C] at all | [D] at once |
| 13. [A] fits | [B] suits | [C] conforms | [D] applies |
| 14. [A] which | [B] than | [C] as | [D] that |
| 15. [A] excess | [B] exception | [C] extreme | [D] extent |
| 16. [A] attaining | [B] acquiring | [C] obtaining | [D] achieving |
| 17. [A] because | [B] though | [C] if | [D] where |
| 18. [A] for | [B] before | [C] into | [D] as |
| 19. [A] much as | [B] for fear | [C] even if | [D] as though |
| 20. [A] understanding | [B] undermining | [C] undergoing | [D] undertaking |

II. 选择搭配题

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about divorce and alternative lifestyles. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A--F for each numbered paragraph (41-45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] The problems divorce has brought about
- [B] Does high divorce rate mean refusal to marry?
- [C] Children's rights are well protected
- [D] The root of high divorce rate in America
- [E] Sex equality is apparent in American divorces
- [F] Certain marriages are more likely to break

During the traditional wedding ceremony, the bridal couple promise each other lifelong devotion. Yet, about one out of four American marriages ends in divorce. Since 1940, the divorce rate has more than doubled, and experts predict that, of all marriages that occurred in the 1970s, about 50% will end in divorce. The U.S.A. has one of the highest divorce rates in the world, perhaps even the highest.

41.

What goes wrong? The fact that divorce is so common in the United States does not mean that Americans consider marriage a casual, unimportant relationship. Just the opposite is true. Americans expect a great deal from marriage. They seek physical, emotional, and intellectual compatibility. They want to be deeply loved and understood. It is because Americans expect so much from marriage that so many get divorced. They prefer no marriage at all to a marriage without love and understanding.

42.

Which marriages are most likely to end in divorce? Marriages between people with low incomes or limited education and marriages between teenagers are at greatest risk. The number of divorces between couples with children under the age of 18 is declining, and almost 45% of divorcing couples are childless.

43.

When a couple gets divorced, the court may require the man to pay his former wife a monthly sum of money called alimony. The amount of alimony depends on the husband's income, the wife's needs, and the length of the marriage. If the woman is working and earns a good salary, she may receive no alimony at all. Occasionally, the court decides that a woman should pay her husband alimony. About 10% of American women outearn their husbands. If the woman has totally supported her husband during the marriage, the court may decide that she must continue to support him after the divorce. This is a rather new concept in the United States.

44.

If a divorcing couple has children, the court must determine which parent the children will live with and who will provide for their support. In most cases, the children live with the mother, and the father pays child support and has visitation rights. However, it is not uncommon for a father to get full custody or joint custody of his children when this arrangement seems to be in the children's best interest.

45.

The high risk of divorce doesn't seem to make Americans afraid to try marriage—again and again. By middle age, about 95% of Americans have been married at least once. About 80% of

those who get divorced eventually remarry. Only in Japan is the married proportion of the population as high as it is in the U.S. A. In fact, remarriage and the creation of new families is so common in the United States that one American joke tells of a wife calling to her second husband, “Quick, John! Come here and help me! Your children and my children are beating up our children!”

Despite the dominance of the married lifestyle, the number of people choosing alternative lifestyles is increasing, and their behavior is increasingly accepted by the general population. The number of unmarried couples living together rose from about 500,000 in 1970 to about 2.6 million in 1988. Many older people are horrified by the growing trend of unmarried couples living together. However, it is not just an American trend. It’s even more common in Europe than in the U.S.A.

(课外练习 下次课给答案)

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about You’re Stuck. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Load up on new tools
- [B] Be creative
- [C] Avoid taking cover
- [D] Look beyond your job description
- [E] Manage your own PR
- [F] Build a circle of allies

As companies continue to cut costs, the days of frequent promotions are a distant memory. So are the days of endless opportunities to show off your skills. Layoff survivors, faced with fewer options are finding themselves in career purgatory—there’s no way up and no way out.

After talking to career coaches, manager, recruiters, and psychologists, *Fortune* put together the following tips to help workers break free from the inertia.

41.

Don’t hide out behind your computer. “You should really work to increase or maintain the visibility that you have,” says David Opton, founder and CEO of career management firm ExecuNet. Speak up in meetings, join task forces, and volunteer for difficult projects that co-workers aren’t willing to tackle.

42.

Fortify your current relationships and work on making new ones, both within and outside the office. “Allies will be helpful in terms of letting your know information, like if there’s a job possibility that comes up,” says Dee Soder, founder of the CEO Perspective Group. Who you know can make a big difference, especially in difficult times.

43.

This is the perfect time to acquire new expertise. (If the boss can’t pay, do it on your own.) Brush up on computer skills, audit a class, or get a certificate or degree in your field – and when jobs do open up, you’ll be ready.

44.

People don’t get promotions just because they do their jobs well; they get promotions because they take initiative. Lauren Dolliva, a partner at recruiting firm Heidrick & Struggles International, has a client looking to hire a COO. When someone brought up the VP of operations, who was the

obvious candidate for the job, the CEO rejected him outright. “He said no because the VP only does what’s expected,” says Doliva. “The CEO didn’t see him as someone who would take the risks and the time to do the job better.”

45.

Doing well is part productivity and part publicity,” says Marilyn Moats Kennedy, a managing partner at Career Strategies. Let people know when you put in the extra effort to get a project done early. Without being cheesy, make sure that you’re giving off the right vibes by keeping a positive attitude, avoiding emotional outburst, and appearing calm and organized. And don’t forget to look the part. Many didn’t get promotions because of their professional presence—grooming, clothes, and body language.

III. English-Chinese Translation

How can science be encouraged to flourish and grow? How can the results of science be used to the best purpose for the benefit of humanity? 1) It was to find the answers to these questions, which are not merely academic but practical ones, that this whole inquiry into the place of science in society was undertaken. It can be justified only in so far as it helps to find them.

The way to answer the first question is to find the best conditions, external and internal, which have in the past helped the progress of science and to anticipate the changed needs of the present and future. The answer to the second question, which depends on the first, is set out towards the end of this chapter. Some of the external conditions for the flourishing of science in the past have already been discussed. 2) In essence they are provided only in periods of social and economic advance, when science is given social importance and material means and is continually stimulated to new activity by problems presented to it from the economic and social spheres.

3) Now these problems have been essentially, as we have seen, those that touched the interests of the ruling class of the time, whether real, like navigation, or imaginary, like astrology. 4) The opportunity and the honor given to the practitioners of science at any time are a measure of the degree to which they serve at these interests. They are greatest in periods of active advance, because then the people who are occupied with science are closely in touch with the main economic interests, and are often drawn from the directing classes themselves or are brought into their counsels because of their abilities. We have had many examples in these pages such as: Archimedes, Grosseteste, Leonardo, Galileo, Boyle, Davy, Pasteur, Kelvin.

5) But for the secure advance of science it is also essential that those interests should lie along lines which bring the scientists into connection with constructive practical activities. For example, the relative sterility of natural science in the times between Pericles and Alexander is an indication of what able and gifted individuals could fail to do, if divorced from any relation to production through the overriding interests of the political problems of a decaying, small-city, slave society.

(386 words)

IV. Writing

Directions:

You are working as a part-timer for a foreign enterprise, your boss is asking you to writing a letter for him to John, one of the staff members, to reject a proposal on expanding field operations. Write a letter to John to:

- 1) thank him for the proposal,
- 2) tell him gently but firmly why his offer cannot be accepted,
- 3) give him some encouragement for future efforts.

Letter of Rejecting

Dear John,

I read with great interest your proposal to expand our field operations. Thanks for taking time to present this idea. 这个计划听起来不错，但是很遗憾目前还派不上用场。

As you know, we are making preparations to introduce several new products, and recent figures indicate this operation is going to draw on all our available resources for the next eight months.只是我们现在还没有资金，人力或者培训能力来拓展我们的地盘。You may be certain I'll remember your suggestion if the right time comes.

希望能收到更多像你提供的这种好点子，那将会使我的工作变得更轻松。Thanks, John.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

作业：1. 认真复习本单元内容。 2. 词汇背记必须结合完形、阅读和英译汉练习。 3. 在使用“复习指导”时，要注意各章分头全面推进，并针对自己的弱项选择相关章节做重点突破。

赠言：要有收获就必须不断投入。全神贯注是事业成功的必修课。胜利往往就在于坚忍不拔。

选择搭配题参考译文(1)

在传统的婚礼上，新郎和新娘会相互许诺终生相爱。然而美国约有 1/4 的婚姻以离异收场。自 1940 年以来，离婚率增长了一倍还多，专家预言，20 世纪 70 年代的婚姻中，约有 50% 会以离婚告终。美国是世界上离婚率最高的国家之一，也许可称世界之最。

问题究竟出在哪里呢？离婚在美国司空见惯并不意味着美国人视夫妻关系为儿戏，恰恰相反，他们对婚姻的期望值很高。他们追求肉体和谐、情感相通和智力相当，他们希望彼此深知深爱。正是因为美国人对婚姻的期望值太高，才使离异的人居高不下。他们宁愿不结婚，也不要没有爱情和缺乏理解的婚姻。

哪一种婚姻最可能以离婚收场呢？低收入或少教育阶层之间的婚姻，以及青少年之间的婚姻风险最大。孩子在 18 岁以下的夫妇间的离婚率在下降，几乎 45% 的离异夫妇都没有子女。

夫妇离婚时，法庭会要求男方每月付给前妻一笔钱，即赡养费。赡养费的金额依丈夫的收入、妻子的需要和婚姻时间长短而定。如果妻子有工作而且收入不菲，她可能连一点赡养费也拿不到。偶尔也有法庭裁定妻子付给丈夫赡养费的。约有 10% 的美国妇女收入超过他们的丈夫。如果妻子在婚姻期间一直完全供养丈夫，法庭可能裁定离婚后女方必须继续供养丈夫。这在美国是一个相当新的观念。

如果办理离婚的夫妇有孩子，法庭必须确定父母中谁与孩子一起生活，谁为孩子提供养育费。在大多数情况下，孩子同母亲一起生活，父亲则支付孩子的抚养费并享有探视权。然而，只要最大限度地对孩子有利，父亲拥有对孩子的全部监护权或父母共有监护权的情况并不少见。

离婚的高风险似乎没有使美国人产生恐惧心理，他们依然一次又一次地尝试婚姻，约 95% 的美国中

年人至少结过一次婚，离婚的人中，约有 80% 最后还是再次成婚。只有日本人结婚的比例同美国人一样高。其实，再婚和组织新家庭在美国非常普遍。美国有一则笑话说：一位妻子对她的二婚丈夫大声喊：“快来呀，约翰，不好啦！你的孩子和我的孩子正在打我们的孩子！”

尽管大多数都结婚成家，选择其他生活方式的人也在增加，他们的行为日益被一般人认可。未婚同居伴侣的人数已从 1970 年的 50 万人增加到 1988 年的 260 万人。许多老年人对日益增长的未婚同居趋势感到震惊。不过这不仅是美国的趋势，这种趋势在欧洲更甚。

选择搭配题参考译文(2)

当公司持续消减经费的时候，频繁升迁的日子就变成了遥远的回忆。同样，有无穷的机会展示你才华的日子也成了遥远的回忆。面对着更多寥寥无几的选择，失业浪潮中的幸存者们发现自己陷入了事业的苦难中——进退维谷。

在经过与职业指导、经理、招聘人员和心理学家们的交流之后，《财富》杂志总结了以下几条帮助上班族们“解套”的秘诀。

1. 避免蜗居效应

不要把自己藏在电脑后面。“你真的应该努力去开扩或保持自己的视野，”大卫·奥普顿——ExecuNet 事业管理公司的创办人和首席执行官这样说。在会上积极发言，加盟各个项目小组，并主动去做你的同事们都不愿去做的困难项目。

2. 建立自己的盟友圈

巩固你现有的关系网并努力在办公室内外增加新的“关系网”。“盟友们在帮助你获得信息方面是非常有用的，比方说，是否有新的工作机会出现，”首席执行官、前景集团的创始人迪伊·索德这样说。你所认识的人可能会给你的生活带来很大的变化，特别是当你处境艰难的时候。

3. 装备新的谋生工具

此时是获得新技能的最佳时间。（如果你的老板不愿意为此出钱，你就自己支付这笔费用。）复习电脑知识，旁听一门课程，或是获得一个与自己的工作领域相关的证书或学位——这样，当新的工作来临时，你已经准备就绪。

4. 看得比职务要求的更远

人们并不是仅仅因为做好自己应该做的工作就得到提升；他们得到提升是因为他们以一种积极主动的态度来工作。海德里克-斯特拉格尔斯国际招聘公司的合伙人劳伦·多莉娃有个客户想雇佣一个首席运营官。可是，当有人提出那个搞营运的副总裁是明显符合条件的候选人时，这个首席执行官却马上拒绝了他。“他之所以说不，是因为那个人只做职责之内的事，”多莉娃说。“首席执行官认为他不是那种敢于担风险和肯花时间把自己工作做得更好的人。”

5. 处理好你的公共关系

“出色的工作部分表现在生产能力上，部分表现在公众形象上，”职业策略公司的管理合伙人玛里琳·莫茨·肯尼迪说。当你完成了某件事情或是通过额外的付出提早完成工作时，应当让别人知道。不要自惭形秽，确保自己通过保持一种积极的态度、避免感情冲动和表现得冷静而有条理去营造良好的气氛。不要忘记让自己看上去像做这个事的人。许多人之所以失去了晋升的机会，就是因为他们忽视了良好的职业仪表——装饰、服装和身势语言。

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(十六)

I. Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points) [2006 年试题]

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. 1, homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly 2. To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

5 everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless. Estimates 6 anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 7 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8. One of the federal government's studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to turn their lives 16. *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless. 18 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it, "There has to be 20 of programs. What's needed is a package deal." (258 words)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] Indeed | [B] Likewise | [C] Therefore | [D] Furthermore |
| 2. [A] stand | [B] cope | [C] approve | [D] retain |
| 3. [A] in | [B] for | [C] with | [D] toward |
| 4. [A] raise | [B] add | [C] take | [D] keep |
| 5. [A] Generally | [B] Almost | [C] Hardly | [D] Not |
| 6. [A] cover | [B] change | [C] range | [D] differ |
| 7. [A] Now that | [B] Although | [C] Provided | [D] Except that |
| 8. [A] inflating | [B] expanding | [C] increasing | [D] extending |
| 9. [A] predicts | [B] displays | [C] proves | [D] discovers |
| 10. [A] assist | [B] track | [C] sustain | [D] dismiss |
| 11. [A] Hence | [B] But | [C] Even | [D] Only |
| 12. [A] lodging | [B] shelter | [C] dwelling | [D] house |
| 13. [A] searching | [B] strolling | [C] crowding | [D] wandering |
| 14. [A] when | [B] once | [C] while | [D] whereas |
| 15. [A] life | [B] existence | [C] survival | [D] maintenance |
| 16. [A] around | [B] over | [C] on | [D] up |
| 17. [A] complex | [B] comprehensive | [C] complementary | [D] compensating |
| 18. [A] So | [B] Since | [C] As | [D] Thus |
| 19. [A] puts | [B] interprets | [C] assumes | [D] makes |
| 20. [A] supervision | [B] manipulation | [C] regulation | [D] coordination |

II. Reading Comprehension Part B

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There are two extra choices, which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

[2006 年试题]

On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino, lost the \$20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card," which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, those activities "became what he calls "electronic heroin."

(41) _____. In 1997 he lost \$21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

In March 1998 a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the "medical/psychological" nature of problem gambling behavior, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

(42) _____.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun..., and always bet with your head, not over it." Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling," intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will." Well

(43) _____.

The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

(44) _____.

Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

(45) _____.

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on - you might say addicted to - revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of Newsweek reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With \$3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

[A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

[C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

[E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

[F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

III. English-Chinese Translation

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points) [2006 年试题]

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of the intellectual. It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? (46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底) way about moral problems. He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals -- the average scientist, for one. (48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties -- he is not supposed to cook his experiments,

manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (50) They teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. The description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing; living in “public and illustrious thoughts,” as Emerson would say, is something else. (339 words) [2006 年试题]

IV. Writing Part A

[2006 年试题]

Directions:

You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area. Write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan.

Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Sample:

Dear Sir,

I am writing to ask for your help of finding a candidate for the Hope Project, since I have decided to give financial aid to a child in a remote area.

如有可能，我很愿意帮助一个西藏的小女孩，她虽然出生于贫困家庭，但是很渴望学习。I plan to send her 300 yuan per month. In the meanwhile, I will provide clothes, books and other necessities for her. 如果她将来能够通过努力考上大学，我会继续给予援助。

If you happen to have such a candidate, please let me know as soon as possible.

Thank you for your time.

Yours faithfully,
Li Ming

Letter of Application

Dear Sir,

Your advertisement for a sales representative in the March 12 Journal interested me, 因为我的经历很符合您的要求。

As the enclosed resume indicates, 我已经在目前就职的公司工作达三年之久 and have given outstanding performance. 在过去三年中我一直在经营我们公司推出的最新产品 and have made great achievements.

I'll be happy to tell you more about my experience in an interview.

You can reach me by telephone during the day at 12345, and in the evening at 54321 .

Yours faithfully,
Li Ming

2. Directions:

You have just bought a microwave oven. Write a letter to the sales department of the company to:

- 1) give some information about the machine,
- 2) complain about the problems,
- 3) ask for replacement

Letter of Complaint

Dear Sirs,

The microwave oven No. AG/5436/32, which I ordered from you, arrived on August 15.

I very much regret to inform you that the machine has been badly damaged. 当我打开包装时发现微波炉的盖子已经破裂 and the surface of the machine had been scratched.

Would you please let me know 您是否愿意寄给我一台新的微波炉 and whether I should arrange to return the damaged one to you?

In the meantime, I shall hold on to the machine you sent until I hear from you.

Many thanks.

Yours faithfully,
Li Ming

作业: 1. 全面总结完形和英译汉。

2. 尽快做完“复习指导”中相关各章的练习。

赠言: 不吃苦中苦, 那有甜中甜。

祝 同学们 身体健康、考研成功!

张洪兵

知识宝库考研社区
www.lzhao.org

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(十七)

I. Reading Comprehension

Text 1

Competitors complain that Microsoft's recent settlement of their antitrust case with the federal government will do little to protect them or consumers from the software giant's monopoly power. But they hold out hope that state attorney generals could make the deal more restrictive. "My guess is that all Bill Gates could do was to suppress a big grin when he held his press conference this morning," said Mitchell Kertzman, chief executive of Liberate Technologies, a rival provider of software for interactive TV. "This settlement does not come close to matching the scope of the violations of antitrust law that Microsoft has been convicted of," he added. "It was an inexplicably bad deal for the government."

Microsoft and the Justice Department presented the settlement to a federal judge this Friday, saying it would end the antitrust case in a way that would help the declining economy. U.S. District Judge Kollar-Kotelly agreed to review it and gave the 18 states involved in the case an opportunity until Tuesday to decide whether to accept the plan.

Several competitors called on the state attorney generals to insist on making changes to the settlement. Sun Microsystems' general counsel, Michael Morris, said the Justice Department was walking away from a case they had already won.' Paul T. Cappuccio, the general counsel for AOL Time Warner, said the settlement "does too little to promote competition and protect consumers, and can too easily be evaded by a determined monopolist like Microsoft."

The state attorney generals had been pressing for stiffer penalties, but on Friday, several said some progress had been made. Among the key elements of the settlement, Microsoft would have to :

- Help rivals make products compatible with the Windows operating system, which runs 91% of the world's computers.
- Stop using exclusive deals with computer sellers to put competitors at a disadvantage.
- Let three in-house, independent experts monitor its compliance.

"We are quite disappointed. We believe that there are a lot of issues that have not been addressed," said Michael Mace, chief officer of handheld computer maker Palm, which makes an operating system that competes with one from Microsoft. Several tech executives said the settlement was too focused on restricting Microsoft's Windows monopoly, and not its broader business practices and non-PC initiatives. "This is a reward, not a remedy. It fails to terminate the illegal monopoly and fails to free the market from anti-competitive conduct," said Kelly Jo MacAuthor, general counsel for Real Networks, which makes music and video software threatened by Windows Media Player. "This agreement allows a declared illegal monopolist to determine, at its sole discretion, what goes into the monopoly operating system in the future," she added. (443 words)

Notes: antitrust 反托拉斯的。attorney general 首席检察官。grin n. 龇牙裂嘴地笑。inexplicably 无法说明地。walking away from 从...安然脱身。press for 竭力要求。compatible with 与...兼容的。evade vt. 回避, 规避。in-house 机构内部的。declared 公然的, 公开的。at its discretion 随它的意思, 由它斟酌决定。non-PC initiatives 非个人计算机业务。

1. We can infer from the text that the main issue behind Microsoft's antitrust case is the need
 - [A] to increase the strength of a declining economy in the U.S.
 - [B] to limit the reach of Microsoft's Windows operating system.
 - [C] to prevent Microsoft from monopolizing the computer software industry.
 - [D] to assist its competitors in making products compatible with Windows.

2. The comments from Michael Morris and Paul T. Cappuccio (Para. 3) imply that the Justice Department
 - [A] had just wrapped up a successful antitrust case.
 - [B] missed a chance to more strictly regulate Microsoft.
 - [C] was leaving most of the work to the state attorney generals.
 - [D] had failed in their mission to protect business competition.

3. The fourth paragraph suggests that some of the state attorney generals
 - [A] felt that the settlement was at least partially successful.
 - [B] felt the penalties against Microsoft were too harsh.
 - [C] believed that the settlement was a sign of progress for the computer industry.
 - [D] were under pressure from the government to demand changes in the settlement.

4. Many competitors' attitude towards Microsoft's antitrust agreement may be summarized as one of
 - [A] indignation. [B] indifference. [C] repentance. [D] frustration.

5. The text is mainly about
 - [A] Microsoft's monopoly over the computer industry in the United States.
 - [B] Microsoft's settlement of their antitrust case with the federal government.
 - [C] competitors' response to Microsoft's antitrust settlement with the Government.
 - [D] the role of the federal government in managing disputes in the technology industry.

Word Study

1. **hold** v. 1. 握住, 拿在(手上), 抱着等: He held it upside down. (他倒着拿着它。) 2. 使自己身体一部分或某物处于某种姿态或位置(在不同情况下有不同译法)(vt.): Hold yourself upright when you walk. (走路时你要挺直身子。) 3. 容纳, 装, 盛: The room could hold fifty people. 4. 占有, 担任(职务), 守住, 控制等: He holds a half share in the business. 5. 支撑, 挂住, 挡住: The roof was held up by pillars. (房顶由柱子支撑着。) 6. 举行: The club will hold its monthly meeting next Tuesday. 7. 持有(看法等), 怀有: He holds some strange ideas. 8. 认为: The scientist held that the drug was dangerous. 9. 继续下去, 保持住, 粘住, 固定住, 站得住, 有效: Can the good weather hold? (这种好天气能持续吗?) What he said still holds. (我说的话仍然有效。) **成语 hold back** (=keep back, restrain, control) 阻碍; 抑制, 控制: She held back her tears with difficulty. **hold by** (=hold to) 遵守, 坚持: I hold by what I said previously. 注意: hold by 作“遵守、忠于、坚持”解时, 后常接表示意见、诺言、观点、传统等抽象名词, 其含义是“adhere to”, 作及物动词用。 **hold on** 1) (=go on, continue) 继续下去: They held on in their route though it was raining hard. 2) (=remain unconquered) 坚贞不屈: I made my choice, and I will hold on to the end. 3) (=not ring off) 别挂断(电话): Hold on a minute, please. (请等一会儿, 别挂断。) **hold on to** 1) (=keep in the grasp) 抓牢: He held on to the rope. (他抓牢绳子。) 2) 坚持: He held on to his purpose. (他坚持他的目标。) **hold out** 1) (=last) 维持, 持久: How long will our food supplies hold out? 2) (=refuse to yield) 坚持不屈: The defenders held out for weeks. (守卫者坚持了好几个星期。) 3)

声称。 **hold up** (=delay) 阻挡, 使停止或延缓行动: The traffic was held up by an accident. (事故使交通停顿了。) 成语 **catch hold of** 抓住。 **get hold of** 找到。 **keep/lose hold of** 握住 [没握住]。 **keep/lose hold on/upon** 保持 [失去] 对...的控制。 **take hold of** 握住, 控制住, 吸引。

2. **convict vt.** 判明有罪, 宣布有罪, 定罪: The judge convicted him of robbery. (法官判他有抢劫罪。) They were convicted of having killed 19 persons. (他们被定罪杀害 19 人。) [k nvikt] **n.** 罪犯。 同根词 **conviction n.** 定罪; 信念, 相信。

Text 2

Americans hope that pressure from the U.S. will force Japan to suddenly dismantle its trade barriers are almost certain to evaporate in disappointment. The fact is that Washington faces an obstacle far more formidable than a few power brokers in Tokyo's government offices. It must buck centuries-old, deep-ingrained Japanese customs. To move the Japanese government, Washington must move an entire nation. So far the U.S. has had only limited success despite congressional threats to retaliate. In an April 9 nationwide broadcast, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone urged the Japanese to buy more imported goods and unveiled a long-awaited three-year plan to ease import restrictions. But this program was far short of what Washington hoped to see. White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said the Japanese offered "few new or immediate measures." While the plan did promise fewer curbs on imports of telecommunications gear, medicine and medical equipment, it offered no relief for American forest products – which are among the most contentious trade issues.

Nakasone gives every sign of being secure in his desire to reduce a Japanese surplus in trade with the U.S. that hit 36.8 billion dollars in 1984 and could soon top 50 billion. Yet to rely on any one Japanese political leader, no matter how popular he is at home, to reverse trade policies is to underestimate the culture and traditions that weigh heavily against a breakthrough. Big business and dozens of anonymous bureaucrats have as much power as Japan's top elected leaders. "The whole concept that we can turn this around right now is obviously ridiculous," says an American trader who has lived and worked here since 1952. "The vested interests are being shaken and slowly moved, but at a pace too slow for the eye to follow. That view is echoed by a U.S. diplomat closely involved in the efforts to open Japanese markets to American goods, Washington's main solution to the ballooning trade imbalance. "Japan is a relationship society rather than a transactional society," he says. "You cannot alter that kind of a system with a television speech or a number of general proposals, no matter how well intentioned they are."

Beyond specific tariffs or other official barriers to imports, experts here say that the U.S. faces these obstacles:

--Nearly total domination of the Japanese market by a few dozen giant conglomerates that strongly oppose even token competition – be it from abroad or emerging domestic firms.

--An elite, thickly layered bureaucracy that historically has drafted laws and regulations as well as enforced them, and both of these powers would be threatened by trade reforms.

--A longtime relationship between business and government that critics say fosters collusion and hinders foreign entry into domestic markets.

To conclude, it seems obvious that it is the determination to hang on to Japanese traditions that could delay indefinitely any meaningful removal of trade barriers. (472 words)

注: **dismantle vt.** 拆除。 **formidable** 难对付的。 **broker** 掮客。 **buck vt.** 摔掉。 **retaliate v.** 报复。 **gear n.** 制品。 **weigh heavily against** 严重妨碍。 **vested** 被赋予的, 既得的。 **conglomerate n.** 联合企业。 **foster** 助长, 培养。 **be it from ... = whether it might be from ...**。 **collusion n.** 共谋, 串通。 **hang on to** 坚持, 死抱住。

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
[A] Trade War between Japan and U.S.
[B] It's Time to Remove Japanese Trade Barriers
[C] U.S. Desires to Reduce a Japanese Surplus in Trade
[D] Why Japan Won't Submit to U.S. Trade Demands
2. The word "curbs" in line 8 Paragraph 1 most probably means
[A] restrictions. [B] emphases. [C] considerations. [D] weights.
3. According to the text, the main factor working against any immediate entry into Japanese markets is
[A] the rapid development of the Japanese economy.
[B] tradition, culture, and a deeply-rooted bureaucracy.
[C] the Japanese determination to keep up its surplus in trade.
[D] the Japanese political intentions and their trade policies.
4. It can be learned from the text that the Japanese Prime Minister's plan to relieve import curbs would
[A] offer no relief for all of the American products in the near future.
[B] allow American goods to enter the Japanese markets more quickly.
[C] probably fall far short of the U.S. businessmen's expectations.
[D] succeed considerably in breaking down the Japanese trade barriers.
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the trade obstacles in the text?
[A] Resistance from a large number of big enterprises against foreign competition.
[B] Hindrance of business and government to imported goods which threaten domestic markets.
[C] Firm support for import restrictions among Japanese workers, one of the powerful political forces.
[D] Historically formed bureaucracy which makes laws and regulations and enforces them.

Text 3

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education – not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch. "Schools could be a counterbalance." Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society."

“Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege,” writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children. “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.” Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized – going to school and learning to read – so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country’s educational system is in the grips of people who “joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise.” (414 words)

Notes: intellect 才智, 智能。entertainers 表演家。entrepreneurs 企业家。pervasive 弥漫的, 渗透的, 遍布的。intellectualism (哲) 主知主义 (主张知识为纯理性的产物)。counterbalance 平衡力, 起平衡作用的因素。anything but 根本不。distaste (for) n. 厌恶, 不喜欢。populist adj. 平民主义的。elitism 杰出人物统治论, 高人一等的优越感。complementary 补充的, 互补的。civil 公民的; 文明的。transcendentalist 先验论的。rigorous 严格的, 严厉的。a bellyful of 满腹的。innate 天生的, 先天的。contemplative 沉思的。be in the grips of 在…的控制下。identify with 认同。

1. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?
[A] The habit of thinking independently. [B] Profound knowledge of the world.
[C] Practical ability for future career. [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.
2. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of
[A] undervaluing intellect. [B] favoring intellectualism.
[C] supporting school reform [D] suppressing native intelligence.
3. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are
[A] identical. [B] similar. [C] complementary. [D] opposite.
4. Emerson, according to the text, is probably
[A] a pioneer of education reform. [B] an opponent of intellectualism.
[C] a scholar in favor of intellectualism. [D] an advocate of regular schooling.
5. What does the author think of intellect?
[A] It is second to intelligence. [B] It evolves from common sense.
[C] It is to be pursued. [D] It underlies power.

Text 4 (课外阅读)

We sometimes think humans are uniquely vulnerable to anxiety, but stress seems to affect the immune defenses of lower animals too. In one experiment, for example, behavioral immunologist Mark Laudenslager, at the University of Denver, gave mild electric shocks to 24 rats. Half the animals could switch off the current by turning a wheel in their enclosure, while the other half could not. The rats in the two groups were paired so that each time one rat turned the wheel it protected both itself and its helpless partner from the shock. Laudenslager found that the immune response was depressed below normal in the helpless rats but not in those that could turn off the electricity. What he has demonstrated, he believes, is that lack of control over an event, not the experience itself, is what weakens the immune system.

Other researchers agree. Jay Weiss, a psychologist at Duke University School of Medicine, has shown that animals who are allowed to control unpleasant stimuli don't develop sleep disturbances or changes in brain chemistry typical of stressed rats. But if the animals are confronted with situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when faced with experiences they can control. Such findings reinforce psychologists' suspicions that the experience and perception of helplessness is one of the most harmful factors in depression.

One of the most startling examples of how the mind can alter the immune response was discovered by chance. In 1975 psychologist Robert Ader at the University of Rochester School of Medicine conditioned mice to avoid saccharin by simultaneously feeding them the sweetener and injecting them with a drug that while suppressing their immune systems caused stomach upsets. Associating the saccharin with the stomach pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the sweetener. In order to extinguish this dislike for the sweetener, Ader re-exposed the animals to saccharin, this time without the drug, and was astonished to find that those mice that had received the highest amounts of sweetener during their earlier conditioning died. He could only speculate that he had so successfully conditioned the rats that saccharin alone now served to weaken their immune systems enough to kill them. (361 words)

注: vulnerable 易受伤的, 脆弱的; immunologist 免疫学家; condition vt. 使 ... 形成条件反射, 训练; saccharin 糖精。

1. Laudenslager's experiment showed that the immune system of those rats who could turn off the electricity
[A] was strengthened. [B] was altered. [C] was not affected. [D] was weakened.
2. According to the text, the experience of helplessness causes rats to
[A] try to control unpleasant stimuli. [B] turn off the electricity.
[C] behave passively in controllable situations. [D] become abnormally suspicious.
3. The reason why the mice in Ader's experiment avoided saccharin was that
[A] they disliked its taste. [B] it affected their immune systems.
[C] it led to stomach pains. [D] they associated it with stomachaches.

4. The text tells us that the most probable reason for the death of the mice in Ader's experiment was that

- [A] they had been weakened psychologically by the saccharin.
- [B] the sweetener was poisonous to them.
- [C] their immune systems had been altered by the mind.
- [D] they had taken too much sweetener during earlier conditioning.

5. It can be concluded from the text that the immune systems of animals

- [A] can be weakened by conditioning.
- [B] can be suppressed by drug injections.
- [C] can be affected by frequent doses of saccharin.
- [D] can be altered by electric shocks.

III. Writing Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it. You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



“考试恐惧症”

通过考试来测试学生长期以来被认为是评估学生能力的可靠方法。可是不恰当的强调考试已经产生了可怕的后果。正如这幅画所描绘的，一个学童由于极度害怕考试躲在书桌底下缩成一团，不肯去上学。他的父母亲正在努力安慰他，告诉他说，“孩子，出来吧，今天没有考试。”

这幅画暗示了考试对儿童心灵的有害影响。一方面，老师们往往利用各种测试来迫使学在校努力学习。另一方面，许多家长认为学习成绩是评判孩子学习质量的惟一标准。常常发生这样的事：儿童由于在某次考试中没考好而受到家长的严厉惩罚。因此，学生十分害怕考试。

至于我，我认为，考试如果使用得当，是一种有效的评估形式。可是教师和家长有义务鼓励学生把精力集中在学校里学习得好的功课上。学校的一项重要职责是力图使学生的兴趣适合于他将来可能的工作。他们无论如何也不能把考试认为是激励学生学习知识的惟一手段。

Testing students by examinations has long been regarded as a reliable way to assess students' competence. But disproportionate emphasis on examinations has brought about terrible results. As is depicted in the picture, a schoolboy, frightened to death by examinations, huddles himself up under a desk, refusing to go to school. His parents are trying to comfort him, saying "Come out, there are no examinations today."

This drawing implies the harmful effect of examinations on children's psyche. On the one hand, teachers tend to **make use of** different kinds of testing to **force** students to work hard at school. On the other hand, most parents think that school records **are the sole criterion for** judging the quality of a child's work. **It often happens that** a child is punished heavily by his parents just because he does not **do well in one examination or another**. Therefore, pupils **are** extremely **afraid of** taking examinations.

As far as I'm concerned, examinations are an effective form of assessment if properly used. **But** teachers and parents should **encourage** pupils to **concentrate on** what they do well at school. And schools have an important duty to try to **fit** a child's interest **to** his possible future career. **On no account** should they **reckon** examination **as** the only means of stimulating pupils to **pursue knowledge**. (218 words)

Notes:: disproportionate 过分的, 不成比例的。be frightened to death 吓(怕)得要死。huddle (oneself) up 蜷缩; 缩成一团。comfort vt. 安慰。psyche 心灵。school records 学习成绩。

背记重点词语汉英对照: 1. 被认为: be regarded as (=be thought of as, be referred to as)。 2. 不恰当的强调...: disproportionate emphasis on...。 3. 引成, 造成: bring about (=give rise to, cause)。 4. 被...吓死: be frightened to death by ...。 5. 缩成一团: huddle oneself up。 6. 不肯, 拒绝做某事: refuse to do sth. (=be reluctant to do sth.; be unwilling to do sth.)。 7. 迫使某人做某事: force sb. to do sth. (=compel sb. to do sth.; make sb. do sth.)。 8. 常常发生这样的事: It often happens that...。 9. 考得好: do well in an examination。 了学校学得好: do well in school。 10. 学习知识: pursue knowledge; 学到知识: acquire knowledge; 积累知识: accumulate knowledge。

Put the following sentences from Chinese into English:

1. 长期以来考试被认为是一种有效的评估形式。
2. 孩子们不肯参加考试, 因为如果考得不好, 他们将被家长严惩。
3. 这张照片暗示了超级明星们对年轻人心灵的巨大影响。(the influence of ... on ...)
4. 至于我(As far as I am concerned), 我认为, 我们应该注意(pay attention to)公共规(rules, regulations), 并且提高我们的社会公德意识(sense of public morals)。
5. 我们无论如何也不能把考试认为是激励学生学习知识的惟一手段。(On no account)

本文框架:

Testing students by examinations has long been regarded as a reliable way to assess students' competence. But ... As is depicted in the picture, ...

This drawing implies ... On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ... Therefore,...

As far as I'm concerned, ...

作业: 根据上述框架写出一篇内容类似的短文。

Writing Part B (规定情景式作文)

(II)

Directions: Some people choose friends who are different from themselves. Others choose friends who are similar to themselves. Compare the advantages of having friends who are different from you with the advantages of having friends who are similar to you. Which kind of friend do you prefer for yourself? Why?

In our lives, friends are **as** necessary **as** our families. You need the understanding, support and help of your friends. So everyone has some friends. There are a lot of people who like to choose friends similar to themselves because they think that they can **share** the same ideas, habits, way of life and what not. They may **avoid** unpleasant differences of tastes and interests between them, thus always **deriving** pleasure **from** their friendship. They **get along** quite **well with** each other. They feel their friendship is a part of their happiness. That is true.

However, there are others who **prefer to** choose friends different from themselves. They think that such friends are more helpful since they can learn what they **lack** from their friends and **broaden** their views and **enrich** their experience through the connection with their friends. Although they may have different ideas, habits, ways of life, they **respect each other, care for each other and help each other**.

I have both kinds of friends **mentioned above**. Yet I **tend to** love the latter ones better. I am an engineer but I have several friends who are workers. They are much more **straight-forward** than I. Although they say and do things without **as** much thought **as** I do, their opinion and action are often franker, wiser and more useful. I have **learned a lot from** them.

Notes: get along with 相处; straight-forward 直率的。

赠言：道路是曲折的，前途是光明的，胜利就在你的脚下。

Text 1 参考译文

许多竞争者抱怨说，最近微软与联邦政府达成的反托拉斯案件的解决方案对保护他们或消费者不受软件巨人垄断力的影响几乎不起作用。但是他们仍希望，州的首席检察官们能使这个解决方案有更大的约束力。交互式电视软件供应的竞争对手 Liberate 科技公司的首席执行官米切尔 克尔兹曼说：“我的猜想是，比尔盖茨能够做的就是他今天早上在举行记者招待会时忍不住咧嘴大笑。”“这个解决方案与微软被控违反反托拉斯法律的范围相距甚远，”他接着说，“对政府来说，这是一笔令人费解的糟糕交易。”

周五，微软和司法部把这项解决方案提交给一位联邦法官，并说这个方案会结束这个反托拉斯案件并有助于日益衰退的经济。美国的地方法官 Colleen Kollar-Kotelly 同意复查这个解决方案并让涉案的 18 个州在周二前来决定是否接受这个解决方案。

有些竞争者呼吁州的首席检察官们坚持对这项解决方案提出修改意见。Sun 微软系统总顾问迈克尔 莫里斯说，司法部“正从已经获胜的案件中安然脱身”。美国在线时代华纳的总顾问 Paul T. Cappuccio 说，这个解决方案“对鼓励竞争和保护消费者所起的作用极小，而像微软这样坚决的垄断者很容易规避。”

州的首席检察官们一直在竭力要求实行更严厉的处罚，但于周五，多位检察官说，已经取得了一些进展。这个解决方案的要点中微软必须：

- 帮助对手生产与世界上占 91% 的计算机使用的视窗操作系统兼容的产品。
- 停止与计算机销售商达成排他性协议而使竞争对手处于不利地位。
- 允许三位进驻公司的独立专家监督解决方案的遵守情况。

“我们很失望。我们认为，有许多问题没有得到处理，”手持电脑制造商 Palm 的高层经理迈克尔 梅斯说，Palm 生产的一种操作系统与微软的产品相竞争。数名技术管理人员说，这个解决方案只着重于限制微软视窗的垄断，而没有考虑到它更广泛的经营范围和非个人计算机的业务。“这是一种报偿，而不是一种补偿。它没有能中止非法垄断，也没有能使市场从反竞争行为中解放出来，”Real Networks 的总顾问 Kelly Jo MacArthur 说，该公司生产的音乐和录相软件受到了视窗媒体播放器（Windows Media Player）的威胁。她说，“这个协议允许一个公然的非法垄断者随意决定，将来什么产品可以进入垄断操作系统。”

Text 2 参考译文

美国希望来自美国的压力会迫使日本突然拆除其贸易壁垒，这种希望几乎肯定会在失望中成为泡影。事实是，华盛顿面临的障碍远比东京政府办公室内的一小撮政治掮客难对付得多。华盛顿必须打破日本几百年来形成的根深蒂固的习俗。为了推动日本政府，华盛顿必须推动日本整个国家。尽管美国国会威胁要进行报复，但是至今美国所取得的进展极其有限。在四月9日的全国广播讲话中，中曾根首相敦促日本人购买更多的进口货并披露了等待已久的三年计划来放宽进口限制。但是这个计划远远没有达到华盛顿所希望看到的结果。白宫办公厅主任唐纳德·里甘说，日本人几乎没有提出什么“新的或直接见效的措施”。虽然这个计划确实承诺要减少对通讯产品、机械和医疗设备的进口限制，但是它并没有放宽对美国森林产品的进口限制，而森林产品是最有争议的贸易问题之一。

中曾根首相一再表示他希望减少日本对美贸易中的顺差。这种顺差在1984年达到368亿美元，并且有望很快超过500亿美元。然而，仅靠一个日本政界领袖，不管他在国内多么深孚众望，要扭转日本的贸易政策实际上是低估了严重阻碍任何突破的日本文化和传统。企业界巨头和数十位不知姓名的官僚其权力和日本最高层民选领导人的权力一样大。“我们能够马上扭转这种状况的整个想法显然是滑稽可笑的”，从1952年以来一直生活和工作在日本的一位美国贸易官员说。“既得利益集团正在动摇并且缓慢地被推动着，但是其进展速度慢得眼睛无法看到。一位积极参与为美国货打开日本市场的美国外交官也持有同样的看法。这是华盛顿解决其不断增加的贸易不平衡的主要办法。“日本是一个讲关系的社会，而不是一个照章办事的社会，”他说，“你不能凭一次电视演讲或几条一般性的建议来改变这种制度，不管你的本意是多么良好。”

这里的专家们说，除了对进口的特定关税或其他的官方壁垒以外，美国还面临如下的障碍：

- 几十家庞大的联合企业集团几乎全面控制了日本市场，这些集团强烈反对那怕是象征性的竞争，不管这种竞争是来自国外还是来自国内新兴的公司。
 - 特权阶层铁板一块的官僚体制，这个官僚体制有史以来一直制订并强制推行法律和法规，这两种权力都会受到贸易改革的威胁。
 - 批评家认为，企业和政府之间长期形成的关系使他们串通一起并阻碍外国进入日本国内市场。
- 总之，似乎很明显，死抱住日本传统的决心会无限期地拖延任何对贸易壁垒的实质性的拆除工作。

Text 3 参考译文

美国人今天并不十分重视理性才智(与感情和本能相对)。我们的英雄是运动员、表演家和企业家，而不是学者。甚至我们的学校是我们送孩子去接受实用教育的地方 -- 而不是为了知识而去探索知识的地方。在我们学校中不难找到普遍存在的反主知主义的迹象。

“学校一直是处在更重视实用性而不是理性知识的社会中，”教育作家 Diane Ravitch 说。“学校可以成为一个起平衡弥补作用的力量。” Ravitch 的近著 <落后了：学校改革失败的100年>，探索了我们学校中反主知主义的根源，结论是，现在的学校根本就不是对美国人厌恶知识追求的起平衡弥补作用的力量。

但是学校可以而且应该成为一种平衡力。鼓励孩子摒弃理性思维的生活，使孩子很容易受到别人的利用和控制。如果没有批判思维的能力，没有维护自己思想和理解别人思想的能力，孩子们就无法充分参与我们的民主生活。沿着这条道路走下去，作家 Earl Shorris 说，“我们将变成一个二流国家。我们将成为一个缺乏文明的社会。”

“理性才智作为权力或特权的一种形式而受到憎恶，”历史学家 Richard Hofstadter 教授在其 <美国生活中的反主知主义> 一书中写道。该书在论述美国政治、宗教和教育中的反主知主义根源方面荣获了美国普利策奖金。从我们的历史开端起，Hofstadter 说，我们的民主的和平民主义的要求一直驱使我们摒弃任何带有精英主义的思想。实用性、常识和天智一直被认为是比从书本上学到的任何知识更高尚的品质。

Ralph Waldo Emerson 和其他先验论哲学家认为，上学和严格的书本学习人为地限制了孩子：“从10岁到15岁，我们被关在中学里和大学的背诵教室里，最终等我们出来时，知识满腹，但什么事也不懂。”马克·吐温的 <Huckleberry Finn> 一书就是美国反主知主义的一个事例。该书的主人公逃避接受文明的熏陶 -- 上学和学习读书 -- 因此他能保持他天生的美德。

按照 Hofstadter 的看法，理性才智与天智截然不同。天智是一种我们不愿意崇尚的品质。理性才智是

思维中富于批判的、有创造性的和善于思考的一面。天智是要去理解、支配、重组和调整，而理性才智是考察、沉思、质疑、理论化、批判和想象。

学校仍然是理性才智受到怀疑的地方。Hofstadter 说，我们国家的教育制度是掌握在这样一些人的手里，他们“高兴地、好斗地宣称他们对理性才智的敌视，宣称渴望认同理性才智前景最差的学生。

Text 4 参考译文

我们有时认为，人在焦虑面前显得十分脆弱，而且压力似乎也会影响低等动物的免疫防御能力。例如，在一次实验中，美国丹佛大学行为免疫学家 Mark Laudenslager 给 24 只老鼠轻微的电击。一半老鼠会转动笼子里的一个轮子从而切断电流，而另一半则不能。这两组老鼠一对一配对，这样每次一只老鼠转动轮子，保护它自己和另一只无能为力的伙伴不受电击。Laudenslager 发现，这些无能为力的老鼠的免疫反应下降到低于正常水平，但能切断电流的其它老鼠的免疫反应并不下降。他认为，他所证明的是，对事件缺乏驾驭能力，而不是经历本身，是削弱免疫系统的主要原因。

其他研究人员的看法也一样。Duke 大学医学院的心理学家 Jay Weiss 指出，能控制不良刺激的动物不会产生睡眠紊乱或脑化学的变化，而这些现象是有压力的老鼠所特有的症状。但是如果动物面临它们不能控制的情况，那么以后当他们遇到能够控制的经历时，他们会表现得消极被动。这些发现支持了心理学家的看法：无能为力的经历和感受是免疫力下降的最有害的因素之一。

心态如何改变免疫反应的最令人惊讶的例子之一是偶然发现的。1975 年罗契斯特大学医学院的心理学家 Robert Ader 给老鼠喂甜食并同时注射一种药物，这种药能抑制免疫系统并引起胃部不适，这样使老鼠形成条件反射去躲避糖精。这些老鼠把糖精和胃痛联系起来了，因此很快学会躲避甜食。为了消除老鼠对甜食的厌恶，Ader 又让老鼠接触糖精，这次没有加药，他惊讶地发现，以前接受过大量甜食有过条件反射的那些老鼠死了。他只能推测，他已成功地使这些老鼠形成条件反射，以至单单糖精就可以用来削弱老鼠的免疫系统并足以杀死老鼠。

2008 北京太奇培训学校考研英语强化班授课讲义(十八)

I. Reading Comprehension:

Text 1

It is frequently assumed that the mechanization of work has a revolutionary effect on the lives of the people who operate the new machines and on the society into which the machines have been introduced. For example, it has been suggested that the employment of women in industry took them out of the household, their traditional sphere, and fundamentally altered their position in society. In the nineteenth century, when women began to enter factories, Jules Simon, a French politician, warned that by doing so, women would give up their femininity. Friedrich Engels, however, predicted that women would be liberated from the “social, legal, and economic subordination” of the family by technological developments that made possible the recruitment of “the whole female sex... into public industry.” Observers thus differed concerning the social desirability of mechanization’s effects, but they agreed that it would transform women’s lives.

Historians, particularly those investigating the history of women, now seriously question this assumption of transforming power. They conclude that such dramatic technological innovations as the spinning jenny, the sewing machine, the typewriter, and the vacuum cleaner have not resulted in equally dramatic changes in women’s economic position or in the prevailing evaluation of women’s work. The employment of young women in textile mills during the Industrial Revolution was largely an extension of an older pattern of employment of young, single women as domestics. It was not the change in office technology, but rather the separation of secretarial work, previously seen as an apprenticeship for beginning managers, from administrative work that in the 1880’s created a new class of “dead-end” jobs, thenceforth considered “women’s work”. The increase in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth century had less to do with the mechanization of housework and an increase in leisure time for these women than it did with their own economic necessity and with high marriage rates that shrank the available pool of single women workers, previously, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

Women’s work has changed considerably in the past 200 years, moving from the household to the office or the factory, and later becoming mostly white-collar instead of blue-collar work. Fundamentally, however, the conditions under which women work have changed little since before the industrial revolution: the segregation of occupations by sex, lower pay for women as a group, jobs that require relatively low levels of skill and offer women little opportunity for advancement all persist, while women’s household labor remains demanding. Recent historical investigation has led to a major revision of the notion that technology is always inherently revolutionary in its effects on society. Mechanization may even have slowed any change in the traditional position of women both in the labor market and in the home. (461 words)

Notes: femininity 女子气质。subordination 从属地位。recruitment 招募。spinning jenny 纺纱机。domestic 佣人。apprenticeship 学徒期。dead-end 没有出息的。segregation 分离, 隔离。advancement 晋升。demanding adj. 花功夫的, 要付出巨大精力的。

1. The main idea of the text is that mechanization
 - [A] does not perform an inherently revolutionary function.
 - [B] revolutionizes the traditional values of a society.
 - [C] has caused the nature of women's work to change.
 - [D] creates whole new classes of jobs that did not exist previously.
2. In relation to those historians who study the history of women, the author most probably believes that
 - [A] they provide a valuable insight into the social phenomena affecting the position of women.
 - [B] their work can only be used cautiously by scholars in historical studies.
 - [C] they tend to draw less reliable conclusions than do other historians.
 - [D] their work has not had an impact on other historians' current assumptions.
3. The text states that, before the twentieth century, many employers
 - [A] employed women only in traditional household work.
 - [B] tended to employ single rather than married women.
 - [C] resisted changing women's roles in their social life.
 - [D] hired only qualified women to fill the open positions.
4. According to the author, which of the following may indicate a fundamental alteration in working women's conditions?
 - [A] The majority of women occupy white-collar positions.
 - [B] Married men are doing the same household tasks as are women.
 - [C] Female workers outnumber male ones in a new class of jobs.
 - [D] Working women's pay is as high as that of working men.
5. The function of the concluding sentence of the text is that
 - [A] it sums up the general points concerning the mechanization of work made in the text.
 - [B] it draws a conclusion which goes beyond the evidence presented in the text as a whole.
 - [C] it restates the point concerning technology made in the sentence immediately preceding it.
 - [D] it suggests a compromise between two seemingly contradictory views stated in the text.

Word Study

1. **subordinate** vt. 使屈从于: 1) She constantly subordinated her own wishes to the children's welfare. (她总是使自己的愿望屈从于孩子们的康乐。) 2) He subordinated his personal needs to his political interests. (他使他的个人需要屈从于他的政治利益。) **subordinate** adj. 地位较低的, 从属于: 1) In the army a captain is subordinate to a major. (在军队中大尉比少校地位低。) 2) This is our main aim: all the other aims are subordinate to the main problem. (这是我们的主要目标, 所有其他目标都从属于这个主要问题。) **subordinate** n. 下属: 1) He treated his subordinates like slaves. (他对待他的下属就像对待奴隶一样。) 2) The surgeon asked his subordinates to make notes on the patient's medical history. (外科医生要他的下属记录病人的病历。) **subordination** n. 从属, 从属地位: economic subordination 经济上的从属地位。
2. **subscribe** vt. 捐赠, 认购; 签(名): 1) Two local businessmen have subscribed large sums to the rebuilding fund. (两位当商人已为重建基金捐赠大笔款项。) 2) Each member subscribed ten dollars for the charity. (每个会员给慈善机构捐 10 美元。) 3) They subscribed their names to the

protest about low wages. (他们签名抗议低工资。) 用于成语: **subscribe to** : 1) 捐款; 2) 订阅; 3) 赞同, 支持 We all subscribed to the football club. (我们都给足球俱乐部捐款。) He subscribed to a number of journals concerned with his subject. (他订阅了若干本与他的课题有关的期刊。) I don't subscribe to the idea that money brings happiness. (我不赞同金钱带来幸福的观念。) 同根词: **subscriber** n. 订户, 用户。 **subscription** n. 捐赠, 订费: We paid our subscription yearly.

3. submit vt. 提交; 听从, 顺从; 投降, 屈服; 声明 (法律用语): 1) You must submit your request to the committee. (你必须把你的请求提交给委员会。) 2) The old woman refused to submit to surgery. (这位老太太不肯做外科手术。) 3) After being defeated they submitted to the enemy. (打败以后他们向敌人投降了。) 4) I submit that the witness is lying. (我声明, 证人在撒谎。) 同根词: **submission** n. 交上; 屈服; 顺从, 投降, 看法 (法律用语)。 **submissive** adj. 顺从的: Maria is not a submissive wife. **submissiveness** n. 顺从性。

4. assume vt. 认为, 假定; 装出...样子; 开始担任, 承担 (职务、任务等): 1) We assumed that you understood the situation. (我们认为, 你了解形势。) 2) He assumed a well-informed manner but in fact he knows very little. (他装出一副见多识广的样子, 而实际上他知之甚少。) 3) You will assume your new duties tomorrow. (你明天将开始担任新的任务。) 4) The prince assumed power when he was only fifteen. (王子掌权时只有 15 岁。)

同根词: **assumption** 假定, 设想; 担任 (职务); 装出...样子: 1) His assumption proved to be wrong. (他的假定证明是错误的。) 2) His assumption of power is not liked by many. (许多人并不喜欢他掌权。) 3) He appeared with an assumption of authority. (他带着一副权威的样子出现。) **assumed** adj. 假装的, 假的: He lived under an assumed name. (他使用假名活着。)

consume vt. 消费, 吃掉; 烧掉: 1) An automobile consumes gasoline. (汽车消费汽油。) 2) This is time-consuming work. 3) Fire consumed the whole house. (火把房子烧了。) 用于成语: **be consumed with** 充满某种感情: He was consumed with envy. (他充满妒忌心。) 同根词: **consumer** 消费者, 用户。 **consumption** n. 消耗; 消耗量。

presume vt. 揣想, 认为, 估计; 竟敢冒昧 (做某事): 1) I presume that you will be at the meeting. 2) She presumed to write to him in his daughter's name. (她竟敢冒昧地以他女儿的名字给他写信。) 3) I won't presume to disturb you. (我不敢冒昧地打扰你。)

同根词: **presumption** n. 假定; 大胆, 冒昧, 放肆: 1) As his mouth was sticky, the presumption was that he had eaten the cake. (由于他的嘴发粘, 可以假定, 他刚把这个蛋糕吃了。) 2) It took a great deal of presumption to insult the ambassador at his own party. (在他自己的聚会上污辱大使是要有很大胆量的。) **presumptuous** adj. 大胆的, 傲慢的: It was presumptuous for the young senator to challenge the leadership so soon. (这位年轻参议员那么快就向领导挑战是十分大胆的。) **presumably** 大概, 或许: Presumably there's a good reason for her absence, as she doesn't usually stay away from work. (很可能她有充分理由缺席, 因为她通常不在工作的地方。) **presumptive** a. 假定的, 依据推定的。

resume vt. (停顿以后) 继续 (进行某项活动) vt. /vi. 1) Directly after, they resumed their journey. (接着, 他们又继续他们的行程。) 2) We'll stop now and resume working at 2 o'clock. (我们现在停下来, 二点继续开始工作。)

同根词: **resumption** 重新开始: We all hate the resumption of work after a holiday. **resume** n. 简历。

Text 2

American federalism has been described as a neat mechanical theory. The national government was said to be sovereign in certain areas of governmental concern, such as the regulation of interstate commerce. State governments were said to be sovereign in certain other areas, such as regulation of intrastate commerce and exercise of the police power. One writer has described this as the 'layer cake' concept of American federalism. In the top layer are neatly compacted all the powers of the national government; in the bottom layer are found the separate and distinct functions and powers of state governments.

How nice it would be if the American federal system could be so easily and conveniently analyzed. But Professor Martin Grodzings of the University of Chicago has gone on to describe federalism in practice as more like a marble cake, with an intermingling of functions, than like a layer cake, with functions separate and distinct. This intermingling can be seen best, perhaps, by examining the example of railroad traffic. If it crosses a state line, it constitutes interstate commerce, coming under control of the national government. Rail shipments originating and ending within a single state constitute intrastate commerce, thus --the theory tells us -- falling under regulation of state government. However, both the interstate and intrastate shipments may have moved over the same rails. In this simple example, one might easily read the urgent necessity for close cooperation between state and national governments. This need has not gone unrecognized by administrators of governmental programs at the state, local, and national levels.

Nonetheless, national and state interests often conflict in the political arena. Pressures may be brought to bear on state legislators which differ from those felt by members of the national Congress. Disagreement over the proper division of powers between states and the national government often lies beneath a conflict of interests. But no 'best' formula has been discovered for drawing a dividing line between state powers and national powers.

The men who wrote the United States Constitution did the best they could in the face of circumstances which confronted them at the time. The state-national power dispute has raged persistently ever since. What are "states' rights"? It is obvious that, throughout the United States' history, "states' rights" has risen repeatedly as the anguished wail of any interest which felt it was being treated unsympathetically at a given moment by the national government. The source of the cry would seem to depend on whose ox is being gored. (418 words)

1. Federalism could best be described as
 - [A] a system that reconciles central government with states' ones.
 - [B] a system that provides for continuous checks on federal authority.
 - [C] a system in which the state and federal governments have distinct functions.
 - [D] dividing the powers of the federal government into three distinct branches of government.
2. The author implies in the second paragraph that modern federalism
 - [A] has a new way to limit the states' powers.
 - [B] has not recognized the legal demand for states' rights.
 - [C] is best explained as a system with diffused functions.
 - [D] can be classified as a distinct two-tier(层) system of government control.

3. In the author's point of view, the basic problem in establishing clear guidelines related to interstate commerce would be that
- [A] as the power of the federal government increases, the power of the states decreases.
 - [B] the rapid growth of transportation networks has undermined federal authority.
 - [C] federal authorities have abused their constitutional power to regulate commerce.
 - [D] state and national governments have not effectively cooperated in defining their areas of control.
4. According to the text, since there is no clear-cut formula for dividing state and national powers
- [A] the role of the state has not been significantly altered.
 - [B] conflicting interests have to be resolved in the political arena.
 - [C] interstate cooperation is primarily a thing of the past.
 - [D] state governments delegate certain functions to the federal government.
5. A major factor weighing heavily against federal-state cooperation would be
- [A] conflicting economic interests.
 - [B] national railway transportation.
 - [C] the rapid growth of state powers.
 - [D] the integration of political powers.

Word Study

1. **allow** 允许; 允许进入; 给予, 让有: 1) They don't allow smoking. 2) They didn't allow their workers to organize. 3) He didn't allow her into the house. 4) Allow me one minute in which to change my costume.
allow for 把...考虑进去: In working with this cloth, be sure to allow for shrinkage. (用这种布做衣服时, 一定要考虑到缩水。)
allow of 容许 (有): The problem allows of only one solution. (这个问题只容许有一种解决办法。)
同根词: **allowable** 允许的: In some parks it is allowable to walk on the grass. (有的公园容许在草地上走。) **allowance** n. 1) 补贴, 津贴: He has an allowance from the government for traveling expense. 2) 折扣: That store makes an allowance of 10% for cash payment. (那家商店现金支付打九折。) **make allowance for** 原谅, 不计较: We make allowances for her rudeness because she has never been taught good manners.
2. **appeal** vi. 1) 呼吁, 请求: He appealed to his friends for support. (他向他的朋友们请求支持。) 2) 投合 (兴趣或心意), 对...有吸引力: These pictures don't appeal to me. (这些画对我没有吸引力。) 3) 上诉, 申诉: He appealed against the judge's decision. 4) 诉诸于: If you don't obey me, I shall appeal to force. (如果你不服从我, 我将诉诸于武力。) **appeal** n. 1) 呼吁, 请求: His appeal was broadcast yesterday. 2) 吸引力: Films of that sort have lost their appeal for me. 3) 上诉: Not satisfied with the verdict, they decided to make an appeal. (他们不满意这个裁决, 决定上诉。) **同根词:** **appealing** 吸引人的: His appealing eyes impressed me very much.
3. **on the ground(s) that** (复合连词) 因为, 原因是: Her claim was disallowed on the grounds that she had not paid her premium. (她要求赔款遭到拒绝, 原因是她事先没有交纳保险费。)
类似的复合连词有: with the result that 因此; as long as 只要; now that 既然; for fear 唯恐, 以防; in that 因为; in case 以防, 万一; seeing that 既然, 因为; so that 因此, 以便; in so far as 由于; on condition that 只要; for all that 尽管; admitting that 即使; even if 即使; as though 好像。

4. bear

Text 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super-systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new super-systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government’s Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone’s cost. If railroads charge all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It’s a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. “Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace”? asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increase. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail’s net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who’s going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market. (449 words)

Notes: merge 合并; acquisition 收购; allow for 考虑到; rate relief 费用补贴; on the grounds that 因为; keep up 维持; subscribe to 订购; 同意; surge 汹涌; 高涨; cheer on 向…鼓气, 欢呼; grip v./n. 掌握, 控制。

1. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because
[A] cost reduction is based on competition. [B] services call for cross-trade coordination.
[C] outside competitors will continue to exist. [D] shippers will have the railway by the throat.
2. What is many captive shippers’ attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?
[A] Indifferent. [B] Supportive. [C] Indignant. [D] Fearful.
3. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that
[A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad.
[B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide.
[C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief.
[D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business.

4. The word “arbiters” (line 5, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those
[A] who work as coordinators. [B] who function as judges.
[C] who supervise transactions. [D] who determine the price.
5. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by
[A] the continuing acquisition. [B] the growing traffic.
[C] the cheering Wall Street. [D] the shrinking market.

Word Study

acquire vt. (经过一个过程或通过自己的努力等)培养出, 获得 (接抽象名词): 1) He has acquired a set of interests. 2) She has acquired confidence. 3) She did not acquire her knowledge of English from reading alone. 4) an acquired taste 逐渐培养的兴趣。 5) AIDS (acquired immunity deficiency syndrome) 爱滋病 (获得性免疫力缺乏综合症)。
acquire vt. (经过努力)得到 (接具体名词): By the time he was twenty he had acquired a store of his own.
acquire vt. (经济学用语) 收购: Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on.
同根词: **acquisition** n. 取得, 获得; 收购; 采编 (书等)。
acquisitive a. 贪得无厌的。

II. Writing (规定情景式作文)

(I)

Directions: In this section, you are to write an essay of 160-- 200 words. Your essay should be based on the information given below:

现在许多人愿意乘飞机旅行。随着我国民航事业的迅速发展, 全国各大城市兴建了许多现代化的机场。乘飞机旅行有许多长处 (方便、快捷、省时、舒适等); 但是, 空中旅行也有许多不足之处 (机票价格贵, 有的旅客不适应空中旅行, 常常感到身体不适, 甚至有人还担心发生空难)。请你简单阐述上述两个方面。最后请你说明你的看法。

许多人愿意乘飞机旅行。这是因为空中旅行有某些长处。首先, 人类创造的奇迹 – 飞机 – 是最快捷的运输工具。人们从一地到另一地乘飞机旅行花时间最少。其次, 空中旅行方便舒适。友好的空中小姐既热心又体贴。她们照料旅客一直到目的地。最后, 在长途航班上有电影和音乐供旅客娱乐。

常言道, “事物总是一分为二的。”空中旅行也一样。它也有某些短处。一方面, 空中旅行费用高。普通中国人还没有富到足以支付价格昂贵的机票钱。因此, 他们宁愿乘火车, 这样能省下许多钱。另一方面, 虽然向旅客保证安全, 但是在旅途中旅客仍然担心安全, 因为飞行或多或少冒点风险。

至于我的看法是, 上面提到的长处超过短处。如果给我挑选乘飞机还是乘火车, 我肯定愿意乘飞机。对于我来说, 时间就是金钱, 无论做什么事, 时间是我必须考虑的最重要因素。

Many people prefer to travel by air. The reason is that air travel has some advantages. In the first place, airplane, the miracle created by man, is the fastest means of transport. It **takes the least time for one to travel** by air from one place to another. Secondly, traveling **by air** is convenient and comfortable. Friendly air hostesses are **affectionate and considerate**. They **look after** passengers **all the way** to their destinations. Finally, on long distance flights there are films and music for people to **entertain themselves**.

As a popular saying goes, “Everything has two sides.” The same is true of air travel. It has some disadvantages, too. For one thing, air travel **costs a great deal**. The average Chinese are not

rich **enough to** afford expensive air-fares. So they prefer to take trains, which save a lot of money. For another, although passengers **are assured of** their safety, they are still worried about it during the journey because flying always **involves** more or less risk.

As far as I am concerned, the advantages mentioned above **exceed** the disadvantages. If I were given choice between traveling by air and by train, I would certainly **prefer** the former. For me, time is money and it is the most important thing I have to **take into consideration** whatever I do. (219 words)

背记重点词语汉英对照：1. 人类创造的奇迹：the miracle created by man。2. 需要某人多少时间做某事：It takes + 多少时间 + for sb. to do sth. 3. 热情体贴的：affectionate and considerate。4. 一路照料乘客：look after passengers all the way。5. 娱乐：entertain oneself。6. 事物总是一分为二的。Everything has two sides. 7. …也一样：The same is true of/with ...。8. 空中旅行费用高。Air travel costs a great deal. 9. 涉及到或多或少的冒险性：involve more or less risk。10. 向他们保证他们的安全：assure them of their safety。11. 考虑：take sth. into consideration。

Put the following sentences From Chinese into English:

1. 电视、计算机和飞机都是人类创造的奇迹(miracles created by ...)。
2. 完成这项计划需要(take)我们花两年左右(or so)。
3. 医生和护士们既热情(affectionate)又体贴(considerate)。他们全心全意(whole-heartedly, heart and soul)照料病人。
4. 我能向你保证(assure)我全力支持你的计划。
5. 我们必须考虑到(consider, take ... into consideration, take account of)我们前进道路上的各种艰难险阻(hardships)。

(II) 课外背诵练习

Directions: In this section, you are to write an essay of 160—200 words on the title “**Job-hopping** (工作跳槽)”. Your essay should be based on the following outline:

- 1) Present situation,
- 2) Reasons against job-hopping,
- 3) Reasons for job-hopping,
- 4) Your own opinion.

我们现在生活在一个就业市场竞争激烈的社会里，来自社会各阶层的毕业生和求职者争夺高薪的工作。在这种环境中，大量的工作机遇使跳槽对于那些喜欢换换工作的人来说成为现实。然而，跳槽仍然是一个有争议的课题。

有些人对跳槽嗤之以鼻。他们认为，换工作必然会带来风险和不稳定，而坚持干一份工作意味着有安全保障。这种保障中包含着许多被提拔的可能性和退休后有权领取养老金。根据他们的看法，“滚动的石头不生苔”（意为见异思迁将一事无成）。

然而，由于新兴市场创造了许多新的就业机会，变换工作的趋势与日俱增。有些人甚至赞成定期换一次工作，因为他们认为，一个人将有更多的机遇来使他们的知识得到实际应用并且能应用新学到的技能，否则这种技能可能会丢失。他们觉得，一份有前途的工作会给人更多的实现希望的机会并且能够使他们的潜力得以发挥。对于他们来说，“滚石不长苔，跳槽不聚财”这句话不起作用，因为工作流动中可以得到许多好处。

依我看，换工作不仅能使人有机会取得成功，而且也能使本来单调乏味的工作妙趣横生。不过，要小心，不要过分沉溺于跳槽。

We now live in a society where competition in the job market **rages**, **with** graduates and job-hunters from all walks of life **scrambling for** highly-paid jobs. Within this context, ample job opportunities turn job-hopping into a reality for those who desire a change. Job-hopping, however, is still a topic **on which no consensus has been reached**.

Some people give a frown of disapproval to job-hopping, **insisting that** changing jobs **involves** risks and uncertainties, while **holding on to** a job means security. This security **includes** the increased chances of being promoted and being **entitled to** pension after retirement. According to them, “A rolling stone gathers no moss.”

There is, however, a growing tendency to change jobs as the **emerging markets** create new job opportunities. Some people even favor switching from one job to another **at regular intervals**, as they think a person will have more opportunities to actualize their knowledge and apply newly-acquired skills that might otherwise be lost. In their minds, a **promising** job will give more opportunities for fulfillment and allow them to **live up to** their potential. For them, the thought of “A rolling stone gathers no moss” **falls flat** as there are benefits **to be gained** from moving.

In my opinion, changing jobs will not only improve your opportunities for success, but will also add to an otherwise monotonous life. However, care should be taken not to **go overboard about** job-hopping. (232 words)

Notes: 1. Job-hopping (=throw up one job and take on another) 工作跳槽。2. rage vi. 变得剧烈。3. scramble for 争夺, 竞争(尤指为得到某物)。4. context 环境。5. consensus n. 一致。6. give a frown of disapproval 不赞成。7. hold on to 坚持。8. A rolling stone gathers no moss. (谚语) 滚石不长苔, 跳槽不聚财, 意为“见异思迁的人必将一事无成。”9. emerging market 新兴市场。10. live up to one's potential 发挥出某人的潜力。11. fall flat (计划等) 失败, (话、玩笑等)不起作用。12. add to an otherwise monotonous life 活跃原本单调乏味的生活。13. go overboard about/for 沉迷于, 热衷于。

家庭作业: 1. 认真复习阅读材料, 注意试题命题思路与解题对策。

2. 总结考研图画短文写作的基本模式: 描述、分析内含和举例阐述。

赠言: 成功就在于不断地剖析自己、不断地反省自己、不断地否定自己、不断地更新自己、不断地战胜自己、不断地超越自己。这是我事业与人生的座右铭。

Text 1

人们常常以为, 劳动机械化会对操作新机器的人和引进这些机器的社会产生革命性的影响。例如, 人们认为, 在工业中雇佣妇女使妇女走出家庭, 即她们传统的活动范围, 并根本上改变了她们的社会地位。19 世纪, 当妇女开始进入工厂时, 法国政治家 Jules Simon 警告说, 这样做, 妇女将失去她们的女子气质。然而, Friedrich Engels 预言, 技术的发展将使妇女从家庭的“社会、法律和经济的从属地位”中解放出来, 而且技术的发展还能招收“整个女性…进入公共工业”。因此, 观察家有关机械化影响所产生的社会效果意见不一, 但是他们却一致认为, 机械化会改变妇女的生活。

历史学家, 特别是那些研究妇女历史的历史学家, 现在对机械化的这种改造力提出了严肃的质疑。他们的结论是, 像纺纱机、缝纫机、打字机和真空吸尘器这样的激动人心的技术革新并没有产生妇女经济地位或对妇女劳动流行的评价方面的同样激动人心的变化。工业革命期间纺织工厂雇佣年轻妇女基本上是旧式的雇佣年轻单身妇女做家庭佣人的延伸。并不是办公室技术的变革, 而是秘书工作, 即过去被认为是见习经理的学徒期, 与行政管理工作相分离, 在 19 世纪 80 年代产生了一个新的“没有出息的”工作阶层,

此后被认为是“妇女的工作”。20 世纪在家庭以外雇佣已婚妇女人数的增加与其说与家务劳动机械化有关，与这些妇女闲暇时间增加有关，还不如说与妇女经济上的必要性及结婚率高有关。结婚率高缩小了过去在许多情况下雇主常常雇佣的单身妇女工人的来源。

过去的 200 年中，妇女工作发生了相当大的变化，从家庭进入到办公室或工厂，后来又变成主要是白领工作而不是蓝领工作。然而，从根本上来讲，从工业革命到现在为止，妇女劳动的状况几乎没有什么变化：按性别分隔职业、妇女作为一个群体工资较低、其工作技术含量相对低、提供妇女的晋升机遇很少，所有这一切都继续存在，而妇女的家务劳动仍然是要付出巨大精力的。最近历史学的研究已经对一个观念做出了重大的修正，这个观念认为，技术对社会的影响天生是革命性的。机械化可能甚至减慢了在劳务市场和家庭中妇女传统地位的任何改变。

Text 3

近年来，铁路一直相互联合，合并为超大系统，因而使人们越来越关注垄断问题。早在 1995 年，最大的 4 条铁路占了铁路运输总吨英里数的不到百分之七十。明年，经过一系列的合并，仅 4 条铁路将控制主要货运公司全部运输货物的百分之九十以上。

新的超大系统的支持者论证说，这些合并将大大降低成本并改进协调服务。他们说，垄断产生的威胁已被来自公路运输的激烈竞争所消除。但是许多发货人抱怨说，对于长途运输的大宗货物来说，诸如煤、化学产品和粮食，公路运输费用太大，而铁路就能运输这些货物。

铁路业内部的大规模合并强化意味着，许多发货人将由一家铁路公司来服务。联营铁路对这样的“跑不掉的”的发货人所收取的运费比有另一条铁路来竞争这笔生意时的收费高出百分之二十到三十。被敲了竹杠的发货人有权向联邦政府的陆地运输局申诉，以便得到费用补贴，但是这一过程费用高、耗时长而且成功的把握很小。

联营铁路认为对“跑不掉的”的发货人实行费用差异是正确的，因为从长远来看这会降低每个人的费用。如果铁路对所有客户收取相同的平均费用，他们说，那么有可能选择汽车运输或其它运输形式的发货人或许会跑掉，而使剩下的客户来负担维持线路的费用。这是一条许多经济学家都同意的理论，但是在实践中这样做常常使铁路有能力来决定，哪些公司将兴旺发达，哪些公司将倒闭破产。“我们是不是希望铁路成为市场中决定谁赢谁输的裁判呢？”经常代表发货人的一位华盛顿律师 Martin Bercovici 问道。

许多跑不掉的运货人也着急，他们将很快受到新一轮费用暴涨的冲击。整个铁路业，尽管财运亨通，仍然赚不到足够的钱来支付为跟上不断增加的车辆而投入的资金费用。然而铁路却不断借贷巨款来相互收购，而华尔街的金融巨头在为他们鼓气。看看 Norfolk Southern 公司和 CSX 公司今年为收购 Conrail 公司而出价 \$102 亿。Conrail 公司 1996 年的净铁路运行收入刚为 \$427,000,000，不到业务运输成本的一半。谁来支付费用的其余部分呢？许多跑不掉的发货人担心，他们将承担这部分费用，随着 Norfolk Southern 公司和 CSX 公司增强对市场的控制。

祝同学们 身体健康 考研成功!

恭候佳音。谢谢!

朱泰祺 张洪兵

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各单元作文后英译汉句子参考答案

(二)

1. 他似乎觉得他所遇到的困难太大,无法克服。It seems to him that the difficulties he meet with are too great to overcome.
2. 我们既不应该夸大,也不应该缩小我们所取得的成就。We should neither exaggerate nor underestimate the achievements we have made.
3. 没有你们的帮助,我就无法完成这项艰巨的任务。Without your help, I can't fulfill this arduous task.
4. 他们取得成功的主要原因是他们作出了刻苦努力并突破了各种障碍。The main reason for what they have achieved is that they have made painstaking efforts and broken through all kinds of barriers.
5. 不管我们做什么事,我们都应该充满信心。Whatever we do, we should be full of confidence.

(六)

1. 许多世界名著据说于去年改编成电影。Many of the world's great novels are said to have been made into films last year.
2. 我宁愿留在农村,而不愿离开去城市。I'd rather stay in the countryside than leave for the city.
3. 我们希望这个问题能引起所有年轻人的注意。We hope that the issue will draw the attention of all young people.
4. 他们所取得的成就能提高学校的声誉。What they have achieved can add to the school's prestige.
4. 我们应该少看重学校的形象,而多重视教育的质量。We should place less importance on the school's image, but more on the quality of education.

(九)

1. 我们前进时受到恶劣天气的阻碍。Our progress **was hampered** (=hindered, interfered with, obstructed) by the bad weather.
2. 这次交通事故造成了他头部和双臂的重伤。The traffic accident **gave rise to** severe injuries to his head and arms.
3. 无论什么时候我们都不应该做任何损害国家利益的事。At no time should we do anything that will **harm** the interests of our state.
4. 我们必须采取若干有力措施来与假冒伪劣产品斗争。We should **adopt** (=take) several strong measures to fight against fake and inferior products.
5. 只有这样,消费者才能维护他们的合法权益。**Only in this** way can consumers **defend** their own legal rights and interests.

(十)

1. 在我们生活中常常发生这样的事,有些不珍惜历史遗产。It often happens in our life that some people don't cherish historical heritage.
2. 你不停地说话, 妨碍着我的工作。You are hindering me in my work by talking all the time.
3. 有些人主张,应该拆掉这些古老的建筑物以便腾出地方盖新的,而另一些人坚持说,保护重要的历史建筑应是当地政府议事日程上的大事。Some people maintain that the old buildings should be knocked down to make room for new ones; others assert that the protection of historic buildings should be high on the agenda of the local government.

(十三)

1. 他过去在政府中担任要职,现在他已下海经商挣钱。He **used to** hold an important post in the government, but now he's **gone into business** to make money.

2. 有些年轻人模仿明星的衣著和谈吐，而另一些人则是仿效明星的发式。Some young people **imitate** the dress and discourse of superstars; others **model themselves after** (=follow) their hairstyles.
3. 无论何时我们都不应该丧失信心，我们应该牢记：失败是成功之母。**At no time** should we **lose heart**; we should always **keep in mind** that failure is the mother of success.
4. 只要你遵循这些原则，你一定会对社会做出杰出贡献。You will **make outstanding contributions to** the society only if you **follow** these principles.

(十四)

1. 正如上面两张图所示，温室花朵经不起暴风雨的考验。**As is shown by the two pictures given above**, the flowers grown in a greenhouse cannot **stand up to** the test of a storm.
2. 对食品的需求量停止上升，因为人们开始把越来越多的钱花在旅游上。The demand for food **stops rising** because people begin to **spend** more and more money **on** tours.
3. 人们普遍觉得，食品的开支占农村人民总消费量的很大一部分。**It is generally assumed** (=held, thought, felt) **that** the expenses for food **account for** a great part of the total consumption of the people in the countryside.
4. 对衣着的需求是有限的，因此其消费量的下降也是必然的。The demand **for** clothes is limited and the fall in their consumption is also **inevitable**.

(十七)

1. 长期以来考试被认为是一种有效的评估形式。Examination **has long been regarded as** an effective form of assessment.
2. 孩子们不肯参加考试，因为如果考得不好，他们将被家长严惩。Children **are reluctant to** take examinations because they will be punished severely by their parents if they **do poorly in** their examinations.
3. 这张照片暗示了超级明星们对年轻人心灵的巨大影响。This photo **implies** the great **influence** of superstars **on** young people's psyche.
4. 至于我，我认为，我们应该注意公共规章，并且提高我们的社会公德意识。**As far as I'm concerned**, we should **pay great attention to** public rules and regulations and **enhance our sense of public morals**.
5. 我们无论如何也不能把考试认为是激励学生学习知识的惟一手段。**On no account** should we **reckon** examination **as** the only means of stimulating pupils to **pursue knowledge**.

(十八)

1. 电视、计算机和飞机都是人类创造的奇迹。TV, computers and planes **are all miracles** created by man.
2. 完成这项计划需要我们花两年左右。**It will take two years or so for us** to fulfill this plan.
3. 医生和护士们既热情又体贴。他们全心全意照料病人。Doctors and nurses are all **affectionate and considerate**. They **look after** patients with all their hearts.
4. 我能向你保证我全力支持你的计划。I can **assure you of** my full support for your plan. =I can assure you that I will fully support your plan.
5. 我们必须考虑到我们前进道路上的各种艰难险阻。We must **take into consideration/account** all kinds of hardships and obstacles which we **are faced with** on our way ahead.