

帮学堂配套讲义
《英语阅读超精读-李达》

课程配套讲义是学习的必备资源，帮帮为大家精心整理了高质量的配套讲义，确保同学们学习的方便与高效。该讲义是帮帮结合大纲考点及考研辅导名师多年辅导经验的基础上科学整理的。内容涵盖考研的核心考点、复习重点、难点。结构明了、脉络清晰，并针对不同考点、重点、难点做了不同颜色及字体的标注（本模块的讲义中单词释义加粗的部分是历年高频考到的含义），以便同学们复习时可以快速投入、高效提升。

除课程配套讲义外，帮帮还从学习最贴切的需求出发，为大家提供以下服务，打造最科学、最高效、最自由的学习平台：

服务项目	服务内容
名师高清视频课	零距离跟名师学习，精讲考点，突出重点，拿下难点，掌握方法
习题+月考+模考	精选配套习题，灵活自测，查缺补漏，时时提升
真题视频解析	精选整理了近十几年的真题+答案，视频详解近五年真题
复习规划指导	名师零距离直播/录播指导全程考研复习规划
24小时内答疑	24小时内详尽解答您复习中的疑点难点，确保学习无阻碍

把青春托付给值得信任的平台！

祝：复习愉快，天天高效，考研成功！

PS:讲义中的不足之处，欢迎各位研研批评指正，我们将竭尽所能追求更好!

目录

考研真题超精读导论.....	1
第一讲 超精读介绍.....	1
第二讲 真题超精读 2002.....	5
2002 年 Text1.....	5
2002 年 Text2.....	10
2002 年 Text3.....	14
2002 年 Text4.....	17
第三讲 真题超精读 2003.....	21
2003 年 Text1.....	21
2003 年 Text2.....	25
2003 年 Text3.....	30
2003 年 Text4.....	33
第四讲 真题超精读 2004.....	38
2004 年 Text1.....	38
2004 年 Text2.....	41
2004 年 Text3.....	46
2004 年 Text4.....	49
第五讲 真题超精读 2005.....	53
2005 年 Text1.....	53
2005 年 Text2.....	57
2005 年 text3.....	61
2005 年 Text4.....	65
第六讲 真题超精读 2006.....	69
2006 年 Text1.....	69
2006 年 Text2.....	71
2006 年 Text3.....	76
2006 年 Text4.....	79

考研真题超精读导论

- 一、词汇
- 二、句子
- 三、逻辑
- 四、篇章
- 五、背景
- 六、语用

第一讲 超精读介绍

一、词汇

1 词汇辨识度 (95%,60%...)

Kidneys excrete urine...

2、场景记忆法

Vanish

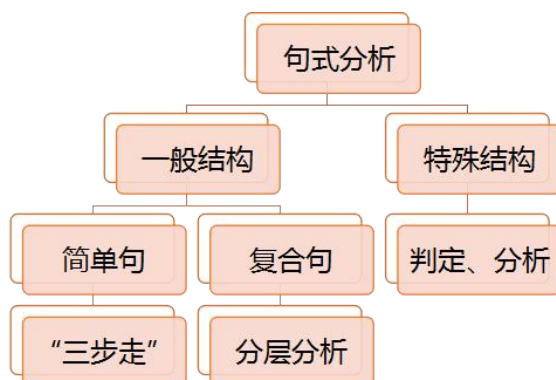
Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one.

outraged

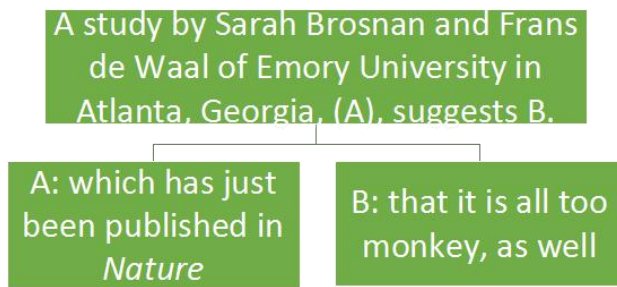
Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged.

二、句子

解析思路



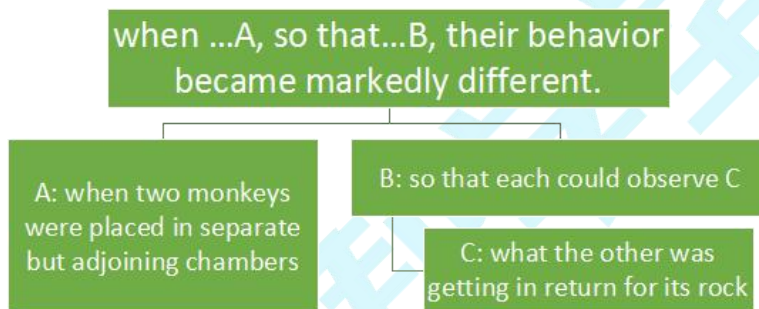
A study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in Nature, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.



翻译：

来自乔治亚州、亚特兰大埃默里大学的两位教授 Sarah Brosnan 和 Frans de Waal 的研究表明（该项研究刚刚在自然杂志发表）这种情绪也是“猴之常情”。

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 behavior became markedly different.

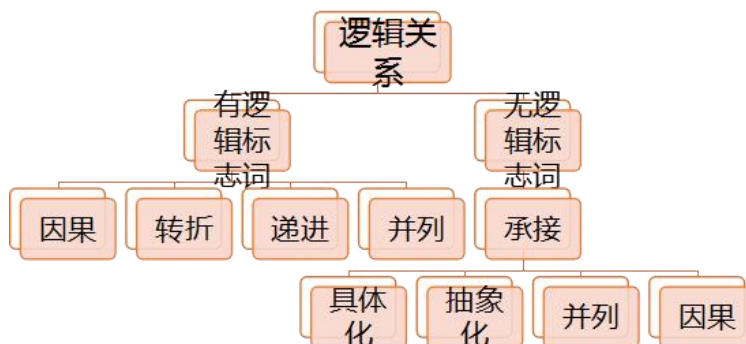


翻译：

当两只猴子被放在两个联通的笼子里（为了让它们能够观察到另一只猴子用石头换来的是什么），它们的行为就会变的显著不同。

三、逻辑关系

1、逻辑类型



2、逻辑标志词

- 1) 因果: since/ because/ thus/ consequently/ therefore
- 2) 转折: but/ yet /however /nevertheless
- 3) 递进: even/ indeed/ in fact(注意对比 actually)
- 4) 并列: and/ further/ more/ likewise/ additional/ meanwhile/ also/ alternative/ above all

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, ...

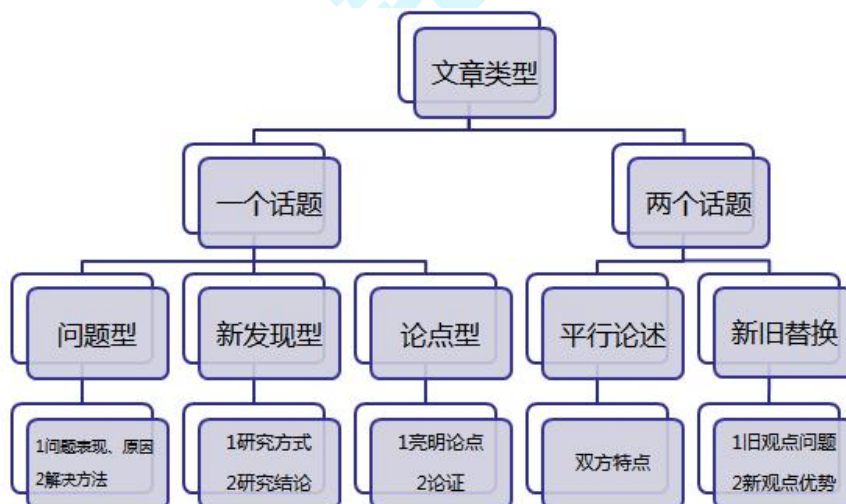
if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged.

... **Also**, there is another behavioral method to solve the temperature problem.

...**Above all**, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

The researchers studied the behavior of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily.

四、篇章结构



五、出处与背景知识

1、经济类文章主要来源:

The Economist (经济学家), Business Week (商业周刊), Wall Street Journal(华尔街杂志);

2、 科学技术类文章主要来源:

Nature (自然), Discovery (探索), Science (科学), National Geographic (国家地理), Scientific American (科学美国人), New Scientists (新科学家);

3、 社会生活及文化类文章主要来源:

Newsweek (新闻周刊), Times (时代周刊), U.S News and World Report (美国新闻与世界报道), The Washington Post (华盛顿邮报), USA Today (今日美国), The Times (泰晤士报), The Guardian (卫报), 和 www.usnews.com(美国新闻在线);

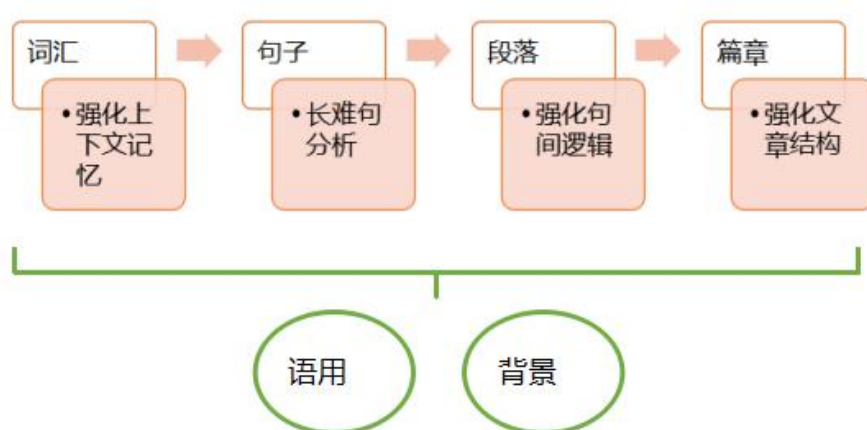
其它来源: Independent (独立日报), International Herald Tribune (国际先驱论坛), Telegraph (英国电信日报);

六、长难句语用

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.

A study by..., which... (该研究重要) ..., suggests that... (想表达的观点)

A study by professor Li from Wuhan University, Hubei, which shocked a lot of people at home and abroad, suggests that we only spend less than 10 percent of time communicating with each other face to face at table.

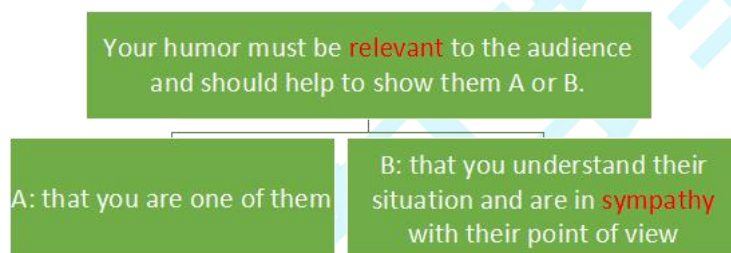


第二讲 真题超精读 2002

2002 年 Text1

①If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify **shared** experiences and problems. ②Your humor must be **relevant** to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in **sympathy** with their point of view. ③Depending on whom you are **addressing**, the problems will be different. ④If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the **disorganized** methods of their secretaries; **alternatively** if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Your humor must be **relevant** to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in **sympathy** with their point of view.



平行结构

标志词：and/or/but。

1) 省略——成分相同

I love Tom and I love Lucy.

I love Tom and Lucy.

The relationship was broken and **with it** her dream.

The relationship was broken and with it her dream was broken.

A technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problem.

-A technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problem **will continue to be rejected**.

The informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable.

- The informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable **is cut off.**

2) 不省略——消除歧义

I love the book of Tom and Lucy.

I love the book of Tom and of Lucy.

Tom says that Lucy is pretty and Lily is ugly.

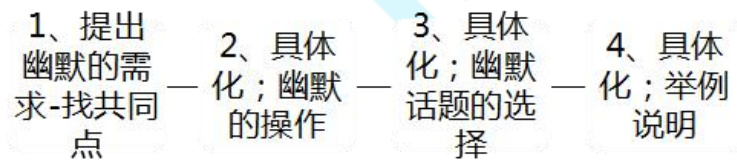
Tom says that Lucy is pretty and that Lily is ugly.

These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems.(2003)

Your humor must be **relevant** to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in **sympathy** with their point of view.

翻译：你的幽默必须要和受众有关并且能够有效的告诉他们你是他们的一员或你理解他们的处境并赞同他们的观点。

第一段逻辑



①Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses’ convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. ②A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful **accommodations**, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. ③Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, **grabs** his food and **stomps** over to a table by himself. ④“Who is that?” the new arrival asked St. Peter. ⑤“Oh, that’s God,” came the reply, “but sometimes he thinks he’s a doctor.”

Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new **arrival** is

suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, **grabs** his food and **stomps** over to a table by himself.

Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until A.

A: until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat(B)

B: who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself.

翻译:

所有人本来都很安静、礼貌和友善，直到这位排队等候午餐的“新人”突然被一位穿白大褂的人推到一旁。只见这人挤到了队伍的最前头，抓起他的食物，飞扬跋扈，旁若无人地走到一张餐桌旁。

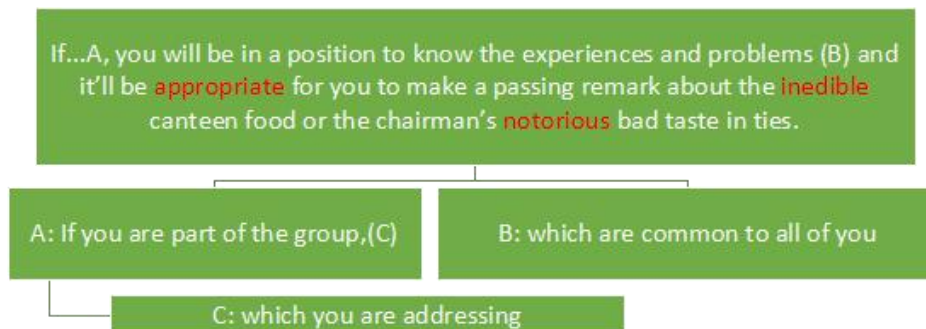
第二段逻辑

1、具体举例说明

2、3、4、5
具体化；具体讲解幽默故事

①If you are part of the group, which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it' ll be **appropriate** for you to make a passing remark about the **inedible** canteen food or the chairman' s **notorious** bad taste in **ties**. ②With other audiences you mustn' t attempt to cut in with humor as they will **resent** an outsider making **disparaging** remarks about their canteen or their chairman. ③You will be on safer ground if you stick to **scapegoats** like the Post Office or the telephone system.

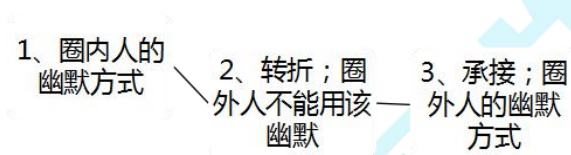
If you are part of the group, which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it' ll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman' s notorious bad taste in ties.



翻译:

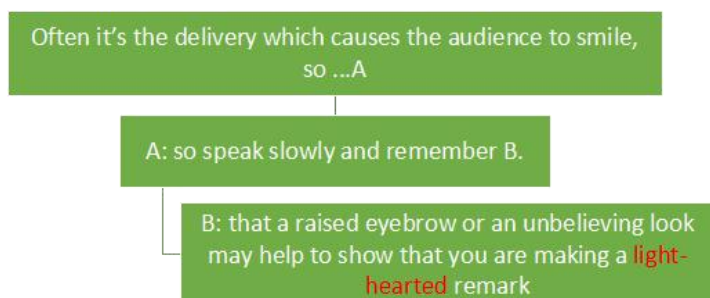
如果你是你谈话对象中的一员，那么你就能够了解他们共有的经历和问题，于是你就可以对餐厅极难吃的食物或者总裁在选择领带方面极度糟糕的品味评头论足。然而，对于其他听众，你就不能试图贸然的妄加评论。因为他们也许不喜欢对外人对他们的餐厅或总裁有如此微词。如果你想要幽默，选择邮局或电话局这样的“替罪羊”作为话题会更加安全。

第三段逻辑



① If you feel **awkward** being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. ② Include a few casual and apparently **off-the-cuff** remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and **unforced** manner. ③ Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a **light-hearted** remark.

Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a **light-hearted** remark.



强调句:

强调句的一般句式：

It is ___that / who/ which...

It was honor which/ that encouraged me.

It was you who/ that encouraged me.

翻译：

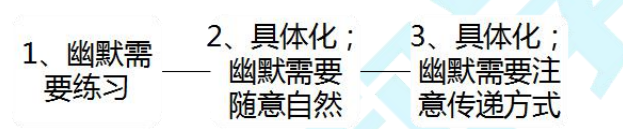
往往使听众发笑的是你说话的方式，因此说慢一些，并且记住上扬的眉毛或者怀疑的表情都可以向人们显示你正在说笑话。

【语用】

Often it' s 被强调部分 which 主句,
so... 结论

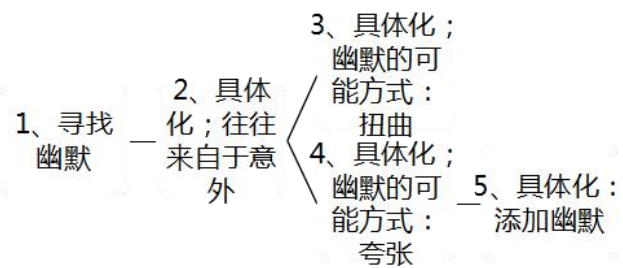
Often it is the spirit, not the outlook, which/ that makes a star distinct, so we should pay more attention to the inner part of a star than just imitate his or her hair style.

第四段逻辑



①Look for the humor. ②It often comes from the unexpected. ③A twist on a familiar quote “If at first you don’ t succeed, give up” or a play on words or on a situation. ④ Search for exaggeration and understatements. ⑤Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

(图略)

【延伸】

幽默的类型：

- 1、突降： sudden drop
- 2、夸张： exaggeration
- 3、模仿： mimic
- 4、扭曲： twist

2002 年 Text2

《希望》(《Hope》)

原文标题： **Reunification of Mankind**

① 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**. ② That **compulsion** has resulted in robotics -- the science of **conferring** various human capabilities on machines. ③ And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science **fiction**, they have begun to come close.

If scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

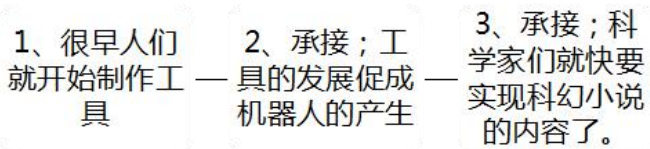
Have yet to do...尚未做，还未做成

We have yet to learn how to do this.

翻译：

如果说科学家们还没有实现科幻小说的机械版本，那么他们已经很接近了。

第一段逻辑



① 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. ② Our factories **hum** to the **rhythm** of robot **assembly** arms. ③ Our banking is done at automated teller **terminals** that thank us with mechanical politeness for the **transaction**. ④ Our subway trains are controlled by **tireless** robot-drivers. ⑤ 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.

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.

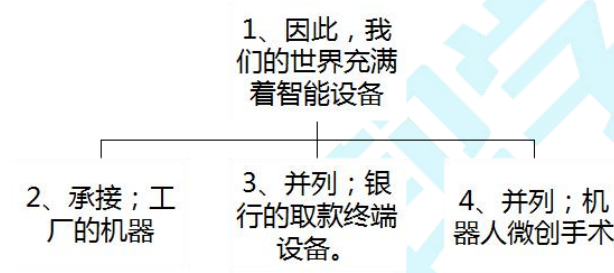
As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent **gizmos** (A)

A: whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor.

翻译:

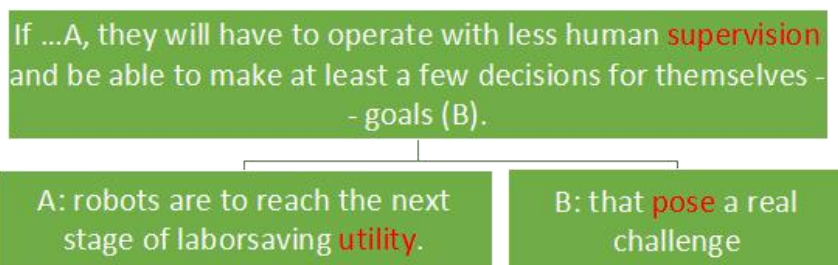
因此，现代世界已经日益充斥着智能的装置。这些装置我们几乎没有注意到，但却已经普遍存在，并代替了很多人类劳力。

第二段逻辑



① 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. ②“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.”

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.



定语从句中的 that/ which 通常不用来指代动作或者事件。

She married to that man which drives me crazy.

She married to that man -- a fact that drives me crazy.

翻译：

如果机器人要进入节省劳力的下一阶段应用，他们必须能够在更少的人工监管下运行，并且至少能够独立的做一些决定。而这样的目标给我们提出了真正的挑战。

【语用】

If..., they will... -- n(前面事件的同位语) that...

If we ever hope a child to become someone in the future, we will have to let them face hardships and manage the difficulties all by themselves, measures that seemed cruel but are actually effective to help them to grow up.

第三段逻辑：

1、机器人进入 下个阶段提出 了挑战。	—	2、承接；我们 现在还不具备 这样的水平。
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①Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. ②Despite 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 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

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 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

Despite=in spite of=for all 与 although=though

Although he is ugly, many girls like him.

Despite his ugly appearance, many girls like him.

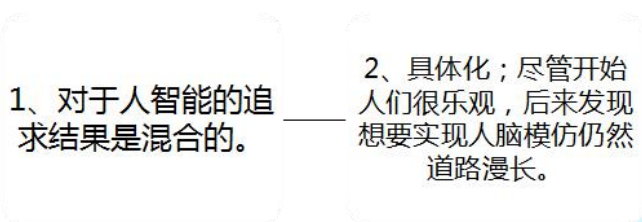
...if not... 甚至是。。。

...hundreds of if not thousands of

翻译:

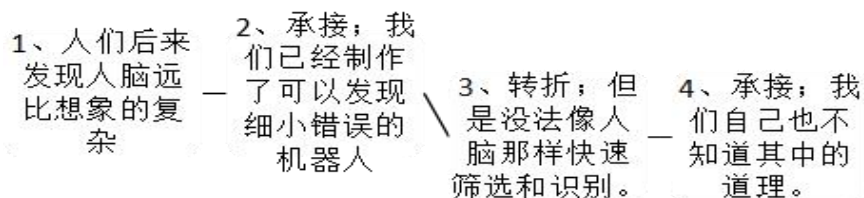
尽管在 20 世纪 60-70 年代有一段时间涌现出乐观情绪认为我们似乎可以用晶体管线路和微处理器在 2010 年之前复制人类大脑的行为，但最近研究者已经开始推迟这个预测几十年，甚至是几个世纪。

第四段逻辑:



①What 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. ②They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. ③But 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 a **winding** forest road or the single **suspicious** face in a big crowd. ④The most advanced computer systems on Earth can' t approach that kind of ability, and **neuroscientists** still don' t know quite how we do it.

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

(图略)

【延伸】

人工智能

Artificial intelligence

Conscious/ thinking/ memory/ feeling

Model/ emulate/ imitate

Surpass/ rebel

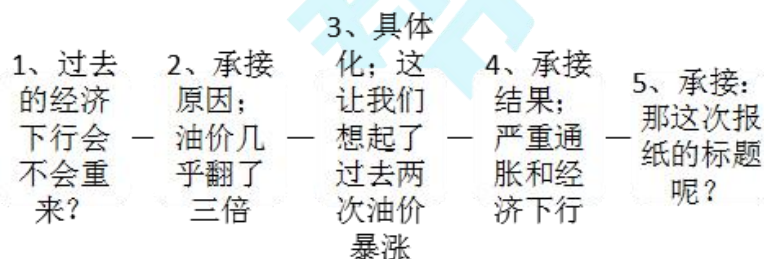
2002 年 Text3

1999 年 11 月 27 日 《经济学人》 (《The Economist》)

原文标题: Oil Pleasant Surprise

① Could the bad old days of economic **decline** be about to return? ② Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. ③ This near-tripling of oil prices calls up **scary** memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices **quadrupled**, and 1979-80, when they also almost tripled. ④ Both **previous** shocks resulted in double-digit **inflation** and global economic decline. ⑤ So where are the headlines warning of **gloom** and **doom** this time?

第一段逻辑



① The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq **suspended** oil **exports**. ② Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter **grips** the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

第二段逻辑

1、伊拉克石油停止出口会带来新的油价上升

2、并列；经济增长和冬天到来的需求会进一步推动油价上涨

① Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic **consequences** now to be less **severe** than in the 1970s. ② In most countries the cost of crude oil now **accounts for** a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. ③ In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more **muted effect** on **pump** prices than in the past.

第三段逻辑

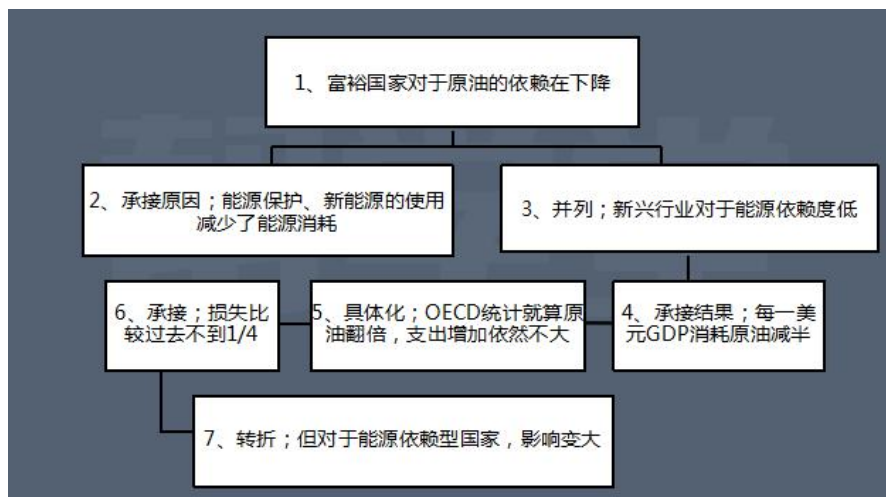
1、但是，这次油价对于经济的影响可能不会那么大

2、承接；大部分国家原油价格对于成品油价格的影响在下降

3、并列；在欧洲成品油零售价主要受制于税收。

① Rich **economies** are also less **dependent** on oil than they were, and so less **sensitive** to **swings** in the oil price. ② Energy **conservation**, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, **energy-intensive industries** have reduced oil **consumption**. ③ Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. ④ For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. ⑤ The OECD **estimates** in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. ⑥ That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. ⑦ On the other hand, oil-importing **emerging** economies -- to which heavy industry has shifted -- have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously **squeezed**.

第四段逻辑



①One more reason not to **lose sleep over** the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not **occurred** against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global **excess demand**. ②A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. ③The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. ④In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

One more reason not to **lose sleep over** the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand.

One more reason not to **lose sleep over** the rise in oil prices is A.

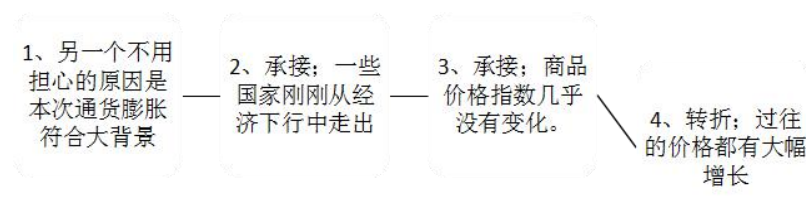
A: that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand.

【语用】

One more reason not to lose sleep over ...is that...

One more reason not to lose sleep over the fact that our resources on earth are being excessively exploited is that a growing number of people have come to realized that the gift of this planet is not inexhaustible and many of them have already taken action to conserve it.

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

(图略)

【延伸】

经济下行的标志

股市低迷: stock price, fluctuation

房价下跌: house; asset; fortune

失业率上升: jobless; jobseeking

物价上涨: inflation; affordable

促销: promotion

恐慌: panic; lose sleep; pessimistic; desperate

2002 年 Text4

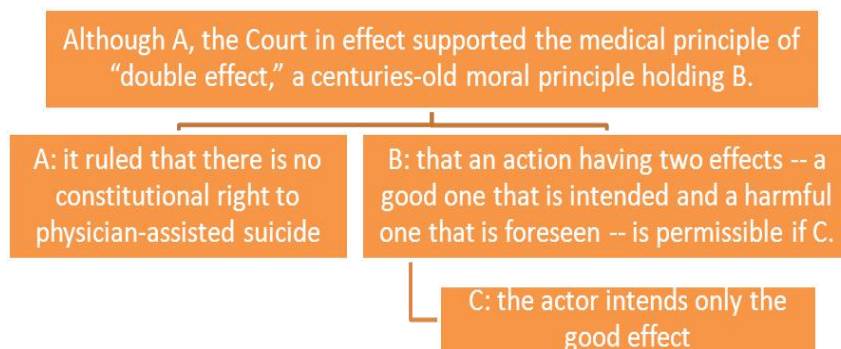
1999 年 9 月 13 日

原文标题: **High Point Enterprise**

①The Supreme Court' s decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

① Although it ruled that there is no **constitutional** right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court **in effect** supported the medical principle of “double effect,” a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects -- a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is **foreseen** -- is **permissible** if the actor intends only the good effect.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect,” a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects -- a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen -- is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

**翻译：**

尽管裁决规定宪法没有赋予医生帮助病人自杀的权利，但是最高法院还是有效的支持了医疗界几个世纪以来的道德原则：“双效原则”。该原则认为面对具有双重效果的行动（想要实现的好效果和可以预见的坏效果）如果实施者是出于达到好效果的动机，那么该行为可以被允许。

① Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of **morphine** to control **terminally** ill patients’ pain, even though increasing dosages will **eventually** kill the patient.

① Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, **contends** that the principle will shield doctors who “until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death.”

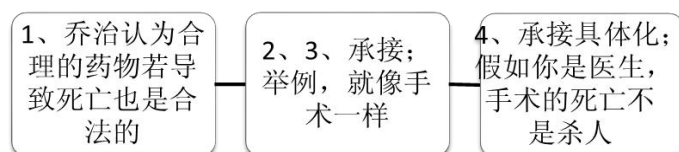
Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who “until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death.”

翻译：

蒙特非奥里医疗中心主任南希·都博勒认为：很多医生此前都一直强烈的坚持认为如果过量的药品会加速死亡，就不能用于止痛治疗，而现在这样的顾虑被“双重效果”的盾牌消除了。

① George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, **maintains** that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a **legitimate** medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing **illegal** even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. ② “It’s like surgery,” he says. ③ “We don’t call those deaths **homicides** because the doctors didn’t intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. ④ If you’re a **physician**, you can risk your patient’s **suicide** as long as you don’t intend their suicide.”

第五段逻辑：



①On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide **debate** has been **fueled** in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has **prolonged** the physical **agony** of dying.

①Just three weeks before the Court’ s ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life. ②It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

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It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures (A) as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

A: that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying”

翻译：

报告指出了医院临终护理的两个问题。一是对于病痛处理不力，二是过激的使用无效而强制性的医疗程序。这些程序可能会延长死亡的过程甚至会让死亡毫无尊严。

【语用】

It identifies...that...as the twin problems of ...

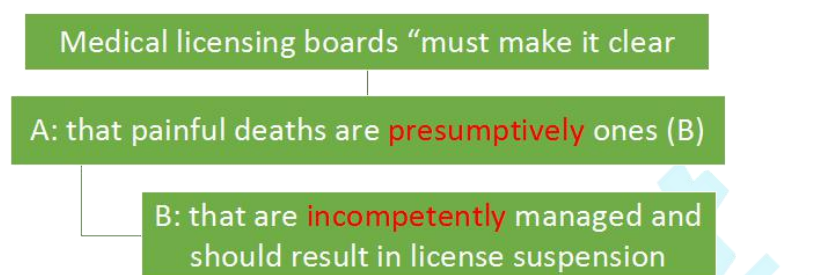
It identifies the single-child-policy and the excessive love **that** parents tend to offer to their children to compensate their own pities of old days when they were young **as the twin causes of** the spoiled generation.

①The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management **therapies**, to develop a **Medicare billing code** for hospital-based care,

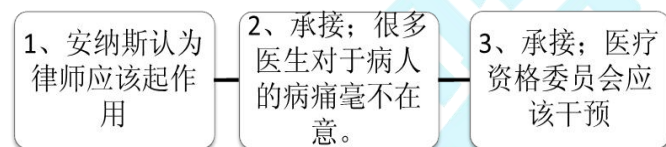
and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

① Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. ② “Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering,” to the extent that it constitutes “systematic patient abuse.” ④ He says medical licensing boards “must make it clear... that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension.”

Medical licensing boards “must make it clear that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension.”



第九段逻辑



【篇章结构】

(图略)

【延伸】

医疗

Treatment/ therapy

Euthanasia

Suicide/ homicide

Care/ nursing

Diagnose

Terminal ill/ end of life/ incurable

第三讲 真题超精读 2003

2003 年 Text1

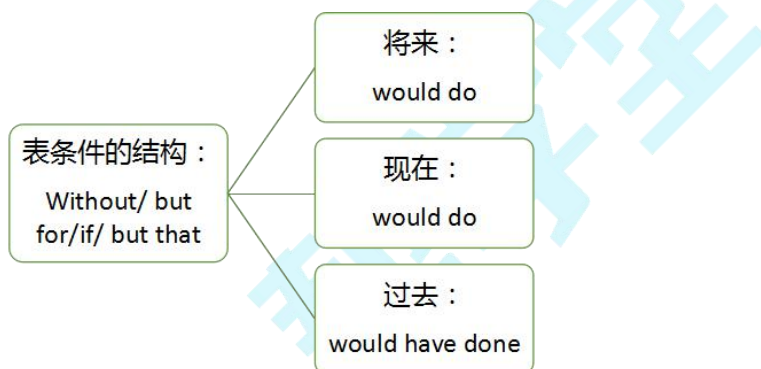
1999 年 1 月 25 日

《时代》(Time)

原文标题: Spies Like Us

① Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. ② The American **spymaster** who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was **fascinated** with information. ③ Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of **espionage** -- spying as a “profession.” ④ These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan’ s **vocation** as well.

补充: 虚拟



If I had worked hard, I would have been a top student.

Without your help, I would not have passed the test.

But for electricity, the world would have been different.

But that he had interest, he would not have persisted so long.

If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. (2008)

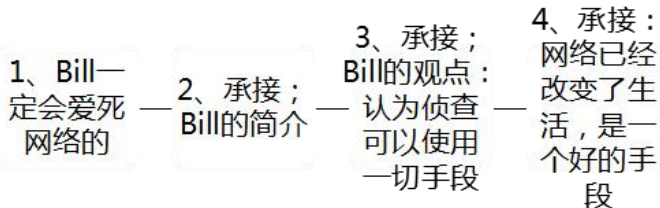
Without confidentiality, the trust would have been impaired and the communication of the patients limited.

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. (2003)

翻译:

(如果疯狂的 Bill 见过网络), 他一定会爱死网络的。

第一段逻辑



①The latest **revolution** isn' t simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen' s e-mail. ② That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. ③In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. ④The **spooks** call it “open-source intelligence,” and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly **influential**. ⑤In 1995 the CIA held a **contest** to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. ⑥The winner, by a large **margin**, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

The winner, by a large **margin**, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

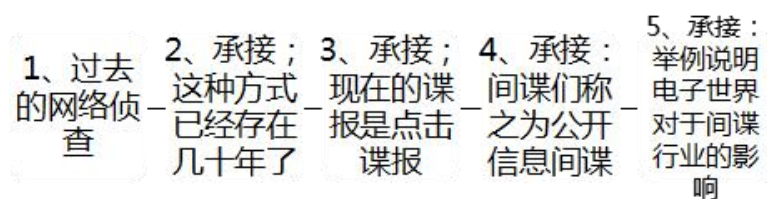
The winner, by a large **margin**, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions (A).

A: whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world

翻译：

以巨大优势胜出的是来自弗吉尼亚州的一家叫做“公开来源解决”的微型公司。而这家公司的主要优势就是对于电子世界的掌握。

第二段逻辑



① Among the firms making the biggest **splash** in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private

intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. ②Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. ③Many of its **predictions** are available online at www.straitford.com.

Among the firms making the biggest **splash** in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas.

完全倒装

A be B. - B be A

My shirt is white

-White is my shirt.

The building is in the middle of the city.

My parents are among the people who are watching me.

Among the firms making the biggest **splash** in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas.

A vi B. -B vi A

The bus comes here.

-Here comes the bus.

I come from the depth.

The tower stands in the middle of the square.

A vt B. -?

不能倒装！

翻译：

在新时代引发最大轰动的公司中，有一家叫做 Straitford 的公司。该公司是一家坐落于德州 Austin 市的私人情报公司。

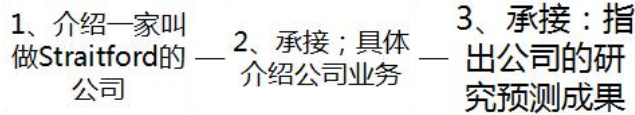
【语用】

Among ...is..., which/ who...

Among those people cheering for me are my parents who have been proud of me for a long time.

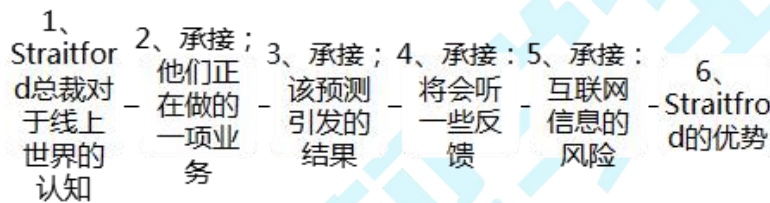
Among the many factors leading to this phenomenon is lack of education, which we should seriously take into account.

第三段逻辑



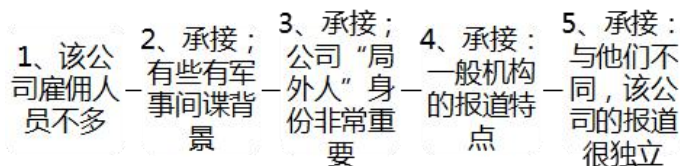
① Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of **mutually** reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster’ s dream. ② Last week his firm was busy **vacuuming** up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a **crisis** in Ukraine. ③ “As soon as that report runs, we’ ll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor. ④ “And we’ ll hear back from some of them.” ⑤ Open-source spying does have its **risks**, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. ⑥ That’ s where Straitford earns its keep.

第四段逻辑



① Friedman **relies** on a **lean** staff of 20 in Austin. ② Several of his staff members have **military**-intelligence backgrounds. ③ He sees the firm’ s outsider **status** as the key to its success. ④ Straitford’ s **briefs** don’ t sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid **dramatic declarations** on the chance they might be wrong. ⑤ Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

(图略)

【延伸】

Online/ internet/ connection

Information explosion

Selective/ inclusive

O to O (online to offline)

Risks/ addiction

2003 年 Text2

1998 年 11 月 20 日

《科学家》(Scientist)

原文标题 : Animal Rights: Reaching the Public

①To **paraphrase** 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, “all that is needed for the **triumph** of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing.” ②One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. ③ Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights **advocates**, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. ④ Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. ⑤Hearing **allegations** of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are **perplexed** that anyone would **deliberately** harm an animal.

Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights **advocates**, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care.

Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights **advocates**, (A)

A: whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care.

Thereby; therefore; whereby

He became a British citizen, **thereby** gaining the right to vote.

I have known him for years and **therefore** know what he wants.

This is a possible way **whereby** we can solve the problem.

翻译:

科学家应该对动物权利鼓吹者做出强有力的回应，因为他们的言论混淆了公众的视听，从而威胁到卫生知识和卫生服务的进步。

第一段逻辑

1、好 人不作 为，误 导就会 胜利	2、承 接；有 人想要 阻止动 物研究	3、结 论；科 学家应 该有力 回应	4、承 接：运 动直指 生物医 药	5、承 接：老 百姓很 迷惑
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①For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was **distributing** a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. ②Asked if she opposed **immunizations**, she wanted to know if **vaccines** come from animal research. ③When assured that they do, she replied, “Then I would have to say yes.” ④Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, “Don’ t worry, scientists will find some way of using computers.” ⑤Such well-meaning people just don’ t understand.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was **distributing** a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was **distributing** a brochure (A)

A: that encouraged readers not to use anything (B)

that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines

翻译:

例如，在近期的一次集会上，一位老奶奶站在动物权利宣传点前散发小册子，规劝人们不要使用任何动物制品和动物实验制品，包括肉类，毛皮和药物。

When assured that they do, she replied, “Then I would have to say yes.”

解析：原因、条件、让步、方式状语从句可以省略主语+be

If I were given another chance, I would say I love you.

-If given another chance, I would say I love you.

Although he is exhausted, he still works hard.

-Although exhausted, he still works hard.

When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes."

第二段逻辑

1、一个 老太太发 传单	2、3承 接；第 一个问题	4、承接； 第二 个问题	5、结论： 这些善良 的人往往 无知
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① Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a **compassionate**, understandable way -- in human terms, not in the language of **molecular** biology. ② We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. ③ To those who are **unaware** that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful **at best** and cruel at worst.

To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

To those (A), animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

A: who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines

翻译：

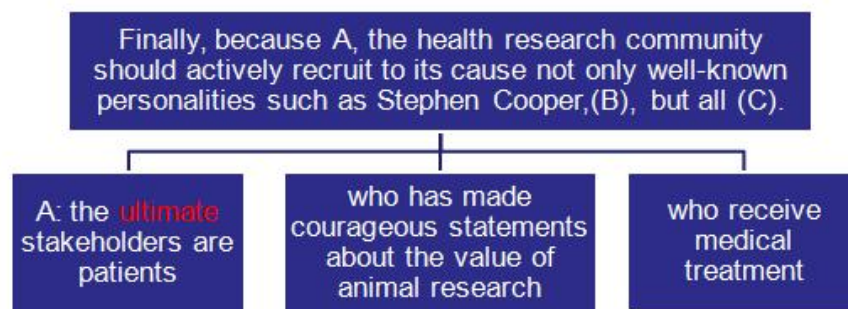
很多人不明白的治疗方法的获取和创新，及疫苗都必须进行动物实验。对于他们来说，动物实验往好里说是浪费，往坏里说就是残忍。

第三段逻辑

- 1、科学家应该去沟通
- 2、承接；科学家应该去解释那些内容 —
- 3、承接原因：因为对于不懂的人来说动物实验室错误的

①Much can be done. ②Scientists could “adopt” middle school classes and present their own research. ③ They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. ④ Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. ⑤ Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. ⑥ If good people do nothing, there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment.



翻译：

最后，因为病人是最终握有投票权的人，医疗研究机构应该不仅积极争取斯蒂芬·库柏（他已对动物实验的价值勇敢地进行了肯定）这样的名人的支持，还应该争取所有接受治疗的病人的支持。

【语用】

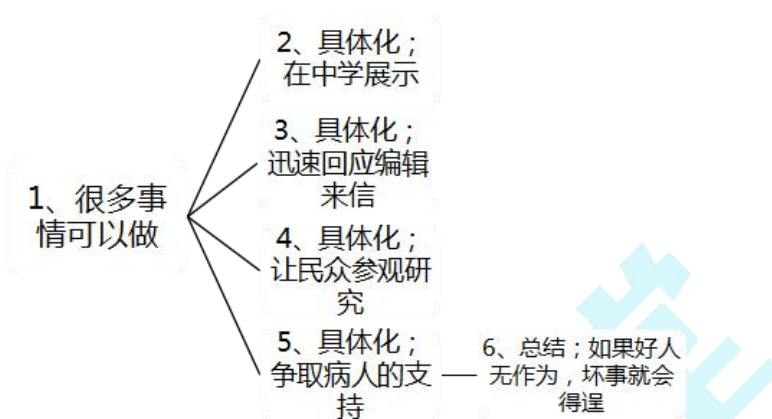
Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical

treatment.

Finally, because ..., we should actively recruit to our cause not only ..., but also...

Finally, because we need to root the awareness in the hearts of children, we should actively recruit to our cause not only well-known educators such as Mr Li, who has made statements about early nurture, but also all the parents who can actively affect the next generation.

第四段逻辑



【篇章结构】

(图略)

【延伸】

1、《动物权利与人类义务》

-*Animal rights & human obligations*

-为动物权利的辩论提供了一个从古到今的历史视角，让我们了解从圣经时代、古希腊、中世纪、启蒙时代直到今天最出色的哲人和思想家们如何看待动物的本性，如何论述我们人类对它们的责任。

2、《生物中心主义》

-*Biocentrism*

-革命了读者关于生命、时间和空间甚至死亡的观念。它指出我们的生命不仅仅是碳元素等少数其他元素的混合物，并提出了生命不朽的可能性。

3、生物、医药学实验、心理学实验

Experiment / control group; treatment; subject; volunteer; surrogate

2003 年 Text3

2000 年《经济学人》

The Economists

① In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. ② As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. ③ 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.

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly.

Doing 放在句末可以表示结果

I walked up to the mountains, finding tigers there.

Finding tigers there, I walked up to the mountains.

翻译:

近些年，铁路公司在不停的相互合并，所以融合成为了超级大型集团，因此引发了人们的对于垄断的强烈关注。

第一段逻辑

1、近些年铁路在不停的融合，形成大型集团

2、3、承接；例证铁路主要铁路公司所占比例增加

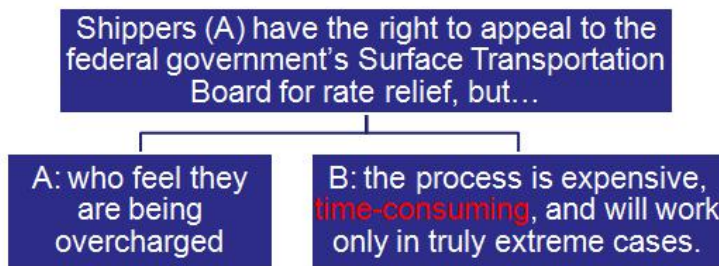
① Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. ② Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. ③ But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

第二段逻辑

- 1、铁路合并支持者认为合并有好处
- 2、承接；同时，垄断也不可能
- 3、转折；但是货运商不这么认为

① The vast **consolidation** within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. ② Railroads typically charge such “**captive**” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. ③ 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.

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翻译：

那些认为自己被过度收费的货运商有权向联邦政府的陆路运输局投诉并申请费用下调，但是整个过程昂贵，耗时，而且只有在真正的极端情况下才会生效。

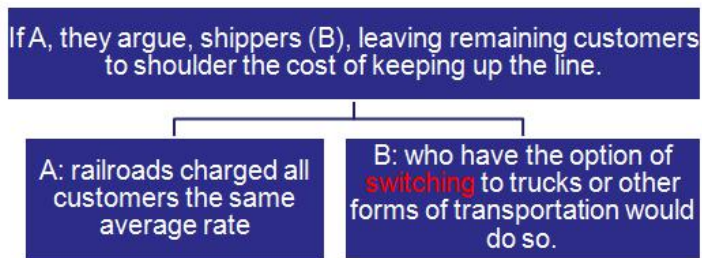
第三段逻辑

- 1、合并意味着货运商的选择减少
- 2、承接；通常没有选择的货运商会被更高的收费
- 3、承接：他们可以投诉，但是效果不好

① Railroads **justify** rate **discrimination** against captive shippers **on the grounds that** in the long run it reduces everyone’s cost. ② If railroads charged 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. ③It’ 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. ④ “ 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.

If railroads charged 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.



翻译:

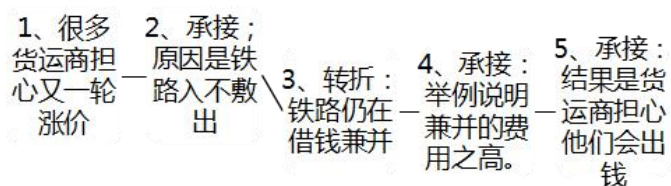
如果他们对于每个客户都收取同样的平均费用，那么那些有选择的客户就可能会离开，结果让剩下的客户承担所有维持运输线路的费用。

第四段逻辑

- 1、铁路认为收费差异化是合理的
- 2、承接；具体解释为什么差异化收费
- 3、转折：但是实践中这会导致铁路的控制权加大
- 4、承接：引用一个律师的话证明这种不合理。

①Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. ② 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. ③ Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. ④ Consider the \$10.2 billion **bid** by Norfolk Southern and CSX to **acquire** Conrail this year. ⑤ Conrail’ s net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the **transaction**. ⑥ Who’ s going to pay for the rest of the bill? ⑦ Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

垄断

Combination; consolidation; merger; acquisition

Monopoly

Charge; overcharge; undercharge

Competition

《商业无边界：反垄断法的经济学革命》

逻辑思维的《我们应该反垄断吗？》

Policy-based monopoly vs market-based monopoly

2003 年 Text4

2001 年 8 月 27 日

The Best Health Care Goes Only So Far.

《新闻周刊》(Newsweek)

原文 516, 考研 447.

① It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada **inevitable** and in California **optional**. ② **Small wonder**. ③ Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. ④ Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical **procedure**. ⑤ Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. ⑥ But not even a great health-care system can cure death -- and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada **inevitable** and in California **optional**.

1. 形式主语

It v/be...that.../ to do

2、and 的逻辑关系。

通常是并列、顺承关系，特殊情况下可以表示转承。——看词汇含义

You are smart and beautiful.

You are ugly and gentle.

翻译：

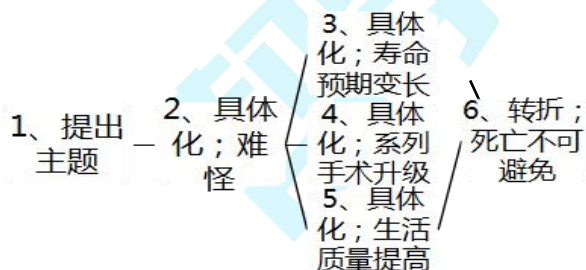
据说，在英国死亡是令人感到压迫的，在加拿大死亡是不可避免的，但在加利福尼亚州（美国）是可以选择的。

But not even a great health-care system can cure death -- and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

翻译：

但是，就算是一个伟大的医疗卫生体系也无法治愈死亡。而我们对于这一事实的无视正威胁着我们的伟大。

第一段逻辑



①Death is normal; ②we are genetically programmed to **disintegrate** and **perish**, even under ideal conditions. ③We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. ④ **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. ⑤The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. ⑥Physicians -- **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.

as medical consumers

As 的作用

As+句子（做连词）：伴随；原因；像

As+名词（做介词）：作为

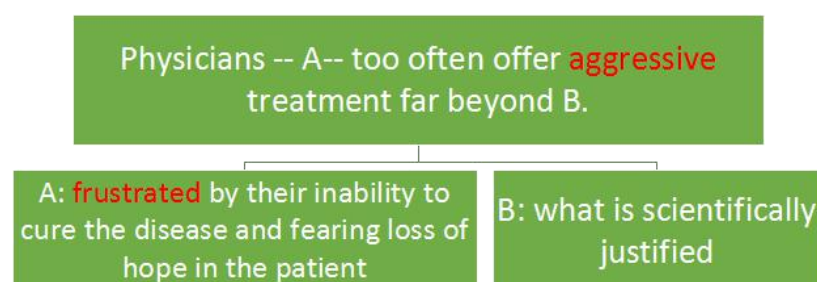
As a scientist

Like a scientist

翻译:

因为有第三方为我们垫付医疗费用, 所以我们常常要求尽可能尝试所有的方法, 尽管这些方法没什么用。

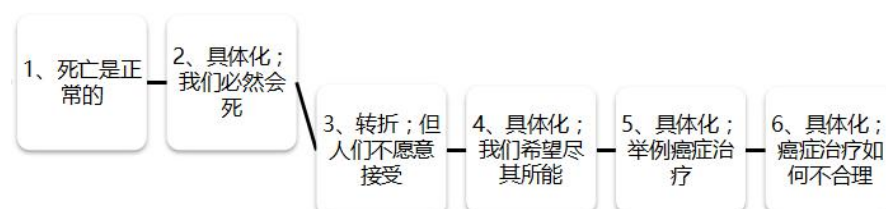
Physicians -- **frustrated** by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient -- too often offer **aggressive** treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.



翻译:

医生(因为不能治愈疾病的挫败感, 和丧失病人信心的恐惧)常常采用极端大胆的治疗方法。这些方法远远超出了科学上认为合理的界限。

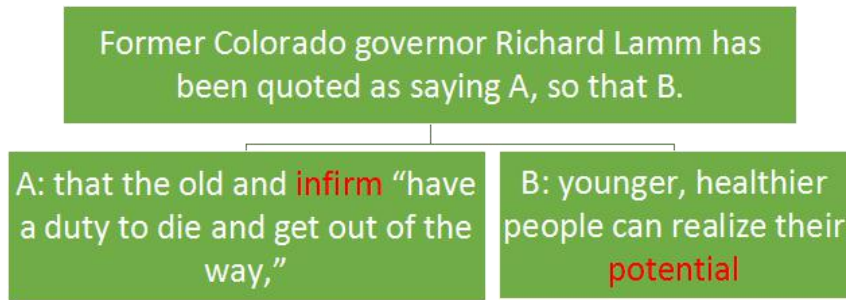
第二段逻辑



①In 1950, the U.S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. ②In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. ③Anyone can see this trend is **unsustainable**. ④Yet few seem willing to try to **reverse** it. ⑤Some 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. ⑥Former 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**.

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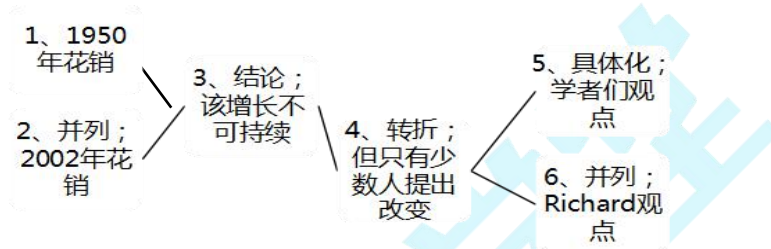
potential.



翻译：

科罗拉多州前州长理查德·拉姆曾经说过：老年多病者“有责任死去和让位以让更年轻、更健康的人们去意识到他们的潜能。他也因为这番话常常被人们提到。

第三段逻辑



①I would not go that far. ②Energetic people now **routinely** work through their 60s and beyond, and remain **dazzlingly** productive. ③At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. ④Supreme 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. ⑤These leaders are **living proof** that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. ⑥As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

I would not go that far.

可以表示程度、进度

Oh, my god, you have gone so far.

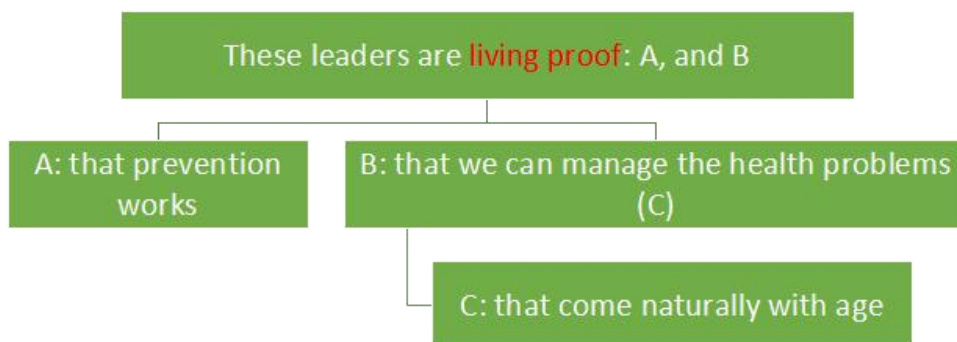
The best health care goes only so far.

You have gone too far.

翻译：我不会这么过激。

These leaders are **living proof** that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems

that come naturally with age.



翻译:

这些领导人就是活生生的证明: 阻止衰老是有效的, 同时我们可以应对伴随衰老而自然导致的健康问题。

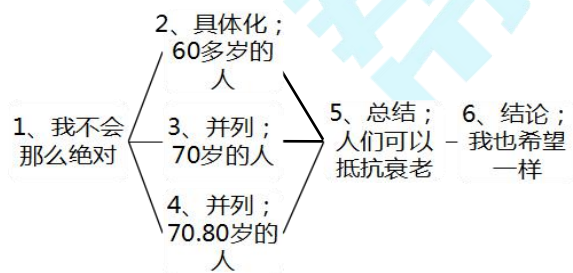
【语用】

These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age.

... is a definite proof that 内容1 and that 内容2 (that 限定修饰).

The figure demonstrated in the graph is a definite proof that smoking kills lives and that it costs a lot of money that can be otherwise used in basic medical funding.

第四段逻辑



① Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. ② As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. ③ 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. ④ As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

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.

N, 同位语+定语从句

I like Wuhan, a city that is attractive.

We have to pay attention to geology and geography, factors that may affect the energy storage.

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

1、卢梭: how to grow old;
新概念第4册 11课

Some old people are oppressed by the fear of death. ... But in an old man who has known human joys and sorrows, and has achieved whatever work it was in him to do, the fear of death is somewhat **abject** and **ignoble**. The best way to overcome it----so at least it seems to me----is to make your interests gradually wider and more impersonal, until bit by bit the walls of the the ego **recede**, and your life becomes increasingly merged in the universal life.

第四讲 真题超精读 2004

2004年 Text1

1997年10月27日

《美国新闻与世界报道》(《U.S. News and Report》)

原文标题: Putting the Net to Work

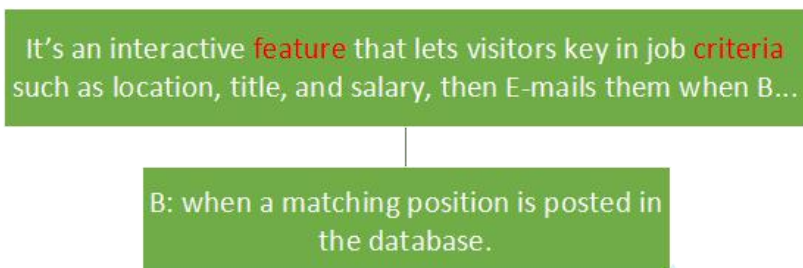
① Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon **stumbled** across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. ② He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent." ③ It's an interactive **feature** that lets visitors key in job **criteria** such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. ④ Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C. ⑤ Three weeks

later, he got his first **notification** of an opening. ⑥ “I **struck** gold,” says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

It's an interactive **feature** that lets visitors key in job **criteria** such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database.

强调句

It is...that/ who...



翻译:

正是这样一种互动特点让访客可以输入地点、职位、薪资等标准，然后等到数据库里有了匹配的岗位的时候，就会发送邮件给他们。

【语用】

It' s...that/ who

It' s pain that leads to happiness.

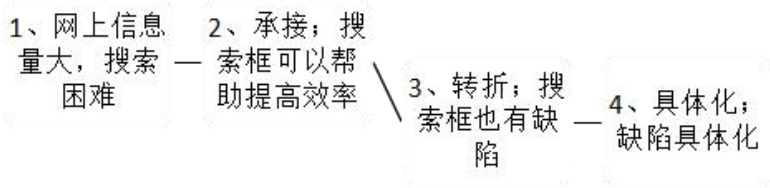
It' s excessive hunting that leads to the extinctions of many animal spices.

第一段逻辑

1、找到 2、具体 3、具体 4、承接； 5、承接；
职业数据-化；找到-化；搜索-他如何使-找到了合
库 了搜索框 框的特点 用搜索框 适的工作

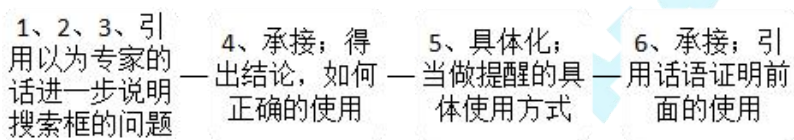
① With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding **promising** openings can be **time-consuming** and **inefficient**. ② Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. ③But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. ④ Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: “Every time you answer a question you **eliminate** a possibility.” says one expert.

第二段逻辑



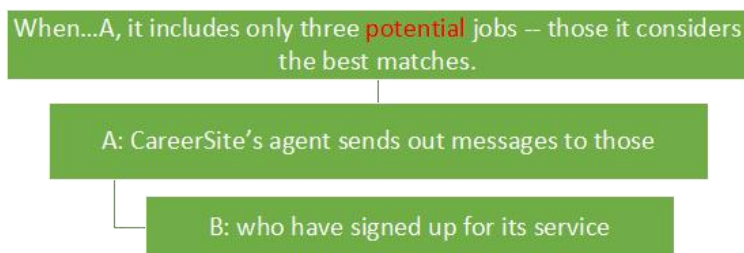
①For any job search, you should start with a narrow **concept**—what you think you want to do -- then broaden it. ②“None of these programs do that,” says another expert. ③“There’s no career **counseling implicit** in all of this.” ④Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of **tip service** to keep **abreast** of jobs in a **particular** database; ⑤ when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. ⑥ “I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me,” says the author of a job-searching guide.

第三段逻辑



①Some sites design their agents to **tempt** job hunters to return. ②When CareerSite’s agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three **potential** jobs -- those it considers the best matches. ③ There may be more matches in the database; ④job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them -- and they do. ⑤ “On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic,” says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

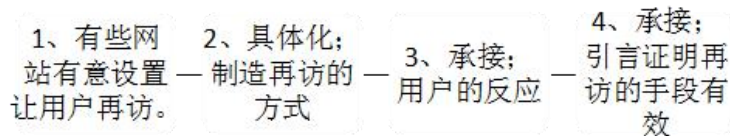
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翻译:

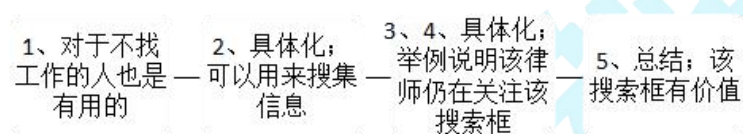
比如，当搜索框给订购他们服务的人发送信息的时候，只会发送三个可能的职位-当然是程序认为最匹配的三个职位。

第四段逻辑



①Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents **worthwhile**. ②Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on **compensation** to arm themselves when **negotiating** for a raise. ③ Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. ④“You always keep your eyes open,” he says. ⑤Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

工作话题

Job-hunting; jobless

Criteria: compensation; position; atmosphere; career ladder

Insurance; pension

2004 年 Text2

2001 年 9 月 1 日

《经济学人》(《The economist》);

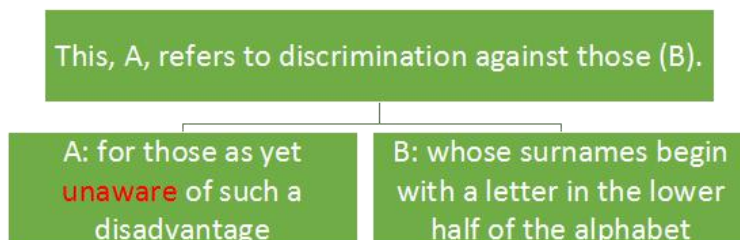
原文标题: As Easy as ZYX

原文 597, 考研 393 (denounce - condemn; sad affliction - disadvantage...)

①Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and **discrimination** have been **condemned** or made

illegal. ② But one **insidious** form continues to **thrive**: alphabetism. ③ This, for those as yet **unaware** of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

This, for those as yet **unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.**



Whose 是所有格，可以指人，也可以指物！相当于 “who’ s; which’ s”

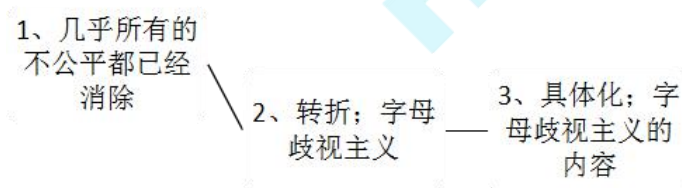
I love the man whose hat is red.

I love the car whose engine is good.

翻译：

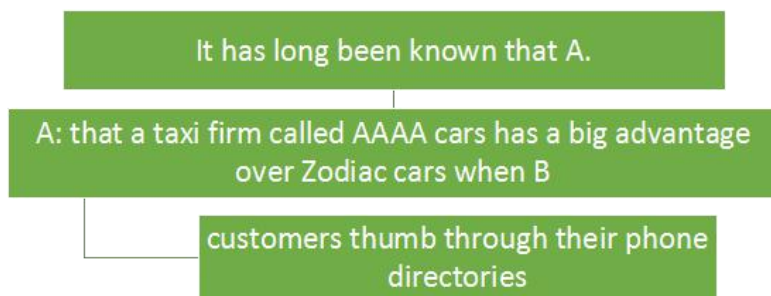
这种歧视（解释给那些还未意识到这种劣势的人们）指的是对那些姓氏首字母排在字母表后半部分的人的歧视。

第一段逻辑



① It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. ② Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. ③ English names are fairly **evenly** spread between the halves of the alphabet. ④ Yet a **suspiciously** large number of top people have **surnames** beginning with letters between A and K.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories.



翻译:

很久以来人们就知道，当顾客翻看电话号码本的时候，名叫 AAAA 的出租车公司会比名叫 Zodiac 的出租车公司用有更大的优势。

【语用】

It has long been known/ beyond dispute/ out of question/ axiomatic that ... (想表达的观点)

It has long been axiomatic that we should treat people the way we what to be treated.

A number of...

A large/ number of people

An enormous number of people

A suspiciously large number of people

An increasing number of people

A decreasing number of people

第二段逻辑



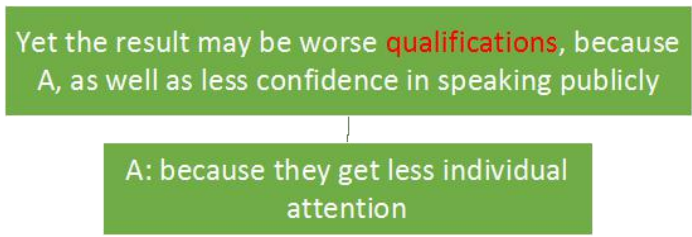
① Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C **respectively**; ②and 26 of George Bush’ s **predecessors** (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. ③Even more **striking**, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). ④ The world’ s three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. ⑤As are the world’ s five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

第三段逻辑

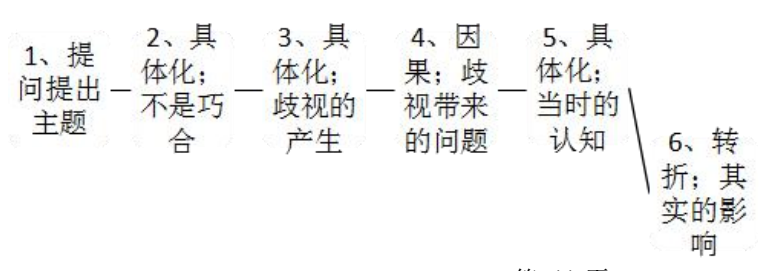


① Can this merely be **coincidence**? ② One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the **rot** sets in early. ③ At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. ④ So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. ⑤ At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. ⑥ Yet the result may be worse **qualifications**, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

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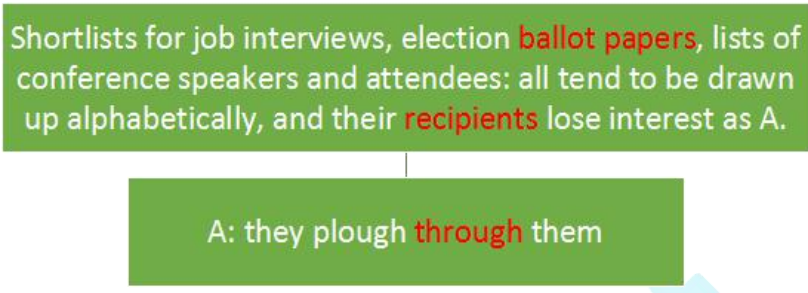


第四段逻辑



①The **humiliation** continues. ②At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. ③ Shortlists for job interviews, election **ballot papers**, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

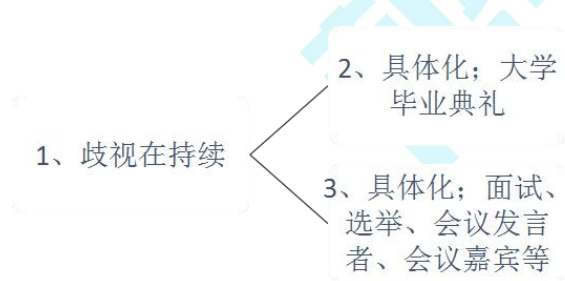
Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.



翻译:

求职面试的决选名单、选票名单、会议发言人名单和出席人名单，所有这些通常都是根据字母表顺序排列的，在翻看这些内容的过程中，人们渐渐失去兴趣。

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

“年龄” 歧视 2012.6 六级考试；

“丑” 歧视 (《 www.usnews.com 》)

Discrimination; segregation; unequal

Inferiority

Hostility

2004 年 Text3

2002 年 7 月 15 日

《新闻周刊》(《Newsweek》)

原文标题: What' s a Shopper to Do?

① When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn' t biting her nails just yet. ②But the 47-year-old manicurist isn' t cutting, filling or **polishing** as many nails as she' d like to, either. ③ Most of her **clients** spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime **customers** suddenly stopped showing up. ④ Spero blames the softening economy. ⑤ “I' m a good economic indicator,” she says. ⑥ “I provide a service that people can do without when they' re concerned about saving some dollars.” ⑦ So Spero is **downscaling**, shopping at middle-brow Dillard' s department store near her **suburban** Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. ⑧ “I don' t know if other clients are going to abandon me, too.” she says.

同义替换:

client=customer=consumer=shopper

Softening economy=slowing economy

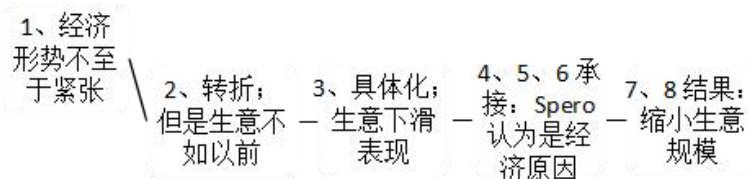
=slowdown=cooling economy

【语用】

Bite one' s nail

Experts are biting their nails when they face the problem that many youths are fans of pop stars rather than scientists.

第一段逻辑



① 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. ②From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been **lagging** for months as shoppers **temper** their spending. ③For **retailers**, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the **cautious** approach is coming at a **crucial** time. ④Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year' s pace. ⑤But don' t sound any alarms just yet. ⑥Consumers 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.

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.

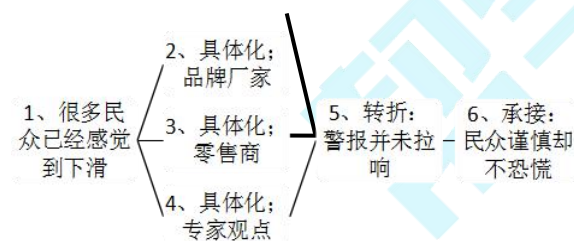
Even before Alan Greenspan’s admission: A, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves.

A: that America’s red-hot economy is cooling

翻译：

甚至在格林斯潘承认美国过热经济正在开始降温之前，许多上班族自己就早已觉察到了经济疲软的迹象。

第二段逻辑



① Consumers say they’re not in **despair** because, despite the **dreadful** headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. ② Home prices are holding steady in most regions. ③ 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. ④ In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as **frenzied overbidding** quiets. ⑤ “Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three,” says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. ⑥ And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Consumers say they’re not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good.

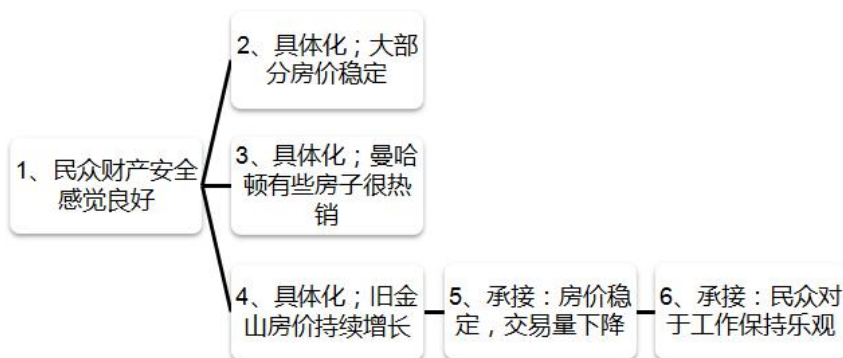
Consumers say they're not in **despair** because A.

A: because, despite the **dreadful** headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good.

翻译：

消费者说他们并没有陷入绝望，因为尽管报纸上的大标题令人害怕，但他们自己的财产并没有什么损失。

第三段逻辑



① Many folks see **silver linings** to this slowdown. ② Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. ③ Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. ④ Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market **swings**, which investors now view as a necessary **ingredient** to a sustained **boom**. ⑤ Diners might see an upside, too. ⑥ Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. ⑦ Not anymore. ⑧ For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth **toasting**.

Silver lining



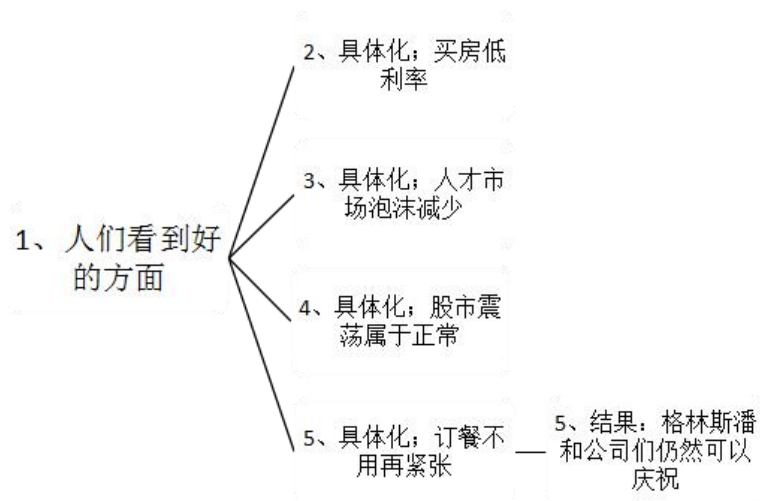
Every silver lining has a cloud.

【语用】

Silver lining

Despite the not-so-satisfying situation, we can still see the silver lining. Many schools and colleges have already started to pay more attention to moral education.

第四段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

经济下行的标志

股市低迷：stock price, fluctuation

房价下跌：house; asset; fortune

失业率上升：jobless; jobseeking

物价上涨：inflation; affordable

促销：promotion

2004 年 Text4

2001 年 1 月

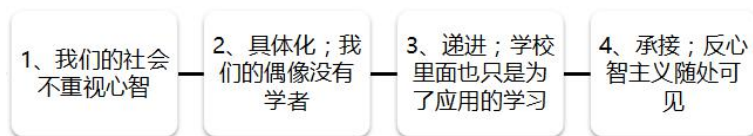
《美国学校董事会杂志》（《American School Board Journal (ASBJ)》）

原文标题：Nurturing the Life of the Mind.

① Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. ② Even our schools are where we send our children

to get a practical education -- not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. ③Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

第一段逻辑



① “Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual,” says education writer Diane Ravitch. ② “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.

“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.

Anything but 根本不是。。。；压根不是。。。。

Nothing but 只有，无非是。。。。

翻译：

教育作家 Dinane Ravitch 最新出版的书《滞后：教育改革失败的一个世纪》追溯了我们的学校里反心智主义的根源，得出结论说学校根本不能平衡美国人对于追求心智的厌恶。

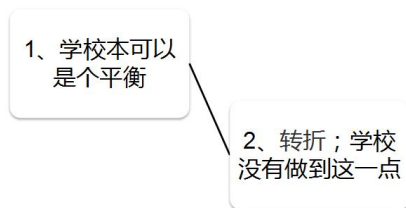
【语用】

“...” sb’ s latest book, 书名, ...,

concluding...结论

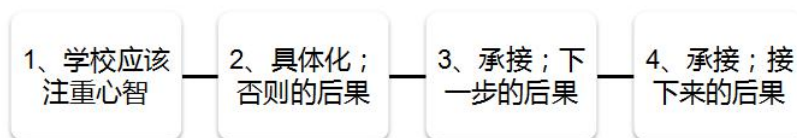
“Our planet is not inexhaustible” ,doctor’ s Li’ s latest book, how can we live with earth, **concluding** that people have long been too aggressive in exploiting natural resources without thinking of its consequences.

第二段逻辑



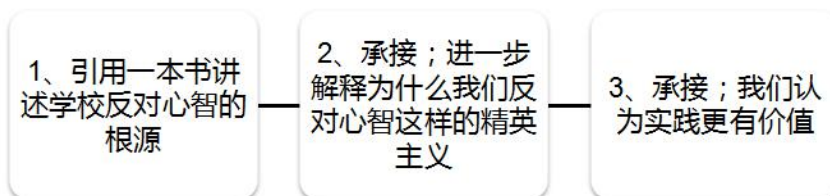
① But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to **reject** the life of the mind leaves them **vulnerable** to **exploitation** and control. ② Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our **democracy**. ③ Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, “We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society.”

第三段逻辑



① “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. ② From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and **populist** urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of **elitism**. ③ Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

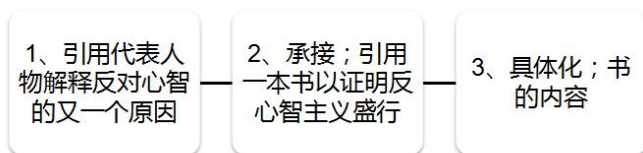
第四段逻辑



① 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.” ② Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* **exemplified** American anti-intellectualism. Its hero

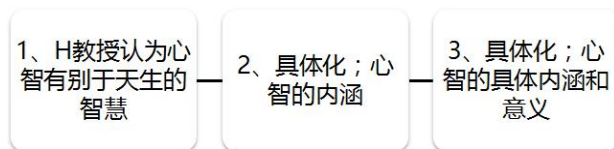
avoids being civilized -- going to school and learning to read -- so he can preserve his **innate goodness**.

第五段逻辑



①Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we **reluctantly admire**. ②Intellect is the critical, creative, and **contemplative** side of the mind. ③Intelligence seeks to grasp, **manipulate**, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, **ponders**, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

第六段逻辑



① School remains a place where intellect is **mistrusted**. ② 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.”

第七段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

心智、天分、教育

Intellectual/ practice

Talent/ gift

Education/ nurture/ instruction

《改变心理学的 40 项研究》

第五讲 真题超精读 2005

2005 年 Text1

2003 年 9 月 20 日

《经济学人》(The Economist)

原文标题: Fair and Square

① Everybody loves a fat pay rise. ② Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. ③ Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. ④ 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. ⑤ 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.

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.

Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human,”
with the underlying **assumption** :A.

A: that other animals would not be capable of
this finely developed sense of **grievance**

翻译:

这种行为被看作是“人之常情”，因为我们有一个潜在的假定：其他动物不可能具有如此高度发达的不公平意识。

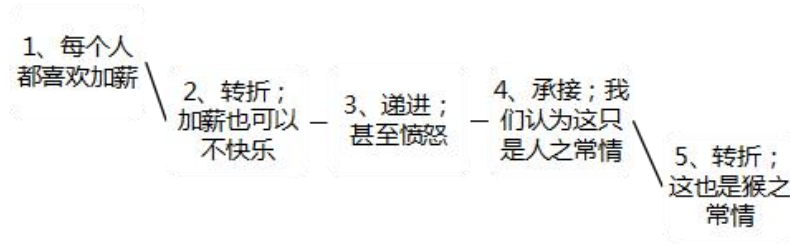
【语用】

A study by..., which... (该研究重要) ..., suggests that... (想表达的观点)

A study by professor Li from Wuhan University, Hubei, which shocked a lot of people at home

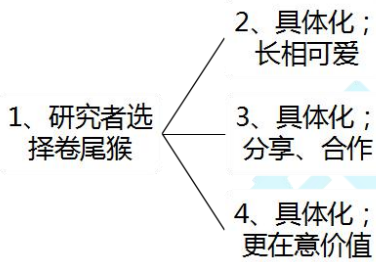
and abroad, suggests that we only spend less than 10 percent of time communicating with each other face to face at table.

第一段逻辑



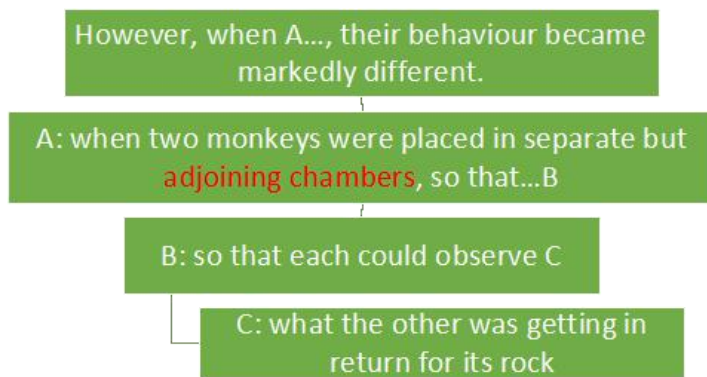
①The researchers studied the **behaviour** of female brown capuchin monkeys. ②They look cute. ③They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food **readily**. ④Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

第二段逻辑



①Such characteristics make them perfect **candidates** for Dr. Brosnan’ s and Dr. de Waal’ s study. ② The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange **tokens** for food. ③ Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for **slices** of cucumber. ④ 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.

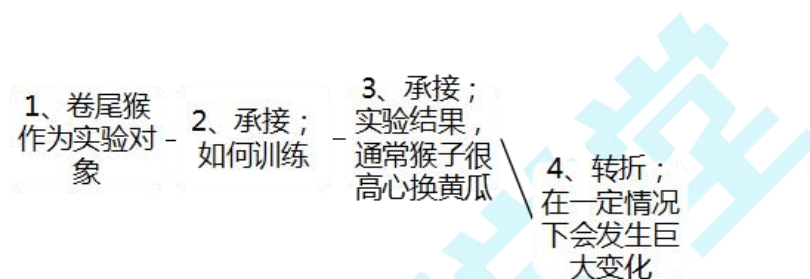
However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.



翻译:

然而，当两个猴子被放在隔开但相邻的两个房间里时（所以他们能够互相看见对方用石头换回来的东西是什么），猴子的行为就会变的明显不同。

第三段逻辑



①In the world of capuchins, grapes are **luxury** goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). ②So 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. ③And 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. ④Indeed, 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.

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.

And if...A, the other either **tossed** her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber.

A: one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all

翻译:

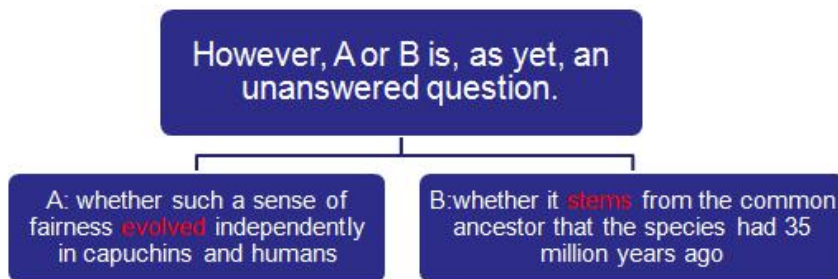
如果一只猴子根本无需用代币就能够得到一颗葡萄的话，那么另外一只就会将“货币” 掷向研究人员或者扔出笼外，或者干脆拒绝接受那片黄瓜。

第四段逻辑

1、卷尾猴 2、承接； 3、承接； 4、递进；
世界的价值 - 不公平带来 - 不公平带来 - 只要有葡萄
观 的不快 的愤怒 就会愤怒

① The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. ② In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living **species**. ③ Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. ④ Feelings of **righteous indignation**, it seems, are not the **preserve** of people alone. ⑤ Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings **abundantly** clear to other members of the group. ⑥ 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.

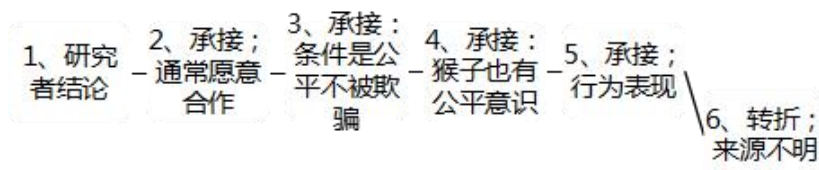
However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.



翻译:

然而，这种公平感是卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而来的，还是都来自三千五百万年前他们共同祖先的遗传，还是一个悬而未决的问题。

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

猴子的“传统实验”

2005 年 Text2

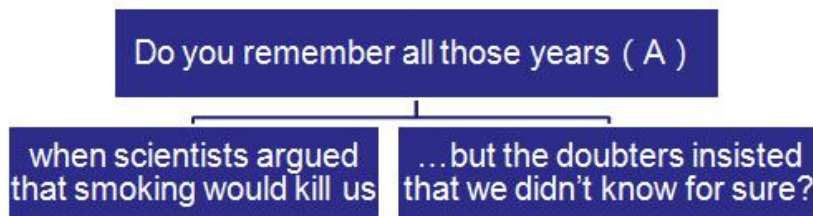
2001 年 6 月 25 日

《美国新闻报道》(American News)

原文标题: Warming to the task

① 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? ② That the evidence was **inconclusive**, the science uncertain? ③ That the antismoking **lobby** was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? ④ Lots of Americans bought that **nonsense**, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early **graves**.

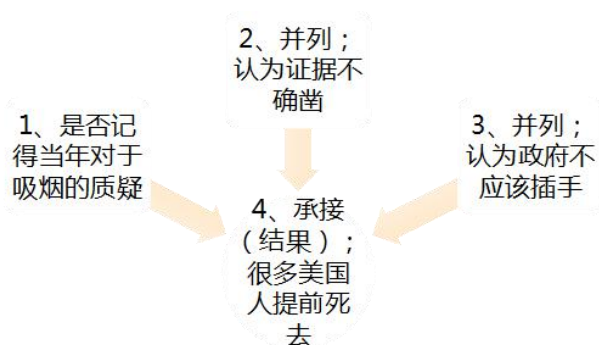
Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure?



翻译:

还记得那些年科学家们认为吸烟会致人死亡,而那些怀疑者们却坚持认为我们无法对此得出定论吗?

第一段逻辑



① There are upsetting **parallels** today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. ② 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. ③ The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. ④ The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the **preface** to the panel’s report: “Science never has all the answers. ⑤ 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.”

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.

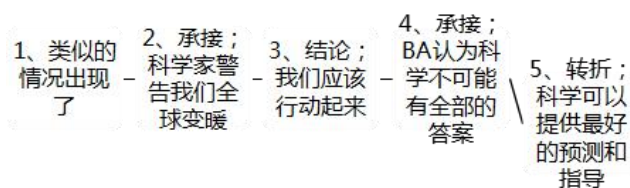
But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments (A)

A: that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.

翻译:

但是科学确实为我们的未来提供了最好的指导,我们的国家和整个世界在做重要决策以此为依据非常重要。而这个依据就是科学提供的关于人类现在的行为对未来影响的尽可能准确的判断。

第二段逻辑



①Just 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. ② This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. ③ With the risks obvious and growing, a **prudent** people would take out an insurance policy now.

【补充】

With 表示条件，主句

将来: would do

现在: would do

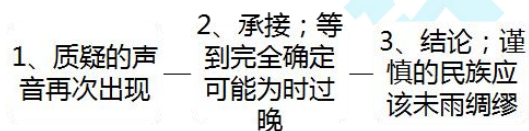
过去: would have done

类比: without 表示条件

翻译:

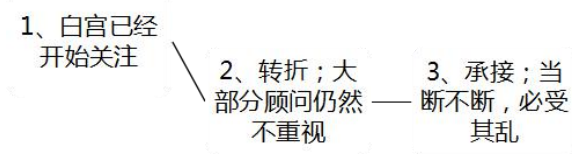
如果风险已经十分明显，并且不断增加,那么一个谨慎的民族现在应该准备一份保单了。

第三段逻辑



①Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. ②But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't **take global warming seriously**. ③Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research -- a classic case of "**paralysis** by analysis."

第四段逻辑



①To serve as **responsible stewards** of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric

and oceanic research. ②But research alone is **inadequate**. ③If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin **fashioning conservation** measures. ④A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. ⑤Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. ⑥If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

【补充】

If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

虚拟: it is 重要/ 建议+ s+(should) do...

It is important that we take our time properly.

It is advisable that he go to that meeting.

It is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments.

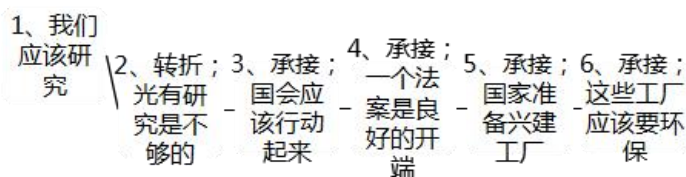
【语用】

If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

If we are ever going to..., it is crucial that...**动词原形...**

If we are ever going to gain respect from others, **it is crucial that we** **treat** people the way we want to be treated.

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

全球变暖

1、2007年3月，英国电视台 Channel 4 播出一个纪录片《全球变暖大骗局 (The Great Global Warming Swindle)》。

2、德克萨斯农工大学的安德鲁·德斯勒 (Andrew Dessler) 及其同事借助美国宇航局最近的

卫星数据，科学家对水蒸气的温室效应进行了一次精确评估，并确认了它是导致气候变化的一个关键因素。

3、魔鬼经济学“高智发明”（Intellectual Ventures，或 IV）提到水蒸气的温室作用。

Vapor

2005 年 text3

2002 年 7 月 10 日

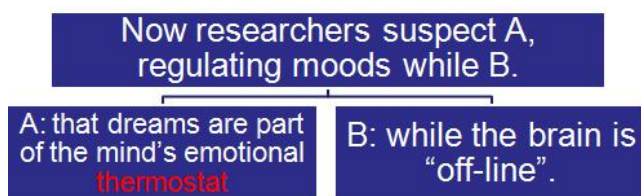
《新闻周刊》（News Week）

原文标题：Taking control of dream

原文 508 个词，精选后变成 392 个词。

①Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. ②In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is **suspended** and dead people speak. ③A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; ④by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise” -- the **random** byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. ⑤Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional **thermostat**, regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.” ⑥And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only **harnessed** but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. ⑦“It's your dream,” says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center, “If you don't like it, change it.”

Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.”



【补充】

s...v...n, doing...

Doing 有可能是状语，也有可能是定语。

I saw a boy, playing football.

I saw a banknote, falling to the ground.

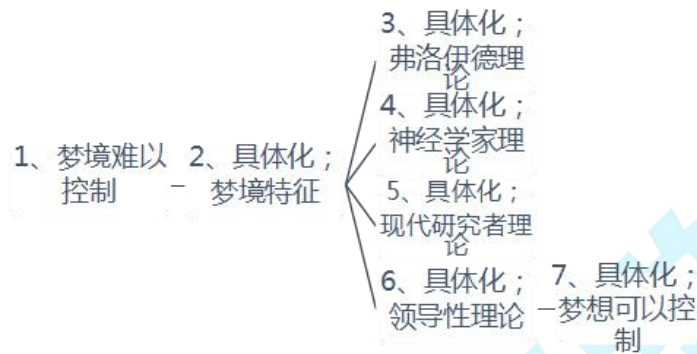
The professor stared at the student, falling asleep.

Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line."

翻译:

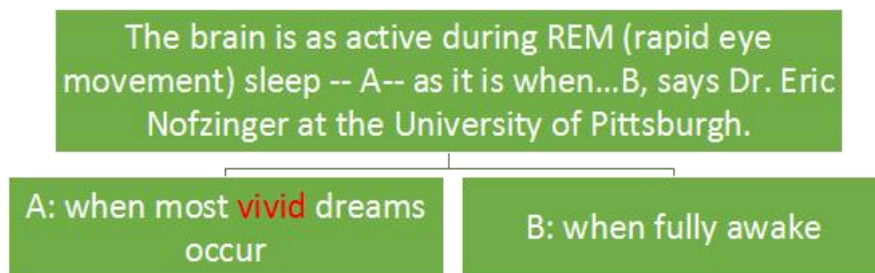
目前, 研究人员认为梦是大脑情感调节器的组成部分。该调解器在大脑处于“掉线”状态时对情绪进行调整。

第一段逻辑



①Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. ②The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep -- when most **vivid** dreams occur -- as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. ③But not all parts of the brain are equally involved: ④the **limbic** system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal **cortex** (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. ⑤ "We wake up from dreams happy or **depressed**, and those feelings can stay with us all day", says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep -- when most **vivid dreams occur -- as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh.**



翻译:

匹兹堡大学的埃里克博士认为, 大脑在快速动眼期(一般会产生清晰梦境的时段)和完全清

醒期同样活跃。

【语用】

as... (特点) during (时间 1) (- when... (时间 1 特点) -) as it is when... (时间 2), says Dr. Li from Wuhan University.

People are as silent during meal time- when family members finally can sit together to communicate in person- as they are when they work or study in different places, says Dr. Li from Wuhan University.

第二段逻辑

- 1、大脑图 2、具体化；
像支持前 - 大脑梦境
观点 中也活跃
- 3、转折； 4、具体化； 5、具体化；
不是每部 - 情感活跃， - 醒后有不
分都活跃 理性缺失 同情绪

Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day.

Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that A.

A: that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day

翻译：

多数人似乎在晚上较早阶段更容易做噩梦。这些噩梦在快睡醒前会逐渐变成一些好梦，而这些好梦说明人们在梦里渐渐克服了白天产生的不良情绪。

第三段逻辑

- 1、梦与情 2、具体化； 3、因果；
绪相连 — 梦的变化特 — 坏情绪及认
知

①And this process need not be left to the unconscious. ②Cartwright believes one can exercise

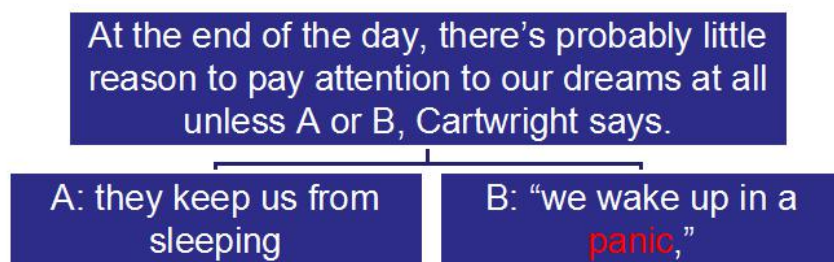
conscious control over **recurring** bad dreams. ③ As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. ④ Visualize how you would like it to end instead; ⑤ the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. ⑥ With much practice, people can learn to, **literally**, do it in their sleep.

第四段逻辑



① At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says. ② **Terrorism**, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. ③ Those suffering from **persistent** nightmares should seek help from a **therapist**. ④ For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. ⑤ Sleep -- or rather dream -- on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says.



翻译：

Cartwright 认为，除非是梦让我们无法入睡或总是“从梦中惊醒”，一般没有理由太在意我们所做的梦。

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

梦中的大脑（《Discovery》）

Brain in Dreams

Paralysis

Somnambulism (sleep walk)

2005 年 Text4

2004 年 1 月 31 日

《经济学人》（The Economists）

原文标题： Talking down

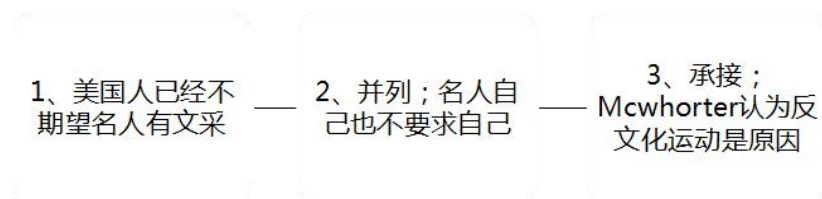
①Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. ②Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. ③In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

翻译：

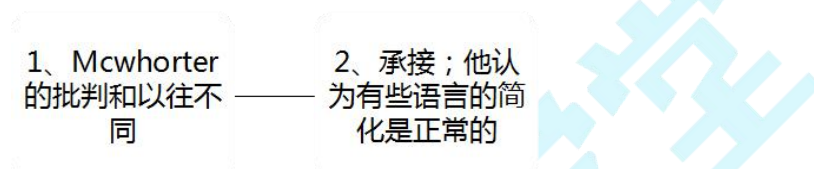
在他最近的书籍《做我们自己的事：语言和音乐的退化，以及为什么我们应该喜欢或在在意》中，这位融合了自由派和保守派观点的语言学家和争论者认为 60 年代反文化运动的胜利要对正式英语的退化负责。

第一段逻辑



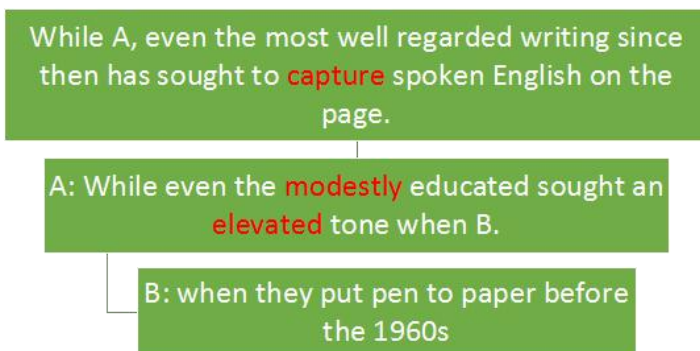
① Blaming the **permissive** 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another **criticism** against the decline in education. ② Mr. McWhorter's academic **specialty** is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom," for example, to be natural and no more **regrettable** than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

第二段逻辑



① But the **cult** of the **authentic** and the personal, "doing our own thing," has **spelt** the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. ② While even the **modestly** educated sought an **elevated** tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to **capture** spoken English on the page. ③ Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative **genre** is the only form that could **claim** real **liveliness**. ④ In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, **spontaneity** over **craft**.

While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page.



翻译:

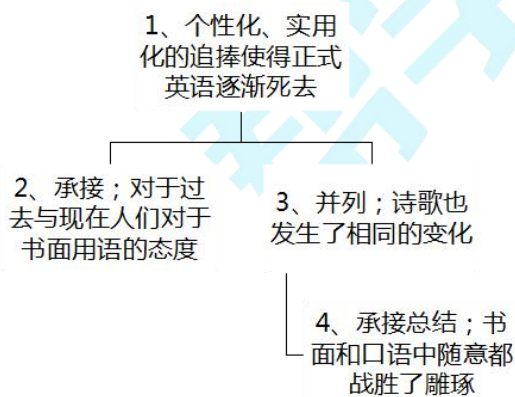
在 20 世纪 60 年代以前,就算是仅仅受过一般教育的人在下笔时都会寻求一种更高雅的语调;而那之后,即使是最受关注的文章也开始把口语写在纸面上。

【语用】

While ...before the 时间, ...since then have done...

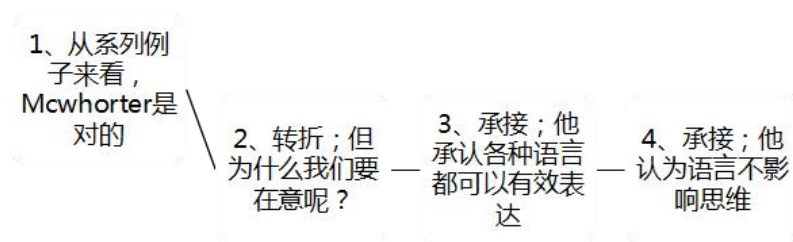
While even the richest family pick their children up by bicycles before the 1980s, even the average family since then has started to buy cars to facilitate their lives and meanwhile aggravated the traffic problem.

第三段逻辑



① Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. ② But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. ③ As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive -- there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. ④ He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

第四段逻辑

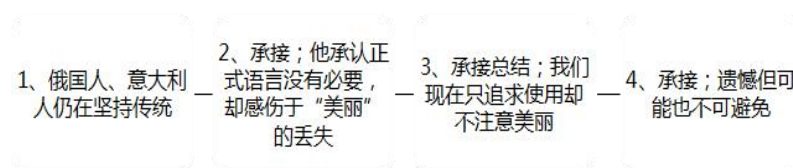


①Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large **chunks** of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to **elaborate** speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. ② Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms -- he is really **grieving** over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. ③We now take our English “on paper plates instead of china.” ④A shame, perhaps, but probably an **inevitable** one.



Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large **chunks** of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to **elaborate** speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers.

第五段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

文字的美

Literature/ poetry/ prose

Genre
 Rhetoric/ Exaggeration/ metaphor/
 Pun:
 Hot/ dear/ late
 Rhyme
 Clean and clear
 possession and position

第六讲 真题超精读 2006

2006 年 Text1

2003 年《美国新闻报道》

(U.S. News&World Report)

① In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for **homogenizing** people. ② There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the **casualness** and absence of **deference**” characteristic of popular culture. ③ 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. ④ Instead of **intimate** shops catering to a knowledgeable elite,” these were stores “anyone could enter, **regardless of** class or background. ⑤ This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” ⑥ The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

第一段逻辑



① Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether **elevating** but is hardly **poisonous**. ② Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at **unprecedented** levels nor **resistant** to **assimilation**. ③ In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. ④ In the 10 years

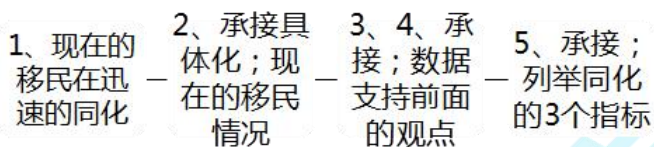
prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 **residents**; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. ⑤ Now, consider three **indices** of assimilation -- language, home ownership and intermarriage.

【语用】

对于重复图标信息的表达替换。

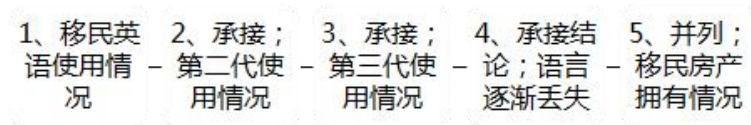
As is shown in the graph, in 1982, the consumption of milk was 1.26 tons. In 1983, 2.15 tons. In the year after that, the number skyrocketed up to 4.17 tons. And in 1985, 1 ton of milk was consumed for every 3 tons of food.

第二段逻辑



① 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**.”
 ② The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and **proficient** in English. ③ “ By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” ④ Hence the description of America as a “**graveyard**” for languages. ⑤ 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.

第三段逻辑



① Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “ have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks.” ② 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.

第四段逻辑

1、移民通婚情况

2、承接；具体数据证明前面观点

① 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.”

① Are there divisive issues and **pockets of seething** anger in America? Indeed. ② It is big enough to have a bit of everything. ③ But particularly when viewed against America’s **turbulent** past, today’s social indices hardly suggest a dark and **deteriorating** social environment.

第六段逻辑

1、是否有不安的元素？

2、承接；回答前面的问题并解释原因

3、转折；社会对比过去没有大的不安

【篇章结构】

【延伸】

美国社会的同化

Immigrant/ emigrant/ migrate

Assimilate/ homogenize

Conflict/ tension

2006 年 Text2

2000 年 11 月

《观察家报》(The Observer)

原文标题：Inside Meaning. Michael Swan.

① Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry -- William Shakespeare -- but there are two **distinctly** separate and increasingly **hostile branches**. ② There is the Royal Shakespeare

Company (RSC), which presents **superb** productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. ③And there are the **townsfolk** who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway' s Cottage, Shakespeare' s birthplace and the other sights.

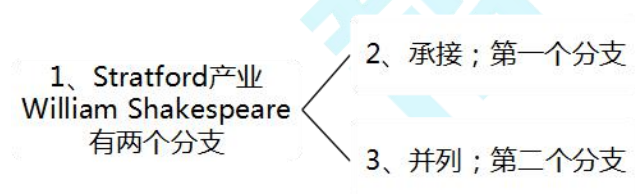
There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon.

There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), (A)
A: which presents **superb** productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon.

翻译:

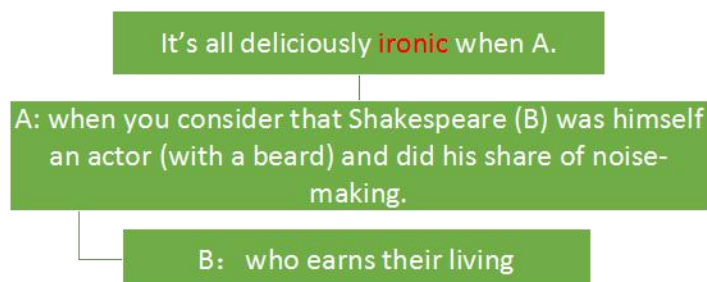
这就是英国“皇家莎士比亚剧团”——它在埃文河畔的“莎士比亚纪念剧院”上演富丽堂皇的莎剧。

第一段逻辑



①The **worthy residents** of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. ②They **frankly** dislike the RSC' s actors, them with their long hair and beards and **sandals** and noisiness. ③It' s all deliciously **ironic** when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

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翻译:

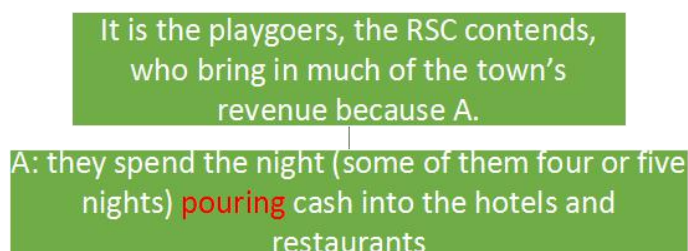
当想到为他们挣钱谋生的莎士比亚本人也是留着胡子的演员并且参与制造噪音的确让人觉得是一种有趣的讽刺。

第二段逻辑

1、当地居民怀疑剧院是否带来了收入
2、承接；他们不喜欢这些剧院的演员
3、承接；想到莎士比亚是演员感觉荒谬

①The tourist **streams** are not entirely **separate**. ②The sightseers who come by bus -- and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side -- don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. ③However, the **playgoers** do **manage** a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. ④It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) **pouring** cash into the hotels and restaurants. ⑤The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

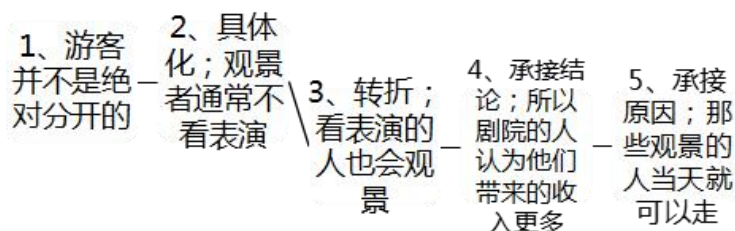
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翻译:

皇家莎士比亚剧团声称，正是这些看表演者带来了城镇大部分的收入因为他们会在此过夜（有些人甚至呆四、五个晚上），把钱大把花在了镇上的旅馆和饭店。

第三段逻辑



①The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. ②Stratford cries poor traditionally. ③Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. ④Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

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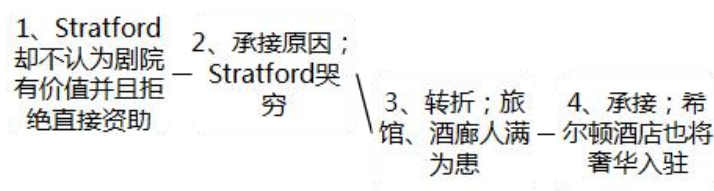
Hilton is building its own hotel there, (A).

A: which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive

翻译：

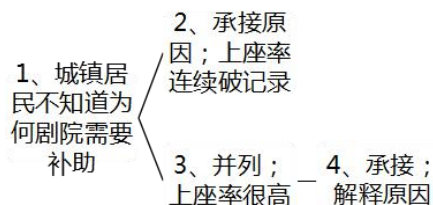
希尔顿正在这里修建自己的旅馆。你可以肯定，它会有装饰考究的哈姆雷特汉堡吧、李尔王雅座、班柯宴会厅等等，而且价格会非常昂贵

第四段逻辑



①Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy.
 ②(The theatre has broken attendance records for three years **in a row**. ③Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) ④The reason, of course, is that costs have **rocketed** and ticket prices have stayed low.

第五段逻辑



①It would be a **shame** to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive **clientele**. ②They come entirely for the plays, not the sights.
 ③They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) -- **lean, pointed, dedicated** faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their **buns** and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) -- **lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their **buns** and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.**

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翻译：

他们看上去几乎长相相似（尽管他们来自世界各地）——消瘦、棱角分明、面部表情专注，穿着牛仔裤，趿拉着拖鞋，吃着面包，晚上露宿在剧院外的石板上，等着购买售票处早上 10:30 开始销售的为露宿者提供的 20 个座位和 80 个站票。

第六段逻辑

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1、剧院价
格不能上
涨，会赶
走年轻人 | 2、承接具
体化；年
轻人的旅
行目的 | 3、承接具
体化；年
轻人的特
点和行为 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|

【篇章结构】

2006 年 Text3

2003 年 5 月 15 日

《经济学人》(The Economist)

原文标题：“Overfishing: Ocean ‘s eleventh hour?”

原文 679 个词，精选后变成 433 个词。

① When **prehistoric** man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals. ② They suddenly became **extinct**. ③ Smaller species **survived**. ④ The large, slow-growing animals were easy **game**, and were quickly hunted to extinction. ⑤ Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

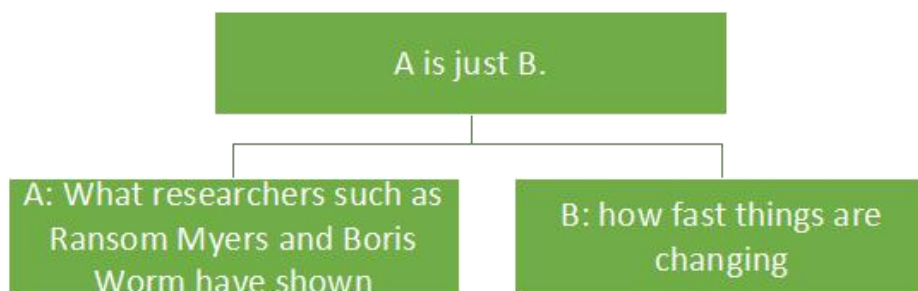
第一段逻辑

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1、史前
人类的出
现引发了
一个现象 | 2、具体
化；大型
动物灭绝 | 3、并列；
小型动物
幸存 | 4、具体
化原因；
大型动物
容易猎杀 | 5、承接；
现在类似
的情况发
生了 |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

① That the seas are being **overfished** has been known for years. ② What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. ③ They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. ④ Their methods do not attempt to **estimate** the actual **biomass** (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. ⑤ According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large **predators** (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of **exploitation**. ⑥ In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

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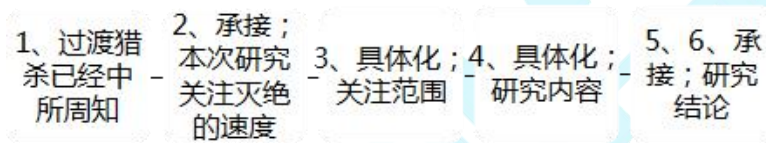
changing.



翻译:

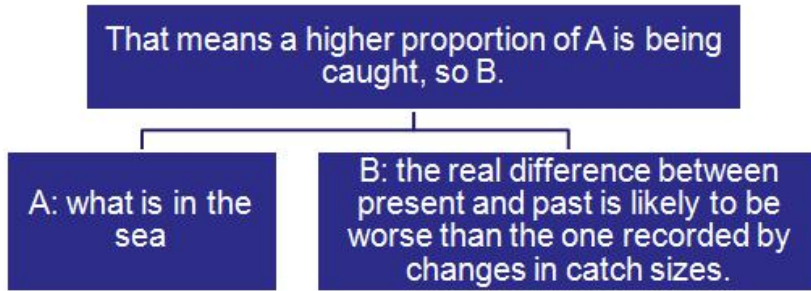
研究者如 Ransom Myers 和 Boris Worm 所呈现在我们面前的发现要说明的是形势变化的到底有多快。

第二段逻辑



① Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are **conservative**. ② One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. ③ Today's **vessels** can find their **prey** using satellites and **sonar**, which were not available 50 years ago. ④ That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. ⑤ In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. ⑥ Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. ⑦ Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. ⑧ That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

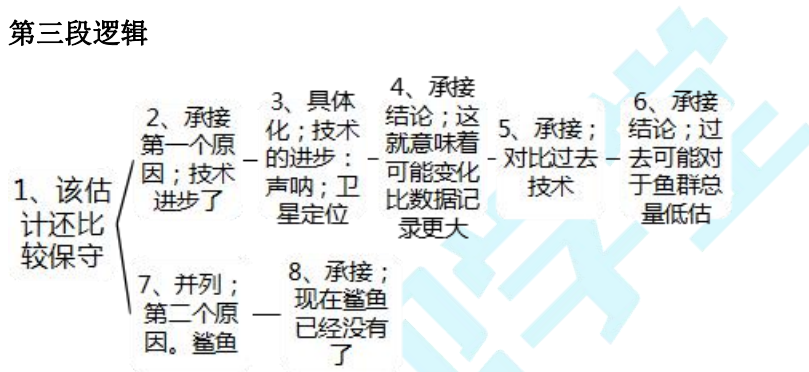
That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes.



翻译：

如今的渔船可以通过卫星和声纳找到鱼群，而这些技术在 50 年前是没有的。这就意味着大海中更多的鱼类被捕获，所以，现在和过去之间的捕获量之间的真正差别要比仅仅记录捕捞尺寸所反映的要更糟。

第三段逻辑



① Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must **take into account**. ② They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the “shifting baseline.” ③ The **notion** is that people have failed to **detect** the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. ④ That matters because theory suggests that the maximum **sustainable yield** that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. ⑤ Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

第四段逻辑

- 1、研究的意义
- 2、承接；支持了改变“基准线”这一想法
- 3、承接；人们的误解来自于回顾历史事件太短
- 4、承接具体化；理论认为基准线是50%
- 5、承接结论；很多渔场已经低于基准线

【篇章结构】

【延伸】

可持续发展

Sustainable; conservation; extinction; biomass

Overhunting

2006 年 Text4

2005 年 1 月 17 日

《TIME》(时代周刊杂志)

原文标题：“The Art of Unhappiness”

①Many things make people think artists are weird. ②But the weirdest may be this: artists’ only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

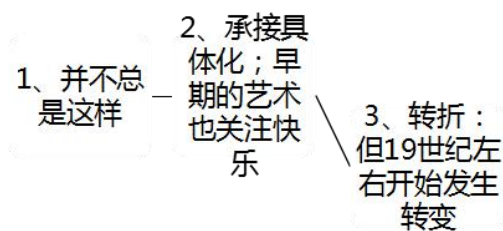
第一段逻辑

1、很多事让我们觉得艺术家奇怪

2、转折；最奇怪的是他们总是关注悲伤

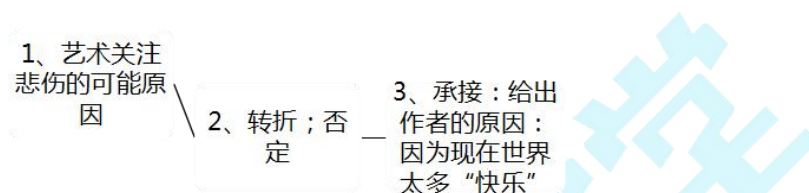
①This wasn’t always so. ②The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. ③But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth’s daffodils to Baudelaire’s flowers of evil.

第二段逻辑



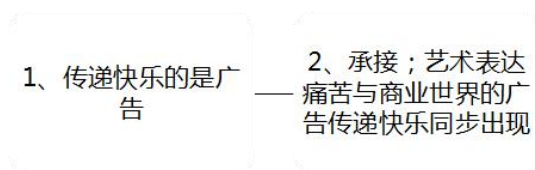
① You could argue that art became more **skeptical** of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. ② But it's not as if earlier times didn't know **perpetual** war, disaster and the **massacre** of **innocents**. ③ The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much **damn** happiness in the world today.

第三段逻辑



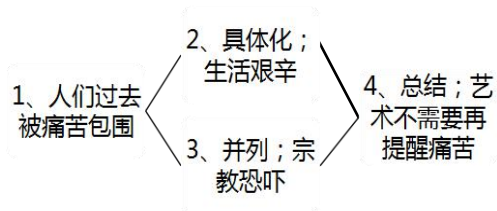
① After all, what is the one modern form of **expression** almost completely dedicated to **depicting** happiness? Advertising. ② The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the **emergence** of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an **ideal** but an **ideology**.

第四段逻辑



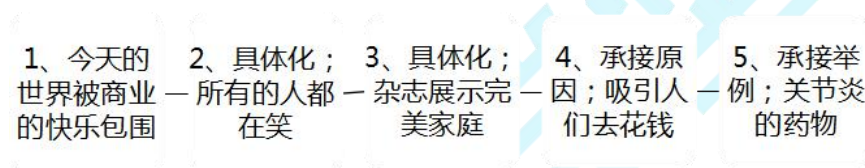
① People in earlier eras were **surrounded** by **reminders** of **misery**. ② They worked until **exhausted**, lived with few protections and died young. ③ In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass **medium** was the church, which reminded **worshippers** that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for **worms**. ④ Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a **bummer** too.

第五段逻辑



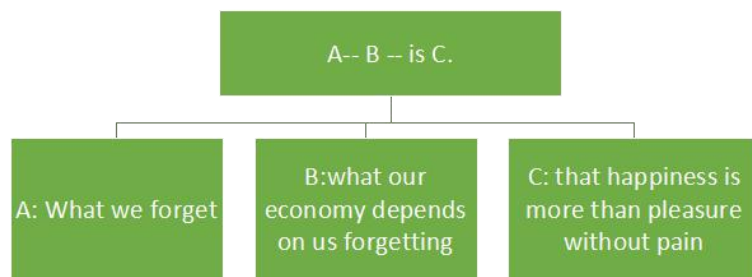
① Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not **religious** but commercial, and forever happy. ② Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. ③ Our magazines feature **beaming** celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. ④ And since these messages have an **agenda** -- to **lure** us to open our wallets -- they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. ⑤ “Celebrate!” commanded the ads for the **arthritis** drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

第六段逻辑



① But what we forget -- what our economy depends on us forgetting -- is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. ② The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. ③ 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. ④ It's a message even more **bitter** than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

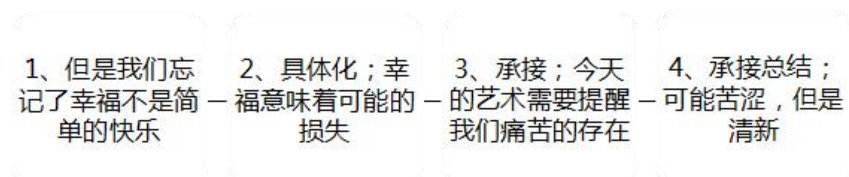
What we forget -- what our economy depends on us forgetting -- is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain.



翻译:

我们忘记了(当然我们的经济也依赖于我们的忘记)真正的幸福并不仅仅是没有痛苦的快乐。

第七段逻辑



【篇章结构】

【延伸】

快乐与幸福

Role of art: culture; emotion; reminder

Advertising; message more than information

Happiness; pleasure; fun

Loss; disappointment; pain; bitter and miserable feelings