## 2001年英语一

### 词汇

[1]

as to:关于

for instance:例如[口语化]

in particular:尤其[特殊]

such as:例如

[2]

tightening:收紧[物理上];严格化[政策上]

intensifying:增强[感情上]

focusing:增强[注意力，资源]

fastening:系紧，固定[物理方式]

[3]

sketch:草图，梗概[快速，简略，不完整]

rough:粗略地[未打磨]

preliminary:初步的[预赛]

draft:草稿[需修改的版本]

[4]

illogical:不合逻辑的

illegal:非法的

improbable:不太可能的，概率极低的

improper:不合适的，不合礼仪的

[5]

publicity:公共宣传

penalty:处罚，罚金

popularity:普及

peculiarity:独特处，怪癖

[6]

since:从...以来[表时间];由于[表原因]

if:如果[表示条件]

before:在...之前[表时间]；先...才[表示动作的先后]

as:因为[表原因]；像...一样[表方式]；当...时[表同时]

[7]

sided:支持...一方

shared:分享

complied:遵守服从[规则，要求]

agreed:同意，一致

[8]

present:呈现，提交，介绍[动词]；现在的[形容词]；现成[名词]

offer:提供[动词]；提议[名词]

mainfest:显示，表明[正式用语]；明显的

indicate:表明，指示

[9]

release:发行，释放

publication:出版

printing:印刷

exposure:暴露，曝光

[10]

storm:暴风雨

rage:狂怒

flare:火焰，闪耀

flash:闪光

[11]

translation:翻译

interpretation:口译

exhibition:展示[艺术]

demonstration:演示，示范，示威

[12]

better than:比..更好

other than:除了..之外

rather than:而不是

sooner than:比..更早

[13]

changes:改变；零钱

makes:制作

sets:放置

turns:转换

[14]

binding:捆绑的[法律上|物理上]

convincing:令人信服[逻辑|证据]

restraining:限制性的；阻止[法律上|情感上]

sustaining:维持的；持续的

[15]

authorized:官方授权，法律认可

credited:贡献被认可[成就归属]

entitled:有权利获得

qualified:具备资格[职业认证]

[16]

with:共同

to:指向某人

from:起源

by:被动语态

[17]

impact:强烈的影响或冲击[物理或抽象]

incident:事件

inference:基于证据的推论

issue:问题；发型物

[18]

stated:官方声明，文件

remarked:非正式的意见

said:说

told:告知某人

[19]

what:提问未知事物/引导名词性从句

when:提问时间/修饰时间名词

which:提问选项/非限制性定语从句

that:限制性定语从句/名词性从句

[20]

assure:向某人保证

confide:向信任的人透漏隐私或秘密

ensure:确保某事发生

guarantee:书面|法律担保

### 阅读一

Specialization[专业化] can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialization was only one of a series of related developments[发展] in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing[日益...] professionalization of scientific activity

No clear-cut distinction[区分] can be drawn between professionals and amateurs[业余者] in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless[然而], the word “amateur” does carry a connotation[内涵意义] that the person concerned[相关的] is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of' specialization in the nineteenth century, with its consequent[随之产生] requirement[要求] of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation[参加参与] in science. The trend[倾向] was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical[数学的] or laboratory[实验室] training. and can be illustrated[有插画的] in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom

A comparison[比较] of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals[揭示] not simply[简明的] an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented[代表] worth while research in their own right;, but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate[合并], and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue[执行] local studies in the old way. The overall[全面的] result has been to make entrance[使狂喜] to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced[加固] by the widespread[普遍的] introduction of refereeing[裁判], first by national journals[学术期刊] in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical[合理的] consequence[结果] of this development, separate journal shave now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas[然而] the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalization[职业化] and specialization[专业化] was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences[后果] were thus[因此] delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally[普遍的], however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned[认为] as the crucial[重要的] period for this change[变革] in the structure[结构] of science.

译文:

专业化可被视为对科学知识日益积累问题的一种回应。通过将学科内容分解为更小的单元，研究者能够持续处理信息并将其作为进一步研究的基础。但专业化只是一系列影响科学交流进程的相关发展之一，另一个表现是科研活动日益职业化。

在科学领域，专业人士与业余研究者之间并无明确界限：任何规则都存在例外。然而"业余"一词确实暗含所指之人未能完全融入科学界，尤其是可能不完全认同其价值观念。十九世纪专业化的发展要求研究者接受更长期、更复杂的训练，这给业余研究者参与科研带来了更大阻碍。这一趋势在以数学或实验室训练为基础的科学领域尤为明显，英国地质学的发展历程便生动印证了这一点。

对比过去一个半世纪的英国地质学出版物，我们不仅能看到对科研首要地位的日益强调，还能发现合格学术论文标准的不断变化。十九世纪时，区域地质研究本身就能构成有价值的研究成果；而到了二十世纪，只有当区域研究结合并反映更广阔的地质图景时，才会被专业人士认可。业余研究者则仍延续传统方式进行区域研究，其最终结果是业余学者更难在专业地质期刊上发表文章——这一趋势因评审制度的普及而加剧，该制度先由十九世纪的国家级期刊推行，后为二十世纪多家地方地质期刊所采用。由此带来的必然结果是，如今出现了分别面向专业读者和业余读者的不同期刊。类似的分化进程导致专业地质学家在全国性专业学会中聚集，而业余研究者则要么留在地方学会，要么以不同方式组建全国性组织。

尽管英国地质学的职业化与专业化进程在十九世纪就已深入开展，但其全面影响直至二十世纪才显现。然而就整个科学界而言，十九世纪必须被视为科学结构变革的关键时期。

### **阅读二**

A great deal of attention[注意力] is being paid today to the so-called[所谓的] digital divide-the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible[明显的] then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic[乐观的].

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow[狭窄的]. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized[商业化的], it is in the interest of business to universalize[使普遍化] access-after all, the more people online, the more potential[潜在的] customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead[超前面]. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating[为...作斗争] world poverty[贫穷] that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat[击败] poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous[巨大的] potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished[赤贫的] countries will have to get over their out date anti colonial[殖民地的] prejudices[偏见] with respect to foreign investment[投资]. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion[侵略] of their sovereignty[主权] might well study the history of infrastructure[基建] (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial[工业的] infrastructure, it didn't have the capital[资本] to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure-including roads, harbors[海港] highways, ports and so on-were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed[提供资金] them. lm migrant[移民的] Americans built them Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled[愚弄], or letting foreign corporations[企业] run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom[电信] infrastructures needed to take full take advantage of the Internet

译文:

如今，人们对所谓的“数字鸿沟”给予了极大的关注，即把世界划分为信息富国和信息穷国。这种分歧今天确实存在。我和我的妻子在20年前就讲过这个迫在眉睫的危险。然而，当时不那么明显的是，一些新的、积极的力量正在对抗数字鸿沟。我们有理由感到乐观。

从技术上讲，我们有理由希望数字鸿沟能够缩小。随着互联网变得越来越商业化，普及互联网接入对企业是有利的——毕竟，上网的人越多，潜在的客户就越多。越来越多的政府担心自己的国家会落后，想要普及互联网接入。在未来的十年或二十年里，地球上的十到二十亿人将联网在一起。因此，我现在相信，未来几年，数字鸿沟将缩小而不是扩大。这是一个非常好的消息，因为互联网很可能是我们有史以来对抗世界贫困的最有力的工具。

当然，使用互联网并不是战胜贫困的唯一途径。互联网并不是我们唯一的工具。但它有巨大的潜力。

为了利用这一工具，一些贫穷国家必须克服对外国投资的过时的反殖民偏见。那些仍然认为外国投资是对其主权的侵犯的国家，可以好好研究一下美国基础设施（社会的基本结构基础）的历史。当美国建立其工业基础设施时，它没有这样做的资本。这就是为什么美国的第二次基础设施浪潮——包括公路、港口、高速公路、港口等等——是由外国投资建造的。英国人、德国人、荷兰人和法国人都在英国的前殖民地投资。他们为他们提供资金。我是美国移民建造的，猜猜现在谁拥有它们？美国人。我相信同样的事情也会发生在巴西或其他任何地方。你拥有的外国资本越多，帮助你建设第三次浪潮基础设施，也就是今天的电子基础设施，你就会越富裕。这并不意味着躺下被愚弄，或者让外国公司不受控制地经营。但这确实意味着要认识到它们在建设充分利用互联网所需的能源和电信基础设施方面的重要性

### **阅读三**

Why do so many Americans distrust[怀疑] what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful[痛苦的，困难的] question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism[新闻业] credibility[可信度] project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined[联合] with lots of head-scratching[划痕] puzzlement[迷惑] about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of' distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug[插头] each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional[常规的] story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone[脊柱] and a ready-made narrative[记叙文] structure for otherwise[否则] confusing[令人迷惑的] news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the “'standard templates”of the newsroom seem alien[外国人] to many readers. In a recent survey[民意调查].questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan[大都市] area. Then residents[居民] in these communities[社区] were phoned at random and asked the same questions

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale[高档的] neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer[志愿者] work, or put down roots in a community

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly[广泛的] defined social and cultural elite[精英], so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing[惊奇的] distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy[错误] or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash[冲突] of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive[爆炸] situation for any industry[工业], particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring[雇佣] employees whose attitudes vastly[非常] annoy[恼怒] the customers. Then it sponsors[赞助商] lots of symposiums[座谈会] and a credibility project dedicated[专心致志的] to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity[多样性] program, now focused narrowly[勉强的] on race and gender[性别], and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class

译文:

为何如此多的美国人不相信他们在报纸上看到的内容？美国报纸编辑协会正试图解答这一令人痛心的问题。该组织正在深入开展一项长期的自我剖析计划——新闻可信度调查项目。

遗憾的是，该项目最终只发现了一些浅层次的问题，如事实性错误、拼写及语法错误，同时对于读者究竟想要什么仍感到困惑不已。

但不信任的根源要深刻得多。多数新闻记者学会了用一套标准模式（套路）来看待世界，并把每天发生的事件往这套模式里生搬硬套。换言之，新闻编辑室文化中存在一种约定俗成的叙事框架，为原本复杂的事件提供现成的故事主线。

新闻记者与读者之间存在着社会文化认知的断层，这解释了为何新闻编辑室的"标准套路"会让许多读者感到陌生。最近一项调查向全国五座中等城市及一座大都市的记者发放了问卷，随后又随机电话采访了这些地区的居民。

调查结果显示，与其他美国人相比，新闻记者更可能居住在高档社区、雇有佣人、拥有奔驰轿车及炒股，而他们去教堂做礼拜、参加志愿服务或在社区扎根的可能性却较小。

记者往往属于广义的社会文化精英阶层，因此他们的作品往往反映这个精英群体的传统价值观。公众对新闻媒体令人震惊的不信任，其根源并不在于报道失实或蹩脚的新闻采编技巧，而在于记者与读者世界观的日常碰撞。

对任何行业来说，这种情况都如同一触即发的火药桶，对于一个日益衰落的行业更是如此。这是一个危机四伏的行业，却仍在雇用那些其态度令客户极度不满的员工，然后举办各种研讨会和可信度调查项目，试图弄清为何顾客会不满而大量流失。但它似乎从未真正注意到，许多老读者所抱怨的文化与阶级偏见问题。如果真能意识到这一点，它就会拓展目前仅局限于种族和性别的多元化计划，转而寻找那些在世界观、价值观、教育背景及社会阶层方面迥然不同的记者。

### **阅读四**

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying:“Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?”

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. Interational afliliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open upand welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s.multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national business menand over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barrier sand enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers’ demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of' the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were fearednearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil Trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as World Com, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress.On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too.concentration is increasing-witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan-but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Green span warned against the mega mergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate aslender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of “defending competition” on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S.vs Microsoft case?

译文:

世界正在经历一场前所未有的巨大并购浪潮。这一浪潮从异常活跃的美国席卷到欧洲，并以不可阻挡的势头波及新兴国家。这些国家的许多人面对这个浪潮开始忧虑：“企业合并的浪潮会不会演变成一股难以控制的反竞争力量？”

毫无疑问，大企业正变得更大更强。1982年，跨国公司在国际贸易中所占份额不到20%。如今，这一数字已超过25%，并且还在迅速增长。在对外开放并欢迎外资的经济体中，跨国公司的分支机构在生产部门中所占比重快速增长。例如，在阿根廷，经过20世纪90年代初的改革后，200家最大企业中跨国公司的工业产值占比从43%上升到近70%。这种现象使人们深切担忧小型企业、民族商人的地位以及世界经济的最终稳定性。

我认为，推动这场巨大并购浪潮的最重要力量，也是推动全球化进程的力量：运输与通信成本下降，贸易与投资壁垒降低，以及市场扩大为满足消费者需求而需扩大经营规模。所有这些对消费者而言都是有益而非有害的。随着生产力提高，世界财富也在增长。

目前能证明这股合并浪潮是利是弊的实例并不多。但是很难想象，今天几家石油公司的合并会再现近一个世纪前美国标准石油托拉斯解体时人们所担心的那种对竞争的威胁。像世界通讯这样的电信公司合并，似乎并未导致消费者费用上涨或技术进步速度放缓。相反，通信价格正迅速下降。汽车行业也是如此——戴姆勒与克莱斯勒、雷诺与日产的合并见证了集中度提升——但消费者似乎并未受到损害。

然而，事实是我们必须警惕这场合并运动。几周前，艾伦·格林斯潘曾警告银行业的超级合并。面对即将形成的巨型银行，谁来充当最终贷款人的监督、规范和运营者？当一个国家对破坏公平竞争的行为过于严格时，跨国公司是否会转移生产基地？在涉及多国利益的问题上，是否应该像美国诉微软案那样，由一个国家来承担“捍卫竞争”的职责？

### **阅读五**

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompt ecme to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family.’

Curiously, some two-and-a-half` years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term“downshifting” has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from apassionate advocate of the philosophy of “having it all,” preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven year sin the pages of She magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of' everything.I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of She after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life,” and making the alterative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and socia status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of ofrice politics and the limitations of being aparent on “quality time.’

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-establishedtrend. Downshifting,also known in America as “'voluntary simplicity”\_has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anti-consumerism. There are a number of bestselling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives, there are newsletters, such as The Tightwad Gazette, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything firom recycling their cling-film to making the iiown soap, there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-\*90s equivalent of dropping out.

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline after the mass redundanciescaused by downsizing in the late '80s-and is still linked to the politics of thrit, in Britain, at least among the middle-class down shifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify ouilives.

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the '80s, downshifting in the mid-\*90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life-growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one-as a personal recognition of your limitations.

译文:

当我决定辞去全职工作时，完全没有想到自己竟会加入一种新的国际潮流。一次平级人事调动伤了我的自尊心，并阻断了我的事业发展，这促使我放弃了自己地位较高的职业——尽管，如同失势的政府部长那样，我也用"我想多陪陪家人"这样的借口来掩饰自己的退场。

奇怪的是，大约两年半的时间写完两本小说后，我所体验的这种被美国人称为"放慢生活节奏"的尝试，竟使我那老套的借口变成了现实。我已从一个信奉琳达·凯尔西过去七年在《她》杂志中所宣扬的"拥有一切"哲学的狂热拥护者，变成了一个乐于接受"凡事适度"的女人。我发现——也许凯尔西在不堪压力辞去《她》杂志主编一职后（此事曾引起广泛关注）也会发现——放弃"忙忙碌碌"的生活信条，转而选择"放慢节奏"，会带来比金钱和社会地位更大的回报。现在，没有任何理由能说服我回到凯尔西过去所鼓吹的那种生活中去——我曾经沉迷于每天工作12小时、被截止日期压得喘不过气、在办公室政治中如履薄冰，以及作为家长只能在"黄金时间"陪伴孩子的局限生活。

在美国，从忙碌生活转向更简单、更少物质化的生活方式已成为一种明确的趋势。具有讽刺意味的是，"放慢节奏"（在美国也被称为"自愿简朴"）甚至催生了一个可称为"反消费主义"的新领域。对于那些想要简化生活的人，市面上有许多畅销的"放慢生活"自助书籍；还有像《吝啬鬼报》这样的通讯刊物，为数十万美国人提供各种实用小窍门，从保鲜膜回收利用到自制肥皂；甚至还有一些互助团体，帮助人们实现类似于90年代中期"退出社会"的生活方式。

在美国，这一趋势最初是对经济衰退的一种反应——80年代末因企业裁员导致大规模失业后，人们开始崇尚节俭；而在英国，至少在我所认识的中产阶级"放慢生活者"中，我们简化生活的原因各不相同。

对我们这一代在80年代被敦促不断拼搏的女性来说，90年代中期选择放慢节奏，与其说是为了追求那种自己种有机蔬菜并试图成为其中一员的神话般的美好生活，不如说是我们终于认识到自身能力的局限性。