

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

2005年Text 1

用时： 日期：

第一段

①Everybody loves a fat pay rise

每个人都爱巨额的薪水.

②Yet pleasure at your own can vanish (if you learn that a colleague has been given a

bigger one)

如果你知道同事被给的更多, 仍然开心你的拥有的能消失

③Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged.

实际上,如果他有偷懒的名声, 你也许(甚至可能)很愤怒

④Such 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.

这样的行为关于”all too human”, 有一个潜在的假设: 其他的动物不能

细微的发展不满的感觉

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.

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第二段

①The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys.

调查(人员)研究了棕色雌性卷尾猴的行为.

②They look cute.

它们看起来(十分)可爱

③They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily.

他们是温和且合作的生物, 他们欣然地互相分享自己的事物

④Above all, like their female human counterparts, **they** **tend to pay** much closer

**attention to** **the value** of “goods and services” than males.

最重要的是, 像对应的女人, 她们比男性更倾向紧密的注重(关注)”商品和服务”的价值

第三段

①Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de

Waal’s study.

②The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food.

③Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of

cucumber.

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然而, 猴子足够乐意用碎石头交换黄瓜片

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④However, 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.

第四段

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.

当一个猴子用代币交换获得了一串葡萄 ,下一个是不情愿用一片黄瓜交换她们的葡萄

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.

如果一个猴子根本没有用代币交换就收到了一个葡萄, 另一个猴子就会扔他们自己的代币给研究人员或者离开房间或者拒绝接受黄瓜片

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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.

实际上, 在其他房间少量的葡萄的出现(没有一个猴子真正的吃它)就足以在雌性卷尾猴中引发愤怒

第五段

①The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social

emotions.

研究人员表明卷尾猴像人是被教导了社会情感的原因

②In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species.  
在自然环境下, 他们是合作,群居的生物.

③Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being

cheated.

这种合作是稳定的

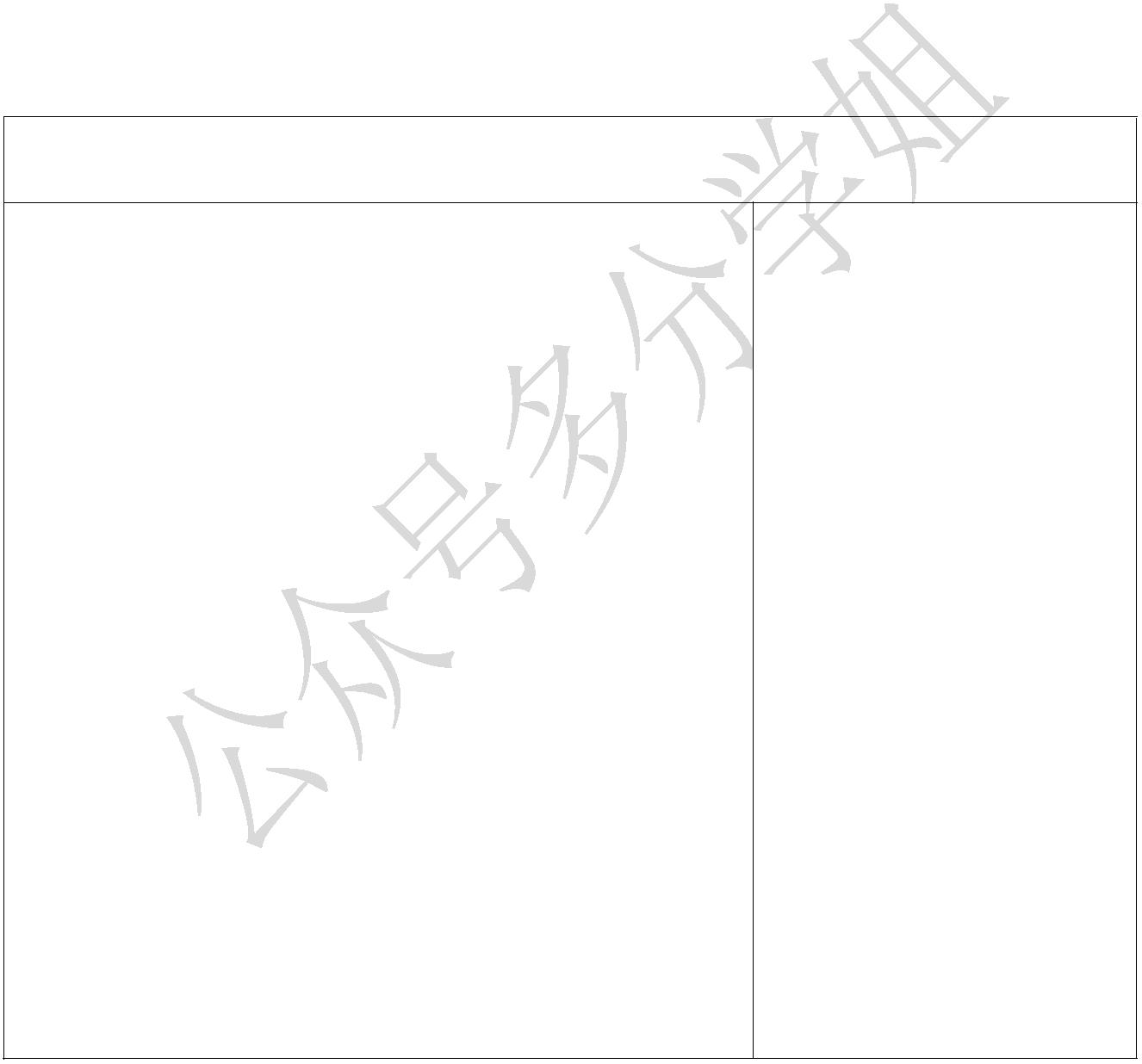
④Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone.

⑤Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other

members of the group.

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⑥However, 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.

2005年Text1好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2005年Text 2

用时： 日期：

第一段

①Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us

but the doubters insisted that we didn’t know for sure?

②That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain?

③That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government

should stay out of the way?

④Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million

smokers went to early graves.

第二段

①There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to

awaken us to the growing threat of global warming.

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②The 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.

③The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves.

④The 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.

⑤But 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.”

第三段

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.

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②This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too

late.

③With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance

policy now.

第四段

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”.

第五段

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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.

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2005年Text2好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2005年Text 3

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第一段

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; by 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.

④Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind’s emotional thermostat,

regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.”

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⑤And 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.

⑥“It’s your dream,” says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago’s

Medical Center.

⑦“If you don’t like it, change it.”

第二段

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; the limbic system (the “emotional

brain”) is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and

reasoning) is relatively quiet.

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④“We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all

day,” says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

第三段

①The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright’s

clinic.

②Most 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.

③Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don’t always think about

the emotional significance of the day’s events —— until, it appears, we begin to

dream.

第四段

①And this process need not be left to the unconscious.

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②Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams.

③As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream.

④Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake

up just enough to control its course.

⑤With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

第五段

①At the end of the day, there’s probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at

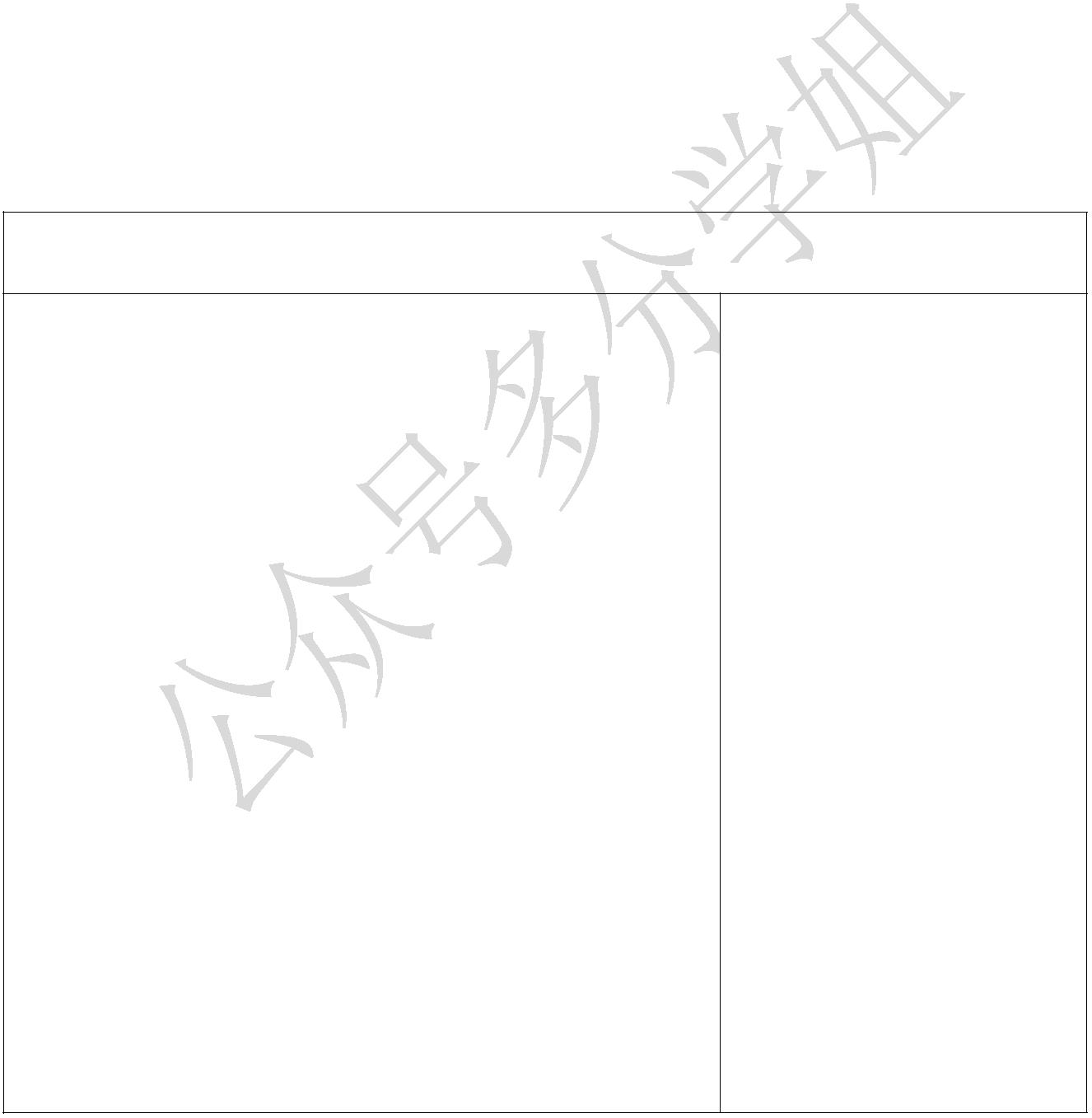
all unless they keep us from sleeping or “we wake up in a panic,” Cartwright says.

②Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased

people’s anxiety.

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③Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist.

④For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings.

⑤Sleep —— or rather dream —— on it and you’ll feel better in the morning.

2005年Text3好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2005年Text 4

用时： 日期：

第一段

①Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to

command the English language with skill and gift.

② Nor 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.

第二段

①Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism

against the decline in education.

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②Mr. McWhorter’s academic speciality 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.

第三段

①But the cult of the authentic and the personal, “doing our own thing”, has spelt the

death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music.

②While 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.

③Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that

could claim real liveliness.

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④In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity

over craft.

第四段

①Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture,

the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable.

②But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care.

③As 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.

④He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do

not talk proper.

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第五段

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.

②Mr. 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.”

④ A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

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2005年Text4好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

2006年Text 1

用时： 日期：

第一段

①In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for

homogenizing people.

②There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and

absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture.

③People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century

department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere.

④Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite” these were stores

“anyone could enter, regardless of class or background.

⑤This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.”

⑥The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

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第二段

①Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be

altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous.

②Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that

today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation.

③In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent.

④In 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.

⑤Now, consider three indices of assimilation —— language, home ownership and

intermarriage.

第三段

①The 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.”

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②The 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.”

④Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for languages.

⑤By 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.

第四段

①Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do

U.S.-born whites and blacks.”

②By 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.

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第五段

①Rodriguez 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.”

第六段

①Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America?

②Indeed.

③It is big enough to have a bit of everything.

④But particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today’s social

indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

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2006年Text1好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2006年Text 2

用时： 日期：

第一段

①Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry —— William

Shakespeare —— but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile

branches.

②There 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.

第二段

①The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their

revenue.

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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.

第三段

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.

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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.

第四段

①The townsfolk don’t see it this way and the 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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第五段

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.

第六段

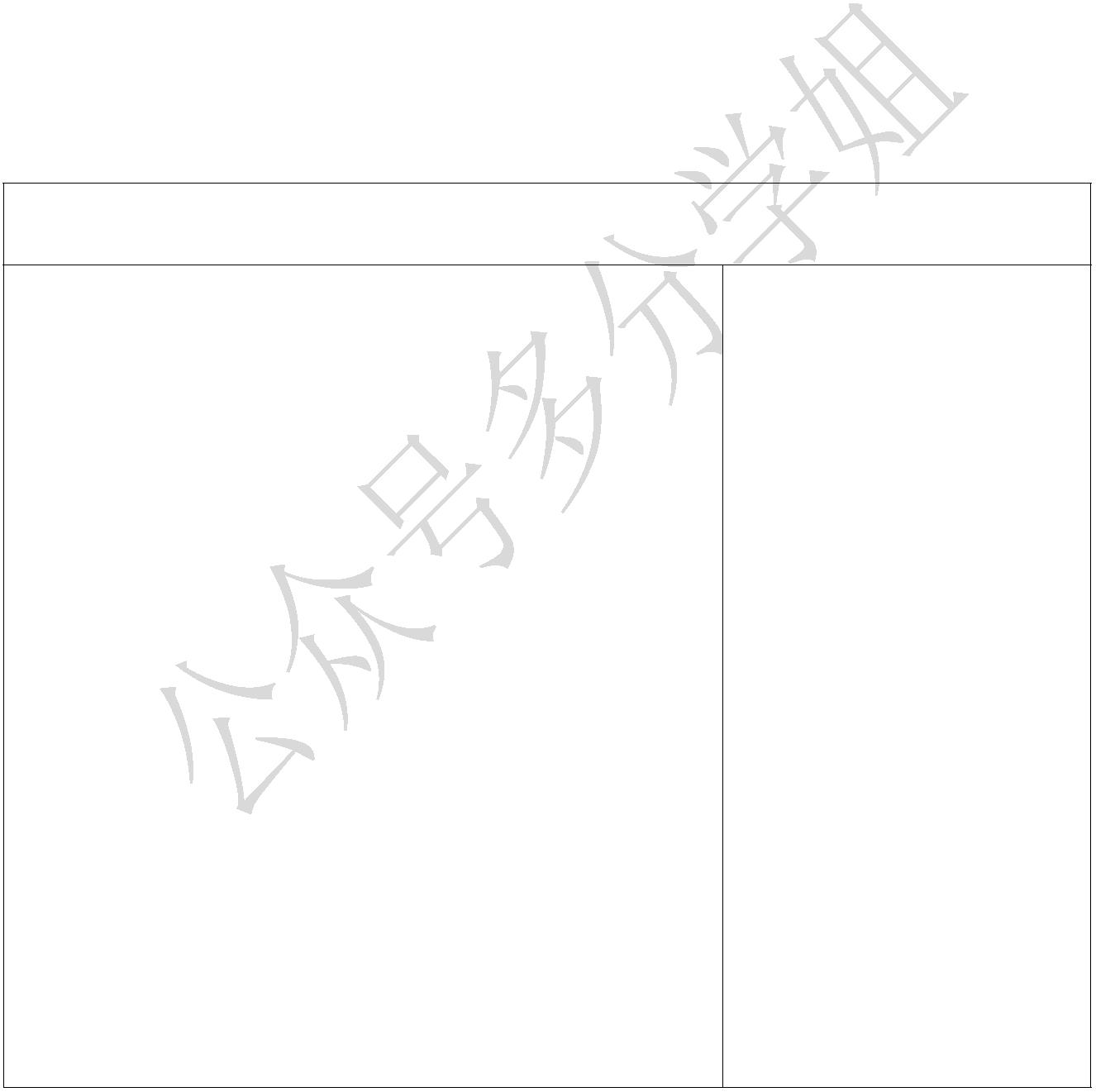
①It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young

people who are Stratford’s most attractive clientele.

②They come entirely for the plays, not the sights.

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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.

2006年Text2好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2006年Text 3

用时： 日期：

第一段

①When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange

happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct.

②Smaller species survived.

③The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to

extinction.

④Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

第二段

①That the seas are being overfished has been known for years.

②What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how

fast things are changing.

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③They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world.

④Their 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.

⑤According 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.

⑥In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

第三段

①Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative.

②One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved.

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③Today’s vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not

available 50 years ago.

④That 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.

⑤In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish.

⑥Some 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.

⑦Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks

after they had been hooked.

⑧That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

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第四段

①Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which

future management efforts must take into account.

②They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the

“shifting baseline.”

③The 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.

④That 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.

⑤Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

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好句积累： 好词积累：

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2006年Text 4

用时： 日期：

第一段

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.

第二段

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.

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第三段

①You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times

have seen so much misery.

②But it’s not as if earlier times didn’t know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of

innocents.

③The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in

the world today.

第四段

①After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to

depicting happiness?

②Advertising.

③The 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.

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第五段

①People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery.

②They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young.

③In 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.

④Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

第六段

①Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but

commercial, and forever happy.

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②Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling.

③Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes.

④And 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.

第七段

①But what we forget —— what our economy depends on us forgetting —— is that

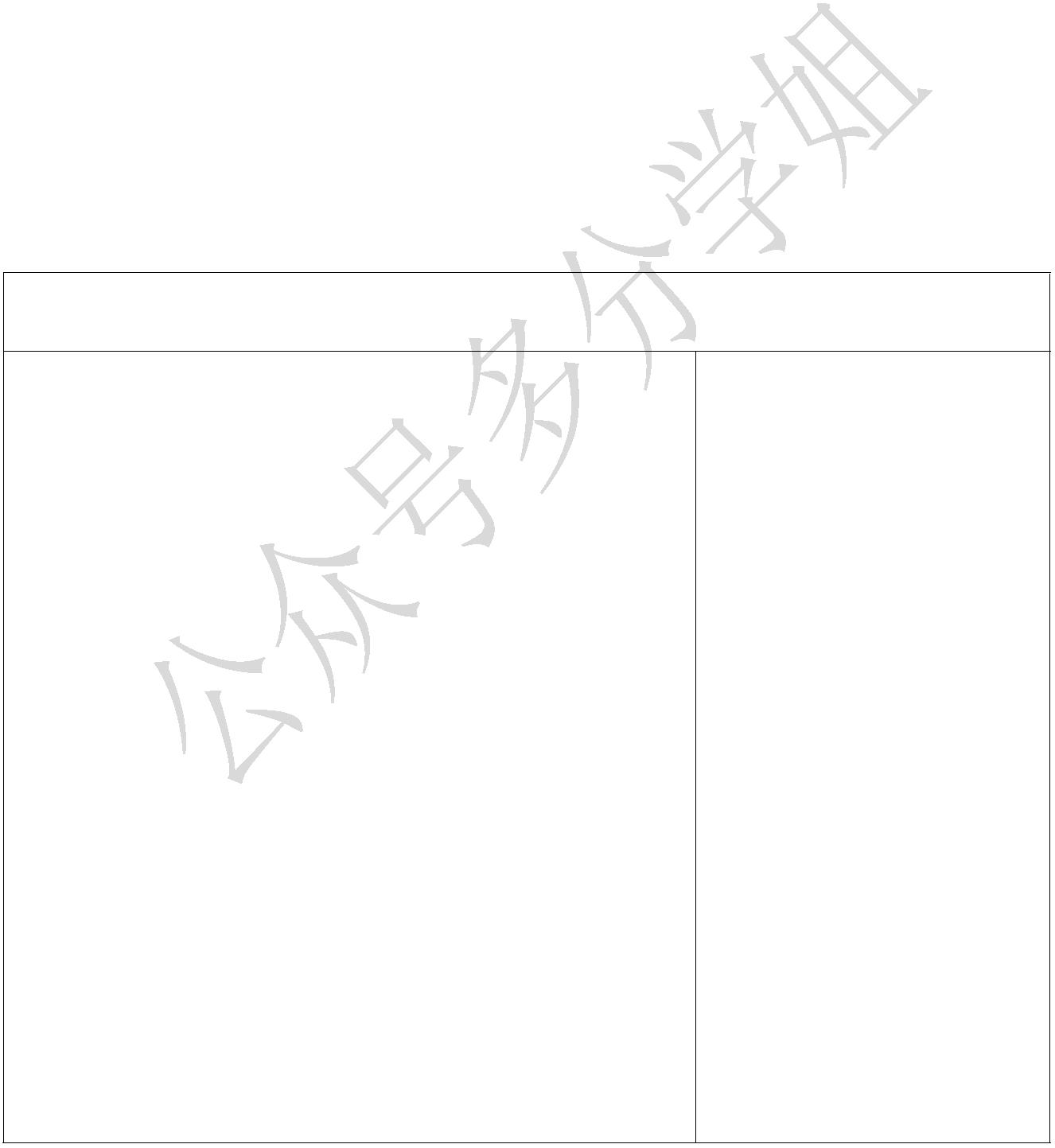
happiness is more than pleasure without pain.

②The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and

disappointment.

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③Today, 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.

④It’s a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of

fresh air.

2006年Text4好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

2007年Text 1

用时： 日期：

第一段

①If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006’s World

Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players

are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later

months.

②If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and

professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more

pronounced.

第二段

①What might account for this strange phenomenon?

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②Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b)

winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer

stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at

the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

第三段

①Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says

he believes strongly in “none of the above”.

②Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he

would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology.

③His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to

hear and then repeat a random series of numbers.

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④“With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from

7 to 20,” Ericsson recalls.

⑤“He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80

numbers.”

第四段

①This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not

genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of

a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one.

②In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their

abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person

“encodes” the information.

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③And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson

determined, was a process known as deliberate practice.

④Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task.

⑤Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and

concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

第五段

①Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide

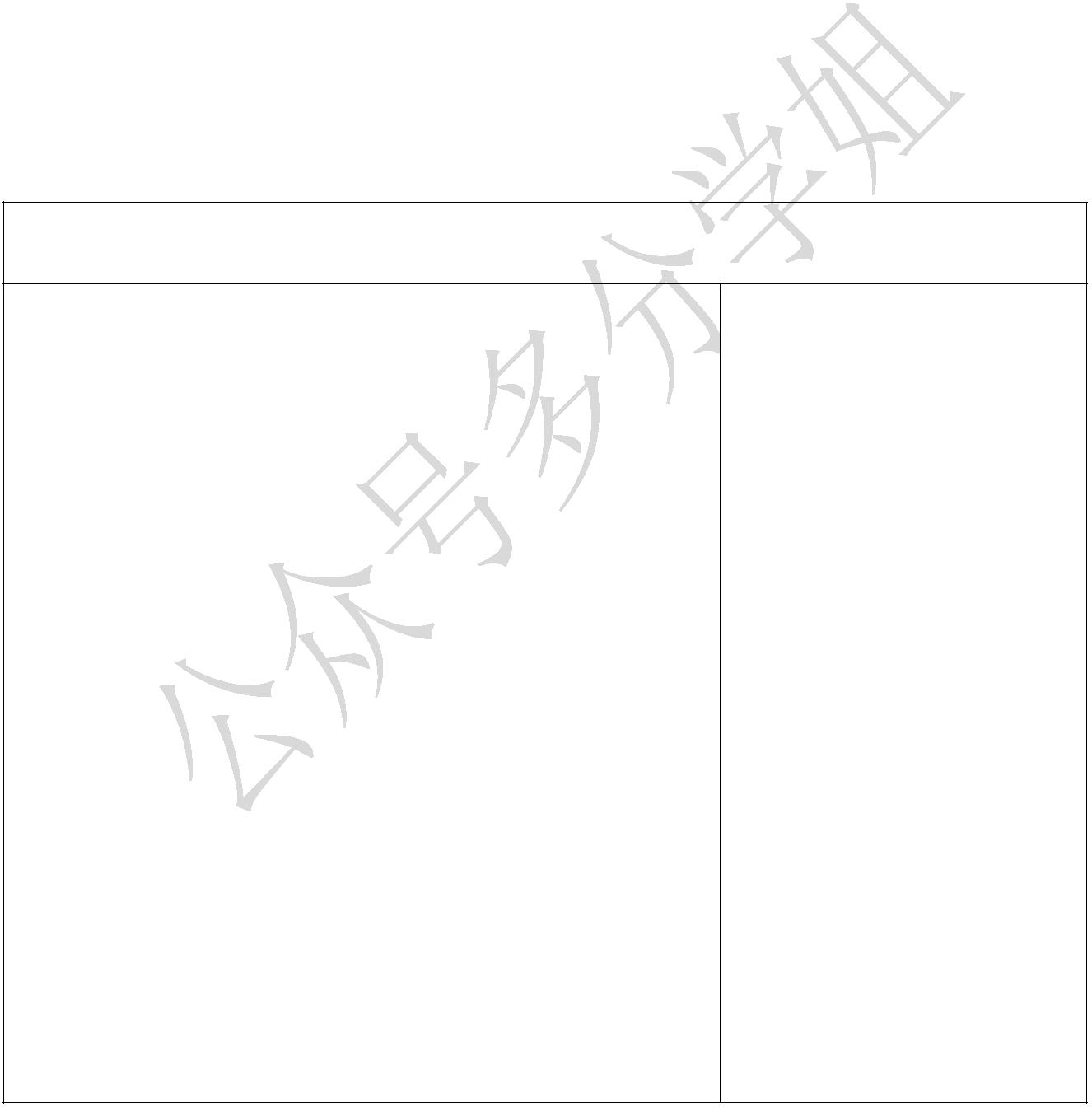
range of pursuits, including soccer.

②They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical

details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers.

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③Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is

highly overrated.

④Or, put another way, expert performers —— whether in memory or surgery, ballet

or computer programming —— are nearly always made, not born.

2007年Text1好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2007年Text 2

用时： 日期：

第一段

①For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a

column called “Ask Marilyn.”

②People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental

level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 —— the highest score

ever recorded.

③IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has

been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks.

④So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe

(whose IQ is 100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the

nature of luck and coincidence?

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⑤It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical

patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and

philosophers.

第二段

①Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test.

②Just what does it mean to be smart?

③How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from

neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

第三段

①The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though

IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be.

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②The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the

Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children’s version).

③Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by

psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide

Web.

④Superhigh scores like vos Savant’s are no longer possible, because scoring is now

based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply

dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100.

⑤Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the

Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

第四段

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①Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to

succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg.

②In his article “How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?”, Sternberg notes that

traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity

and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success.

③Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations

change.

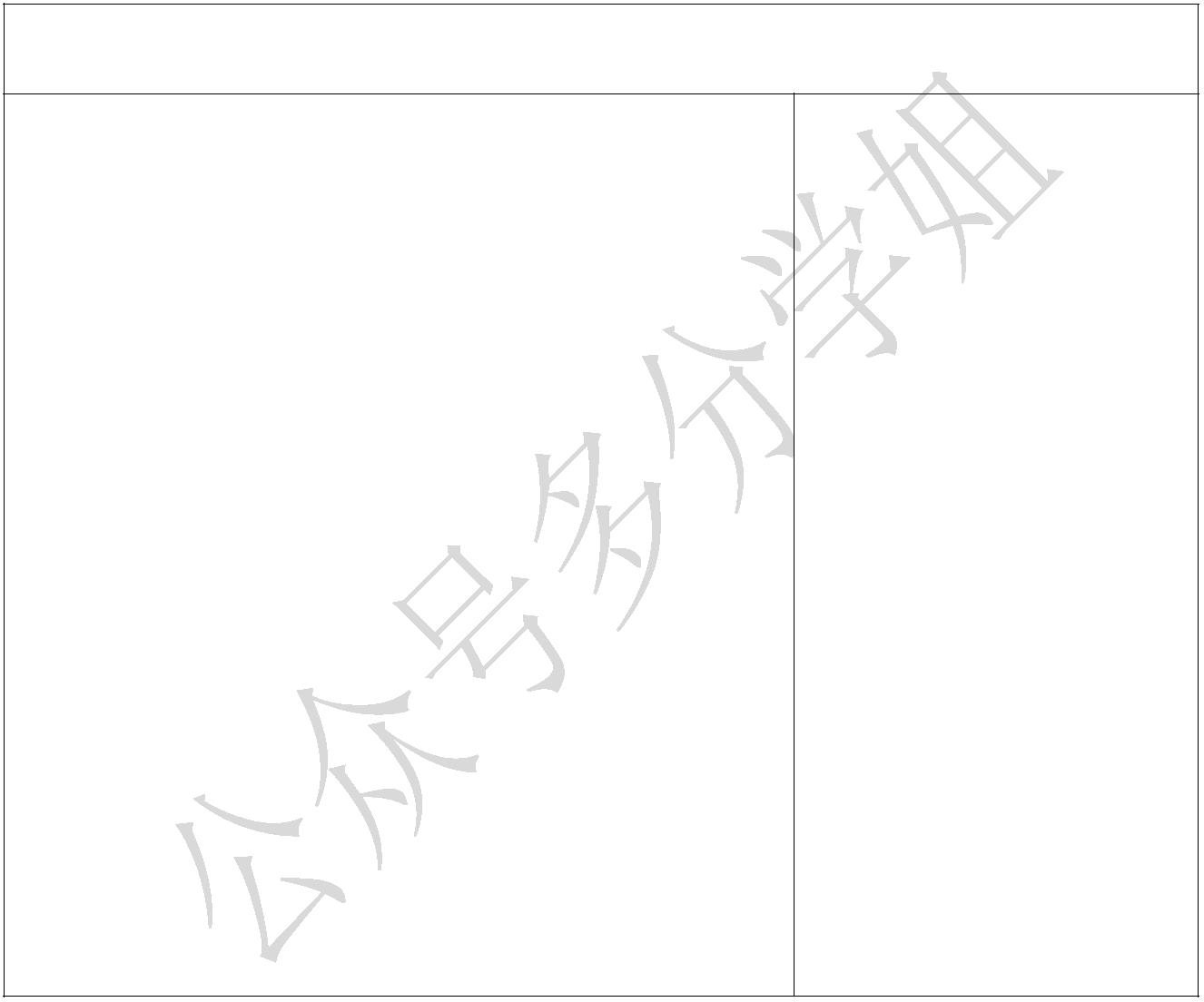
④Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given

under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively

correlated with leadership —— that is, it predicted the opposite.

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⑤Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters,

whether it’s knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

2007年Text2好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2007年Text 3

用时： 日期：

第一段

①During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count

on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure had been transformed by

economic risk and new realities.

②Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from

solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

第二段

①In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic

family economics.

②Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social

implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has

risen as well.

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③Today’s families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status.

④As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback

—— a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary

earner got laid off or fell sick.

⑤This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment

insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times.

⑥But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra

income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

第三段

①During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their

retirement income.

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②Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining

millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and

the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money.

③For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a

savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments

for payments depending on investment returns.

④For younger families, the picture is not any better.

⑤Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen

—— and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to

Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment

risk for families’ future healthcare.

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⑥Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of

having a weak elderly parent —— and all the attendant need for physical and financial

assistance —— have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

第四段

①From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far

less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal

more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their

already overburdened shoulders.

②The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

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2007年Text3好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2007年Text 4

用时： 日期：

第一段

①It never rains but it pours.

②Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and

compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem

threatens to earn them —— especially in America —— the sort of nasty headlines

that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity.

③Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of

data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is

now high on the boss’s agenda in businesses of every variety.

第二段

①Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year —— from

organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science

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Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley ——

have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business

processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

第三段

①“Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset,”

says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University’s business school.

②“The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is

responsible for on behalf of shareholders.”

③Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

(GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices,

suggested Eli Noam of New York’s Columbia Business School.

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④“Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a

management issue, not a technical one,” he says.

第四段

①The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss.

②Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable

of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore —— and that

few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal

data get into the wrong hands.

第五段

①The current state of affairs may have been encouraged —— though not justified

—— by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage.

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②Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone,

even the victim, when data went astray.

③That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the

rounds in Washington, D.C.

④Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in

America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day

earlier by America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America

on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

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2007年Text4好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

2008年Text 1

用时： 日期：

第一段

①While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be

way ahead in at least one undesirable category.

②“Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders

in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at

New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.

第二段

①Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect

the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger

chemicals than do males under the same conditions.

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②In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female

reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the

males.

第三段

①Adding to a woman’s increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased

“opportunities” for stress.

②“It’s not necessarily that women don’t cope as well.

③It’s just that they have so much more to cope with,” says Dr. Yehuda.

④“Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes,

“it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from

it more visibly and sooner.”

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第四段

①Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes.

②“I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a

chronic or repeated nature.

③Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress.

④Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence.

⑤The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in

domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend

not to be one-shot deals.

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⑥The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite

devastating.”

第五段

①Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish

college.

②“I struggled a lot to get the college degree.

③I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get

ahead and do better.”

④Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother.

⑤“It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car

payment, and pay the debt.

⑥I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

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第六段

①Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes.

②But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and

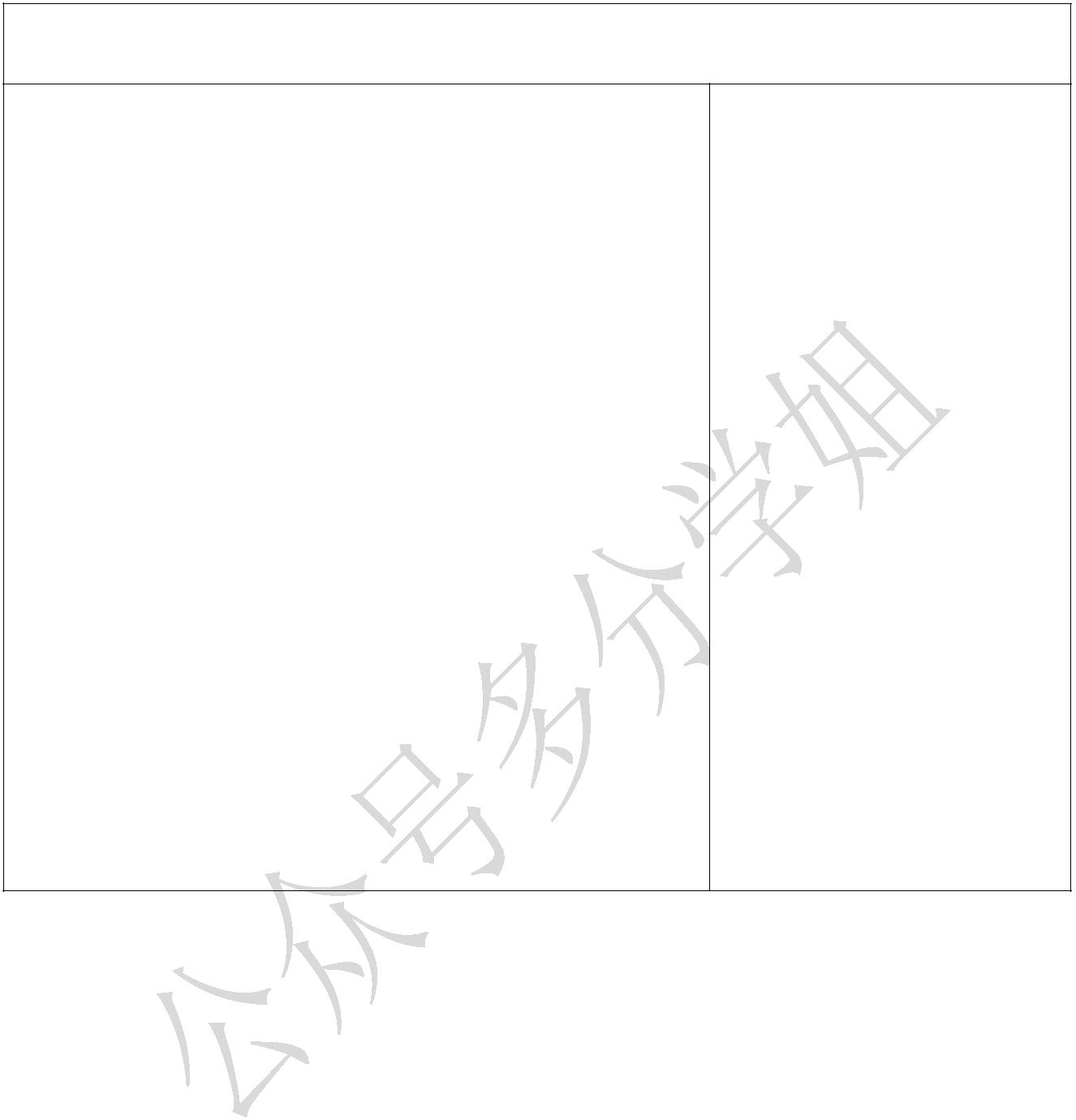
feeling the strain.

③Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress

before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

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2008年Text1好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

152

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2008年Text 2

用时： 日期：

第一段

①It used to be so straightforward.

②A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of

their research to a journal.

③A journal editor would then remove the authors’ names and affiliations from the

paper and send it to their peers for review.

④Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for

publication or decline it.

⑤Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the

results would have to subscribe to the journal.

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第二段

①No longer.

②The Internet —— and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why

commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by

restricting access to it —— is making access to scientific results a reality.

③The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just

issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this.

④The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham

Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made

handsome profits.

⑤But it goes further than that.

⑥It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

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第三段

①The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends,

in part, upon wide distribution and ready access.

②It is big business.

③In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion

and $11 billion.

④The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says

that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects.

⑤They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

第四段

①This is now changing.

②According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online.

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③Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the

report’s authors.

④There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a

collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements.

⑤There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his

employer) to pay for the paper to be published.

⑥Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or

international laboratories support institutional repositories.

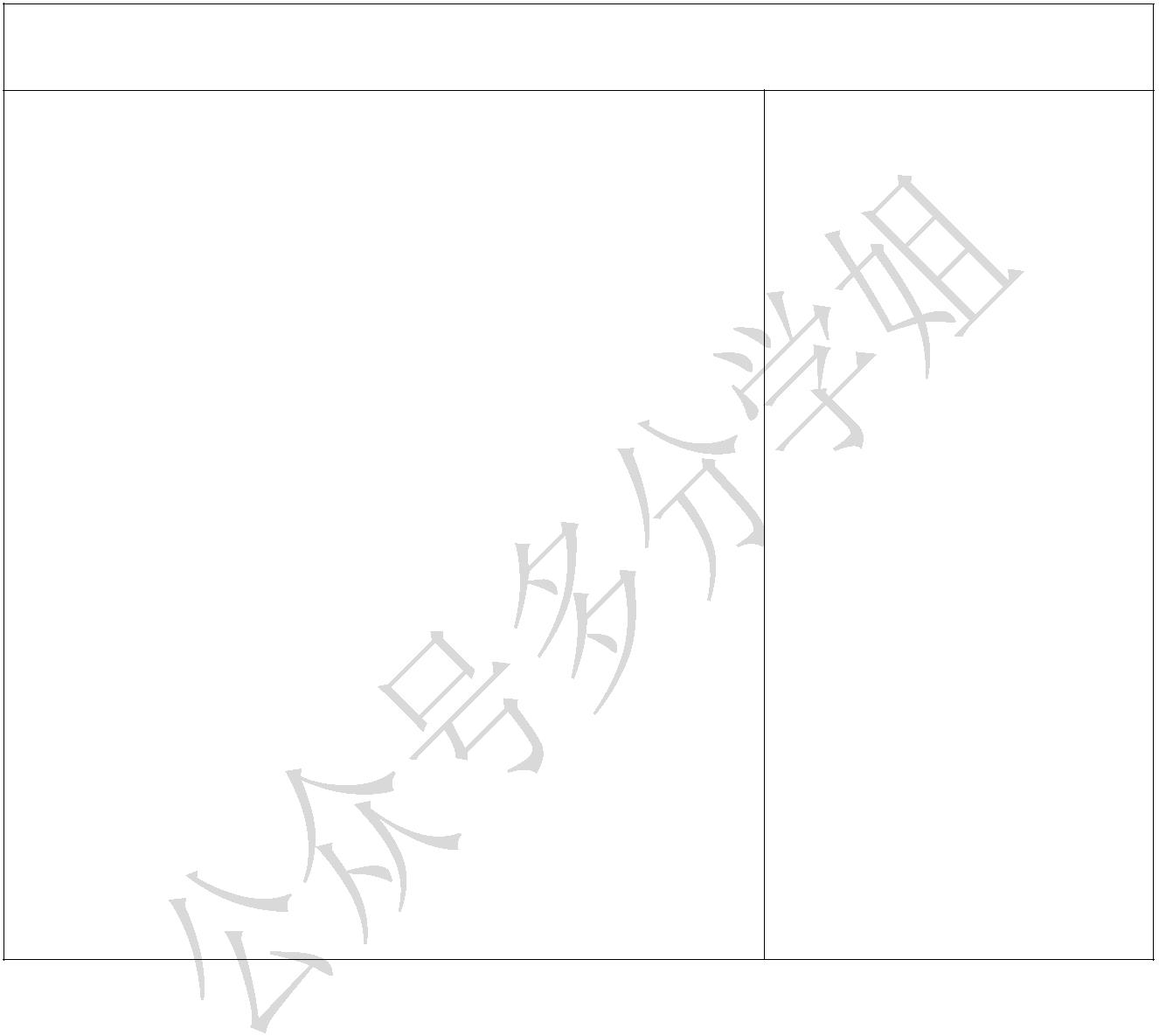
⑦Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access,

where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before

making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.

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⑧All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the

publication of papers.

2008年Text2好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2008年Text 3

用时： 日期：

第一段

①In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the

National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet.

②If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42.

③The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the

years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the

growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

第二段

①The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans

have generally stopped growing.

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②Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today’s people

—— especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many

generations —— apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.

③And they aren’t likely to get any taller.

④“In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we’ve pretty

much gone as far as we can go,” says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of

Wright State University.

⑤In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the

increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

第三段

①Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients

—— notably, protein —— to feed expanding tissues.

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②At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the

way.

③But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average,

increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the

secular trend in height.

④Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height —

— 5′9″ for men, 5′4″ for women —— hasn’t really changed since 1960.

第四段

①Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height.

②During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth

canal.

③Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet

and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand

repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs.

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④“There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the

individual organism,” says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern

University.

第五段

①Genetic maximums can change, but don’t expect this to happen soon.

②Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick,

Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without

alteration.

③She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not

changed for some time.

④And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of

equipment, Gordon says that by and large, “you could use today’s data and feel fairly

confident.”

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2008年Text3好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2008年Text 4

用时： 日期：

第一段

①In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George

Washington, 52, was nearly toothless.

②So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them

from the mouths of his slaves.

第二段

①That’s a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people

remember from their history books.

②But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the role slavery played in the

lives of the founding generation.

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③They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which

almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave

Sally Hemings.

④And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up.

⑤Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation’s early

leaders and the fragile nature of the country’s infancy.

⑥More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was

wrong —— and yet most did little to fight it.

第三段

①More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of

their time.

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②While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also

understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they

helped to create.

第四段

①For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves.

②Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of An

Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America.

③The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for

the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a

man for purposes of congressional representation.

第五段

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①And the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery.

②The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential

election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College.

③Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the

new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

第六段

①Still, Jefferson freed Hemings’s children —— though not Hemings herself or his

approximately 150 other slaves.

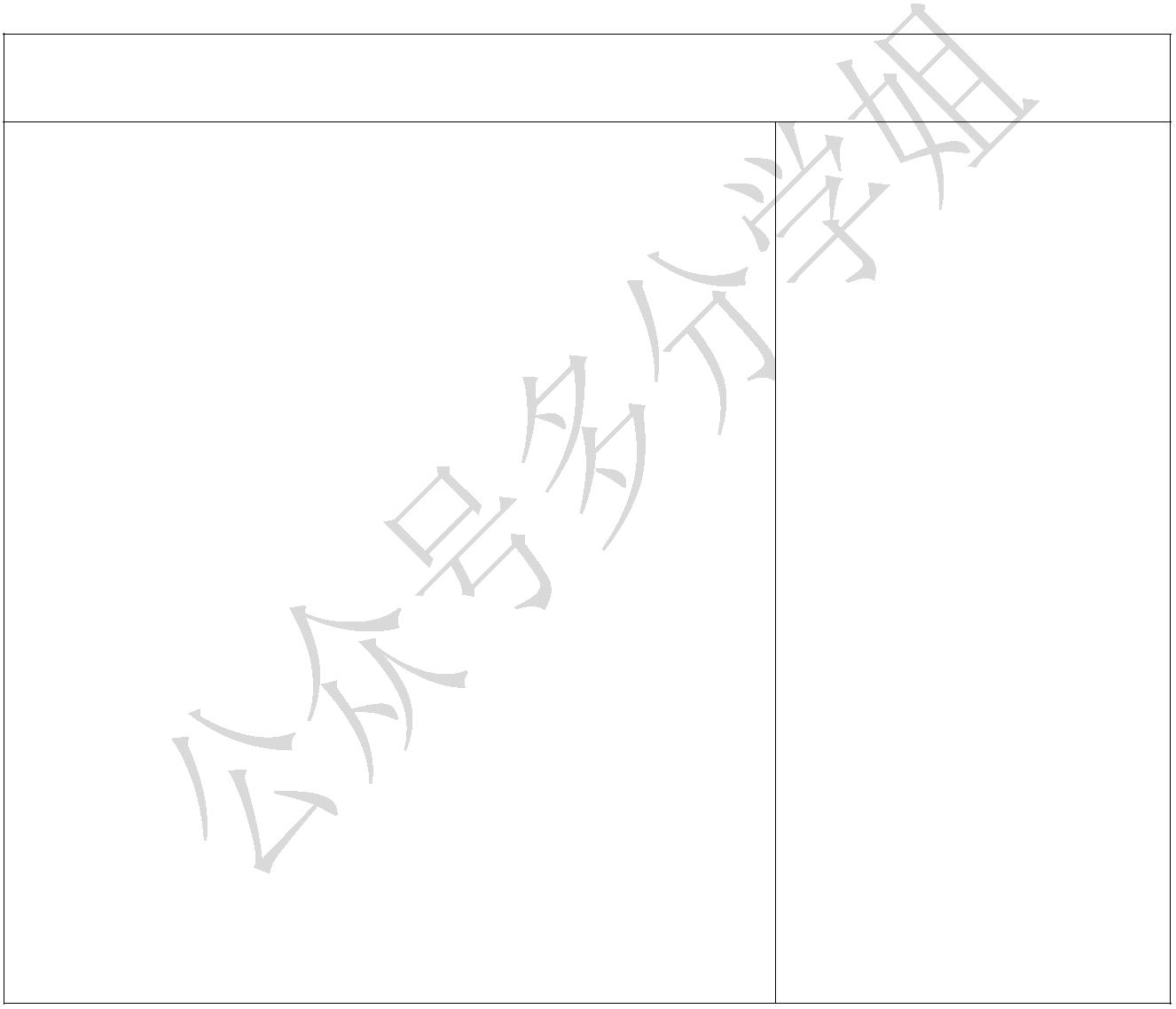
②Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after

observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame

the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will.

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③Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in

Virginia.

2008年Text4好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

2009年Text 1

用时： 日期：

第一段

①Habits are a funny thing.

②We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the

unconscious comfort of familiar routine.

③“Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” William Wordsworth said in the

19th century.

④In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative

implication.

第二段

①So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and

innovation.

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②But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits,

we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of

thought onto new, innovative tracks.

第三段

①Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead

direct our own change by consciously developing new habits.

②In fact, the more new things we try —— the more we step outside our comfort zone

—— the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our person

lives.

第四段

①But don’t bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn

into the brain, they're there to stay.

②Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways

that can bypass those old roads.

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第五段

①“The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder,” says Dawna

Markova, author of The Open Mind.

②“But we are taught instead to ‘decide’, just as our president calls himself ‘the

Decider.’”

③She adds, however, that “to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one.

④A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities.”

第六段

①All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says.

②Researchers in the late 1960s discovered that humans are born with the capacity to

approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or

collaboratively) and innovatively.

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③At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity,

preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the

first decade or so of life.

第七段

①The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure,

meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of

thought.

②“This breaks the major rule in the American belief system —— that anyone can

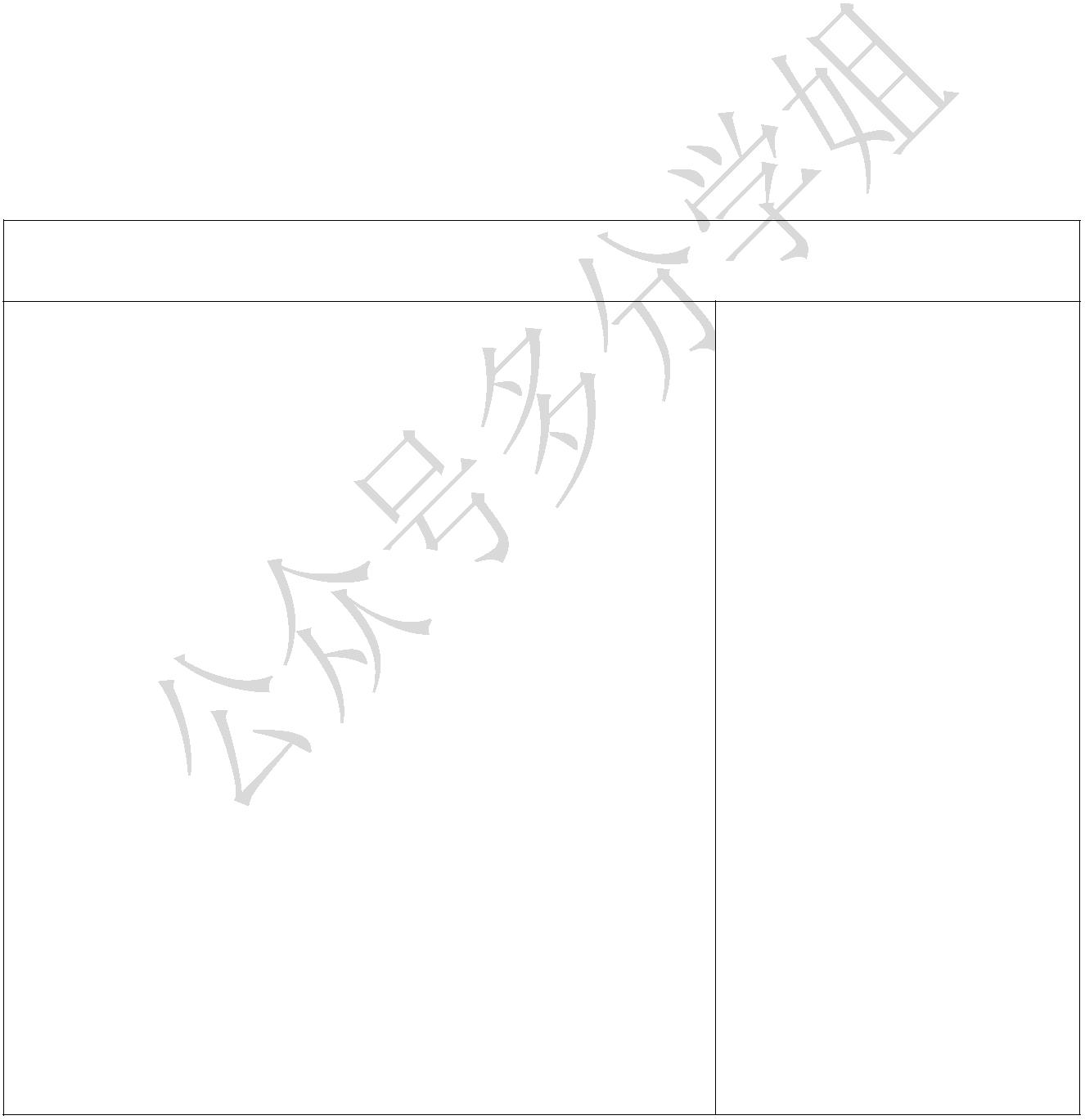
do anything,” explains M. J. Ryan, author of the 2006 book This Year I Will ... and Ms.

Markova’s business partner.

③“That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness.

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④Knowing what you’re good at and doing even more of it creates excellence.”

⑤This is where developing new habits comes in.

2009年Text1好词好句积累栏

好句积累： 好词积累：

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2009年Text 2

用时： 日期：

第一段

①It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal

(fatherly) wisdom —— or at least confirm that he's the kid’s dad.

②All he needs to do is shell our $30 for a paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local

drugstore —— and another $120 to get the results.

第二段

①More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become

available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating

officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits.

② More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in

price from a few hundred dollars to more than $2500.

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第三段

①Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can

use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for

adoption.

②DNA testing is also the latest rage among passionate genealogists ——and supports

businesses that offer to search for a family’s geographic roots.

第四段

①Most tests require collecting cells by swabbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to

the company for testing.

②All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA.

第五段

①But some observers are skeptical, “There is a kind of false precision being hawked

by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing,” says Troy Duster, a New York

University sociologist.

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②He notes that each individual has many ancestors —— numbering in the hundreds

just a few centuries back.

③Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome

inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down

only from mothers.

④This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even

though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other

great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents.

第六段

①Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference

collections to which a sample is compared.

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②Databases used by some companies don’t rely on data collected systematically but

rather lump together information from different research projects.

③This means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not

others, so a person’s test results may differ depending on the company that processes

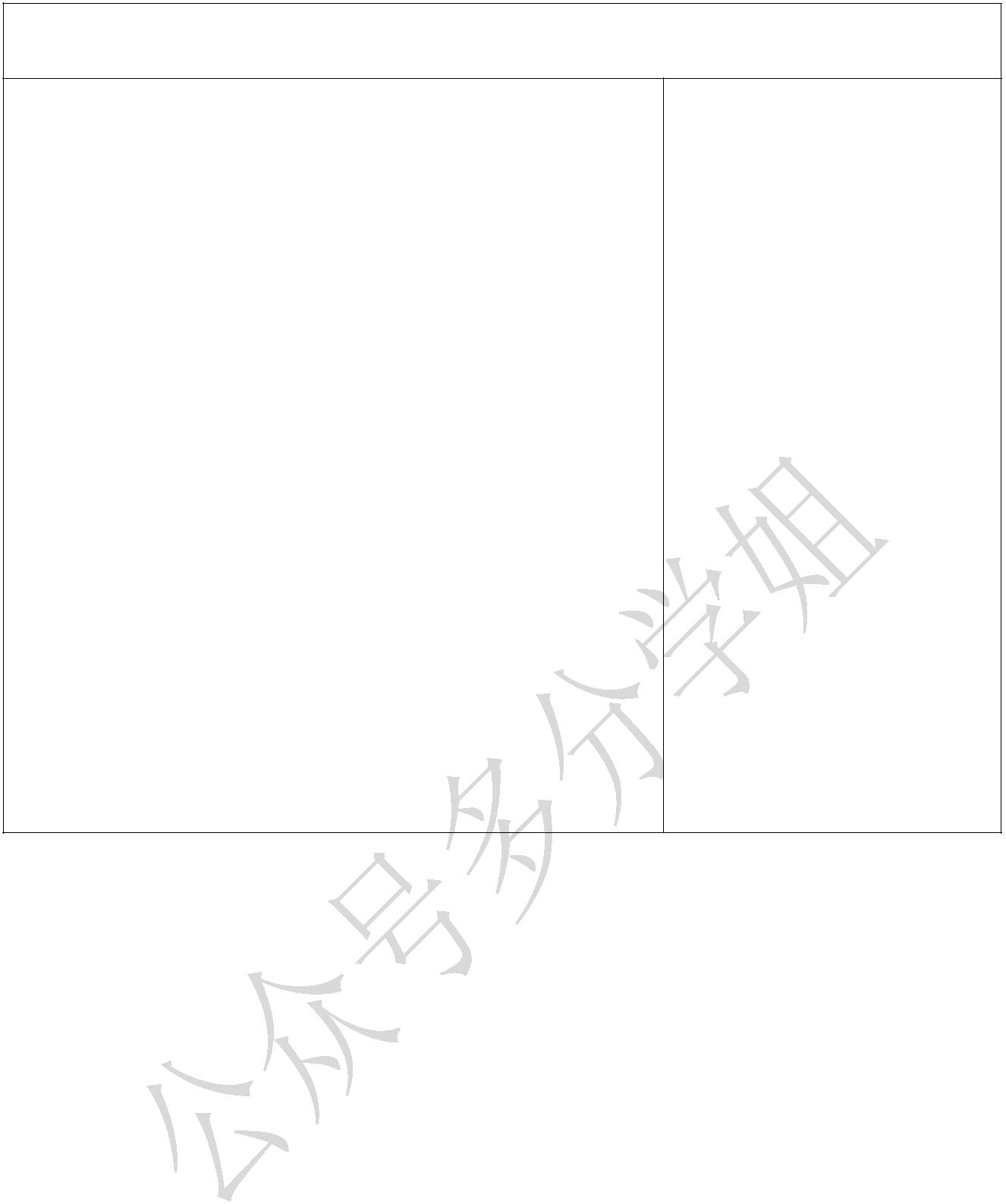
the results.

④In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may

be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

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2009年Text2好词好句积累栏

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2009年Text 3

用时： 日期：

第一段

①The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries

is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike.

②Progress in both area is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual

development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that

education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic

development in poor countries is wrong.

③We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and

putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require

two or three generations.

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④The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all

countries can be trained on the job to achieve radically higher productivity and, as a

result, radically higher standards of living.

第二段

①Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States.

②Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak,

the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of

the poor U.S. economic performance.

③Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity.

④Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota

achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts —— a

result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

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第三段

①More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that

illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met

best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building

industry’s work.

第四段

①What is the real relationship between education and economic development?

②We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of

education even when governments don’t force it.

③After all, that's how education got started.

④When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn’t have

time to wonder much about anything besides finding food.

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⑤Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time

for other things.

第五段

①As education improved, humanity’s productivity potential increased as well.

②When the competitive environment pushed our ancestors to achieve that potential,

they could in turn afford more education.

③This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a

sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic

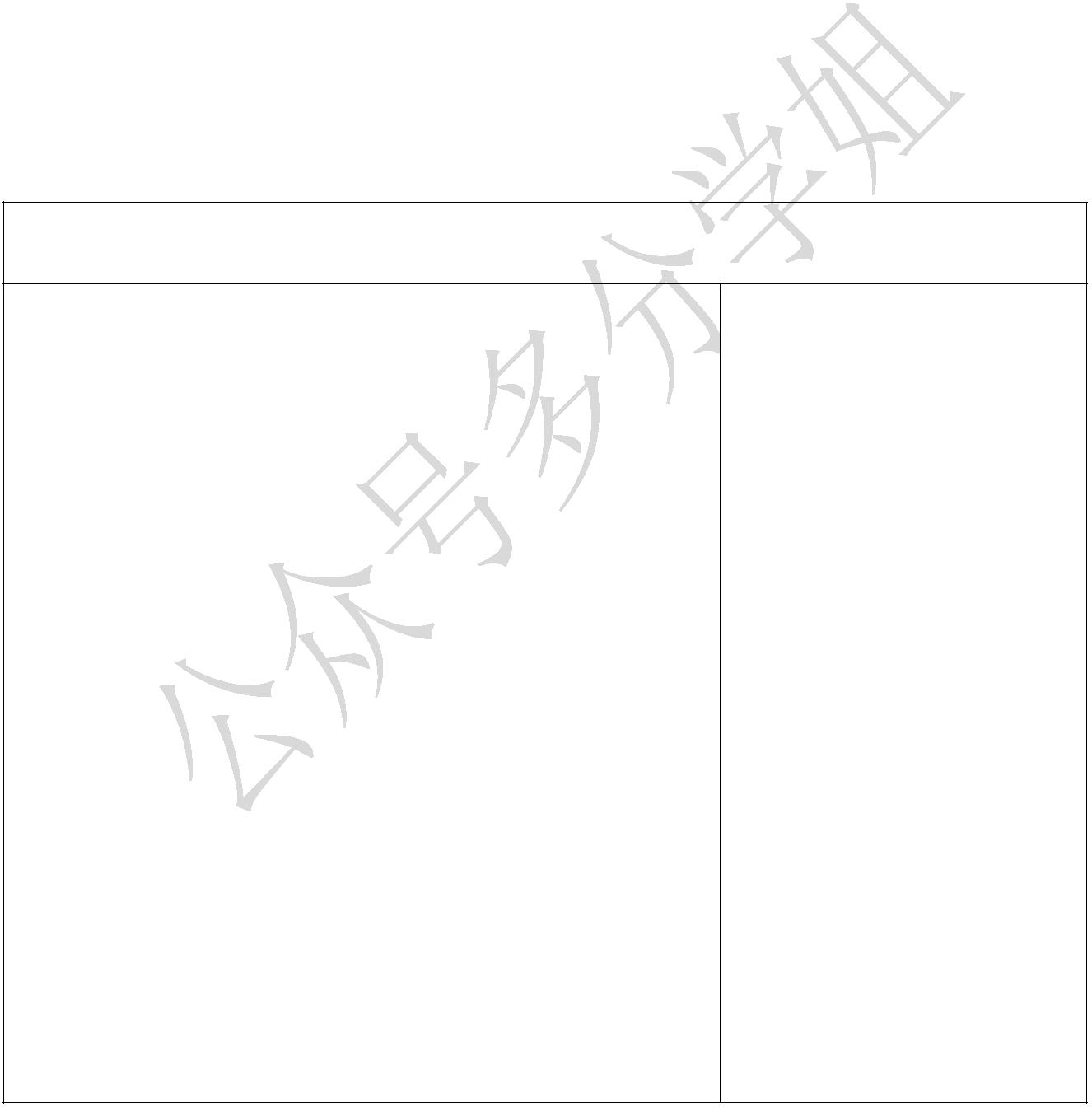
performance.

④Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political

changes that may be possible only with broader formal education.

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⑤A lack of formal education, however, doesn’t constrain the ability of the developing

world’s workforce to substantially improve productivity for the foreseeable future.

⑥On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn’t

developing more quickly there than it is.

2009年Text3好词好句积累栏

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2009年Text 4

用时： 日期：

第一段

①The most thoroughly studied intellectuals in the history of the New World are the

ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England.

②According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial

America was “so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits.”

③According to many books and articles, New England’s leaders established the basic

themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American

intellectual life.

第二段

①To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the

Puritans’ theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church ——

important subjects that we may not neglect.

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②But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider

the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World

circumstances.

③The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of

widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

第三段

①The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and

influence in England.

②Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the

decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated

gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston.

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③There men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old

World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

第四段

①We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated.

②While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary

compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully

intellectualized.

③Their thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality.

④A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his

reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs.

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⑤Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope —— all name

together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father that the first

line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words:“Come out from among

them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people.”

⑥One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he

heard in Puritan churches.

第五段

①Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane’s, as one

clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not

come to the New world for religion.

②“Our main end was to catch fish.”

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2009年Text4好词好句积累栏

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