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美国教育	
第一段:	
①	"The Heart of the Matter," the just -released report by the American Academy of Arts and sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America.
美国 AAAS 最近发布了一份名为“问题的核心”的报告，这份报告再次确认了人文和社会学科对于美国社会的繁荣以及自由和民主的安全之重要性，值得为之点赞。	
②	Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good .
但是，令人遗憾的是，这份报告没有能触及到素质教育所面对危机的本质。这样带来的害处可能会大于其带来的好处。	
第二段:	
①	In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local government, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactor and others" to " maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education. "
2010 年，议会中处于领军地位的民主党和共和党议员给 AAAS 写了一封信，要求其能确定一些行为，这些行为能被“联邦，各州，当地政府，大学，基金会，教育家，个体捐赠者和其他人”共同采纳以维持美国在人文科学，社会科学奖学金以及教育方面的领先地位。	
②	In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Science .
作为回应，AAAS 组建了在人文和社会科学方面的委员会。	
③	Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.
委员会中的 51 个成员包括，顶级大学的大学校长，学者，律师法官以及公司高管，同时还包括外交，电影，音乐和新闻方面的杰出人士。	
第三段:	
①	The goals identified in the report are generally admirable.
报告所确立的目标令人钦佩。	
②	Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies.

A presupposes B A 是以为先决条件的;
代议制政府是以全民接受教育为前提的, 所以这个报告支持全民教育; 强调研究历史和政府, 特别是美国历史和美国政府, 同时鼓励使用新的媒体技术。
③ To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day.
为了鼓励创新和竞争, 报告号召在研究中增加投资, 制定连贯的课程大纲以提高学生在 21 世纪有效解决问题和沟通的能力。增加在师资上的投入, 同时鼓励学者将他们的研究应用于应对每天大的挑战。
④ The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.
报告同时支持做更多外语方面的研究, 国际事务方面的研究, 同时扩大海外学习的项目。
第四段:
① Unfortunately, despite 2.5 years in the making, "The Heart of the Matter" never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities.
不幸的是, 尽管花了两年半才做出这个计划, “问题的核心”这份报告从来就没有触及到问题的核心: 我们顶级高校中“自由教育(素质教育)中不自由的本质”。
② The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits.
委员会忽略了, 近几十年来, 美国高校培养的毕业生并不知道素质教育的内容和特点, 进而被剥夺了素质教育的好处。
③ Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or left-liberal propaganda.
令人感伤的是, 曾经在大学校园里流行并盛行被探究精神, 被“使用人文和社会科学作为推行渐进的或者左派自由的宣传之工具”所代替。
第五段:
① Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas--such as free markets and self-reliance--as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.
今天的教授们通常会把对于历史的进步的解读已经渐进的公共政策作为恰当的研究对象; 而认为保守的或者是经典的自由主义, 比如自由市场或者自我的依赖, 是在常规边

界之外的东西，有时甚至认为其是在正当的知识探究范畴外的东西。

第六段

①The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education.

AAAS 在自由改革方面展现除了很大的热情。

②Yet its report may well **set back** reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

但是，其报告掩盖了国会要求展现的问题的深度和广度，进而阻碍了改革的进行。

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

- [A] Critical
- [B] Appreciative
- [C] Contemptuous
- [D] Tolerant

37. Influential figures in the congress required that the AAAS report on how to

- [A] define the government's role in education.
- [B] safeguard individuals' rights to education.
- [C] retain people's interest in liberal education.
- [D] keep a leading position in liberal education.

38. According to paragraph 3, the report suggests

- [A] an exclusive study of American history.
- [B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects.
- [C] the application of emerging technologies.
- [D] funding for the study of foreign languages.

39. The author implies in paragraph 5 that professors are

- [A] supportive of free markets
- [B] conservative about public policy.
- [C] biased against classical liberal ideas.
- [D] cautious about intellectual investigation.

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Ways to Grasp "The Heart of the Matter"
- [B] Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"
- [C] The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education
- [D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

美国文化
第一段:
①The most thoroughly studied in the history of the new world are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England.
在新大陆的历史上, 研究得最彻底的是十七世纪新英格兰的传教士和政治领袖。
②According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "So much important attached to intellectual pursuits."
根据美国哲学的标准历史, 在殖民地的美国, 没有一个地方是"如此重视智力的追求"。
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.
根据许多书籍和文章, 新英格兰的领导人确立了美国知识生活中正在展开的、占主导地位的清教传统的基本主题和当务之急。
第二段:
① To 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.
用这种视角研究新英格兰人, 通常意味着要从清教徒的神学创新和他们对教会的独特看法开始—这些是我们不能忽视重要的问题。
② But 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.
但我们可能(应该)把最初的清教徒看作是欧洲文化的传承者, 调整并适应了新世界的环境。而且这与我们对南方知识生活考察的结果是一致的。
③ The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.
在追求广泛理解的文明和艺术的理想的过程中, 那些重要的事件都是发生在新英格兰的殖民地的。
第三段:
①The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England.
马萨诸塞州湾的早期定居者包括在英国受过良好教育和有影响力的人。
②Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts church 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.
有大约九十来位有学问的牧师在 1629 年的后 10 年中来到马萨诸塞州教会, 除开他

们之外，还有像约翰·温思罗普这样受过教育的绅士，在他去波士顿之前就已经是律师，并在皇室担任职位。
③ These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness. 这些人写了并出版了大量的著作，在新世界和旧世界都有读者，并为新英格兰营造了一种热情追求知识的氛围。
① We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. 但是我们不要忘了，大多数的新英格兰人并没有受过良好的教育。
② While few crafts men or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. 尽管手工艺者和农民并没有留下可供分析的材料，（更不用说佃户和仆人了）但他们的观点明显不够理性。
③ Their thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality. 他们的思想往往带有传统的迷信色彩。
④ A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. 一位名叫 John Dane 的裁缝，他在 1630 年代移民到了美国，他留下的关于离开英格兰的原因的记录中就充满着“征兆”。
⑤ Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope-all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father 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." 性的困惑，经济的挫折和宗教的希望，所有这一切就在这样一个关键的时刻一下子涌现出来：他打开圣经，告诉他的父亲，他看到的第一行字就能决定他的命运，接着便读到了以下神奇的语句：“从他们中走出来吧，不要沾染不洁之物。我将成为你的上帝，你就是我的子民。”
⑥ One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan church. 人们会纳闷，Dane 在清教教堂里听到那些精心诠释的解释圣经的布道文时作何感想。
① Meanwhile, 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. 与此同时，很多定居者和 Dane 相比，宗教责任感就没有那么强。一位传教士在海岸边聊天的时候，遇到一个老百姓，这个人就戏谑的说，我们来这里就不是为了信教而来的。

② "Our main end was to catch fish. "

我们的目标就是去捕鱼的。

36. The author notes that in the seventeenth-century New England _____.

- [A] Puritan tradition dominated political life.
- [B] intellectual interests were encouraged.
- [C] Politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors.
- [D] intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment.

37. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders _____.

- [A] experienced a comparatively peaceful early history.
- [B] brought with them the culture of the Old World
- [C] paid little attention to southern intellectual life
- [D] were obsessed with religious innovations

38. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay _____.

- [A] were famous in the New World for their writings
- [B] gained increasing importance in religious affairs
- [C] abandoned high positions before coming to the New World
- [D] created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often _____.

- [A] influenced by superstitions
- [B] troubled with religious beliefs
- [C] puzzled by church sermons
- [D] frustrated with family earnings

40. The text suggests that early settlers in New England _____.

- [A] were mostly engaged in political activities
- [B] were motivated by an illusory prospect
- [C] came from different backgrounds.
- [D] left few formal records for later reference

The millions are awake enough for physical labor; but only one in a million is awake enough for effective intellectual exertion, only one in a hundred millions to a poetic or divine life.

Walden

第二篇：独立董事

第一段：

1. Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University.

2000 年 1 月，露丝·西蒙斯以外部董事身份加入高盛集团董事会。一年后她成为布朗大学的校长。
<p>2. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism.</p> <p>显然，她在之后的十年对两个职务应付自如，没有引起多少非议。</p>
<p>3. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked?</p> <p>但 2009 年年底，西蒙斯女士却遭到了猛烈的抨击，因为她是高盛集团薪酬委员会的成员。她怎么能让如此巨额的奖金无声无息地通过？</p>
<p>4. By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board.</p> <p>第二年的 2 月，西蒙斯女士便离开了高盛集团董事会。</p>
<p>5. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.</p> <p>她说离开只是因为这个职位占用了太多的时间。</p>
第二段：
<p>1. Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased advisers on a firm's board.</p> <p>外部董事的设定是董事会顾问，即发挥作用又保持中立。</p>
<p>2. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals.</p> <p>因为外部董事们已经在别处获得了财富和声誉，所以他们被假定拥有足够的独立性对高管的提案表示异议。</p>
<p>3. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.</p> <p>如果公司整体状况不佳、股价下跌，外部董事应能够根据以往的危机经验提出建议。</p>
第三段：
<p>1. The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004.</p> <p>俄亥俄大学的研究人员使用了一个覆盖 1989 年到 2004 年 10000 多家企业 64000 多位外部董事的数据库。</p>
<p>2. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next.</p> <p>接着他们简单地查了下，一次次代理须知发布的期间内哪些董事得到续任。</p>
<p>3. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of</p>

70. 研究人员发现，离开董事会的最可能原因是年龄，因此他们专注于那些年龄在 70 岁以下“意外”离开的董事。
4. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. 他们发现，董事意外离开后，公司必须重申收益的可能性增加了近 20%。
5. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. 公司在联邦集体诉讼中被点名的可能性也会增加，股票也会表现不佳。
6. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. 而且公司越大，影响也倾向于变大。
7. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. 尽管他们的离任与公司随后的糟糕表现之间的关系引人联想，但并不意味着这些董事总是“临危弃船”。
8. Often they “trade up,” leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms. 他们通常“另谋高就”，离开风险较高、规模较小的公司，选择规模更大、更稳定的公司。
第四段：
1. But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. 研究人员相信，如果独立董事在坏消息爆发之前离职，更容易避免个人名誉受损，尽管审视历史会发现不范行为发生时他们还在董事会中。
2. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. 公司想在艰难时期留住外部董事，就必须建立激励制度。
3. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus. 否则，外部董事就会循西蒙斯女士的例子，又在大学校园里备受欢迎。

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for_____.

[A] gaining excessive profits

- [B] failing to fulfill her duty
[C] refusing to make compromises
[D] leaving the board in tough times
22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be _____.
[A] generous investors
[B] unbiased executives
[C] share price forecasters
[D] independent advisers
23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to _____.
[A] become more stable
[B] report increased earnings
[C] do less well in the stock market
[D] perform worse in lawsuits
24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors _____.
[A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
[B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
[C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
[D] will decline incentives from the firm
25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is _____.
[A] permissive
[B] positive
[C] scornful
[D] critical