

考研英语 英语一 2004年 Text 4

美国学校轻视才智

审题找关键点，精准定位，提高正确率：

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____.

58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are _____.

59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably _____.

60. What does the author think of intellect?

段1

①Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. ②Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. ③Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. ④Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

【段1】 _____

段1生词：

• place a very high value on sth./sb. _____

• intellect n. _____；知识分子

intellectual adj. 智力的；理智的 n. 知识分子

intellectualism n. 才智主义，理智主义，知性主义

anti-intellectualism n. _____

• athlete n. 运动员，体育运动家

• entertainer n. 专业演员

• entrepreneur n. 企业家

- scholar n. 学者
- a practical education 实用的教育
- practical adj. _____
- practicality n. _____
- practice n. 练习；实习，实践；惯例，常规
- pursue knowledge _____
- pursue vt. 追求，追逐；从事
- pursuit n. 追求，追赶
- for the sake of... _____
- symptom n. 症状，征兆
- pervasive adj. _____

段2

①“Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual,” says education writer Diane Ravitch. ②“Schools could be a counterbalance.” ③Ravitch’s latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

【段2】 _____

段2生词：

- counterbalance n. 抗衡力
- trace the roots of... 追溯……的根源
- anything but... 绝不是，远远不是，远非……
- distaste n./v. _____
- intellectual pursuits _____

段3

①But they could and should be. ② Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. ③Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. ④Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. ⑤We will have a less civil society."

【段3】 _____

段3生词：

- the life of the mind 精神生活
- vulnerable adj. _____
vulnerability n. 脆弱性，弱点；易损性，易伤性
- exploitation n. _____； _____
exploit v. _____； _____
- think critically _____
- defend one's ideas 保护、辩护、捍卫某人的思想
- participate in... _____
- participate v. 参加，参与
participation n. 参加，参与
- democracy n. 民主，民主制，民主国家
democratic adj. 民主政体的，民主主义的；平民的
- a second-rate country 二流国家
- a civil society 文明社会

段4

①"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer-Prize

winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education.

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

【段4】

段4生词：

- resent v. _____
- privilege n. _____
- from the beginning of... 从……开始
- populist adj. 平民主义的
- urge n. 渴望；刺激，冲动 v. 力劝，鼓励，敦促
- elitism n. 精英统治论，精英主义
elite n. 精英，社会精英
- common sense _____
- native intelligence _____
- intelligence n. 智力，智慧；情报，消息
- noble quality 高贵品质

段5

①Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.”②Mark Twain’s Huckleberry Finn exemplified American anti-intellectualism. ③His hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

【段5】 _____

段5生词：

- transcendentalist n. 先验主义者
- rigorous book learning _____
- rigorous adj. 严格的，严厉的；谨慎的；彻底的
rigorously adv. 严厉地；残酷地
- put unnatural restraints on... 人为限制……
- restraint n. _____
restrain v. _____
- recitation n. 背诵，朗读
- with a bellyful of... 一肚子的……
- exemplify v. _____
example n. 例子，榜样 v. 举例，做榜样
- preserve v. 保持，保留；保护
- innate goodness 善良天性
- innate adj. 天生的，与生俱来的

段6

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

【段6】 _____

段6生词：

- be different from... 与……不同
- reluctantly adv. _____

reluctant adj. 不情愿的, 勉强的

- creative adj. _____

creativity n. 创造性, 创造力

- contemplative adj. _____

contemplate v. 深思, 仔细考虑; 注视, 凝视

- seek to do sth. 寻求做某事

- grasp v. 理解, 领会; 抓住

- manipulate v. _____

manipulation n. (熟练的)操作, 操纵, 控制; 伪造, 篡改

- re-order v. 整合; 重新排序

- adjust v./n. _____

- examine v. 仔细检查; 审查, 考核, 考试

- ponder v. _____

- wonder v. 感到奇怪; 想知道

- theorize v. 建立理论, 理论化; 推理

theory n. 理论, 原理

段7

①School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. ②Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

【段7】 _____

段7生词：

- mistrust v./n. 不信任
- educational system _____
- in the grips of... 受……的控制
- grip n. 掌握，控制
- militantly adv. 好战地
- proclaim v. 明确显示，清楚表明，宣布
- hostility n. _____
- hostile adj. _____
- identify v. _____
- intellectual promise 才智上的前途

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

- [A] The habit of thinking independently.
- [B] Profound knowledge of the world.
- [C] Practical abilities for future career.
- [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

定位原文在哪段哪句？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____.

- [A] undervaluing intellect
- [B] favoring intellectualism
- [C] supporting school reform
- [D] suppressing native intelligence

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

定位原文在哪段？ _____

静姐的“填坑指南”： _____

58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are _____.

- [A] identical
- [B] similar
- [C] complementary
- [D] opposite

我的答案： _____ 正确答案： _____

定位原文在哪段？ _____

Emerson的态度是才智主义？还是反才智主义？ _____

难点在于Ravitch的态度是 _____，重点理解这两句话：

②“Schools could be a counterbalance.”③Ravitch’s latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.”

59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably _____.

- [A] a pioneer of education reform
- [B] an opponent of intellectualism
- [C] a scholar in favor of intellect
- [D] an advocate of regular schooling

我的答案： _____ 正确答案： _____

通过原文的哪段哪句可以判断Emerson的态度？ _____

静姐的“填坑指南”： _____

60. What does the author think of intellect?

[A] It is second to intelligence.

[B] It evolves from common sense.

[C] It is to be pursued.

[D] It underlies power.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____