**2026考研 导学基础语法**

**Lesson One**

**一、语法导学**

单词，短语，句子

1. **单词词类**

名词，动词，形容词，副词，数词，代词，冠词，介词，连词，叹词

各词性的定义：

**重点**

1. 名词

【定义】名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。

1）分类

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| 分类 | | | 定义 | 举例 |
| 普通名词 | 可数 | 个体名词 | 指单个人或物 | manager, gene, parachute |
| 集体名词 | 指某类人或物的总称 | fruit, police, people |
| 不可数 | 物质名词 | 指物质和材料的名词 | water, wood, paper |
| 抽象名词 | 指看不见摸不着的名词 | personality, notion |
| 专有名词 | 指代人名，国家，地名，机构，组织的名词。  首字母大写 | | | Tony, China, Europe, Darwinism, Beethoven |

2）名词的所有格

【定义】表示名词的所有关系。

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| 构成 | 举例 |
| 1．直接在名词后加’s | Shakespeare’s life time |
| 2．以s结尾，直接在名词后加’ | islands’ inhabitants; students’ union |

3）of 所有格

① the chance of survival

② the habit of thinking independently

③ the exploration of rules of conduct

2. 动词

1. 分类
2. 动词的三态

我每天去上学。

我昨天上学去了。

我要去上学了。

我正在写作业。

我已经写完作业了。

我昨天被哥哥揍了。

我可以完成作业。

【**时态**】

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|  | **一般** | **进行** | **完成** | **完成进行** |
| **现在** | do/does | am/is/are doing | have/has done | have/has been doing |
| **过去** | did | was/were doing | had done | had been doing |
| **将来** | will do | will be doing | will have done | will have been doing |
| **过去将来** | would do | would be doing | would have done | would have been doing |

①一般现在时

表示经常性或习惯性的动作、现在的特征和状态、普遍真理等。如He **loves** sports.

②一般过去时

表示过去某个时间发生的动作或情况，包括过去的习惯性动作。常与表示过去的时间状语（a minute ago, yesterday, last week, in 1990, during the night, in those days）连用。如：I just **saw** him a minute ago.

③一般将来时

一般将来时主要表示准备做的事、将要发生的动作情况、按计划安排要发生的事。谓语形式为：1）be going to do 2）will/shall do 3）be to do 4）be about to。如I **shall/will call** you tomorrow. We **are going to** the zoo tomorrow.

④现在进行时

表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作。可与表示现在的时间状语（now、at present、at this moment、at the moment、these days、recently）连用。谓语形式为be doing。如What **are you doing** recently?

⑤现在完成时

表示动作发生在过去，对现在造成一定的影响; 或从过去某个时间开始一直持续到现在，可能还会持续下去的动作或状态。谓语形式为have / has +done。如The car **has arrived.** She **has been** ill for a week.

⑥过去完成时

表示以过去某个时间为基点在这个时间点之前进行的动作（即过去的过去，必须有一个过去的时间为基点）。谓语形式为had done。如When I woke up, it **had already stopped** raining.

【**语态**】

1）分类：

主动语态

Lily takes a book into the room.

被动语态

His purse was stolen in the park yesterday.

2）结构：

被动语态：be +done (+by…)

【**情态**】

谓语的情态主要由情态动词表现出来。情态动词本身有一定的词义，表示**[语气](https://baike.so.com/doc/5935432-6148363.html" \t "_blank)**的单词。但是**不能[独立](https://baike.so.com/doc/781877-827271.html" \t "_blank)**作**[谓语](https://baike.so.com/doc/5416040-5654185.html" \t "_blank)**，只能和**[动词](https://baike.so.com/doc/2563740-2707510.html" \t "_blank)**原形一起构成谓语。

情态动词包括:

形式：情态动词+实意动词。

**【**练习**】**画出下列句子中的谓语动词

1. This isn’t to be alarmist.
2. Attempts have been made to curb this tendency.
3. Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines.
4. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills.
5. Young people are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace.
6. The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care.

**二、句子成分**

各词性担当的成分：

主语：

谓语：

宾语：

表语：

定语：

状语：

同位语：

补语：

1. Twenty years is a short time in history.
2. The sun rises.
3. They seem very happy.
4. He likes basketball.
5. Tom bought his mother a new sweater.

6）She makes me happy.

【练习】识别下列句子中的各个成分

1. Mary enjoys music.
2. He looks sad.
3. Tom left Mary a message.
4. The machine works smoothly.
5. Lily, my sister, likes to play the piano.
6. He worked hard to make his dream come true.
7. He makes/find my life meaningful.
8. The students of Class Two are reading the book written by Lao She.

【总结】

①句子主干成分：

②句子修饰成分：

**三、句子种类**

结构来讲，包括简单句，并列句和复合句

**总结一下下列简单句的句型**

1. The sun rises.
2. They seem very happy.
3. He likes basketball.
4. Tom bought his mother a new sweater.
5. She makes me happy.

【**结构总结**】

**非谓语动词—不定式**

**一、定义**

不定式是动词的一种非谓语形式，在句子中几乎可以充当谓语以外的其他任何成分。

**【**练习**】**识别以下例句中不定式所做的成分

1. To do everything is to do nothing.
2. I have nothing to say on the problem.
3. He asked me to help him.
4. You need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment.
5. They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy

总结：

不定式常做的成分：

**补充**

1. 复合不定式：“疑问词+不定式”结构：疑问词who、what、which、when、where和how还有whether后加不定式构成一种特殊的**不定式短语**，可以在句子中作主语、宾语、表语、同位语。

例：How to deal with it is not decided yet.（主语）

1. 不定式的否定式：not to do

**二、识别**

画出下列真题句中的不定式，并判断所做成分

1. They leave remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line.
2. You must know how to identify shared experiences and problems.
3. The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices.
4. We can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.
5. Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression.

总结：

**三、真题实例**

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. (2009 阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**以这种看法看待新英格兰人通常意味着要从这些清教徒的神学变革以及他们对基督教会的独特观念入手。

1. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. (2004 阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**在幼儿园第一年开始，老师就按照字母顺序给学生排座，以便更容易记住他们的名字。

1. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. (2004阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**有些人利用它们来密切关注自己所在的行业需求信息，或者收集有关薪酬待遇的信息来武装自己，以便加薪谈判之需。

4. Circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us. （2011 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**环境似乎是为了激发我们最好的一面而设计的。

**Lesson Two**

**非谓语动词—动名词与分词**

1. **定义**
2. **动名词**

动名词是由动词词尾+ing构成的，在用法上类似于**名词**。动名词在句中可以充当**主语、宾语、表语、同位语**。

**【**练习**】**识别下列句子中动名词所做的成分

1. Seeing is believing.
2. Children enjoy watchingcartoons.
3. She is thinking of going abroad in the future.
4. His aspiration ambition, becoming the president, has come true.
5. 分词

现在分词

过去分词

非谓语结构中分词的存在形式有两种，一种是由动词词尾加-ing变来的现在分词，另一种是由动词词尾加-ed或不规则变化而来的过去分词。**现在分词既表主动又可表进行，而过去分词即可表被动又可表完成。可以做定语，状语，宾语补足语**。如：

developing countries 发展中国家

developed countries 发达国家

**【**练习**】**识别下列句子中分词所做的成分

1. Mary had her dress washed.
2. Seeing the teacher entering the room, the students stood up.
3. The professor stood there surrounded by many students.
4. Who is the woman standing by the door?
5. The girl dressed in yellow is my sister.

总结：

1. **识别**

画出下列真题句中的动名词或分词，并判断所做成分

1. Being a man has always been dangerous.
2. The world art market had already been losing momentum for a whileafter rising bewilderingly since 2003.
3. In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics.
4. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different.

总结：

**三、真题实例**

1. Losing a job is hurting: you don’t skip down to the job centre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. （2014 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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| **主干结构解析：** |
| **【词汇解析】** |

**【参考译文】**失去工作令人感到痛苦：你绝不会心中欢唱、蹦蹦跳跳地来到就业中心，欣喜地期待着慷慨的政府让你的收入翻倍。

1. “Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one,” he says. （2007 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 为数据的安全、备份和恢复设定一个恰当的投资水平是一个管理问题，而不是技术问题。

3. Today’s vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar.（2006 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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| **【词汇解析】** |

**【参考译文】**如今的船只可以通过卫星和声纳找到猎物。

4. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance.（2007 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

**【参考译文】** 这种“附加工人效应”可以支持失业保险或残疾保险提供的安全网**。**

5. Passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk.（2011 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 情绪激动的消费者会设法劝说其他消费者联合抵制这些企业的产品，从而危及他们的声誉。

**并列结构以及并列句**

1. **定义**

两个或两个以上意义相关、层次相同、句法功能也相同，并由**并列连词**连接起来的语法结构叫“并列结构”。用**并列连词**把两个及以上的简单句连在一起的句子叫并列句。

**并列连词**主要有：

1. 表并列关系：and, both...and, as well as, not only...but (also), neither...nor等。
2. 表转折关系：but, however, yet等。
3. 表选择关系：or, or else, either...or等。

**分析以下并列结构或并列句中的并列成分**

1. buy or sell
2. good but expensive
3. politics, religion, and education
4. buying books and sending emails
5. animal research and a grandmother’s hip replacement
6. She said she would be late, yetshe arrived on time.
7. You must go early, or else you will miss the bus.

**二、重点**

1. 识别并列结构，确定并列结构的长度

**判断并列结构长度，根据结构的相似性，从后往前判断；  
判断并列结构成分，根据结构的一致性，从前往后判断。**

练习：I like to play football and basketball.

其中，并列结构： ；所做的成分： 。

1. 并列结构的省略

并列连词后面部分会省略与前面相同的内容。如information collection and distribution, 后面部分省略了information。

三、**画出下列真题句中的并列结构，并判断所做成分**

1. You must know how to identify shared experiences and problems.
2. I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful.
3. It is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner.
4. Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?
5. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.
6. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine.
7. Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else.

**四、真题实例**

1. Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

（2006 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**达尔文确信，失去这些爱好不仅是失去了幸福，而且可能对智力有害，更可能对道德品质有害。

2. This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom. (2011 翻译)

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 这似乎是忽视贫困人群的正当理由，是剥削的合理化，是上层优越、底层低人一等的合理化。

**Lesson Three**

**主语从句**

1. **定义**

在复合句中充当主语成分的句子就是主语从句。如：That we should study hard is important. 含义为“我们应该努力学习，这很重要”，在这个句子中，That we should study hard就是该复合句的主语。

1. **重点**
2. 主语从句的引导词

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| 引导词 | 例句 |
| that | 1. That the earth goes around the sunis well-known to everybody. 2. That the earth is round is a fact. 3. That he doesn’t understand you is obvious. |
| whether | 1. Whether he will come to the party today depends on your decision. 2. Whether he will win the game arouses a heated discussion. |
| who, what, which, when, where, why, how, whatever, | 1. What I told you is true. 2. Why he quit the job is still a mystery. 3. How a person treats othersis important. |

2. 主语从句的长度识别

**引导词在句首，和主干之间没有逗号，长度到第二个谓语动词之前。**

3. 主语从句的应用

**it作形式主语置于句首**。

1. It is +过去分词+that从句

It's reported that... (据报道...)

It’s believed that... (人们相信...)

It must be pointed out that...（必须指出...）

It’s generally thought that...（人们普遍认为...）

1. It is +形容词+that 从句

It is clear that...（显然...）

It is possible that...（很可能...）

It is strange that...（奇怪的是...）

It is necessary that...（有必要...）

1. It is +名词短语+that 从句

It is a pity that...（可惜的是...）

It is a fact that...（事实是...）

It is no wonder that...（难怪...）

It is an honor that...（真荣幸...）

补充：it is +形容词/过去分词/名词/名词短语+to do 不定式

It is in the interest of business to universalize access.

**三、识别**

画出下列真题句中真正的主语

1. That the seas are being overfished has been known for years.
2. Whether the community’s work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.
3. It is not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer such questions.
4. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it.

**四、真题实例**

1. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell at first can suddenly become sensitive to it when exposed to it often enough. （2005 完形）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 然而，人们还发现，即使有人起初对某种气味并不敏感，但只要经常能闻到这种气味的话，就会对这种气味突然变得敏感起来。

2. It was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. （2010 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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| **【词汇解析】**  **【参考译文】**各大报刊的评论家们都会详尽报道他们所报道的事件，这在当时被视为是理所当然的事情。 |

3. It is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments.（2007 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**记者们最好还是依靠自己对于事件重要性的认识来做出判断。

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**课·后·练·习**

**（要求：** ① **梳理句子成分** ②**解决生词问题** ③**试译句子 ）**

1. It is generally recognized that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century radically changed the process, although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent.

1. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

**宾语从句**

1. **定义**

在复合句中充当宾语成分的句子就是宾语从句。例如：We know that the world is round，我们知道地球是圆的。在这个句子中，that the world is round就是该复合句的宾语。

1. **重点**

1. 宾语从句的识别：宾语往往出现在**及物动词、介词、以及带有感情色彩的形容词**后。

1. Nobody knows whether he could pass the exam.
2. We are talking about whether we should admit more students into our university.
3. I am sure that I will pass the exam.

2. 宾语从句的引导词

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| 引导词 | 例句 |
| that(that可以省略) | 1. I think (that) the core of the problem is funding. 2. We know (that) grammar is indispensable for reading. 3. Doctors hold (that) doing exercise can relieve the pain. |
| whether/if | 1. I don't know if he can offer me some suggestions. 2. No one knows whether the idea will prove feasible. |
| who, what, which，when, where, why, how，whatever | 1. Could you tell me what the novel is about？ 2. No one knows why he did not come yesterday. 3. I wonder who is responsible for the strike. |

**三、识别**

画出下列真题句中的宾语从句

1. The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company.
2. I’m pretty confident that we’re at the bottom.
3. The community takes control of what happens next.
4. **真题实例**
5. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat. （2003 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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【**参考译文**】然而，许多货主抱怨说，对于长途运输的大宗商品，如煤炭、化工产品和粮食，卡车运输费用太高，因此铁路公司就扼住了他们的喉咙。

1. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. （2003 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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【**参考译文**】 我也了解到，日本和瑞典的人们在医疗保健上的花费比我们少得多，但他们活的更长寿、更健康。

1. He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. （2008 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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【**参考译文**】 他还断言，对于冗长且完全抽象的思维，他的理解能力非常有限，因此他曾认为自己永远不可能在数学领域有很大作为。

4. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal. （2003 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**听到在研究环境中虐待动物的指控，许多人都很困惑，为什么有人会故意伤害动物。

**Lesson Four**

**表语从句**

1. **定义**

在复合句中作表语的句子叫做表语从句，表语从句出现在系动词之后。如The fact is that he didn’t notice the car till too late. （事实是他看到那辆汽车时已经太晚了），这句话中that he didn’t notice the car till too late为表语从句。

1. **重点**
2. 表语从句的识别

表语从句跟在**系动词**之后。常见的系动词有be、become、seem、look、feel、smell、taste、sound、get、grow、turn、stay。

1. 表语从句的引导词

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| 引导词 | 例句 |
| that | 1. My view is that the child should receive education. 2. The plain fact is that nobody really knows her. |
| whether | 1. My concern is whether he will come or not. 2. The question is whether they are equipped with such abilities to adapt to the changes. |
| who, what, which，when, where, why, how，whatever | 1. Money iswhat we are badly in need of. 2. The point iswhen you will become rich*.* 3. This is where our basic interest lies. |

3. 补充

主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句的区别方法

1）通过位置区分

谓语动词前的为主语从句

谓语动词后的为宾语从句或表语从句

2）通过动词类型区分

系动词后的为表语从句

实义动词后的为宾语从句

1. **识别**

画出下列真题句中的表语从句

1. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.
2. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs.
3. The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources.
4. **真题实例**
5. One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. （2002 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

**【参考译文】** 难题之一在于所谓的行为科学几乎全都依然从心态、情感、性格特征, 人性等方面去探寻行为的根源。

1. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education--not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. （2004 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 甚至我们的学校也是我们送孩子去接受实践教育的地方，而不是为了求知而求知。

1. The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can create new receptors if necessary. （2005 完型）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 对气味不敏感的原因似乎是：大脑不能保证所有气味接收器任何时候都正常运作，但是必要时，大脑能产生新的气味接收器。

**▷▷▷ ◁◁◁**

课·后·练·习

**（要求：** ①**梳理句子成分** ②**解决生词问题** ③**试译句子 ）**

What Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough.

**同位语从句**

1. **定义**

同位语，顾名思义就是用来补充说明名词的成分。用一个句子来补充说明名词，该句叫做同位语从句。

1. **重点**
2. 同位语从句的识别：同位语跟在抽象名词之后，抽象名词+引导词+完整句子，常见的抽象名词有sign, idea, view, fact, news, evidence, belief等。
3. 同位语从句的引导词

**同位语从句一般由that引导**，如：

1. There are signs that restaurants are becoming more popular with families.
2. We are all surprised at the news that she get married.
3. The rumor that John was a thief turned out to be untrue.

3. 同位语从句与定语从句的区别

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| 区分 | 同位语从句 | 定语从句 |
| 引导词that | 只起到连接作用，不做语法成分 | 在从句中做主语或宾语成分 |
| 被修饰的名词（先行词） | 抽象名词为主 | 无限制 |

1. **识别**

画出下列真题句中的同位语从句

1. The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question.
2. Some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow.
3. This fits the theory that carbon dioxide warms the earth.

**四、真题实例**

1. Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. （2004 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

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| **主干结构解析：** |
| **其他成分解析：** |

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 沃尔夫因为对语言和思维之间的关系很感兴趣，所以逐渐形成了这种观点：语言的结构决定了社会习惯思维的结构。

1. Generally there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a common set of laws. （2007 完型）

**【语法点解析】**

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| **主干结构解析：** |
| **其他成分解析：** |

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 有一种普遍接受的信念，新生国家应该自治并独立，经济运行良好，并且由一套共同法律将他们联合在一起。

1. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn’t have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world. （2011 阅读）

【**语法点解析**】

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| **主干结构解析：** |
| **其他成分解析：** |

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 不幸福的父母很少会被引发对“自己当初是否不该要孩子”的思考；但不幸福、没有孩子的人却被“孩子是世界上唯一最重要的事情”这一信息所烦扰。

**▷▷▷ ◁◁◁**

课·后·练·习

**（要求：** ① **梳理句子成分** ②**解决生词问题** ③**试译句子 ）**

1. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

1. Behaviorists, in contrast, say that differences in scores are due to the fact that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

**Lesson Five**

**定语从句**

1. **定义**

对一个名词成分进行修饰和限定的句子就叫做定语从句。

定语从句中有两个重要的概念：**先行词和关系词**。先行词就是被定语从句所修饰的对象。

关系词有两个作用: 1. 重复指代先行词（引导词=先行词），2. 关系代词在从句中做主语或宾语。例如：

I don't like people who are always late.

先行词 关系代词

1. **重点**
2. 定语从句的识别

定语从句常见结构为：名词+引导词+从句，或句子+引导词+从句，引导词在从句中要充当一定的成分。

1. 定语从句的引导词

引导词可以分为两大类：关系代词和关系副词。关系代词主要包括：who, whose, which, that，这些词起着代词的作用，在定语从句中充当主语或宾语（whose作定语）；关系副词一般有when，where和why，这些词在定语从句中充当状语。下面是定语从句中关系词的使用。

1. **先行词是人，关系词用who/that**

I like guys who have a sense of humor.

It’s hard to find a soulmate(who) you can trust completely.

It’s unnecessary to please the people(that) you don’t like.

\*引导词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以直接省略。

1. **先行词指人或物，表示人或物的所属关系，关系词用whose**

I sit in a bedroom whose windows are broken.

I have a friend whose house is absolutely gorgeous.

1. **先行词是物，关系词用which/that**

Anger is the wind which blow out the lamp of mind.

There is useful information（that）we can fetch from the article.

He succeeded in passing the exam, which surprised us*.*

\*引导词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略。

1. **用when 引导定语从句时，先行词是时间类名词。**

I will never forget the day when I met you in the party*.*

The crisis occurs at a time when China stocks take another steep dive*.*

1. **用where引导定语从句时，先行词是地点或某些抽象的名词。**

This is the house where my father once lived*.*

This is an area where we will see constant improvement.

1. **用why引导定语从句时，先行词是原因（reason）。**

The reason why the injection needs repeating every year is that the virus changes.

This could be the reason why students who sit here often get lower grades on tests and exams.

总结

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| **先行词** | **关系词** |
| 人 | who/that |
| 物 | which/that |
| 人的.../物的... | whose |
| 时间 | when |
| 地点 | where |
| 原因 | why |

3. 定语从句长度确定

The library which was built in 1980’s needs to be renovated.

Tom is such a manwho never keeps his word.

4. 定语从句的理解

较短的定语：“....的n”；关系词不翻译

较长的定语：独立成句；关系词需翻译（重复先行词或译为代词）

5. 定语从句的省略

I like guys who have a sense of humor.

It’s hard to find a soulmate(who) you can trust completely.

6. 定语从句的分类

定语从句分为两种，一种是限制性定语从句，另一种是非限制性定语从句。二者有以下不同：

1. 写法上的区别：限制性定语从句中，**先行词和关系词之间不用逗号隔开，非限制性定语从句需要用逗号隔开。**

The library which was built in 1980’s needs to be renovated.

Beijing, which is the capital of China, has been an international city.

（2）意义上的区别：限定性定语从句用来对一个名词进行修饰限定，去掉，主句意义就不完整；非限定性定语提供的是非必要的信息，去掉不影响整个句子意思的完整性。

Tom is such a manwho never keeps his word.

翻译：汤姆是这样一个从不遵守诺言的人。

He has a daughter, who works in a hospital.

翻译：他有一个女儿，在医院工作。

（3）翻译上的区别：限定性定语从句可放在先行词前翻译，译为“......的”；非限定性定语从句常译为一个并列的分句，有时需要译为状语。

The millionaire buys another big house, which he doesn’t need at all*.*

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|  | **限定性定语从句** | **非限定性定语从句** |
| 形式 | 无逗号隔开 | 有逗号隔开 |
| 性质 | 修饰限定先行词，不可省略 | 补充说明先行词，省略不影响句子的准确性 |
| 翻译 | 译为定语“...的” | 译为一个并列的分句 |
| 关系词 | 可以用that引导；关系词作宾语可以省略 | 不可以用that引导；关系词不可省略 |

区分

**三、识别**

画出下列真题句中的定语从句

1. It’s like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates
2. Newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge
3. Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird.
4. One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known.
5. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached.

**四、真题实例**

1. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. （2003 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 他们认为，如果铁路部门对所有客户都平均收费，那么可以转而选择卡车或其他运输方式的客户就会那么做。这样一来，剩余的客户就要承担维持铁路经营成本的费用。

1. The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be. （2004 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 希腊人认为，语言的结构与思维的进程之间有某种关联。早在人们认识到语言的多样性之前，这一观点就在欧洲扎根了。

1. For example, changes in the economy that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.（2004 完形）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 例如，经济变化导致年轻人就业机会减少和失业率上升，通常在这种情况下，他们更难获得高薪职位。

**状语从句**

1. **定义**

在句子中起状语作用的从句叫做状语从句。状语从句中可以修饰谓语、非谓语动词、定语、状语或整个句子。根据其作用可分为时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、方式和比较等从句。状语从句一般由**连词(从属连词)引导。从句位于句首或句中时通常用逗号与主句隔开**，位于句尾时可以不用逗号隔开。例如：

1. I didn’t realize how special my mother was until I became an adult*.*
2. Wherever you go*,* you should work hard.
3. My friends dislike me because I’m handsome and successful.
4. **重点**

1. 引导词

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| **从句类型** | **从属连词** | **常用连词** |
| 时间状语从句 | as, before, after, since, till, until, when, while, whenever, as soon as | when，since |
| 地点状语从句 | where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere | where |
| 原因状语从句 | because, since, as, for, now(that), in that, seeing that | because, for, since, as |
| 目的状语从句 | so that, in order that, for fear that, in case, for the purpose that | so that, in order that |
| 结果状语从句 | so that, so/such…that… | so that，so…that… |
| 条件状语从句 | if, unless, so/as long as, on condition that, provided that | if，unless |
| 比较状语从句 | as…as…, than… | as…as…. |
| 方式状语从句 | as, as if/though | as |
| 让步状语从句 | though, although, even if/though, however, while | although, while |

2. 时间状语中，引导词until, till 表示“直到”

（1）用于肯定句作“直到……为止”解时，主句的[动词](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank)一般是延续到until / till所表示的时间为止。如：   
He waits until / till the children are asleep. 他一直等到孩子们睡着了。   
I shall stay here until / till it is twelve o'clock. 我将留在这里一直到十二点钟。   
（2）用于否定句作“在……以前、直到才”解时，主句的动词一般是非延续性的，它所表示的动作直到until / till 所表示的时间才发生。例如：   
He didn't come until / till late in the morning. 他早上很晚才来。   
He didn't arrive until / till the game had begun. 直到比赛开始他才到。

3. 比较状语从句中，as...as..表示同级比较，表示“和….一样”，如“他和公牛一样强壮”，可以表示为“He is as strong as an ox （is）.”。其否定形式为“not as…as…”, 表示“和…不一样（不如…）”，如“他不如公牛强壮”，表示为“He is not as strong as an ox.”。

than表示不同级比较，含义为“比…”，如“玛丽比杰克年轻”，表示为“Mary is younger than Jack.”。

**三、识别**

画出下列真题句中的状语从句

1. The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports.
2. AI “vision” today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans.
3. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could.
4. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story.
5. Taking enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for vitamins.
6. The same goes for encouraging old ladies to cross the road wherever and whenever they care to.

**四、真题实例**

1. If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one’s destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition’s behalf. （2000 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 如果雄心壮志值得推崇，则为了获得雄心壮志的回报——财富、声望和对自我命运的掌控，而以雄心壮志的名义做出牺牲，也就值得。

1. It’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. （2006阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 当你想到他们赖以生存的莎士比亚本人就是一位蓄着胡子的演员，并且也曾吵吵嚷嚷，你就会发现这真是一个有趣的讽刺。

1. Ericsson 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. （2007 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** Ericsson在瑞典长大，最初学习核工程，后来意识到如果改学心理学，自己就会有更多的机会进行研究。

1. While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. （2008 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 尽管在现代生活的某些方面，女性仍然在努力追赶男性，但是至少在一个不太好的方面，女性似乎遥遥领先。

课·后·练·习

**▷▷▷ ◁◁◁**

**（要求：** ① **梳理句子成分** ②**解决生词问题** ③**试译句子 ）**

Even when homeless individuals manage to find a shelter that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day wandering the street.

**Lesson Six**

**考研语法疑难点**

**一、强调**

1. 强调谓语动词：助动词do/does/did +谓语动词

1. Do have a rest at once.
2. He did see the film last night.
3. She does care about this matter.

2. 强调其他成分

强调句型：It is/was….that/who…. （被强调部分往往为主语，宾语，状语）

【真题实例】

1. The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is “distasteful” and “nasty.” (2015 阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**法院确实表示，接受恩惠以换取开门是“令人厌恶的”和“下流的”。

2. The act of laughing probably does produce other types of mental feedback that improve an individual’ s emotional state. (2011 完型)

**【语法点解析】**

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| **【词汇解析】** |
| **【参考译文】**大笑的行为可能会产生其他类型的心理反馈，从而改善一个人的情绪状态。 |

3. Often it is the delivery that causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a lighthearted remark.（2002 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**通常是讲话的方式让听众发笑，所以说话要慢一点，并且要记住，抬起眉毛或摆出一副不相信的表情可能有助于表明你是在轻松地发表评论。

4. It is the playgoers, the RSC（Royal Shakespeare Company）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. (2006 阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**RSC(皇家莎士比亚公司)声称，是这些看剧的人给小镇带来了大部分的收入，因为他们在镇上过夜(有些人会住上四五个晚上)，把大量的钱花在旅馆和餐馆里。

**二、倒装**

1. 全部倒装：将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。

考研中常见的结构有：

①主系表结构中，表语提到句首，系动词置于主语之前。

Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression. (2014翻译)

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**尤其重要的是他对自由的看法，对他来说，这与个人的权利和责任有关:他提倡思想和个人表达的自由。

②than 引导的比较状语从句全部倒装

Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles reacted more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, suggesting that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around.（2011 完型）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 那些被迫锻炼微笑肌肉的人对滑稽漫画的反应比那些抿嘴皱眉的人更热情，这表明表情可能会影响情绪，而不是相反。

2.部分倒装：将句子中谓语动词的助动词置于主语之前，谓语动词剩下的部分置于主语之后。

考研中常见的结构是：

否定词位于句首，句子部分倒装

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing，to command the English with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. (2005阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 美国人不再指望公众人物在演讲或写作中运用技巧和天赋来指挥英国人。 他们自己也不渴望这样的命令。

**三、宾语后置**

1.形式宾语：make/find it +宾补+宾语

如：He finds it difficult to learn English.

【真题实例】

1. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. （2016 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**上周，立法者初步批准了一项法律，将在t台上雇佣超瘦模特定为犯罪。

2. But most find it difficult to agree on what a “general education” should look like. At Harvard, Mr Menand notes, “the great books are read because they have been read”—they form a sort of social glue. （2011 新题型）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**但大多数人发现很难就“通识教育”应该是什么样子达成一致。在哈佛，莫南德先生指出，“伟大的书籍之所以被阅读，是因为它们已经被阅读过了”——它们形成了一种社会粘合剂。

2. 宾语后置结构

常见结构：select /elect/ define A as B; recommend A to B, bring A to B

【真题实例】

1. I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic way about moral problems. （2006 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**我将把他定义为这样一种人:他选择以苏格拉底的方式思考道德问题，作为自己生活中的主要职责和乐趣。

2. Most people do not even know their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who resemble our kin. （2015 完型）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**大多数人甚至不知道他们的第四代表亲，但不知何故设法选择与我们的亲戚相似的人作为朋友。

**Lesson Seven**

**长难句综合运用**

1. **长难句拆分**

**二、综合运用**

1. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

1. The 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.

3. This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail.

4. Private businessman, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessman; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced.

5. Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country’s economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

6. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies’ marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

7. Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person.

8．Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could recreate the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up.

10. This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

**26考研 导学翻译精讲精练**

**1. 单位意识**

**1） 标点 ， . ; A :B**

**— 插入语 ，...., —.修饰..—：不看**

**2）单词： 主宾（名，代，数） 表（名，代，数，形） 谓语**

**介词（完型， 阅读句子）**

**a. on 关于=over=concerning=regarding**

**over 考点 1）关于 2） over-value 高估 --负向 under-**

**3) 否定 不是 I love you over him.**

**b. with 1)表伴随 “动作，有着” 2) 表原因逻辑！！！**

**He enters the room, with a book in his hand.**

**c. off 分离逻辑 =out of=away 集合逻辑into**

**I can not get along with him, so I him**

**重点 介词+名词/doing sth**

**并列结构： 1）识别 and or but both ...and ... not only..but also**

**变形：not justly/merely/solely A but (also) B AB 同等重要**

**A and B (同义替换） （完型，阅读减词） 选项 A 关键词只定位在A， ----以偏概全**

**处理步骤 1）识别 2）长度判断 从后往前看 and 介词**

**3）成分 用A**

**拓展考点： not solely/just A, B.... A 不否定，但不重要 答案在B ！！**

**solely /only/ every/ all --- 文本 ： 定位句！！！**

**选项 ： 太绝对！！！**

**3. 短语（结构） 2分钟翻译长难句！！**

**三大修饰（定，状）短语 1）介词短语 2） 分词短语 3）不定式**

**名词+三大短语**

**定**

**三大短语用, 句子隔开**

**状**

**4）名词短语 修饰+名词+修饰 ...的名词**

**5）动词短语 vi+介词 6）形容词短语**

**4. 从句 3 13**

**1）名词性从句（主从，宾从，表从，同位语从句）**

**a. 主从**

**1）识别 开头引导词//开头名词性质（主句主语）**

**考点：选项 2 个必错项 --主题词不一致！！**

**Xiao LI xIAOWANG xiao li’s friend**

**2） vt //介词 // be //名词 引导词+从句**

**修饰！！**

**第二步：判断长度 1. 引导词+...谓语 1+....谓语2**

**2. 引导词+...谓语......**

**前提：谓语得是主句的！！！ where ... have finished**

**2）定语从句**

**1)识别 名词+引导词+从句**

**核心： 8=5（代词）+3 （副词） as (代词）+动词 “正如”**

**who whom whose that which**

**when where why**

**表时间点/段的名词+when**

**表地点/范围的名词+where**

**如何区分定从，状从 上面结构的，必是定从，其他状从！！**

**翻译：顺译为主 后置！！**

**The boy who looks very naughty is my little brother.**

**这个小男孩是我弟弟，他（还原成先行词/代词）看起来很淘气。--短句**

**3）状语从句**

**本质： Because I got up late this morning, I was late for school.**

**识别： 逻辑引导词+从句，主句**

**9**

**重点：1）比较状语从句 句子分析，阅读定位！！**

**2） 让步状语从句 while whereas 尽管 --对立逻辑--定位句**

**3）目的状从 so that in order that =动机 motive//incentive**

**目的=原因 条件 原因**

**细节 16 13 --逻辑考点 ：原因 条件 目的**

1. **重点短语结构：**

**长难句分析两步走**

**1. 断句+调序**

**2. 赋意**

**1. 断句--找主干，修饰关系**

**标志：1） 标点 ， ： ； /**

**2）并列 and or 长 /**

**3) 修饰短语（长） /**

**4)定从/状从 引导词 /**

**调序：后置为主**

**1）表示时间，地点，范围的短语，提到句首**

**2）表示方式逻辑（by, by means/way of...), 提到动作前**

**3）比较 A ... than/compared withB**

**与B相比，A.......**

**4) 短定语+的+名词**

**5） 表时间，原因，让步，方式，条件状从，提到主句前**

**3）赋意 表示动作的名词--动词化 the exploration of....**

**二、翻译步骤及应用**

1. **翻译步骤**

1）句子拆分

【目的】找出句子主干，理清修饰关系。

【拆分标志】

（1）标点符号，如“:”、“；”、“—”、“,.......,”、“—......—”

（2）并列连词，包括 “and, or, but”

（3）从属连词，包括：“when, where, if, although, even if, as, while, that, who, which…”

（4）长短语 （一般大于等于10个单词，大多数情况下做定语）

包括：介词短语，分词短语，不定式

【拆分原则】（1）不能过短或过长，10词左右可以

（2）不能破坏完整的语法结构 例如A and B

【练习】请根据以上断句标志拆分句子

① In **Europe临近修饰~~**, /where forestry is ~~ecologically~~ more advanced/, **the non-commercial tree species are recognized** as members of native forest **community界**, /to be **preserved=conserve** as such, within **reason**. (2010)

断句标志： 名词 A of B A of B of C 动词 v A as B 把A看作B

被动 A be done as B A被看作B

reason n. 原因 v. 推理 n 合理 un-reasoned

② **The upside is the possibilities** /后置contained in knowing that everything **is up to取决于...** us;/ where before we were **experts** in the array of limitations, /now we become authorities of what is possible. (2011) 聪明：逻辑 听话： 情感判断！！ 太轴 -- 灵活 词意 学术 较真

引导词+从句（简单句，并列句，主从复合句）

**possibility=feasibility=potential=chance=be likely to 逻辑考点 可能不等于一定 be bound to //will do**

author n.作者 authority n.权威 authorize v.赋予...权威

upside n.积极面 downside 消极面

expert n.擅长，熟练 **be expert/proficient in...**  expertise n.专业知识 expert n.专家

断句标志： and 并列 一致 对立 but 转折 递进

This response may be slow and inefficient, **and 转折！！**  the learning curve is very steep.

bear v.忍受 unbearable 无法忍受的

③ Both 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 a.立法的** halls to Wal-Mart workers, 状/**with** much higher ~~deductibles~~ and a large new **dose 剂量** of investment risk for families’ future healthcare.

断句标志： doze v.瞌睡 off

④ Here, **Darwinism seems to offer justification** **for** /**~~if~~** ~~all humans share~~ **~~common~~** ~~origins~~, **/it** seems reasonable **to suppose /that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings**. (2012)

断句标志： for 1)介词 关于，对于 为了 +名词 2）引导词（原因）+句子

1. justify v.证明..是合理的 unjustified a.不合理的 decision 负向

just n.公平 adjust v.调整 to 适应=adapt to

2. **相同不同逻辑 same resemble 类似于 equally adv. 同样地是 also**

**common**

**3. constrain v.限制=restrain=restrict=limit impede v.阻碍=inhibit**

**4. A originate/stem/derive from 来源于 B (原因 ）**

**A be responsible for B in response to A B... 作为对...的回应**

**5500 闪过 26 老师要 -- 40天 15分钟**

1. 调整顺序

【知识回顾】

（1）定语从句中，从句单词数小于8个，一般前置，译为“定语从句+的+被修饰的名词”；单词数大于等于8个，一般后置，译为“被修饰的名词，定语从句”。

（2）状语从句中，一般时间/条件/让步/原因状语从句可以提到主句之前翻译。

（3）短语中，短语做定语时，一般提到被修饰名词前面；如果是太长的短语，可以放在被修饰的名词后面翻译；短语做状语时，可以放在句首，动词前或者动词后。

（4）被动结构：化被动为主动

【练习】**翻译以下例句。**

1. Creating a “European identity” that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice.（2016）

1. Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

1. This 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. （2007）

1. The fact that this is not an uncommon occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and steal from someone else’ s accounts. （2013）

1. When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however far-fetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal.（2000）

1. Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect,” a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect. (2014)

1. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels.(2006)

1. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.(2006)

1. It’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.(2007)

1. 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. (2007)

1. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executives 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. (2007)

1. As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, and their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable.

1. The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more( and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. (2011)

1. **阅读翻译精讲**

**Text 1**

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called 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 then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access -- after all, the more people online, the more potential 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. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we’ve ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn’t the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn’t have the capital to do so. And that is why America’s Second Wave infrastructure -- including roads, harbors, 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 them. Immigrant 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, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

25. Digital divide is something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] getting worse because of the Internet

[B] the rich countries are responsible for

[C] the world must guard against（C）

[D] considered positive today

26. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] offers economic potentials

[B] can bring foreign funds

[C] can soon wipe out world poverty（A）

[D] connects people all over the world

27. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] providing financial support overseas

[B] preventing foreign capital’s control

[C] building industrial infrastructure（D）

[D] accepting foreign investment

28. It seems that now a country’s economy depends much on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] how well developed it is electronically

[B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants

[C] whether it adopts America’s industrial pattern（A）

[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

**Text 2**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

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

36. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients’ pain

[B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives

[C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide（B）

[D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

37. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

[A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients’ death.

[B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.

[C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.（C）

[D] A doctor’s medication is no longer justified by his intentions.

38. According to the NAS’s report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] prolonged medical procedures

[B] inadequate treatment of pain

[C] systematic drug abuse（B）

[D] insufficient hospital care

39. Which of the following best defines the word “aggressive” (line 3, paragraph 7)?

[A] Bold

[B] Harmful

[C] Careless（A）

[D] Desperate

40. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] manage their patients incompetently

[B] give patients more medicine than needed

[C] reduce drug dosages for their patients（D）

[D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

**26考研 写作基础精讲**

**一、考研英语写作介绍**

1. **题型介绍**

(1). 分值

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 科目/分值 | 小作文（写作A节） | 大作文（写作B节） | 合计 |
| 英一 | 10分 | 20分 | 30分 |
| 英二 | 10分 | 15分 | 25分 |

(2). 做题时间

共50分钟:（小作文: 15分钟；大作文: 35分钟）

1. **大纲要求**

英语（一）

考生应能写不同类型的应用文，包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、报告等，以及一般描述性、叙述性、说明性或议论性的文章。写作时，考生应能：

1）做到语法、拼写、标点正确，用词恰当；

2）遵循文章的特定文体格式；

3）合理组织文章结构，使其内容统一、连贯；

4）根据写作目的和特定读者，恰当选用语域（指在书面和口语表达中根据不同的交际对象，所采用的话语方式，即正式、一般、非正式的话语）。

英语（二）

考生应能根据所给的提纲、情景或要求完成相应的短文写作。短文应中心思想明确，切中题意，结构清晰，条理清楚，用词恰当，无明显语言错误。

**总结：语言第一位：做到语法、拼写、标点正确，用词恰当（评价目标之一）**

1. **评分标准**

考研英语大小作文评分均采用五档评分模式，具体评分标准如下：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 档位 | 分值 | 完成情况 |
| 第五档 | A节 (9-10分)  英一B节 (17-20分)  英二B节（13-15分） | 很好地完成了试题规定的任务  包含所有内容要点;  使用丰富的语法结构和词汇;  语言自然流畅，语法错误极少;  有效地采用了多种衔接手法，文字连贯，层次清晰;  格式与语域恰当、贴切;  对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果 |
| 第四档 | A节 (7-8分)  英一B节 (13-16分)  英二B节（10-12分） | 较好地完成了试题规定的任务  包含所有内容要点，允许漏掉1、2个次重点;  使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇;  语言基本准确，只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时才有个别错误;  采用了适当的衔接手法，层次清晰，组织较严密;  格式与语域较恰当;  对目标读者产生了预期的效果 |
| 第三档 | A节 (5-6分)  英一B节 (9-12分)  英二B节（7-9分） | 基本完成了试题规定的任务  虽漏掉一些内容，但包含多数内容要点;  应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求;  有一些语法及词汇错误，但不影响理解;  采用了简单的衔接手法，内容较连贯，层次较清晰;  格式和语域基本合理;  对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果 |
| 第二档 | A节 (3-4分)  英一B节 (5-8分)  英二B节（4-6分） | 未能按要求完成试题规定的任务  漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点，写了一些无关内容;  语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;  有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解;  未采用恰当的衔接手法，内容缺少连贯性;  格式和语域不恰当;  未能清楚地传达信息给读者 |
| 第一档 | A节 (1-2分)  英一B节 (1-4分)  英二B节（1-3分） | 未能按要求完成试题规定的任务  漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点，写了一些无关内容;  语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;  有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解;  未采用恰当的衔接手法，内容缺少连贯性;  格式和语域不恰当;  未能清楚地传达信息给读者 |
| 零档 | 0分 | 所传达的信息或所用语言太少，无法评价;  内容与要求无关或无法辨认 |

**4.题型举例**

**小作文**

例1：Some internationals students are coming to your university. Write them an email in the name of the Students’ Union to

1) extend your welcome and

2) provide some suggestions for their campus life here.

例2：Suppose you have found something wrong with the electronic dictionary that you bought from an online store the other day, Write an email to the customer service center to

1) Make a complaint and

2) Demand a prompt solution

例3：Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in yourcollege, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary.

例4：Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him to email to

1)tell him about your living habits, and

2)ask for advice about living there.

**范文：**

Dear Mr. Wilson,

I am writing on behalf of the Student’ Union to invite you to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest. It will be held in ROOM304, the North Building next Friday.

This contest aims at improving our abilities in practical English. We know that you are admired by all the students. We would be grateful if you could be the judge for this contest. The participants are mainly the seniors and the theme is concerning the importance of environmental protection.

It’s our greatest pleasure that you can present yourself in this great event. We are looking forward to a favorable reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**大作文**

***英语一***

***Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following picture.in your essay, you should***

*1) describe the pictures briefly,*

*2) interpret its intended meaning, and*

*3) give your comments.*

***You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET . (20 points)***

**范文：**

The above two pictures reveal two fathers’ different teaching methods. In the first picture, the father is urging his son to study hard while he is smoking and watching TV idly. In the second picture, the father and his son are both concentrating on the study. The caption under the cartoon reads:“it is better to set an example than to make demands”.

Apparently, the author of the cartoon focuses on a fact that many parents when educating their children tend to neglect the impact of their own acts upon their children. It is without any doubt that all parents hope that their children could have a bright future. Therefore, they tend to count on schools and the society to provide their kids with a good education. However, what they don’t realize is that parents are the first teachers of children. Parents failing to set a role model for their children will only result in an unhealthy family atmosphere, which is definitely harmful to the future development of their children.

From my perspective, education from parents is of vital importance to a child’s healthy growth. Therefore, parents should provide their children with a favorable growing environment by being a positive role model. Only through persistent efforts and proper guidance can children enjoy a bright future.

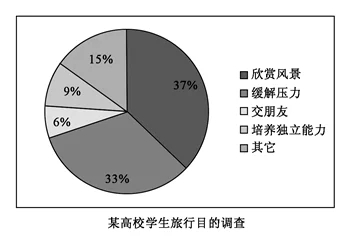
***英语二***

***Write an essay based on the following chart. you should***

***1) interpret the chart and***

***2) give your comments.***

***You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points).***



As is clearly reflected in the above pie chart, the purpose of students travelling abroad demonstrates obvious differences in one college of China. According to the data given, the purpose of enjoying the beautiful landscape takes a comparatively large share, accounting for 37%, while that of relieving pressure also takes away 20% of the whole proportion.

　　What triggers this phenomenon? It is not difficult to put forward several factors responsible for this phenomenon. To start with, with the rapid economic development of economy, people, including college students, are becoming increasingly wealthy, which enables them to afford the once-deemed- expensive oversea traveling. In order to enjoy the charming landscape all around the world, a large proportion of students choose to travel abroad. What’s more, along with the ever-accelerating improvement of economy and society is also the ever-increasing work and life pressure. Consequently, the purpose of relieving pressure ranks the second among all the purposes for folks to travel around the world.

In view of the arguments above, we can conclude that the current phenomenon is of no surprise. And therefore, it can be predicted that admiring the scenery and alleviating pressure will still be the main purpose for people to arrange a traveling to other countries.

**二、写作常见高级表达**

**1.高级替换**

1）影响：influence=impact=effect=implication(for)

Have/exert a strong/profound/far-reaching influence on sb

Have a salutary influence on.... 对...有有益的影响

Have a devastating/an adverse influence on....对...有有害的影响

2）老人：old people=the old=the elderly=the aged=the senior=senior citizens=old folks=pensioner

3. 年轻人：the young=young people=youngsters=teen=teenager=adolescent

4. 事情：thing=business=matter

5. 优点：advantage=benefit=strength=merit=virtue=superiority

6. 错误：mistake=fault=error=fallacy (错误的观点) =blunder

7. 能力：ability to do=capacity for=competence of=capability for=haveaknackof/for

8. 顾客：customer=client=consumer=shopper=purchaser=patron

9. 方法：way to do=way of doing sth, a means of doing sth/ method of doing sth/approach to sth

【**句子练习**】

1. 对于刚步入社会的年轻人来讲，很有必要提高自身的社交能力。

1. 越来越多的市民，通过参观博物馆的方式来了解历史和各种文明。

3）传承中华传统文化不仅对后代理解前辈智慧，以及增强民族凝聚力都会产生积极影响。

**动词：**

1. 认为：think=argue=deem=maintain ( 坚持认为)

2. 得到：get=obtain=acquire

3. 表明：show=indicate=reveal=demonstrate=illustrate

4. 需要：need=demand=require=deserve

5. 利用：use=utilize=take advantage of=make use of=employ ( +method/technique/tactic )

=tap(..knowledge)into ....

1. 提高：improve=enhance=boost=promote=ameliorate=elevate=upgrade

Boost one’s quality/confidence

提高效率：enhance/boost/promote/augment+efficiency

提高健康状况：enhance/boost/promote/be beneficial to+health

7. 阻碍：impede(常被动)=hinder=hamper(常被动)

8. 停止：stop=cease=desist from=quit=halt=pause Desist from doing sth=stop doing

9. 激励：encourage=motivate=stimulate=inspire=spur

10.完成，实现：finish=complete=achieve=fulfill=accomplish

Fulfill your dream/ambition/aspiration/potential

a fulfilling and rewarding career

11. 提供：give=offer=provide=supply

Offer sb sth/ supply sb with sth/provide sb with sth

=impart knowledge/information/quality to sb

=afford(提供) sb sth

12. 培养技能：develop=cultivate=hone=foster

13. 选择: choose=go for=opt(for sth/to do sth)

14. 休息：relax=loosen up=let/help sb unwind=sth is a great outlet for stress=sth provide sb with a temporary escape from sth

15. 处理：handle=tackle=deal with=copewith=grapplewith

16. 防止：avoid doing=prevent sb from doing sth=preclude sth=preclude sb from doing sth

【**句子练习**】

1. 这幅生动的图画表明，我们应该高度重视及时的行动对于取得成功的重要性。

1. **通过**充分利用各种学习资源和各种实践机会，大学生可以提高自己的实践能力，并且实现他们的梦想。

**短语类：**

1.我认为：I think=as far as I am concerned=in my opinion=frommy perspective=from where I stand

2.在当今社会：in the modern society/in modern times/in contemporary society

3.随着... 的发展: with the development of/ with the advance of/with the improvement of.../due to the proliferation of.../

4. 越来越多：more and more/an increasing number of/a growing number of/the number (可数) of ...increase exponentially/the number of...has risen steeply

5. 努力：try one’s best/struggle for/aspire to do/strive for/spare no effort for/to do sth

6.想要做：have a strong desire for sth/be itching to do sth/be eager to do sth/long for sth/crave sth/ache for sth(to do sth)

7. 对...感兴趣：sth pique 激起/arouse/generate/excite one’s interest/sth appeals to sb/sth exerts a tremendous fascination on sb

8. 总之 ： in conclusion/all in all/in a nutshell/to sum up/in summary/in a word/in brief/in the finally analysis

9. 第一点：first, first of all, most of all, in the first place, to begin with, first and foremost, to start with, first off, for starters

10. 第二点：second, moreover, furthermore, in addition, additionally, what’s more, in the second place, in the next place, besides

11. 第三点：third, last, eventually, lastly, finally, last but not least

12. 毫无疑问 ：there is no doubt that..., there is no denying that, undoubtedly, no one can deny that....

13. 众所周 知 ：it is common knowledge that.../It’s commonly acknowledged that....

As is known to all, ..../there is no doubt that..../there is no denying that.../it is clear that....

14. 许多：a large/considerable/substantial number of.../large quantities of....

15. 各种各样的：all kinds of/multiple/diverse/a wide range of/a vast variety of...

16. 交朋友 ：make friends/get along with sb/be friend sb/bond with sb/buddy up with sb/connect with sb

Enlarge social circle/expand network/strengthen(forge) friendship bond/improve interpersonal relationship

17. 成 绩 变 好 ： ace the exam/improve(boost) academic performance/achieve academic excellence(success)/sb is a high-achiever student

18. 损害健康：impair/endanger/threaten +health; be hazardous/harmful/detrimental to health

【**练习**】

**4. 形容词类**：

1.好的，优秀的：good/tremendous/excellent/outstanding/superb/exceptional/favorable/promising/extraordinary/rem arkable/superior

2. 不好的：

Dreadful/atrocious/appalling/horrendous/undesirable/adverse/unfavorable

/counterproductive

3. 困难的：

Challenging/demanding/laborious 费力的/taxing/onerous 费力的/burdensome

4. 大多数：

The vast majority of/the overwhelming majority of

5. 普遍的

Common/ universal/pervasive/ widespread/ ubiquitous无处不在的

6. 贫穷的：

Impoverished, poverty-stricken, destitute穷困的 the needy

7. 富有的：

Wealthy, affluent, well-heeled, prosperous

8. 有趣的：

Interesting，amusing, entertaining,engaging, fascinating, absorbing 有趣的，吸引人的

9. 无聊的：boring, monotonous, drab and dreary, bland, tedious

10. 有益的，有好处的：Favorable, beneficial, rewarding, instrumental

11. 重要的：

Vital, crucial, critical, be of vial importance to, play an important role in...,salient 显 著 的 , considerable

12. 大的：gigantic, enormous, vast, tremendous, considerable, massive, colossal

13. 贵的：exorbitant, pricey, unaffordable

14.便宜的：cheap, economical,cost considerably less....

15. 令人震惊 的 ：unexpected, astonishing, amazing, incredible,spectacular惊人 的,striking,

stunning

16. 遇到困难不放弃：persistent, tenacious, perseverant

17. 即刻的：prompt, immediate, instant, without delay

副词类：

1. 非 常 ， 程 度 ： exceedingly, extremely, exceptionally, mighty, undeniably, unimaginably, inconceivably (不可思议地) expensive

2. 明显地：clearly, apparently, evidently, undoubtedly

【**练习**】

1. 保持乐观的心态，**不论**是在学习方面，还是生活方面，都会产生深远的积极影响。

1. **众所周知**的是，不孝敬老人，将会对我们社会和谐以及健康发展造成有害的影响。

1. **随着**生活水平的提高和经济社会的发展，越来越多的年轻人想要通过提升学历来提高自己的能力，从而更好的适应社会的发展。

1. 如果想提高自己的英语成绩，当务之急应该提升的是自己的阅读能力，这需要进行大量阅读。

1. 通过开展各种各样的课外活动，学生的综合能力有所提升，这有助于多元化发展以及提高学生的人际交往能力。

1. 我认为/在我看来，文化融合有助于各民族人民了解彼此文化，从而提高文化包容度以及构建和谐的社会氛围。

1. 越来越多的人出去旅游，这一事实表明，人们越来越重视开阔眼界以及丰富精神生活。

1. 积极参加体育锻炼，除了可以提高我们的身体素质，也有助于维持良好的心理健康。

1. 面对不断增加的就业压力以及提升自身知识的必要性，大部分毕业生选择读研。

1. 随着生活水平的提高，越来越的人想要通过春节送礼来对亲朋好友表达感谢与祝福。

**三、逻辑写作练习**

1）因果逻辑

With the quickening pace of urban life and ever-increasing pressure, people in increasing numbers are suffering either physical or mental problems.

due to/owing to/thanks to attribute to be responsible for...

1. 由于年轻人已经意识到提高自己实践能力的重要性，因此，他们选择在课外积极参加各种实践活动，以此来学以致用。

1. 正因为网络通信技术的快速发展，越来越多的市民倾向于通过网络来进行交流。

1. 随着政府越来越重视精神文明建设，比如增加博物馆数量以及更新相关服务设施，因此，越来越的人走进博物馆，学习各类知识，进而开阔眼界。

2）对立逻辑

Odd and funny as they sound, such... can be seen and heard anywhere in our country.

尽管拥有梦想在一个人的成长中非常重要，但是，积极的行动在此过程中发挥了决定性的作用。

尽管已经出台了相关的环境保护政策，但破坏环境的现象仍然时有发生。

虽然旅游会有点贵，但，越来越多的大学生仍然愿意走出去，欣赏风景以及开阔视野，甚至交到各种各样的朋友。

3）否定逻辑

exercises never fail to make us stronger and more energetic.

their intention to make such commitments is **nothing but** to put on civilized outer clothing to please or deceive the public.

4）被动逻辑

A clear correlation is suggested that mankind has exerted a tremendously negative influence on natural resources.

Relevant laws and regulations must be established and enforced to maintain a good social atmosphere.

5）并列逻辑

in other words=to put it differently

**四、综合练习**

***1.* Write a letter to a friend of yours to**

1. **recommend one of your favorite movies and**
2. **give reasons for your recommendation.**

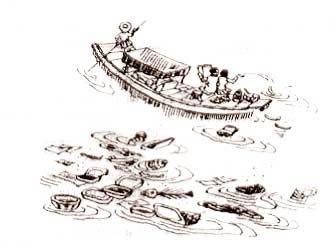
**You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.**

**Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.**

**Do not writer the address.（10 points）**

1. **Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should**
2. **describe the drawing briefly,**
3. **explain its intended meaning, and**
4. **give your comments.**

**You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)**



旅程之余

**26考研 基础词汇长难句精讲**

1. **基础知识精讲**
2. **词性**

**重点：**

名词

【定义】名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。

1）分类

2）名词的所有格

【定义】表示名词的所有关系。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 构成 | 举例 |
| 1．直接在名词后加’s | Shakespeare’s life time |
| 2．以s结尾，直接在名词后加’ | islands’ inhabitants; students’ union |

3）of 所有格

① the absolute cost of healthcare

② the social implications of these changes

③ our innovative and collaborative modes of thought

④ a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk

2. 动词

1. 分类
2. 动词的三态

【**时态**】

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **一般** | **进行** | **完成** | **完成进行** |
| **现在** | do/does | am/is/are doing | have/has done | have/has been doing |
| **过去** | did | was/were doing | had done | had been doing |
| **将来** | will do | will be doing | will have done | will have been doing |
| **过去将来** | would do | would be doing | would have done | would have been doing |

【**语态**】

1）分类：

主动语态

Lily takes a book into the room.

被动语态

His purse was stolen in the park yesterday.

2）结构：

被动语态：be +done (+by…)

【**情态**】

谓语的情态主要由情态动词表现出来。情态动词本身有一定的词义，表示**[语气](https://baike.so.com/doc/5935432-6148363.html" \t "_blank)**的单词。但是**不能[独立](https://baike.so.com/doc/781877-827271.html" \t "_blank)**作**[谓语](https://baike.so.com/doc/5416040-5654185.html" \t "_blank)**，只能和**[动词](https://baike.so.com/doc/2563740-2707510.html" \t "_blank)**原形一起构成谓语。

情态动词包括:

形式：情态动词+实意动词。

**【**练习**】**识别下列句子中的谓语动词

① We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brain on auto-pilot.

② It seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation.

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

④ When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10000 years ago, they didn’t have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food.

⑤ Poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes.

⑥ Outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons.

1. **非谓语动词**

**1）不定式**

不定式是动词的一种非谓语形式，在句子中几乎可以充当谓语以外的其他任何成分。

**【**练习**】**识别以下例句中不定式所做的成分，并理解句子。

① The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers.

② The impact on children of the past six months remains to be ascertained.

③The factor behind the breakneck pace of publication is the willingness of scientists to bypass journals together.

④To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment.

⑤To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research.

**2）动名词与分词**

**定义**

1. **动名词**

动名词是由动词词尾+ing构成的，在用法上类似于**名词**。动名词在句中可以充当**主语、宾语、表语、同位语**。

**【**练习**】**识别下列句子中动名词所做的成分

① Avoiding a new trade car will be high on the agenda.

② Participants started working on Task A and were interrupted to switch to another task.

③ We hold on to incomplete work instead of putting it aside even when a switch of focus is necessary.

**分词**

现在分词 doing doing sth 现在分词短语

过去分词 do-ed do-ed by sth 过去分词短语

非谓语结构中分词的存在形式有两种，一种是由动词词尾加-ing变来的现在分词，另一种是由动词词尾加-ed或不规则变化而来的过去分词。**现在分词既表主动又可表进行，而过去分词即可表被动又可表完成。可以做定语，状语，宾语补足语**。如：

developing countries 发展中国家

developed countries 发达国家

**【练习】识别下列句子中分词所做的成分**

① A system intended to stop profits being taxed too much allows them to be taxed too little.

② The almost laughable irony is that he said this at an event convened to explore the discrepancy between gender and science.

【**专题】短语综合运用**

1. **动词短语**
2. v...as....

【**经典例句分析**】

① He sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

② Virtually all scientists and the majority of non-fundamentalist religious leaders have come to regard “scientific” creationism as bad science and bad religion.

③ In science, the ninetheenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

④ Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits.

**2）常见动词短语**

compare...with.... compare ....to.... integrate ...into

consist in.... consist of.... transform... into....

take sth into account account for be correlated with

make up with

campaign to be responsible for...

be in response to ...

cope with=deal with=address=handle=tackle

specialize in result from/ result in

be designed to

assign/attach central importance to....

**并列结构及并列句**

1. **定义**

两个或两个以上意义相关、层次相同、句法功能也相同，并由**并列连词**连接起来的语法结构叫“并列结构”。用**并列连词**把两个及以上的简单句连在一起的句子叫并列句。

**并列连词**主要有：

1. 表并列关系：and, both...and, as well as, not only...but (also), neither...nor等。
2. 表转折关系：but, however, yet等。
3. 表选择关系：or, or else, either...or等。

**二、重点**

1. 识别并列结构，确定并列结构的长度
2. 并列结构的省略

并列连词后面部分会省略与前面相同的内容。

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

34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that.

[A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks

[B] the middle class may face greater political challenges

[C] financial problems may bring about political problems

[D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status

But it’s obvious that a majority of the president’s advisers still don’t take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research -- a classic case of “paralysis by analysis”.

28. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, paragraph 4)?

[A] Endless studies kill action.

[B] Careful investigation reveals truth.

[C] Prudent planning hinders progress.（A）

[D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

【补充：not only...but also....】

not only...but also 省略：

省略 also

替代： not only/merely/just...but also not only A but B ...as well

倒装：not only +部分倒装，but also +正常语序

These intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.

**3. 三大复合从句**

1. **名词性从句**
2. 基础知识：
3. 例句练习

① knowing what you’re good at and doing even more of it creates excellence.

② The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike.

③ What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide.

③ Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways.

④ But 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.

⑤ The conventional view that education should be one of the every highest priorities for prompting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong.

1. **修饰性从句**
2. 基础知识：
3. 例句精练

1）Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom.

1. Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we did not know for sure?

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

**二、阅读词汇长难句精讲**

**经济类：**

1. **2002（3）**

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

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

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

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

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

1. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] global inflation

[B] reduction in supply

[C] fast growth in economy（B）

[D] Iraq’s suspension of exports

2. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] price of crude rises

[B] commodity prices rise

[C] consumption rises（D）

[D] oil taxes rise

3. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive

[B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices

[C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed（D）

[D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP

4. We can draw a conclusion from the text that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now

[B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks

[C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices（A）

[D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry

5. From the text we can see that the writer seems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] optimistic

[B] sensitive

[C] gloomy（A）

[D] scared

第一段：

1. Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost $26 a barrel, up from less than $10 last December.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-80, when they also almost tripled.

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主干：

译文：

1. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

单词：

主干：

译文：

第二段

1. The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第三段

1. Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第四段

1. Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973.

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译文：

1. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged $22 a barrel for a full year, compared with $13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies -- to which heavy industry has shifted -- have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第五段

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

单词：

主干：

译文：

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单词：

主干：

译文：

1. The Economist’s commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

单词：

主干：

译文：

**第二篇 2004（3）**

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

Even before Alan Greenspan’s admission that America’s red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year’s pace. But don’t sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy’s long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they’re not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, “there’s a new gold rush happening in the $4 million to $10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses,” says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. “Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three,” says john Deadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

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

1. By “Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet” (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business

[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit（D）

[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

2. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

[A] Optimistic.

[B] Confused.

[C] Carefree.（A）

[D] Panicked.

3. When mentioning “the $4 million to $10 million range” (Lines 3-4, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] gold market

[B] real estate

[C] stock exchange（B）

[D] venture investment

4. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic showdown?

[A] They would benefit in certain ways.

[B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.

[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.（A）

[D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

5. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

[A] A now boom, on the horizon.

[B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.

[C] Caution all right, panic not.（C）

[D] The more ventures, the more chances.

第一段

1. When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn’t cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she’d like to, either.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Most of her clients spend $12 to $50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Spero blames the softening economy. “I’m a good economic indicator,” she says. “I provide a service that people can do without when they’re concerned about saving some dollars.”

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard’s department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. “I don’t know if other clients are going to abandon me, too” she says.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第二段

1. Even before Alan Greenspan’s admission that America’s red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year’s pace. But don’t sound any alarms just yet.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy’s long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第三段

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

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Home prices are holding steady in most regions.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. In Manhattan, “there’s a new gold rush happening in the $4 million to $10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses,” says broker Barbara Corcoran.

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主干：

译文：

1. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets.
2. “Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three,” says john Deadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第四段

1. Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Employers wouldn’t mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market.
2. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom.

单词：

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译文：

1. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan’s hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible.
2. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

单词：

主干：

译文：

**第三篇 2003（3）**

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

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

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government’s Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone’s cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It’s theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. “Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?” asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the $10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail’s net railway operating income in 1996 was just $427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who’s going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

1. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] cost reduction is based on competition

[B] services call for cross-trade coordination

[C] outside competitors will continue to exist（C）

[D] shippers will have the railway by the throat

2. What is many captive shippers’ attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

[A] Indifferent.

[B] Supportive.

[C] Indignant.（D）

[D] Apprehensive.

3. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad

[B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide

[C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief（C）

[D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business

4. The word “arbiters” (line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] who work as coordinators

[B] who function as judges

[C] who supervise transactions（B）

[D] who determine the price

5. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the continuing acquisition

[B] the growing traffic

[C] the cheering Wall Street（A）

[D] the shrinking market

第一段

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

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第二段

1. Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第三段

1. The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business.

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主干：

译文：

1. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government’s Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第四段

1. Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone’s cost.

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1. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line.

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1. “Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?” asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第五段

1. Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases.

单词：

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单词：

主干：

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1. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on.

单词：

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1. Consider the $10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail’s net railway operating income in 1996 was just $427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction.

单词：

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译文：

1. Who’s going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

单词：

主干：

译文：

**学术教育类：**

1. **2004（4）**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. 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.（C）

[D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

2. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] undervaluing intellect

[B] favoring intellectualism

[C] supporting school reform（A）

[D] suppressing native intelligence

3. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] identical

[B] similar

[C] complementary（D）

[D] opposite

4. 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（B）

[D] an advocate of regular schooling

5. 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.（C）

[D] It underlies power.

第一段

1. Americans today don’t place a very high value on intellect.
2. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education -- not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren’t difficult to find.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第二段

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

单词：

主干：

译文：

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

单词：

主干：

译文：

第三段

1. But they could and should be.
2. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, “We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society.”

单词：

主干：

译文：

第四段

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.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第五段

1. Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.”

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Mark Twain’s Huckleberry Finn exemplified American anti-intellectualism.
2. Its hero avoids being civilized -- going to school and learning to read -- so he can preserve his innate goodness.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第六段

1. Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind.
2. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第七段

1. School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Hofstadter says our country’s educational system is in the grips of people who “joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise.”

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. **2008（2）**

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the author’s names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review, depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publishers, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The 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. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The 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. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business, in America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion and $11 billion. The International Association of Scientific Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report’s authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other 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. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

1. In the first paragraph, the author discusses\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the background information of journal editing

[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports

[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers

[D] the traditional process of journal publication

2. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

[A] It criticizes government-funded research.

[B] It introduces an effective means of publication.

[C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.

[D] It benefits scientific research considerably.

3. According to the text, online publication is significant in that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] it provides an easier access to scientific results

[B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers

[C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge

[D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research

4. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] cover the cost of its publication

[B] subscribe to the journal publishing it

[C] allow other online journals to use it freely

[D] complete the peer-review before submission

5. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

[A] the internet is posing a threat to publishers.

[B] a new mode to publication is emerging.

[C] authors welcome the new channel for publication.

[D] publication is rendered easily by online service.

第一段

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2. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal.

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译文：

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主干：

译文：

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单词：

主干：

译文：

第二段

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2. The 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.

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主干：

译文：

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译文：

第三段

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主干：

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主干：

译文：

第四段

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单词：

主干：

译文：

1. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories.

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译文：

1. Other 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.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

单词：

主干：

译文：

**法律类：**

1. **2010（4）**

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other anti-discrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed *the Jury Selection and Service Act*, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

1. From the principles of the U.S. jury system, we learn that .
   1. both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
   2. defendants are immune from trial by their peers
   3. no age limit should be imposed for jury service
   4. judgment should consider the opinion of the public
2. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed .
   1. the inadequacy of anti-discrimination laws
   2. the prevalent discrimination against certain races
   3. the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
   4. the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges
3. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because .
   1. they were automatically banned by state laws
   2. they fell far short of the required qualifications
   3. they were supposed to perform domestic duties
   4. they tended to evade public engagement
4. After *the Jury Selection and Service Act* was passed, .
   1. sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
   2. educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
   3. jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
   4. states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
5. In discussing the U.S. jury system, the text centers on .
   1. its nature and problems
   2. its characteristics and tradition
   3. its problems and their solutions
   4. its tradition and development

第一段

1. Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第二段

1. But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character.

单词：

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译文：

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单词：

主干：

译文：

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单词：

主干：

译文：

1. **2012（3）**

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades-by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds.”

Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

As the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules - most are already patented or in  the public domain. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug’s efficacy. Companies are eager to win patents for “connecting the dots”, explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

31. It can be learned from paragraph I that the biotech companies would like\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. genes to be patentable

B. the BIO to issue a warning

C. their executives to be active

D. judges to rule out gene patenting

32. Those who are against gene patents believe that\_\_\_\_\_

A. genetic tests are not reliable

B. only man-made products are patentable

C. patents on genes depend much on innovations

D. courts should restrict access to genetic tests

33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for\_\_\_\_\_

A. establishing disease correlations

B. discovering gene interactions

C. drawing pictures of genes

D. identifying human DNA

34．By saying “each meeting was packed” (line4, Para 6)the author means that\_\_\_\_\_

A. the Supreme Court was authoritative

B. the BIO was a powerful organization

C. gene patenting was a great concern

D. lawyers were keen to attend conventions

35. Generally speaking, the author’s attitude toward gene patenting is\_\_\_\_\_

A. critical

B. supportive

C. scornful

D. objective

第一段

1. In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core.
2. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades-by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented.

单词：

主干：

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第二段

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主干：

译文：

1. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

单词：

主干：

译文：

第三段

1. But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy.

单词：

主干：

译文：

1. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's.

单词：

主干：

译文：

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第四段

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单词：

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第五段

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主干：

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第六段

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1. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

单词：

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译文：

**科技生活类：**

1. **2002（2）**

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics -- the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy -- far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves -- goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented -- and human perception far more complicated -- than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it.

1. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the use of machines to produce science fiction

[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry

[C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work（C）

[D] the elite’s cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work

2. The word “gizmos” (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] programs

[B] experts

[C] devices（C）

[D] creatures

3. According to the text, what is beyond man’s ability now is to design a robot that can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery

[B] interact with human beings verbally

[C] have a little common sense（D）

[D] respond independently to a changing world

4. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] make a few decisions for themselves

[B] deal with some errors with human intervention

[C] improve factory environments（B）

[D] cultivate human creativity

5. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure

[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately

[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information（C）

[D] best used in a controlled environment

第一段

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单词：

主干：

译文：

1. That compulsion has resulted in robotics -- the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines.

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单词：

主干：

译文：

第二段

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单词：

主干：

译文：

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译文：

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译文：

1. **2005（2）**

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn’t know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth’s atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel’s report: “Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that out nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.”

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

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

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won’t take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death

[B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant

[C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life（C）

[D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense

27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a protector

[B] a judge

[C] a critic（D）

[D] a guide

28. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, paragraph 4)?

[A] Endless studies kill action.

[B] Careful investigation reveals truth.

[C] Prudent planning hinders progress.（A）

[D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?

[A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.

[B] Raise public awareness of conservation.

[C] Press for further scientific research.（D）

[D] Take some legislative measures.

30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] they both suffered from the government’s negligence

[B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former

[C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former（B）

[D] both of them have turned from bad to worse

第一段

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

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译文：

1. That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way?

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第二段

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译文：

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第三段

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译文：

1. **2006（3）**

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

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

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

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

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment

[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared

[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today（C）

[D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm’s paper that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%

[B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago

[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount（A）

[D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old

33. By saying these figures are conservative (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] fishing technology has improved rapidly

[B] then catch-sizes are actually smaller then recorded

[C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss（C）

[D] the data collected so far are out of date

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] people should look for a baseline that can’t work for a longer time

[B] fisheries should keep the yield below 50% of the biomass

[C] the ocean biomass should restored its original level（D）

[D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situation

35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] management efficiency

[B] biomass level

[C] catch-size limits（B）

[D] technological application

第一段

1. When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals.
2. They suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived.

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主干：

译文：

1. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction.
2. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

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第二段

1. That the seas are being overfished has been known for years.
2. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing.

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1. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world.
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2. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved.

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1. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish.
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第四段

1. Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account.

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

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1. **2007（2）**

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.” People 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. IQ 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. So 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? It’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.

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we earn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The 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. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children’s version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh 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. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests .

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In 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. Moreover IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research 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. Anyone 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.

26. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?

[A] Answering philosophical questions.

[B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.

[C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.

[D] Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.

27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?

[A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.

[B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.

[C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.

[D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant’s because.

[A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures

[B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now

[C] vos Savant’s case is an extreme one that will not repeat

[D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed

29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that.

[A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one’s ability

[B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated

[C] testing involves a lot of guesswork

[D] traditional tests are out of date

30. What is the author’s attitude towards IQ tests?

[A] Supportive.

[B] Skeptical.

[C] Impartial.

[D] Biased.

第一段

1. For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.”

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1. **2007（3）**

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now 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.

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, 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. Today’s families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As 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 canner got laid off or fell sick. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, 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. For 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. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both 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. Even 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.

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

31. Today’s double-income families are at greater financial risk in that.

[A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared

[B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased

[C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics

[D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance

32. As a result of President Bush’s reform, retired people may have.

[A] a higher sense of security

[B] less secured payments

[C] less chance to invest

[D] a guaranteed future

33. According to the author, health-savings plans will.

[A] help reduce the cost of healthcare

[B] popularize among the middle class

[C] compensate for the reduced pensions

[D]increase the families’ investment risk

34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that.

[A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks

[B] the middle class may face greater political challenges

[C] financial problems may bring about political problems

[D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status

35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

[A] The Middle Class on the Alert.

[B] The Middle Class on the Cliff.

[C] The Middle Class in Conflict .

[D] The Middle Class in Ruins.

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主干：

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1. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times.

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