

## 2023 考研英语阅读基础课程-必刷 40 篇

主讲：KK 何凯文

### Text 8

#### 第一段

The most thoroughly studied in the history of the new world are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "So much important attached to intellectual pursuits " According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

重点词汇：

Thoroughly: 彻底地、完全地

Ministers: 大臣、部长

Colonial: 殖民地的

Preoccupations: 全神贯注

Unfolding: 伸展、演变

Puritan: 清教徒

#### 第一句

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#### 第二句

According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "So much important attached to intellectual pursuits " According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

## 第二段

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally mean to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church-important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture adjusting to New world circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

重点词汇:

Theological: 神学的

Neglect: 忽视

Circumstances: 环境、条件

Episodes: 插曲

virtuosity.: 精湛技艺

civility: 礼仪

第一句

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally mean to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church-important subjects that we may not neglect.

第二句

But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture adjusting to New world circumstances.

第三句

The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

### 第三段

The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts church in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. There men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

重点词汇:

Extensively: 广大地、广泛地

Audience: 观众、听众

Earnestness: 坚定、认真、急切

第一句

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第二句

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第三句

There men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

#### 第四段

We should not forget , however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few crafts men or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, Their thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations , and religious hope-all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "come out from among them, touch no unclean thing , and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan church.

重点词汇:

Crafts: 工艺品、手工艺

Servants: 仆人、服务员

Superstitions: 迷信

Tailor: 裁缝

Emigrated: 移居国外

Fate: 命运

Sermons: 布道、说教

第一句

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第二句

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#### 第五句

One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan church.

#### 第五段

Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New world for religion . "Our main end was to catch fish. "

#### 重点词汇:

Slighter: 更轻微的

Coast: 海岸

Clergyman: 牧师

Mocked: 愚弄

#### 第一句

Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New world for religion .

#### 第二句

"Our main end was to catch fish. "

## Text 9

### 第一段

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

重点词汇:

Spheres: 范围、领域

Category: 种类

Susceptible: 易受影响的

Psychiatrist: 精神病专家

第一句

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

第二句

"Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

### 第二段

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

重点词汇:

Hormones: 荷尔蒙、激素

Trigger: 触发、引起

Ovaries: 卵巢



Organs: 器官

Reproductive: 生殖的

第一句

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions.

第二句

In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

第三段

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

重点词汇:

Dose: 剂量

Worn: 疲倦的

第一句

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress.

第二句

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第三句

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## 第四句

“Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes, (that) “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”

## 第四段

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

重点词汇：

Chronic: 长期的、慢性的

Random: 随机的

Domestic: 家庭的

Devastating: 极为震惊的、毁灭性的

wear-and-tear: 磨损

第一句

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第二句

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第三句

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第四句

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### 第五句

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### 第六句

The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

## 第五段

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. “It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

重点词汇：

Frustration: 挫折

Paycheck: 薪水

### 第一句

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### 第二句

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### 第三句

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### 第五句

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### 第六句

I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

### 第六段

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

重点词汇:

Obligations: 责任、义务

Demonstrates: 说明、演示

### 第一句

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

### 第二句

But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain.

### 第三句

Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

## Text 10

### 第一段

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

重点词汇：

sorted out: 挑选出

compliance: 服从、迁就

feeble: 虚弱的

nasty: 下流的

inevitably: 必然地

### 第一句

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity.

### 第二句

Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

## 第二段

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year – from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

重点词汇：

Massive: 大块的、大量的

Contractor: 承包人

Intricate: 错综复杂的

### 第一句

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year – from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

## 第三段

“Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset,” says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University’s business school. “The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders.” Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York’s Columbia Business School. “Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one,” he says.

重点词汇：

Asset: 资产

Redundancy: 过剩

Technical: 技术的

第一句

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第四句

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## 第四段

The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

重点词汇：

Dim:暗淡的

第一句

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第二句

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## 第五段

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged – though not justified – by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17<sup>th</sup>, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.



重点词汇：

Affairs: 事务

Penalty: 惩罚

Victim: 受害人

Astray: 迷路

Proposed: 被提议的

Theft: 盗窃

Corporate: 公司的、法人的、共同的

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## Text 11

### 第一段

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite,” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

重点词汇:

Democratizing: 民主化

Uniformity: 统一性

Discourse: 演讲、讲话

Casualness: 偶然、漫不经心

Deference: 尊重、顺从

Absorbed: 专心

Elegant: 高雅的、精美的

Homogenization: 同质化、均匀化

### 第一句

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### 第二句

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第五句

This turned shopping into a public and democratic act."

第六句

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

第二段

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation -- language, home ownership and intermarriage.

重点词汇:

Elevating: 发人深省的; 举起、抬高(地位); 令人振奋

Poisonous: 恶性的、有毒的

Unprecedented: 前所未有的

Indices: 指数

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第五句

Now, consider three indices of assimilation -- language, home ownership and intermarriage.

第三段

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

重点词汇：

Bilingual: 熟悉两种语言的

Proficient: 精通

Hence: 因此

Graveyard: 墓地

第一句

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第五句

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第四段

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

重点词汇：

Intermarriage: 联姻、异族结婚

第一句

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第二句

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## 第五段

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

重点词汇：

Assimilative: 同化的

第一句

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”