



## 1990 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

### Section I Close Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

①No one knows for sure what the world would be like in the year 2001. ②Many books have been written 1 the future. ③But the 19<sup>th</sup>-century French novelist Jules Verne may be called a futurologist in the fullest 2 of the word. ④In his fantastic novels "A Trip to the Moon" and "80 Days Around the World," he described with detail the aeroplane and even the helicopter. ⑤ These novels still have a great attraction 3 young readers of today because of their bold imagination and scientific accuracy.

⑥Below is a description of what our life will be in the year 2001 as predicted by a 4 writer.

⑦In 2001, in the home, cookers will be set so that you can cook a complete meal at the touch of a switch.

⑧Television will provide information on prices at the 5 shops as well as news and entertainment. ⑨ Videophones will bring pictures as well as 6 to telephone conversations.

⑩Machines will control temperature, lighting, entertainment, security alarms, laundry and gardening.

⑪Lighting will provide decoration as well as wallpaper.

⑫At work, robots will take 7 most jobs in the manufacturing industries. ⑬Working hours will fall to under 30 hours a week. ⑭Holidays will get longer; six weeks will be the normal annual holiday. ⑮Men and women will retire at the same age.

⑯Our leisure will be different too. ⑰The home will become the center of entertainment through television and electronic games. ⑱More people will eat out in restaurants 8 they do today; also they will have a much wider variety of food available. ⑲ There will be a change of taste towards a more savoury-flavored menu. ⑳New synthetic foods will form a 9 part of people's diets.

㉑Foreign travel will 10; winter holidays will become more popular than summer ones. ㉒Also non-stop flights from Britain to Australia and New Zealand will be easily available and much cheaper. ㉓ Education will become increasingly more important than ever before. (321 words)

- |              |              |                 |                 |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] in    | [B] of       | [C] about       | [D] for         |
| 2. [A] sense | [B] meaning  | [C] detail      | [D] implication |
| 3. [A] for   | [B] of       | [C] on          | [D] towards     |
| 4. [A] today | [B] nowadays | [C] present-day | [D] present     |
| 5. [A] near  | [B] nearby   | [C] nearly      | [D] nearer      |
| 6. [A] noise | [B] sound    | [C] tone        | [D] tune        |
| 7. [A] to    | [B] away     | [C] off         | [D] over        |
| 8. [A] than  | [B] as       | [C] when        | [D] while       |
| 9. [A] usual | [B] popular  | [C] daily       | [D] regular     |
| 10. [A] add  | [B] increase | [C] raise       | [D] arise       |

### Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read



the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

### Text 1

①In May 1989, space shuttle “Atlantis” released in outer space the space probe “Megallan,” which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus. ②A new phase in space exploration has begun.

①The planet Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth; it is the only other object in the solar system, in fact, that even comes close to earth’s size. ②Venus has a similar density, so it is probably made of approximately the same stuff, and it has an atmosphere, complete with clouds. ③It is also the closest planet to earth, and thus the most similar in distance from the sun. ④In short, Venus seems to justify its long-held nickname of “earth’s twin.”

①The surface temperature of Venus reaches some 900F. ②Added to that is an atmospheric pressure about 90 times Earth’s: High overhead in the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) that passes for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). ③Water is all but nonexistent.

①Born with so many fundamental similarities to earth, how did Venus get to be so radically different: It is not just an academic matter. ②For all its extremes, Venus is a valuable laboratory for researchers studying the weather and climate of earth. ③It has no earth’s oceans, so the heat transport and other mechanisms are greatly simplified. ④In addition, the planet Venus takes 243 earth-days to turn once on its axis, so incoming heat from the sun is added and distributed at a more leisurely, observable pace.

11. Venus is similar to Earth in _____.	
[A] size and density	
[B] distance from the sun	
[C] having atmosphere	
[D] all of the above	

12. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to _____.	
[A] allow us to visit there	
[B] understand Earth better	
[C] find a new source of energy	
[D] promote a new space program	

13. The main idea of this passage is about _____.	
[A] problems of space travel	
[B] scientific methods in space exploration	
[C] the importance of Venus to Earth	
[D] conditions on Venus	

### Text 2

①Tourists were surprised to see a woman driving a huge orange tractor down one of Rome’s main avenues. ②Italy’s political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the



tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

①Shouting slogans, waving flags and dancing to drumbeats, the women had come to the capital from all over Italy to demonstrate for “a job for each of us, a different type of job, and a society without violence.” ②So far, action to improve women’s opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. ③“But there is a growing awareness that this is not enough,” says a researcher on female labor at the government-funded Institute for the Development of Professional Training for Workers.

①Women, who constitute 52 per cent of Italy’s population, today represent only 35 per cent of Italy’s total workforce and 33 per cent of the total number of Italians with jobs. ②However, their presence in the workplace is growing. ③The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace. ④Official statistics also show that women have also made significant strides in self-employment. ⑤More and more women are going into business for themselves. ⑥Many young women are turning to business because of the growing overall in employment. ⑦It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgments on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

①Such changes are occurring in the professions too. ②The number of women doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers and university professors increased two to three fold. ③Some of the changes are immediately visible. ④For example, women have appeared on the scene for the first time as state police, railway workers and street cleaners.

①However, the present situation is far from satisfactory though some progress has been made. ②A breakthrough in equal opportunities for women is now demanded.

14. The expression “snake through central Rome” probably means “to move _____.”	
[A] quietly through central Rome.”	
[B] violently through central Rome.”	
[C] in a long winding line through central Rome.”	
[D] at a leisurely pace through central Rome.”	

15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?	
[A] There are more women than men in Italy.	
[B] In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services.	
[C] In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment.	
[D] In Italy, about two-thirds of the jobs are held by men.	

16. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for _____.	
[A] more job opportunities	



[B] a greater variety of jobs	
[C] “equal job, equal pay”	
[D] both A and B	

17. The best title for this passage would be _____.	
[A] The Role of Women in Society	
[B] Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment	
[C] Women as Self-employed Professionals	
[D] Women and the Jobs Market	

### Text 3

①The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded. ②As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1, 500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty-fifth year with these results:

①On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they had as children. ②They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. ③84 per cent of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

①About 70 per cent had graduated from college, though only 30 per cent had graduated with honors. ②A few had even dropped out, but nearly half of these had returned to graduate. ③Of the men, 80 per cent were in one of the professions or in business management or semiprofessional jobs. ④The women who had remained single had office, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents.

①In a material way they did not do badly either. ②Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

18. The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years is _____.	
[A] true in all senses	
[B] refuted by the author	
[C] medically proven	
[D] a belief of the author	

19. The survey of bright children was made to _____.	
[A] find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults	
[B] prove that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years	
[C] discover the percentage of those mentally	



ill among the gifted	
[D] prove that talented children never burn themselves out	

20. Intelligence tests showed that _____.	
[A] bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy	
[B] between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence	
[C] talented children were most likely to become gifted adults	
[D] when talented children grew into adults, they made low scores	

### Section III English-Chinese Translation

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the sentences underlined into Chinese. (20 points)

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. (21) They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other. The controversy is often conveniently referred to as “nature vs. nurture.”

(22) Those who support the “nature” side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological factors. (23) That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior is central to this theory.

Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is pre-determined to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Those who support the “nurture” theory, that is, they advocate education, are often called behaviorists. They claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. (24) The behaviorists maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Let us examine the different explanations about one human characteristic, intelligence, offered by the two theories. (25) Supporters of the “nature” theory insist that we are born with a certain capacity for learning that is biologically determined. Needless to say: They don’t believe that factors in the environment have much influence on what is basically a predetermined characteristic. On the other hand, behaviorists argue that our intelligence levels are the product of our experiences. (26) 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.

The social and political implications of these two theories are profound. (27) In the United States, blacks often



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score below whites on standardized intelligence tests. This leads some “nature” proponents to conclude that blacks are biologically inferior to whites. (28) 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.

Most people think neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior.



## 1990 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题解析

### Section I Close Test

#### 一、文章结构分析

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了在一位现代作家眼中，2001 年的世界将会变成什么样子。

第一段是文章的引子部分，引出“预测未来世界”的话题。①②句先让步指出，没有人能够确信未来的世界是什么样子；以前有过许多描述未来的书。③至⑤句转折后引出了一个特例，即一位法国小说家在其作品中准确地预测了未来，他的作品对当代年轻人仍然有吸引力。

第二段（⑥句）是过渡段，转入这位作家对 2001 年未来人类生活的具体描述。

第三至九段分别从不同侧面阐述这位作家对未来的预测：第三至六段列举了家庭生活设施的变化；第七段介绍了与工作相关的变化；第八段指出休闲方式的变化；第九段介绍了出国旅行和教育的变化。

#### 二、试题具体分析

1. [A] in [B] of [C] about [D] for

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+介词辨析

[快速解题]空格处填入的介词与 books...the future 搭配，意为“...未来的书”。选项中的介词都可与 the future 构成介宾搭配，但符合上下文语义的只有 about。它带入文中，意为“关于未来，（人们）写过很多书”。其他项的搭配 in the future “今后”，of the future “未来的”，for the future “为了将来”代入文中均无法说通，应排除。

[篇章分析]①②句引出全文要论述的话题：书中关于 2001 年的世界的描述。①句的主干结构为 No one knows, what 引导宾语从句。

[空格设置]本题考查介词 about 表示“关于，对于”的用法，例句：I've read **about** the incident.关于这一事件的情况我读到过。

[干扰项设置]其他项均为常用介词，含义和用法都非常丰富，考生需要正确理解上下文语义才能排除干扰。

2. [A] sense 感觉；理解；意义 [B] meaning 意义；价值  
[C] detail 细节；详情 [D] implication 影响；含意；牵连

本题考核的知识点是：固定搭配+名词辨析

[快速解题] in the ... sense of 是固定短语，意为“从...的意义上讲”，文中空格所在部分意为“从‘未来学家’这个词语最为完整的意义上讲”，符合文意。其他项代入后均不符合逻辑，所以排除。

[篇章分析]③句与①②句是转折关系，①②句指出没有人能够准确预测未来是什么样子，③句提出特例——法国小说家儒勒·凡尔纳在其作品中准确描述了未来的世界。

[空格设置]③句是一个简单句，固定搭配 in ...sense of the word 是该句的唯一难点。例句如：He was a true friend, **in every sense of the word**.无论从哪个角度讲，他都是个真正的朋友。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是抽象名词，且都有与 sense 相近的含义，其中 implication 难度较大，例句：They failed to consider the wider **implications** of their actions.他们没有考虑到他们的行动会产生更广泛的影响。He criticized the Director and, **by implication**, the whole of the organization.他抨击主管，其实是间接批评了整个机构。He resigned after his **implication** in a scandal.他在涉及一桩丑闻之后辞职了。

3. [A] for [B] of [C] on [D] towards

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+介词搭配

[快速解题]空格所在部分为 have a great attraction 3 young readers, 空格处填入的介词引出“吸引”的对象，这部分的含义为：对年轻读者有强烈的吸引力。have attraction for sb 是固定搭配，意为“对...有吸引力”，因此[A]为正确选项。





**[篇章分析]**③句与④⑤句是解说关系，③句指出儒勒·凡尔纳是一位未来学家，④⑤句揭示了这样说的原因。

**[空格设置]**本题考查了名词与介词的搭配用法，for 的用法很多，需要考生正确理解上下文语义作出正确判断。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项都是常用介词，其中 of 也常与 attraction 进行搭配，意为“...的吸引力”，如：I can't see the attraction of sitting on the beach all day.我看不出整天坐在海滩上有什么乐趣。towards 可表示“对，对于”，但常指对.....的态度，如：He was warm and tender towards her.他**对**她既热情又温柔。our attitude towards death 我们**对**死亡的态度。

4. [A] today (在) 今天；当今 [B] nowadays 现今，现在  
[C] present-day 现代的 [D] present 现存的，当前的

本题考核的知识点是：句内语义+词汇辨析

**[快速解题]**空格处填入的词做定语，修饰 writer，意为“...作家”。首先从语义上排除 present，它指现在存在或发生的，它修饰“作家”语义不通。从语法结构上说，today 与 nowadays 表示“当今，现今”含义时是副词，都不能作定语修饰名词，应排除。present-day 代入文中意为“现代作家”，符合文意，所以选 [A]。

**[篇章分析]**⑥句单句成段，由上文前人对未来的预测过渡到下文介绍一位现代作家对未来的具体描述。句间存在总分关系，⑥句总起，下文⑦句至文末分述。

**[空格设置]**本题既考查了基本的语法知识，也考查了考生对于文意的理解。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项都是简单词，在词义和用法上对 present-day 进行干扰。present 例句：in the present situation/case 在**当前**形势/情况下；the present owner of the house **现在的**房主。

5. [A] near 接近，靠近 [B] nearby 附近的，在附近  
[C] nearly 几乎，将近 [D] nearer 更近的

本题考核的知识点是：句内语义+词义辨析

**[快速解题]**空格所在部分 at the 5 shops 意为“在...的商店”。首先在语法搭配上排除副词 nearly；near 做形容词表示“距离近”时通常不用于名词前；文中也没有涉及距离远近的比较，排除 nearer。因此本题正确选项为[B]，文中 nearby shops 意为“附近的商店”。

**[篇章分析]**⑧句的主干为 Television will provide, 宾语是 as well as 连接的平行结构，information 与 news and entertainment 都是电视提供的内容。

**[选项设置]**本题比较简单，考查了 nearby 做形容词的用法。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项都是由 near 派生出来的词，在词形和词义上都与 near 有相近之处，考生要理解句意并掌握词的用法，排除干扰。

6. [A] noise 噪音 [B] sound 声音  
[C] tone 语气，强调 [D] tune 曲调，曲子

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+名词辨析

**[快速解题]**空格所在部分为 pictures as well as 6 并列结构，as well as 表明空格处填入的名词与 pictures 相对，即“.....和声音”。四个选项中，只有 sound 泛指各种声音，能与 pictures 相对，且符合文意，其他项都不是文中所要表达的内容，应排除。

**[篇章分析]**⑧⑨句是并列关系，分别介绍了电视与电话的发展。as well as 的运用也使两个句子在形式上实现了相互照应。

**[空格设置]**本题较为简单，考查了 sound 的基本用法，但需要考生理解上下文做出选择。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项利用其他表示“声音”的名词对 sound 进行干扰，比较容易排除。

7. [A] (take) to 逃往，躲到；养成...习惯；培养...能力；开始喜欢  
[B] (take) away 解除，消除（感情、痛苦等）  
[C] (take) off (诙谐地) 模仿（某人）；换下（某人）；脱下；休假；取消；剪掉，截去





[D] (take) over 接替，接任，接管；（通过购买股份）接收

本题考核的知识点是：短语动词。

[快速解题]空格所在部分 robots will take 7 most jobs, 意为“机器人将会...大部分工作”。四个选项与 take 搭配符合文意的只有 take over, 意为“机器人将接管大部分工作”，所以选[D]。

[篇章分析]第七段描述人们工作方面将发生的变化，段内四个短句（⑫—⑬句）之间是并列关系，分别讲述了四种变化。

[空格设置]本题考查动词短语 take over 的用法。例句：to **take over** the foreign-owned oil fields 接收外资油田；The firm has been **taken over** by an American conglomerate. 该公司已被一家美国企业集团接管。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是脱离上下文，利用 take 的常用搭配设置的干扰。例句：I've **taken to** waking up very early.我已形成习惯，醒得很早。He hasn't **taken to** his new school.他对新学校还没产生兴趣。I was given some pills to **take away** the pain.我得到了一些止痛药片。He was **taken off** after 20 minutes.20 分钟后他被替换下场。**take a few days off** 休息几天；The show was **taken off** because of poor audience figures.该剧目因不卖座而停演了。

8. [A] than 比（表比较）

[B] as 如同（表比较）；随着（表时间）

[C] when 当...的时候（表时间）

[D] while 而（表比较）；尽管（表让步）

本题考核的知识点是：句内逻辑关系

[快速解题]空格所在句为 More people will eat out in restaurants 8 they do today, 其中 more people will 与 they do today 明显表示出了空格处填入的词表示当今与未来的比较。more...than...是固定搭配，表示“与...相比，更多...”，代入文中意为“与现今相比，人们将更多地外出去餐馆就餐”，符合句子的语义要求。when 一般不表示比较，首先排除。as 表比较时常常用 as...as...结构，意为“像.....一样”，强调两者的一致性。while 强调两事物的对比，意为“...然而”，也不与 more 搭配使用，应排除。

[篇章分析]⑭句是第八段的主旨句，指出人们在休闲生活方面将发生变化。⑮句讲娱乐，⑯——⑰讲饮食，这两部分之间是并列关系。

[空格设置]本题借助表示比较关系的关联词 than 考查了考生对句子内部逻辑关系的理解。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是常用的表示逻辑关系的词，也是知识运用的常考点，需要掌握。

9. [A] usual 通常的，寻常的

[B] popular 受欢迎的，大众的

[C] daily 每日的，日常的

[D] regular 有规律的，经常发生的

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+形容词辨析

[快速解题]空格所在的⑱句仍然在预测饮食上的变化，空格处填入的形容词应该能体现出当今与未来的对比。四个选项中，只有 regular “经常出现”能够反应这种对比，强调了 synthetic foods 合成食品的普及。usual, popular 与 daily 都不能体现这种比较，应排除。

[空格设置]regular 的含义和用法都很丰富，考生要根据上下文作出正确选择。

[干扰项设置]其他项在用法上都说得通，干扰性较强，其中 usual 与 daily 还对 regular 形成近义干扰，需要辨清词义和理解上下文才能排除干扰。

10. [A] add 增加，添加

[B] increase 增长，增多

[C] raise 提升，举起；增加，提高

[D] arise 产生，出现，（由.....）引起

本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析

[快速解题]空格所在部分 Foreign travel will 10 意为“国外旅行将...”。由生活常识判断，国外旅游在当时已经产生，不可能到 2001 年才出现，所以排除 arise。由其他三项可知，文中强调的是国外旅行的增多，add 与 raise 表示这一含义时为及物动词，不符合文中语法结构，且 add 的内涵是“（在原来的基础上）增多”，本身含义也不符合，因此正确选项为[B]increase。

[空格设置]increase 本身是一个简单词，此题着重考查考生对动词的及物性这一基本语法知识的掌握。

[干扰项设置]其他项 add 与 raise 对 increase 形成同义干扰，而 arise 又是利用与 raise 形近设置的另一个层面上的干扰，需要考生利用常识与基本语法知识排除干扰。例句：Shall I **add** your name to the list?我可以



把你的名字写进名单吗？Several new industries **arose** in the town. 城里出现了好几种新行业。injuries **arising** out of road accident 道路交通事故造成的伤害。to **raise** salaries/public awareness of the issue 提高薪水/公众对这个问题的注意。

### 三、全文翻译

没有人确切地知道 2001 年世界会是什么样子。关于未来，（人们）已经写过很多书。但是 19 世纪的法国小说家儒勒·凡尔纳可以完全被称作一位“未来学家”。在他的幻想小说《环绕月球》和《八十天环游地球》中，他对飞机甚至是直升机都做了详细的描述。由于其大胆的想象力和科学的准确性，这些小说对今天的年轻读者仍然具有很强的吸引力。

下面是一位现代作家对“2001 年我们的生活将会是什么样子”所做预言的描述。

在 2001 年，你可以设定家中的灶具，只要按一个开关就能烹制出一整顿美餐。

电视不仅播出新闻和娱乐节目，还将提供附近商店的价格信息。可视电话使电话交谈不仅有声音，而且有图像。

温度、照明、娱乐、安全警报、洗衣和园艺将全部由机器控制。

灯光不仅可以作为装饰，还将作为墙纸。

工作中，机器人将接管制造业中的大部分工作；工作时间将降至每周低于 30 个小时；假期将延长：标准的年假将达到六周；男性和女性将在同一年龄退休。

我们的闲暇也将变得不同：通过电视和电子游戏，家庭将变成娱乐的中心；与现今相比，人们将更多地外出去餐馆就餐；人们也将有更为广泛的食物种类可供选择；人们的口味将改变，趋向于更加美味的菜肴；新的合成食品将构成人们常规饮食的一部分。

出国旅行将增多；冬季假期将比夏季假期更受欢迎。从英国到澳大利亚及新西兰的直达航班也将很容易就能搭乘，并且会便宜很多。教育也将比以往任何时候都越来越重要。

词汇补充：savoury a. 咸味的；香的，美味的

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### 一、词汇

- |                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. shuttle n. 返汽车(列车，飞机)；航天飞机，航天器 | 3. probe n. 探测    |
| 2. release v. 放出，释放               | 5. density n. 密度  |
| 4. phase n. 阶段                    | 7. stuff n. 材料，东西 |
| 6. approximately ad. 大概，大约        | 9. sulfuric a. 硫的 |
| 8. passes for 被当成                 | 11. axis n. 轴(线)  |
| 10. acid n. 酸性物质，酸                |                   |
| 12. leisurely ad. 慢慢地，悠然地         |                   |

### 二、长难句

1. In May 1989, space shuttle “Atlantis” released in outer space the space probe “Megallan.” which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus.

该句主干为 space shuttle “Atlantis” released ... the space probe “Megallan”，which 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰先行词 the space probe “Megallan”。

翻译：1989 年 5 月，“亚特兰蒂斯”号航天飞机将“麦哲伦”号金星探测器释放到外太空，使其开始了前往金星、航行时间十五个月、距离十亿公里的外太空航行。

2. Added to that is an atmospheric pressure about 90 times Earth’s: High overhead in the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)



that passes for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ).

冒号前的句子是倒装句，正常语序为 an atmospheric pressure ... is added to that，冒号后的部分对也是倒装句，正常语序为 a layer of clouds ... high overhead in the carbon dioxide。That 和 whose 引导的定语从句分别修饰先行词 the carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ )和 a layer of clouds。

翻译：此外，其气压约为地球的 90 倍；高空中被看作是空气的二氧化碳形成了一层厚约 10 到 20 公里的浓云，而浓云的主要成分为硫酸。

### 三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇有关金星和地球之间物理特性异同的说明文。文章主要从体积、密度、构成物质、大气成分、与太阳间的距离、行星表面温度、气压、空气成分、储水量以及太阳热量吸收和散发方式等方面对二者进行了比较。

第一段：由“麦哲伦”号的升空引入探索金星的话题。

第二段：阐述了金星与地球在体积、密度、构成物质、大气成分、与太阳间的距离等方面的相似之处。

第三段：从行星表面温度、气压、空气成分、储水量等方面探讨了金星与地球之间的差异。

第四段：指出研究金星的目的在于更好地了解地球，并说明能够实现该目的的原因。

### 四、试题具体分析

11. Venus is similar to Earth in _____.	11. 金星和地球在_____上是相近的。
[A] size and density	[A] 体积和密度
[B] distance from the sun	[B] 同太阳之间的距离
[C] having atmosphere	[C] 拥有大气层
[D] all of the above	[D] 以上所有方面

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。

文章第二段主要阐述了金星和地球的相似之处。①②③句分别指出，太阳系中金星是在体积上唯一与地球接近的行星；金星的密度也与地球相近，且金星上也有大气；在同太阳之间的距离上，地球和金星也是接近的。即，二者在体积和密度、同太阳之间的距离和是否拥有大气层方面都是相似的，故[D]选项正确。

[A]、[B]、[C]选项都只片面地概括了二者相似点中的一个方面。

12. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to _____.	12. 研究金星最大的价值应在于_____。
[A] allow us to visit there	[A] 使我们能够游览金星
[B] understand Earth better	[B] 更好地了解地球
[C] find a new source of energy	[C] 找到新的能量来源
[D] promote a new space program	[D] 推出一个新的太空计划

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：推理引申。

文章第四段②句指出：由于金星所有的极端特性，对于研究地球天气和气候的人们来说它是很重要的实验室。[B]选项是对该句的概括，故正确。

[A]、[C]选项无中生有，文中并未谈及去金星旅游以及探查新的能量来源的话题。[D]选项是利用原文词汇 a new phase, space exploration 编造的干扰项，对金星的研究的目的却不是为了推出一个新的太空计划。

13. The main idea of this passage is about _____.	13. 本文的主旨是关于_____。
[A] problems of space travel	[A] 太空旅行的问题
[B] scientific methods in space exploration	[B] 太空探索的科学方案



[C] the importance of Venus to Earth	[C] 金星对地球的重要性
[D] conditions on Venus	[D] 金星上的环境

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：文章主旨。

文章第一段引出金星探测的话题。第二、三段指出了金星和地球在物理特性方面的异同。第四段指出了研究金星的目的。可见，文章谈及金星同地球之间的异同为了说明其对地球的重要性，故[C]选项正确。

[A]、[B]选项分别是利用第一段词汇 space 和 space exploration 设置的干扰项，文章并未涉及太空旅行的问题和太空发开的科学方案。[D]选项太窄，只是对文章第二、三段的概括，不足以概括全文。

### 五、全文翻译

1989年5月，“亚特兰蒂斯”号航天飞机将“麦哲伦”号金星探测器释放到外太空，使其开始了前往金星、航行时间十五个月、距离十亿公里的外太空航行。太空探测领域的一个新阶段开始了。

金星只比地球稍小点，事实上，它是太阳系里在体积上唯一与地球接近的行星。金星的密度同地球相似，因此，两者很可能几乎由同种物质构成，而且金星上也有大气层和云层。它也是离地球最近的行星，因而，两者同太阳的距离也是最接近的。简而言之，金星似乎证明了其长久以来的昵称——“地球的孪生姊妹”——是实至名归的。

金星表面温度可达到华氏 900 度。此外，其气压约为地球的 90 倍：高空中被看作是空气的二氧化碳形成了一层厚约 10 到 20 公里的浓云，而浓云的主要成分为硫酸。在金星上液态的水几乎是不存在的。

金星天生就与地球有如此之多的基本相似之处，那金星会怎么与地球貌合神离呢：这不仅仅是一种理论上的问题。由于其所有的极端特性，对于研究地球天气和气候的人们来说金星是很重要的实验室。在金星上找不到地球上的海洋，所以热交换和其他作用过程被大量简化了。另外，金星的自转周期为 243 个地球日，所以它可以源源不断地吸收来自太阳的热量并以一种更加缓慢且可观察到的方式散发出去。

### Text 2

#### 一、词汇

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. avenue n. 林荫道，大街                      | 2. chief n. 首领            |
| 3. parading a. 游行的                       | 4. procession n. 队伍，行列    |
| 5. slogan n. 标语，口号                       | 6. demonstrate v. 示威      |
| 7. province n. (单数，正式) 知识 (或兴趣、职责) 范围，领域 | 9. go into business 从商、经商 |
| 8. bargaining n. 议价，交易                   |                           |
| 10. breakthrough n. 突破                   |                           |

#### 二、长难句

1. Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

该句主干为“be said+不定式完成式”的结构：Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been puzzled to see...，不定式的核心结构 be puzzled to see sth，第一个 that 引导的宾语从句做 see 的宾语，该从句中又嵌套了一个 that 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰名词 procession。

翻译：据说，当看到这个由 200,000 名妇女组成的游行队伍跟在这拖拉机后面竟用了三个多小时才蛇行穿过罗马市中心时，意大利的政治领袖们和该国一些男性联盟主席感到更困惑。

2. The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace.





该句的主干 The employment of women is expanding, 介词短语 in services 做状语, 表示“在服务行业”。形容词短语 next to ...做后置定语, 修饰名词 services, 相当于一个定语从句 which is next to ... as their principal workplace, 意为“作为她们(女性)的主要工作领域仅次于……”。

翻译: 服务行业的女性员工的人数正大幅攀升, 仅低于公共管理和商业领域内女性员工的数目。

3. It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgments on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

该句的主干为 It is also a fact that ..., 其中 it 为形式主语, that 引导的主语从句为真正的主语。该主语从句是个主从复合句, 其中 so that 引导结果状语从句。该状语从句的主干结构为 banks and other financial institutes make judgments, 介词短语 without caring ...做状语。If 引导的从句做 caring 的逻辑宾语。

翻译: 事实上, 现今许多针对女性的歧视也消失了, 银行和其他的金融机构的判断完全是基于商业目的而不关心其员工的性别。

### 三、文章结构分析

本文主要介绍了意大利女性就业状况的变化。文章主要采用了列数字, 举例子等论证方法。

第一、二段: 通过对示威游行画面的描述引出文章论述的话题: 意大利的女性正在争取更多的工作机会以及工作性质的改变。

第三、四段: 通过数据指出虽然女性在工作机会上虽仍处于劣势, 但状况却在不断的改善,

第五段: 总结全文, 强调女性的就业状况仍不尽人意, 需要改革突破。

### 四、试题具体分析

14. The expression “snake through central Rome” probably means “to move _____.”	14. “snake through central Rome”表达的含义可能是_____。
[A] quietly through central Rome.”	[A] 安静地穿过罗马市中心
[B] violently through central Rome.”	[B] 狂怒地穿过罗马市中心
[C] in a long winding line through central Rome.”	[C] 以漫长而曲折的路线穿过罗马市中心
[D] at a leisurely pace through central Rome.”	[D] 闲庭信步般穿过罗马市中心

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是: 根据上下文推测词义。

动词 snake 的意思是由其名词释义“蛇”的生理特性演变而来, 意为 to move like a snake, in a long twisting curves, 即“曲折前行, 蛇行”。[C]选项中的 in a long winding line 对应 in a long twisting curves, 故正确。

[A]、[D]选项分别错在 quietly 和 at a leisurely pace。由第二段第一句可知, 这 20 万人的游行队伍是喊着口号、挥动着旗子还踏着鼓点穿过罗马市中心的, 因此不可能是“安静的”或“闲庭信步的”。文中并未指出游行队伍同任何机构或团体产生冲突, 因此谈不上是 violently, 故排除[B]选项。

15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?	15. 下列哪一项说法是不正确的?
[A] There are more women than men in Italy.	[A] 在意大利女性人数要多于男性。
[B] In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services.	[B] 在意大利, 女性主要从事服务行业。
[C] In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment.	[C] 在意大利, 女性在就业方面仍处于劣势。
[D] In Italy, about two-thirds of the jobs are held by men.	[D] 在意大利, 大约三分之二的工作被男性把持着。

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是: 事实细节。



文章第三段③句指出，服务行业的女性员工的人数正大幅攀升，仅低于公共管理和商业领域内女性员工数目。可知，在意大利，女性员工数目最多的三个领域分别是公共管理、商业、服务业，即服务行业的女性员工的数目排在第三位。故[B]选项错误。

文章第三段①句指出，在意大利，女性人口占全国总人口的 52%但却只占意大利工人总数的 35%。可知，在意大利女性确实要比男性多但全国三分之二的工作被男性把持着。第五段①句指出，虽然女性就业情况得到了改善但状况还远不尽人意，即，在意大利女性在就业方面仍处于劣势。故[A]、[C]、[D]都是正确的。

16. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for _____.	16. 约 200, 000 名在罗马示威争取_____。
[A] more job opportunities	[A] 更多的工作机会
[B] a greater variety of jobs	[B] 更多类型的工作
[C] “equal job, equal pay”	[C] “同工同酬”
[D] both A and B	[D] [A]和[B]选项的内容

**[分析]** 本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。

文章第二段①句指出了 20 万女性从全国各地聚集到意大利首都，他们示威的口号是“人人有工作，工作多样化，以及社会无暴力。”即她们争取的是更多的工作机会、更多类型的工作以及一个没有暴力的社会。[D]选项是对示威口号前两句的概括，故正确。

[A]、[B]选项都只概括了示威口号的一部分。[C]选项无中生有，“同工同酬”并非这次示威的口号。

17. The best title for this passage would be _____.	17. 本文最好的标题是_____。
[A] The Role of Women in Society	[A] 女性在社会中的作用
[B] Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment	[B] 女性争取就业平等
[C] Women as Self-employed Professionals	[C] 作为自由职业者的女性们
[D] Women and the Jobs Market	[D] 女性与工作市场

**[分析]** 本题考查的知识点是：文章主旨。

文章前两段指出了意大利 20 万女性的示威游行活动，目的是要争取更多的工作机会、工作性质的改变以及一个没有暴力的社会。第三、四段通过数据指出了虽然女性在工作机会上处于劣势，但状况却在不断的改善。第五段总结全文，指出女性的就业状况虽有所改善，但结果却不尽人意，仍需要改革突破。可见，全文主要是围绕意大利女性争取就业平等而展开的，故[B]选项正确。

[A]选项无中生有。文章只涉及了意大利女性就业情况的变化并未涉及其社会中的作用。[C]是根据原文词汇 self-employment 和 professions 编造的干扰项。[D]选项无中生有。文章并未谈及工作市场，故可排除。

### 五、全文翻译

当看到一个女人驾着一辆橙色的巨型拖拉机沿着罗马的一条主街行驶时，游客们都感到很诧异。据说，当看到这个由 200,000 名妇女组成的游行队伍跟在这拖拉机后面竟用了三个多小时才蛇行穿过罗马市中心时，意大利的政治领袖们和该国一些男性联盟主席感到更困惑。

这些喊着口号，挥动着旗子还踏着鼓点前行的女性是从意大利各地聚集到首都的，她们游行示威以争取“人人有工作，工作多样化，以及社会无暴力。”到目前为止，提高妇女的就业机会已成为企业劳资谈判的话题。一位在政府资助的“劳工专业培训发展机构”中女性劳工部门工作的研究人员表示“光是认识上的不断提高还是不够的。”

如今，女性人口占了意大利人口总数的 52%，却只占全国工人总数的 35%，占意大利就业总人数的 33%。但是，女性员工的人数却不断上升。服务行业的女性员工的人数正大幅攀升，仅低于公共管理和商业领域内女性员工的数目。官方数据也表明了自主经营的女性人数也有了大幅的上升。越来越多的女性正在开创自己的事业。许多年轻的女性开始进入工商企业，因为这个领域雇佣人数越来越多。事实上，现今许多针



对女性的歧视也消失了，银行和其他的金融机构的判断完全是基于商业目的而不关心其员工的性别。

这种变化也正发生在专业领域里。女医生、女牙医、女律师、女工程师和女教授的数量增加了两到三倍。一些变化是立竿见影的。例如，女性第一次出现在了国家警察、铁路工人和街道清洁人员的行列之中。

然而，女性的就业状况虽有所改善但还远不尽人意。如今仍需要在女性就业机会平等方面取得突破性的进展。

### Text 3

#### 一、词汇

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. subjected to 容易遭受  | 2. unfounded a. 无理由的      |
| 3. follow up 跟踪,监督    | 4. drop out 退学            |
| 5. patent n. 专利权,专利品  | 6. comparative a. 比较的,相当的 |
| 7. promise n. 获得成功的迹象 |                           |

#### 二、长难句

1. The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded.

该句的主干为 The old idea that ...is unfounded, 其中 that 引导的从句做主语名词 The old idea 的同位语。该从句的主干为 talented children “burn themselves out” ... and are subjected to failure and ... mental illness.

翻译：聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”从而变得一事无成甚至患有精神疾病，这种旧有的说法是没有根据的。

2. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

该句的主干为 the outstanding thing that ... is that ...。第一个 that 引导定语从句，修饰主语名词 the outstanding thing，第二个 that 引导表语从句。

翻译：事实上，聪明的孩子的杰出之处在于他们很可能在成年后还是很聪明的。

3. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

该句主干为 Average income was considerably higher ... than (that) for the country as a whole, 短语 among the gifted people, especially the men 和 for the country as a whole 是相比较的范围。介词短语 despite ...做让步状语。

翻译：这群天资禀赋之人，尤其是其中的男人，虽然比较年轻，但与全国其他人相比，他们的平均收入却高得多。

#### 三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇先驳后立的文章，批驳了天才儿童在年少时就“江郎才尽”的说法，指出聪明的孩子在成年后仍然是很有才华的。

第一段：开篇驳斥有关天才儿童早期才尽的旧有说法，并提出新的观点，即聪明的孩子成年后仍然很聪明。

第二至六段：用实验结果证明了表明了绝大多数的天儿童成年后仍取得了很大的成就，从而证明了作者观点的正确性。

第七段：总结全文，重申文章主旨：大多数天才儿童都能将其年少时的梦想变为现实。





#### 四、试题具体分析

18. The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years is _____.	18. 聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”这种旧有的说法_____。
[A] true in all senses	[A] 在任何意义上来说都是正确的
[B] refuted by the author	[B] 被作者驳斥了
[C] medically proven	[C] 是有医学根据的
[D] a belief of the author	[D] 是作者的一种信仰

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：文章主旨。

作者开篇表明自己的观点：聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”从而变得一事无成甚至变得精神失常，这种旧有的说法是没有根据的。并在下文通过对 1500 名天才的检测调查证明了该观点的正确性。unfounded 即表明作者是否定这种说法的，故[B]选项正确。

[A]选项反向干扰。[C]选项反向干扰，文章开篇即指出聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”的说法是没有根据的。[D]选项反向干扰，根据上面的分析可知作者是批驳这种说法的，因此其不可能是作者的信仰，故排除。

19. The survey of bright children was made to _____.	19. 对聪明的孩子进行调查是为了_____。
[A] find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults	[A] 查明这些有天赋的孩子成年后的状况如何
[B] prove that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years	[B] 证明聪明的孩子年少时就会“江郎才尽”
[C] discover the percentage of those mentally ill among the gifted	[C] 得到这些天才儿童中患精神疾病的人的比例
[D] prove that talented children never burn themselves out	[D] 证明天才儿童永远都不会“江郎才尽”

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：写作目的。

文章第二至五段详述了对 1500 名天才儿童进行跟踪检测，得到他们成年后在生活、学习、工作、成就和薪酬等方面的具体情况，从而证明聪明的孩子很可能在成年后还是很聪明的。可知，调查的直接目的就是为查明天才儿童成年之后的状况如何，故[A]选项正确。

[B]选项反向干扰。作者在第一段就驳斥了这种说法，引用实验的目的是为了证明这种说法的错误性。[C]选项是根据原文词汇 gifted, mental illness, percentage 编造的干扰项，且文章第三段②句(They were, ... in good health, physically and mentally.) 也否定了这一说法。[D]选项过于绝对且无法推知。实验并没有指出所有的天才儿童长大之后都会很有才华，另外对实验对象的跟踪测试一直进行到他们 35 岁为止，因此对于天资禀赋之人 35 岁后的情况无法推知。

20. Intelligence tests showed that _____.	20. 智力测试表明_____。
[A] bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy	[A] 聪明的孩子是不可能精神正常的
[B] between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence	[B] 从孩提到成年智力丧失很严重的
[C] talented children were most likely to become gifted adults	[C] 天才儿童成年后最可能成为有才华的人
[D] when talented children grew into adults, they made low scores	[D] 当天才儿童成年后很难取得成就

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。



根据关键词定位到文章第三段。该段①句指出，在成人智力测试上，孩提时智商很高的人在成年后同样会取得很高的分数。紧接着在下文指出这些孩子成年后在生活，学习，工作以及所取得的成就等方面也是十分突出的。由此可知，智力测试表明了天才儿童成年后也最可能成为有才华的人，[C]选项正确。

[A]选项反向干扰。智力测试无法对精神状态进行测试，且第三段②句指出了这些孩子成年后身心状况都是良好的。文章主要论述了天才儿童在成年之后仍然是很有才华的，因此他们从孩提到成年智力并没有丧失而且他们也是很有成就的，故可排除[B]、[D]选项。

## 五、全文翻译

聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”从而变得一事无成甚至患有精神疾病，这种旧有的说法是没有根据的。事实上，聪明的孩子的杰出之处在于他们很可能在成年后还是很聪明的。

为了验证这一结论，实验跟踪监测了 1,500 名有天赋的人，这个实验一直进行到他们 35 岁为止，结果发现：

在成人智力测试上，他们的得分同他们孩提时的得分一样高。作为一个群体，他们身心状况良好。在这个群体中，有 84% 的人已经结婚了而且似乎对自己的生活感到满意。

虽然只有 30% 的人是优秀毕业生，但大学毕业的人数约为 70%。虽然有几个人曾中途退学，但是其中将近一半的人又重新返回了学校并毕业。其中男性中的 80% 的人在专业领域、企业管理或是半专业领域里从事工作。而其中仍为单身的女性也在办事处、企业或专业领域工作。

这群人已经编著了 90 本书并在科学、学术以及文学杂志上发表了 1500 篇文章以及拥有 100 多项专利权。

在现实生活中，他们也表现良好。这群天资禀赋之人，尤其是其中的男人，虽然比较年轻，但与全国其他人相比，他们的平均收入却高得多。

事实上，不足为奇，大多数的天才都会将其早年的迹象转化为现实。

## Section III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、试题结构分析

本文先引出了关于人类的性格和行为是怎样形成的两种截然不同的理论。接着分别介绍了“天性”论和“培养”论的不同观点。最后举例说明了这两种理论的社会和政治影响。

### 二、试题具体解析

21. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 They want to explain ..., why 引导的从句做 explain 的宾语。

[词义确定] possess 意为“拥有”；characteristic “特性，特征”；exhibit “呈现，展现”。

[翻译] 他们想要说明，为什么我们具有某些性格特征和表现出某些行为。

22. 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句，宾语从句

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 Those ... believe that ..., who 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰主语 those，that 引导的从句做 believe 的宾语。

[词义确定] side 意为“一方”；conflict 意为“冲突”；pattern 意为“模式，式样”。

[翻译] 在这场争论中，赞成“天性”一方的那些人认为，我们的性格特征和行为模式大多是由生物因素所决定的。

23. 本题考核的知识点是：主语从句，插入语。

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 That ... is central to this theory, 其中主语由 that 引导的从句担当，从句的主干为 our environment has little to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior。



[词义确定]if anything 意为“如果有什么的话”；have ... to do with 意为“与...有关”。

[翻译]这种理论的核心是，我们的环境同我们的才能、性格特征和行为即使有什么关系的话，也是微不足道的。

24. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 The behaviorists maintain that ...，其中 that 引导宾语从句。

[词义确定]maintain 意为“主张”；respond to 意为“对...反应”。

[翻译]行为主义者坚信，人象机器一样，对环境的刺激作出反应，这是他们行为的基础。

25. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句，后置定语

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 Supporters of the “nature” theory insist that ...，that 引导宾语从句。从句的主干为 we are born with a certain capacity，介词短语 for learning 和定语从句 that is biologically determined 都做后置定语，修饰名词 capacity。

[词义确定]insist 意为“坚持，强调”；capacity 意为“能力”；determine 意为“决定”。

[翻译]支持“天性”论的人坚持说，我们生来就具有一定的学习才能，这是由生物因素决定的。

26. 本题考核的知识点是：多重从句的嵌套

[句子结构] 该句的特点是多重从句的嵌套。句子主干为 Behaviorists suggest that ...，that 引导的从句做 suggest 的宾语。该从句的主干为 the child ... will experience greater intellectual development，其中 who 引导的定语从句（who is raised in an environment ... responses）做后置定语，修饰主语名词 the child。其中 environment 后又接有 where 引导的定语从句（where there are many stimuli ...responses）修饰它。其中名词 stimuli 后又接有 which 引导的定语从句修饰它（which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses）。

[词义确定]raise 意为“抚养”；stimuli 意为“刺激”。

[翻译]行为主义者认为，如果一个儿童在有許多刺激物的环境里成长，而这些刺激物能够发展其作出适当反应的能力，那么，这个儿童将会有更高的智力发展。

27. 本题考核的知识点是：简单句

[句子结构] 该句为简单句，其主干为 blacks often score below whites，介词短语 on standardized intelligence tests 做状语。

[词义确定]score 意为“得分”；standardized 意为“标准的”。

[翻译]在美国，黑人在标准化智力测试中的成绩常常低于白人。

28. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句，同位语从句，定语从句

[句子结构]该句的插入语 in contrast 表明它和上文之间的转折关系。句子的主干为 Behaviorists say that ...，that 引导宾语从句。从句的主干为 differences in scores are due to the fact that ...，其中 that 引导的从句做 the fact 的同位语。该同位语从句中又嵌套了一个定语从句 that whites enjoy 修饰名词 advantages。

[词义确定]due to 意为“因为”；deprive sb of sth 意为“剥夺”；advantage 意为“优势，有利条件”。

[翻译]相反，行为主义者认为，成绩的差异是由于黑人常常被剥夺了白人在教育及其它环境方面所享有的许多有利条件。

### 三、全文翻译

很长时间以来人们一直想知道他们的性格和行为是怎样形成的。很难解释为什么一个人聪明，而另一个人愚笨或者为什么一个人善于合作，而另一个人酷爱竞争。

当然，社会科学家对这几类问题极其感兴趣。(21) 他们想要说明，为什么我们具有某些性格特征和表现出某些行为。对此还没有清晰的答案，但是关于这一点已经形成了两个不同的思想流派。正如人们所预计的，这两种思想方式是截然不同的。这一分歧通常被简称为“天性与培养”。

(22) 在这场争论中，赞成“天性”一方的那些人认为，我们的性格特征和行为模式大多是由生物因素所决定的。(23) 这种理论的核心是，我们的环境同我们的才能、性格特征和行为即使有什么关系的话，也是微不足道的。



该理论的极致观点是：我们的行为是先天注定的，以至于我们几乎完全受本能的控制。

那些支持“培养”论的人，即提倡教育者，经常被称之为“行为主义者”。他们声称，在决定我们会有怎样的行为上，环境比生物决定的本能更重要。行为主义学家伯尔赫斯·弗雷德里克·斯金纳将人类看作其行为几乎完全受到环境影响的生物。(24) 行为主义者坚信，人象机器一样，对环境的刺激作出反应，这是他们行为的基础。

让我们检验一下这两种理论提出的对人类特点、智商的不同解释。(25) 支持“天性”论的人坚持说，我们生来就具有一定的学习才能，这是由生物因素决定的。不用说，他们不相信环境因素对基本上由先天决定的特点有很大影响。另外一方面，行为主义者认为我们的智商水平是经验的产物。(26) 行为主义者认为，如果一个儿童在有许多刺激物的环境里成长，而这些刺激物能够发展其作出适当反应的能力，那么，这个儿童将会有更高的智力发展。

这两种理论的社会和政治影响是深刻的。(27) 在美国，黑人在标准化智力测试中的成绩常常低于白人。这使得一些“天性”提倡者得出在生物学上黑人比白人低劣的观点。(28) 相反，行为主义者认为，成绩的差异是由于黑人常常被剥夺了白人在教育及其它环境方面所享有的许多有利条件。

大多数人认为这两种理论都未能充分解释人类的行为。