



2013 年英语一真题 完形填空 背诵笔记

建议背诵用时：35 分钟

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors. But Dr Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

To 8 this idea, they turned their attention to the university-admissions process. In theory, the 9 of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10 randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was 11.

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12 by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had 13 applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14 numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the GMAT, a standardised exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20.

1. [A] grants [B] submits [C] transmits [D] delivers
2. [A] minor [B] external [C] crucial [D] objective
3. [A] issue [B] vision [C] picture [D] moment
4. [A] Above all [B] On average [C] In principle [D] For example
5. [A] fond [B] fearful [C] capable [D] thoughtless
6. [A] in [B] for [C] to [D] on
7. [A] if [B] until [C] though [D] unless
8. [A] test [B] emphasize [C] share [D] promote
9. [A] decision [B] quality [C] status [D] success
10. [A] found [B] studied [C] chosen [D] identified
11. [A] otherwise [B] defensible [C] replaceable [D] exceptional
12. [A] inspired [B] expressed [C] conducted [D] secured
13. [A] assigned [B] rated [C] matched [D] arranged
14. [A] put [B] got [C] took [D] gave
15. [A] instead [B] then [C] ever [D] rather
16. [A] selected [B] passed [C] marked [D] introduced
17. [A] below [B] after [C] above [D] before
18. [A] jump [B] float [C] fluctuate [D] drop
19. [A] achieve [B] undo [C] maintain [D] disregard
20. [A] necessary [B] possible [C] promising [D] helpful

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Key: ABCDB DAADC ACBCB CDDBA

1. Text structure

完形填空侧重于词汇运用,对文章总体结构的把握用处不大,故此部分省略,建议参看 translation 部分学会逐句翻译。

2. The key words

unbiased	adj. 公正的; 无偏见的
speculate	vi. 推测; 猜测;
inability	n. 无能力; 无才能
decision-maker	n. 决策人
bias	vt. 使存偏见
theorise	vi. 建立理论; 推论
sentence	vt. 判决, 宣判
defendant	n. 被告(人)
admission	n. 录用; 允许进入
applicant	n. 申请人, 申请者;
scale	n. 等级; 级别
standardised	adj. 统一的, 符合标准的;
candidate	n. 候选人, 候补者; 应试者
otherwise	adv. 否则; 另外; 在其他方面
grant	v. (合法地) 授予, 允许; (勉强) 承认, 同意
transmit	vt. 传输; 传播;
submit	vt. 使服从; 顺从; 提交
external	adj. 外部的; 表面的;
crucial	adj. 重要的; 决定性的;
fond	adj. 喜欢的; 温柔的;
capable	adj. 有能力的; 有才干的;
defensible	adj. 可防御的; 可辩护的;
exceptional	adj. 异常的, 例外的

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fluctuate

vi. 波动；涨落；

3.phrases

turn to

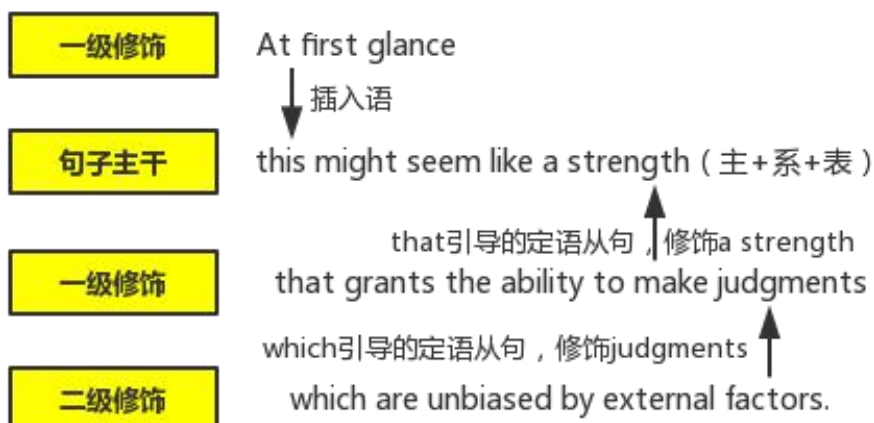
变成；开始转向

in conjunction with

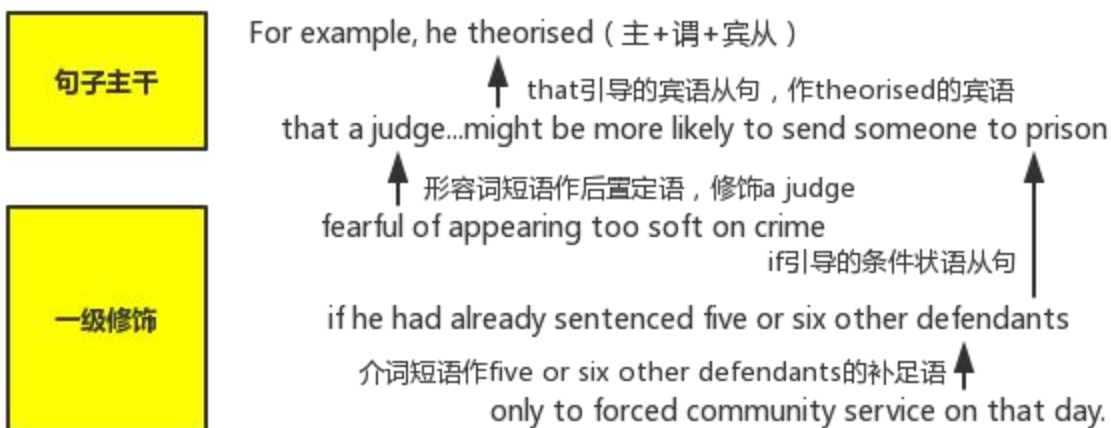
连同，共同；与…协力

4.Sentences

At first glance this might seem like a strength that grants the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by external factors.



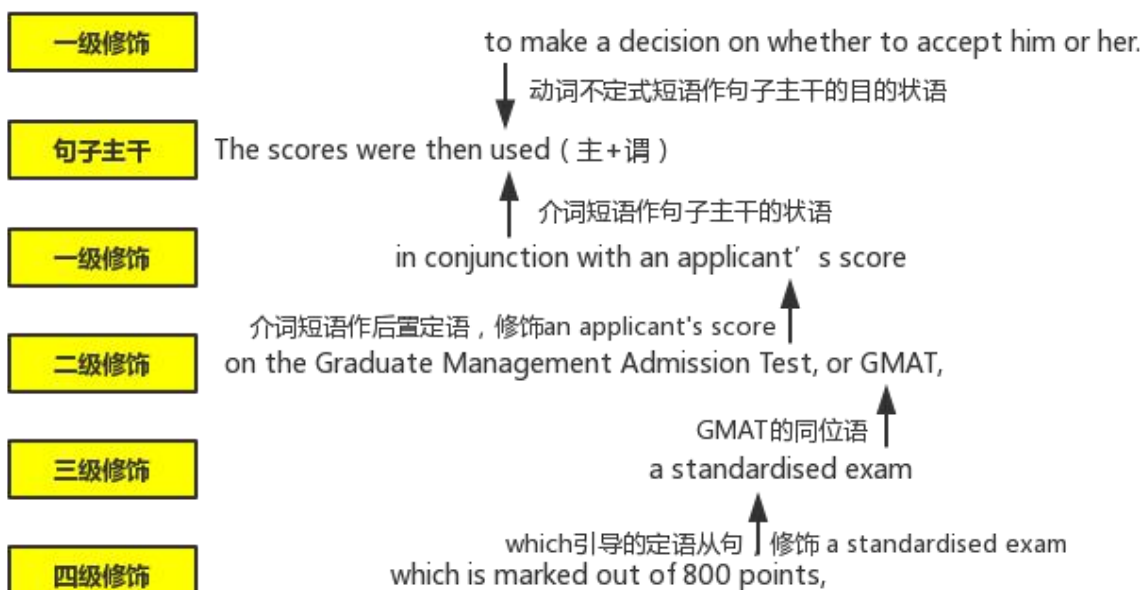
For example, he theorised that a judge fearful of appearing too soft on crime might be more likely to send someone to prison if he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.



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The scores were then used in conjunction with an applicant' s score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is marked out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.



5.translation

从总体上看,人们在做个人决定的时候是不怎么考虑背景信息的。乍看之下,这似乎是种优势,赋予了人们做出不受外界因素影响的决定的能力。但是 Dr. Uri Simonsohn 推测,没有能力掌握大局,就会导致决策者不能客观地做出判断,反而被日常生活中所接触的片面信息所影响。例如,他提出这样一种理论:一位法官因害怕对犯罪表现得过于宽容,如果他在一天中已经对五六名其他被告仅仅判处强制社区服务,那就更可能会将某人送入监狱。

为了验证这一想法,他把目光对准大学招生程序。理论上讲,申请人是否能成功,这跟同一天里随机选择的其他面试者是没有关系的,但是 Dr. Simonsohn 觉得,事实可能相反。

他研究了由 31 位招生负责人进行的 9323 场 MBA 面试结果。面试官把参加面试的人从 1 到 5 分为 5 个等级。等级的划分考虑各种因素。该等级成绩,加上面试者的 GMAT 考试的成绩(GMAT 即管理研究生入学考试,这是一种满分为 800 的标准考试),决定是否录用该面试者。

Dr. Simonsohn 发现每天面试一批人时,如果说这个被免试者的分数比前一个的分数高那么个 0.75 个点或是更多的话,下一个应征者的分数平均要降 0.075。听起来这分值可能很小,但是想要弥补这个很小的分值,应征者在 GMAT

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上的分数就要再多考 30 分。

6.exercise

(1)translation it into chinese

①At first glance this might seem like a strength that grants the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by external factors.

②For example, he theorised that a judge fearful of appearing too soft on crime might be more likely to send someone to prison if he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

(2)Textual exercise

Advancing age means losing your hair, your waistline and your memory, right? Dana Denis is just 40 years old, but 21 she's worried about what she calls "my rolling mental blackouts." "I try to remember something and I just blank out," she says.

You may 22 about these lapses, calling them "senior moments" or blaming "early Alzheimer's (老年痴呆症)." Is it an inescapable fact that the older you get, the 23 you remember? Well, sort of. But as time goes by, we tend to blame age 24 problems that are not necessarily age-related.

"When a teenager can't find her keys, she thinks it's because she's distracted or disorganized," says Paul Gold. "A 70-year-old blames her 25." In fact, the 70-year-old may have been 26 things for decades.

In healthy people, memory doesn't worsen as 27 as many of us think. "As we 28, the memory mechanism isn't 29," says psychologist Fergus Craik. "It's just inefficient."

The brain's processing 30 slows down over the years, though no one knows exactly 31. Recent research suggests that nerve cells lose efficiency and 32 there's less activity in the brain. But, cautions Barry Gordon, "It's not clear that less activity is 33. A beginning athlete is winded (气喘吁吁) more easily than a 34 athlete. In the same way, 35 the brain gets more skilled at a task, it expends less energy on it."

There are 36 you can take to compensate for normal slippage in your memory gears, though it 37 effort. Margaret Sewell says: "We're a quick-fix culture, but you have to 38 to keep your brain. 39 shape. It's like having a good body. You can't go to the gym once a year 40 expect to stay in top form."

21.A. almost B. seldom C. already D. never

22.A. joke B. laugh C. blame D. criticize

23.A. much B. little C. more D. less

24.A. since B. for C. by D. because

25.A. memory B. mind C. trouble D. health

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- 26.A. disorganizing B. misplacing C. putting D. finding
- 27.A. swiftly B. frequently C. timely D. quickly
- 28.A. mature B. advance C. age D. grow
- 29.A. broken B. poor C. perfect D. working
- 30.A. pattern B. time C. space D. information
- 31.A. why B. how C. what D. when
- 32.A. since B. hence C. that D. although
- 33.A. irregular B. better C. normal D. worse
- 34.A. famous B. senior C. popular D. trained
- 35.A. as B. till C. though D. yet
- 36.A. stages B. steps C. advantages D. purposes
- 37.A. makes B. takes C. does D. spends
- 38.A. rest B. come C. work D. study
- 39.A. to B. for C. on D. in
- 40.A. so B. or C. and D. if

选自 2007 年真题完形, 解析请参考百度网盘的英语二解析资料

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2013 年英语一真题 Part 2 passage 1 背诵笔记

建议背诵用时：35 分钟

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent release, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her

- [A] poor bargaining skill.
- [B] insensitivity to fashion.
- [C] obsession with high fashion.
- [D] lack of imagination.

22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to

- [A] combat unnecessary waste.
- [B] shut out the feverish fashion world.

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- [C] resist the influence of advertisements.
[D] shop for their garments more frequently.
23. The word "indictment" (Line 3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to
[A] accusation.
[B] enthusiasm.
[C] indifference.
[D] tolerance.
24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
[A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
[B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
[C] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.
[D] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.
25. What is the subject of the text?
[A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
[B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
[C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
[D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.

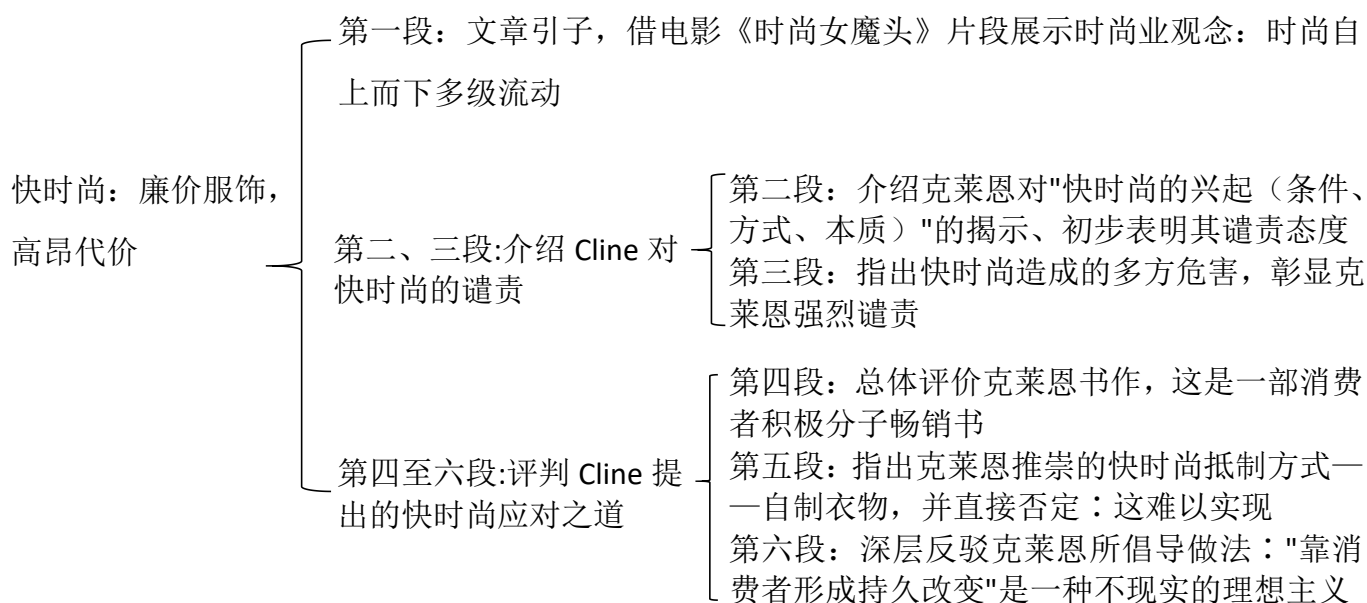
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Key: DBACC

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1. Text structure



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2.The key words

version	n. 版本;
descend	vi. 下降; 下去;
bargain	n. 交易; 便宜货;
doubtless	adv. 无疑地, 肯定地;
garment	n. 衣服, 服装;
feverish	adj. 发热的; 极度兴奋的
indictment	n. 起诉书; 控告
label	n. 标签; 商标;
anticipate	v. 预料, 预期;
turnaround	n. 转变; 转向;
inventory	n. 存货, 存货清单;
style-conscious	adj. 有时尚意识的
disposable	adj. 可任意处理的;
wash	n. 洗涤;
advertise	vi. 做广告, 登广告; 作宣传
dirt-cheap	adj. 非常便宜的
hijack	vt. 抢劫;
victim	n. 受害人, 牺牲品
knit	n. 编织物;
strain	vt. 拉紧; 滥用;
non-durable	adj. 不耐用的
roughly	adv. 粗糙地; 概略地
craft	n. 工艺; 手艺;
curb	vt. 控制;
exhibit	vt. 表现出; 显示;
idealism	n. 唯心主义, 理想主义;
sustainability	n. 持续性; 永续性;

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Vanity n. 虚荣心；空虚；

constant n. 恒量

3.phrases

scold sb for sth 因...斥责某人

descended from...to... 由...降至...

over the years 多年以来

fashion show 时装秀

out of date 过时的；过期的；

at odds 争执（不一致）

anticipate demand 预期需求

style-conscious consumers 有时尚意识的消费者

last only a wash or two 只禁得住洗一两次

on-trend items 正流行的项目

at dirt-cheap price 以极低的价格

long accustomed to 长久以来习惯于

be limited to 仅限于

rely on 依靠，依赖

order in volume 大量订购

massive amounts of 大量的

Towards the end of 在……即将结束之际

as sb is the first to note 正如被...首次注意到

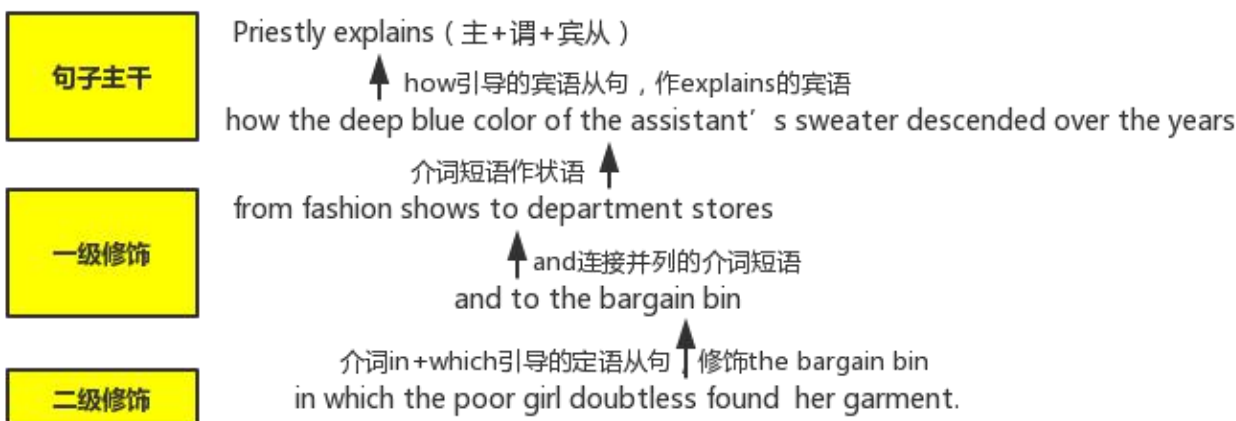
shopping sustainably 可持续性购物

4.Sentences

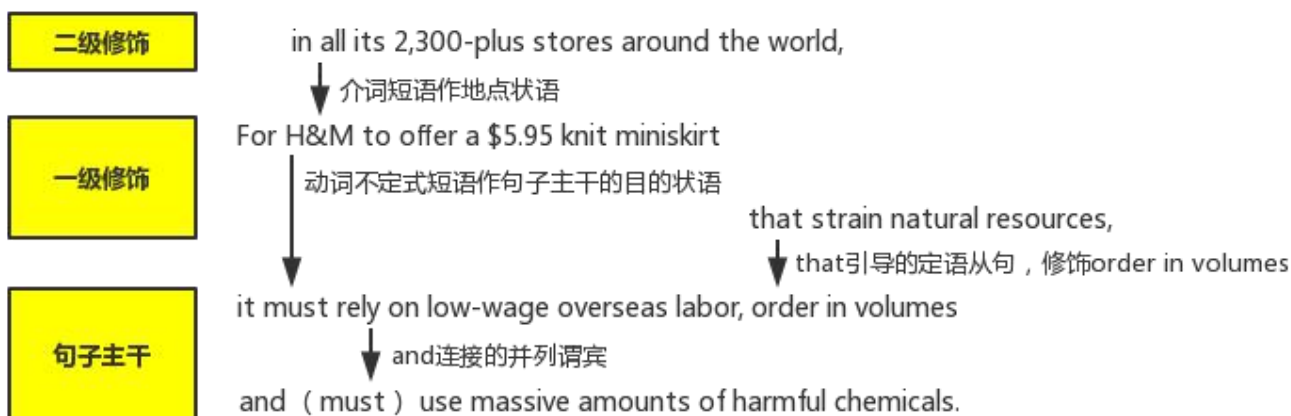
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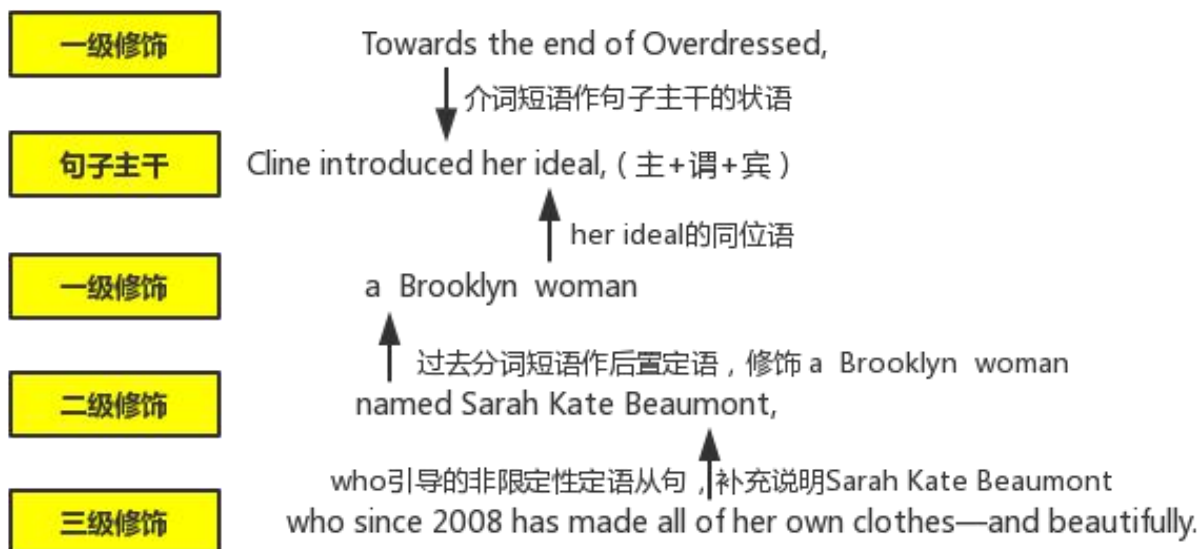
Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.



For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.



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5.translation

在 2006 年的电影《穿普拉达的女魔头》中，梅丽尔·斯特里普扮演的米兰达·普瑞斯特利指责她那毫无吸引力的助理认为高级时装并未感染到她。普瑞斯特利解释了助手身上毛衫的深蓝色如何在几年间从时装展屈尊至百货店，再沦落到打折区——这个可怜女孩儿身上的衣衫无疑淘自最后一站。

时尚业这种自上而下的概念已经过时了，与伊丽莎白·克莱恩在《过分打扮》一书中所描绘的狂热世界存在着差异。这本书是她长达三年对“快速时尚”的控诉。近十年的时间中，技术进步使得大规模市场品牌，如 Zara, H&M 和优衣库等对于潮流趋势的反应更加速度，并且能更精确预测市场需求。快速的转变意味着浪费的库存减少了，新品发布更加频繁，并且能获得更大的利润。这些品牌鼓励那些有时尚意识的顾客们将服装视作是一次性的——也就是只洗一两次就不要了，尽管这些品牌并未宣传这一点——且隔不了几周就要更新一次衣柜。通过提供非常便宜的时尚单品，克莱恩认为，这些品牌掠夺了时尚圈，撼动了这个早就适应了季节性周期的行业。

这次革新的受害者们，当然，不仅仅限于设计师们。对 H&M 来说，要在全球 2300 多家店里销售价格 5.95 美元的针织迷你裙，它必须依赖于低廉的海外劳动力，必须成批大量订购，而这使得自然资源紧张，并且使用数量众多的有害化学品。

《过分打扮》是时尚界对迈克尔·波伦《杂食者的困境》一书一样，维护消费者权益积极分子的畅销书所作出的最好回应。“批量生产的服装，就像快餐一样，能够满足饥饿与需求，然而不是持久的而且非常浪费。”克莱恩认为。她发现，美国人每年约购买 200 亿服装——平均每人 64 件——无论有多少衣服被他们送出去，这种过度购买还是会导致浪费。

《过分打扮》接近尾声的时候，克莱恩介绍了一位典范：一个叫莎拉·凯特·博蒙特的布鲁克林女性。博蒙特自 2008 年起，所有衣服都是自己缝制的——并且都很漂亮。但也正如克莱恩一开始提到的：博蒙特花费了 10 年时间去完善自己的工艺，她的案例是无法被打败的。

尽管几家快速时尚公司都努力抑制他们对于劳动力和环境产生的影响——比如 H&M 有环保自觉行动生产线——克莱恩相信，只有消费者才能实现持续性的

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变化。无论在食物还是能源方面，她都表现出许多可持续发展的倡导者常有的理想主义。虚荣是永恒的；只有消费不起的时候，人们才可能开始可持续性消费。

6.exercise

- ① Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.
- ② These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable-meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that - and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks.
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建议背诵用时：35 分钟

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioral” ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioral ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft’s Internet Explorer and Apple’s Safari both offer DNT; Google’s Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row: It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says, “they’ll get less meaningful, less targeted ads.”

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioral ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft’s default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: There is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favorably with Google’s on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft’s chief privacy officer, blogged: “we believe consumers should have more control.” Could it really be that simple?

26. It is suggested in paragraph 1 that “behavioral” ads help advertisers to _____.

- [A] lower their operational costs [B] ease competition among themselves
[C] avoid complaints from consumers [D] provide better online services

27. “The industry” (Line 5, Para.3) refers to _____.

- [A] online advertisers [B] e-commerce conductors
[C] digital information analysis [D] internet browser developers

28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default _____.

- [A] goes against human nature [B] fails to affect the ad industry
[C] will not benefit consumers [D] many cut the number of junk ads

29. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?

按计划进行，雷打不动，即使下冰雹、下刀子。加油，你终将是研究生。



- [A] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioral ads [B] DNT may not serve its intended purpose
- [C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers [D] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT
30. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of _____.
[A] appreciation [B] understanding [C] indulgence [D] skepticism

英语督学班补充资料

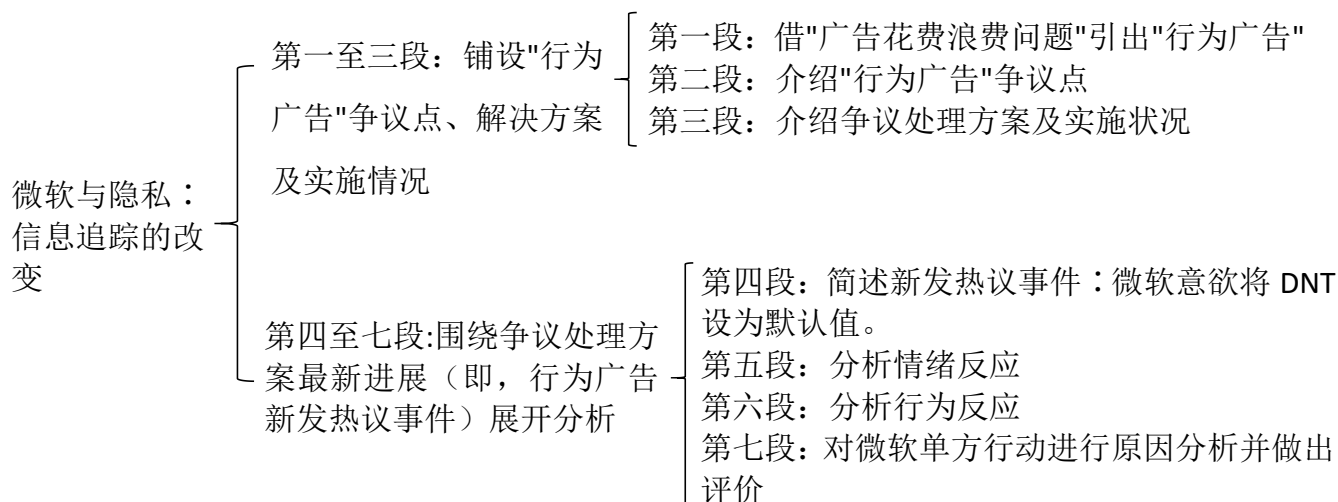
群号: 715810446 | 群成员: 3/200



Key: ADCBD

打开百度网盘, 扫码加入该群

1. Text structure



按计划进行，雷打不动，即使下冰雹、下刀子。加油，你终将是研究生。



2.The key words

fraction	n. 分数；部分；
behavioural	adj. 行为的；
quarrel	n. 争吵，争议
illustrate	vt. 阐明，举例说明；
fine-grained	adj. 精细的
assume	vt. 假定；
track	vt. 追踪；
explicit	adj. 明确的；清楚的；
permission	n. 允许，许可
propose	vi. 建议；
browser	n. [计] 浏览器；
Alliance	n. 联盟，联合；
default	n. 系统默认值；
horrify	vt. 使恐惧；惊骇；
setting	n. 设置；
preference	n. 偏爱，倾向；
oblige	vt. 迫使；强制；
comply	vi. 遵守；顺从
guarantee	n. 保证；担保；
favorably	adv. 有利地；
blog	v. 发博客；

3.phrases

An old saying has it that	常言道
the trouble is	问题是
advertising budget	广告预算
In the internet age	在互联网时代
at least in theory	至少在理论上
search for	搜索

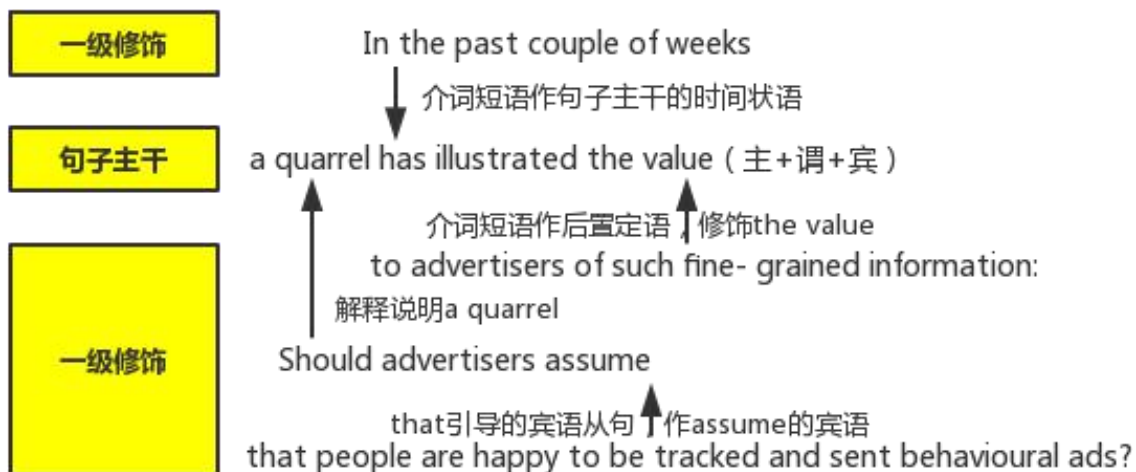
按计划进行，雷打不动，即使下冰雹、下刀子。加油，你终将是研究生。



click on	点击
most likely to do	最有可能去做
In the past couple of weeks	在过去的几周里
Federal Trade Commission	美国联邦贸易委员会
due to do sth	预定做某事
set off the row	挑起争论
Human nature being what it is	人性使然
chief executive	最高层管理者
worse off	恶化
press on	坚定地继续
go it alone	单干；独自过活

4.Sentences

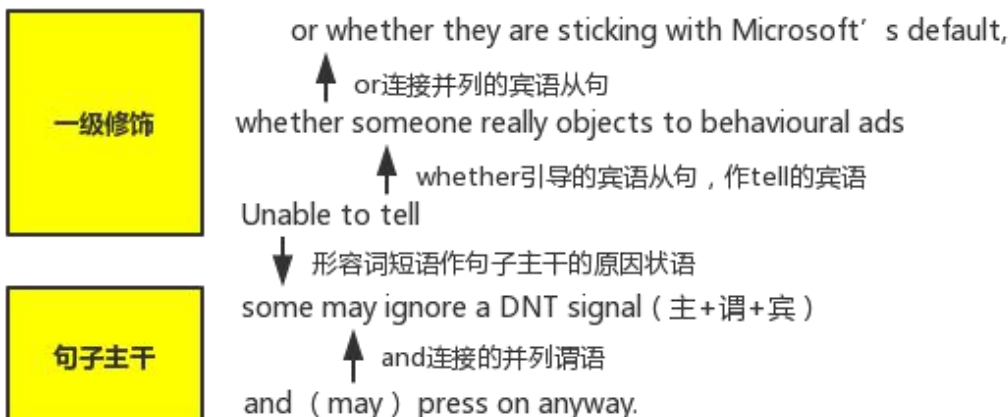
In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads?



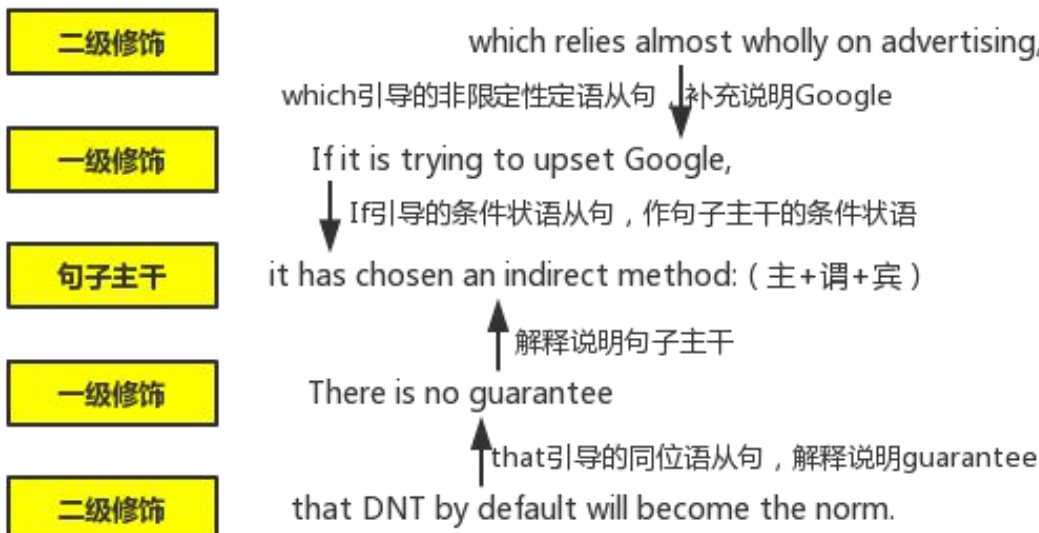
按计划进行，雷打不动，即使下冰雹、下刀子。加油，你终将是研究生。



Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft' s default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.



If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: There is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm.



5.translation

老话说得好, 砸向广告的投资中, 一半都打了水漂——问题是, 无人知晓打水漂的到底是哪一半。在互联网时代, 这一比例至少在理论上可被大幅压缩。通过观察用户在线的搜索、点击和评论行为, 公司能够向那些最可能购买的用户投放“行为”广告。

在过去的几周, 一席争吵道出了这种广告信息精准投放方式对广告商的价值问题。广告商可以认为用户乐于接受跟踪并接受行为广告吗? 或者他们需要事先明确得到用户的授权?

在 2010 年 12 月, 美国联邦贸易委员会建议将“禁止跟踪”(DNT) 选项加

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入到互联网浏览器中，这样用户能够告诉广告商他们不想被跟踪。微软的 IE 浏览器以及苹果的 Safari 浏览器都提供了 DNT 选项；谷歌的 Chrome 浏览器在今年也将提供同样的功能。二月份，联邦贸易委员会与数字广告联盟（DAA）达成共识：该行业将开始应对 DNT 请求。

5 月 31 日，微软率先做出了行动。据称，将随该公司操作系统 Windows 8 一起面世的 Internet Explorer 10 浏览器将把 DNT 作为默认选项。

广告商们一阵恐慌。“保持原样”是人类本能，很多用户都坚持使用默认设置。没有几人现在将 DNT 选项打开，但跟踪一旦被关闭它就将保持关闭状态。国家广告联盟（Association of National Advertisers）主席 Bob Liodice 说：

“如果广告行业不能收集消费者的偏好信息，他们的情况将更糟。他说用户看到的广告数量不会减少，但是他们收到的广告将更没有意义，更缺少针对性。”

现在还不清楚广告商将作何反应。尽管一些企业已经承诺会在收到该选项后停止追踪，但是获得 DNT 信号并没有义务停止跟踪。由于无法判断用户是真的反对行为广告还是坚持微软提供的默认选项，有些广告商会忽略 DNT 信号，不管不顾地追踪信息。

同样不清晰的是，为何微软一枝独秀地采取了行动。毕竟它也有广告业务，据称这些业务也将响应 DNT 请求，尽管该公司正在研究如何做到这一点。如果微软这是试图去击败几乎全靠广告业务运营的谷歌的话，那么它选择了一个间接的方法：无法保证 DNT 默认值将成为行规。而且 DNT 看起来也不会成为 Windows 8 的巨大卖点——尽管微软在这点上将旗下的其他产品与谷歌的产品做了有利比较。微软的首席隐私官 Brendon Lynch 在博客中写到：“我们坚信消费者应该有更多的控制权”。事情能这么简单吗？

6.exercise

①In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed.

②Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioral ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

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③If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: There is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm.

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2013 年英语一真题 Part 2 passage 3 背诵笔记

建议背诵用时：35 分钟

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely - though by no means uniformly - glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years - so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has its flagship project a medical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by

- [A] our desire for lives of fulfillment
- [B] our faith in science and technology
- [C] our awareness of potential risks
- [D] our belief in equal opportunity

32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggest that human being are

- [A] a sustained species
- [B] a threaten to the environment
- [C] the world's dominant power
- [D] a misplaced race

按计划进行，雷打不动，即使下冰雹、下刀子。加油，你终将是研究生。



33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
- [A] Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
 - [B] Technology offers solutions to social problem.
 - [C] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
 - [D] Our Immediate future is hard to conceive.
34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to
- [A] explore our planet' s abundant resources
 - [B] adopt an optimistic view of the world
 - [C] draw on our experience from the past
 - [D] curb our ambition to reshape history
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Uncertainty about Our Future
 - [B] Evolution of the Human Species
 - [C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind
 - [D] Science, Technology and Humanity

英语督学班补充资料

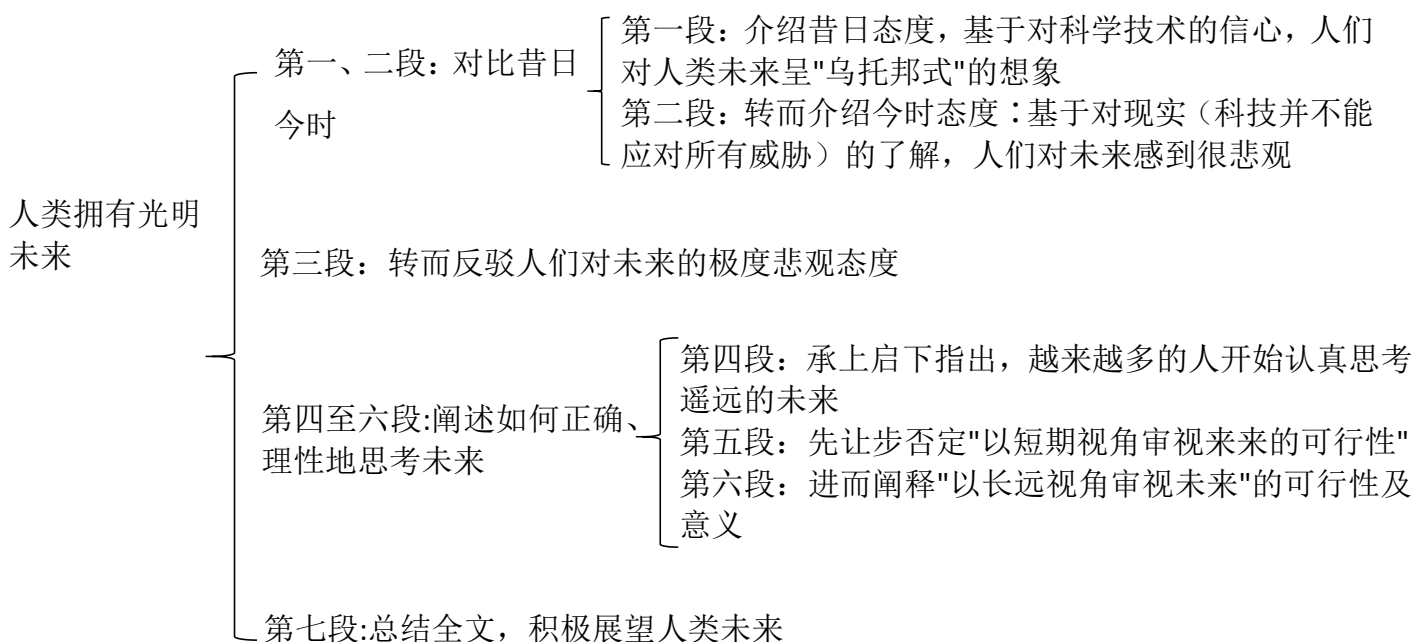
群号: 715810446 | 群成员: 3/200



Key: BBDAC

打开百度网盘, 扫码加入该群

1. Text structure



按计划进行, 雷打不动, 即使下冰雹、下刀子。加油, 你终将是研究生。



2.The key words

vision	n. 幻象；美景；
uniformly	adv. 一致地
glowingly	adv. 热心地；灼热地
ill	n. 疾病；不幸
fulfillment	n. 履行；实行；
utopia	n. 乌托邦
unfashionable	adj. 过时的；不时髦的
appreciation	n. 认识，理解；
asteroid	n. 小行星；
epidemic	adj. 流行的；传染性的
tempt	vt. 诱惑；
gloominess	n. 悲观；沮丧
misplace	vt. 放错地方；
endure	vi. 持续
adaptable	adj. 适合的；能适应的；
flagship	n. 旗舰；
mechanical	adj. 机械的；
willfully	adv. 故意地；任性固执地
dazzlingly	adv. 耀眼地；灿烂地
fiction	n. 小说；虚构
futurologist	n. 未来学家；
envisage	v. 设想，想像；
publication	n. 出版；出版物；
considerable	adj. 相当大的；
assurance	n. 保证，担保；
evidence-based	adj. 基于证据的
descendant	n. 后裔，子孙；
pessimistic	adj. 悲观的

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fad n. 时尚；一时流行的狂热

rosy adj. 美好的；

knowledgeable adj. 知识渊博的

3.phrases

by no means 决不

glowingly positive 极为乐观

cure ills 治疗疾病

asteroid strike 小行星碰撞

be tempted to 禁不住

look forward to 盼望，期待

fossil record 化石记录

have an excellent chance 大有希望

Homo sapiens 智人（现代人的学名）

threatened species 濒危物种

population decline 种群衰落

flagship project 旗舰项目

mark time 计时

thousands of years hence 此后数千年

immediate future 最近的将来

social consequence 社会影响

dedicated to 致力于

identify a pattern 识别出一种模式

shape the history of 塑造...的历史

a passing fad 一时流行的风尚

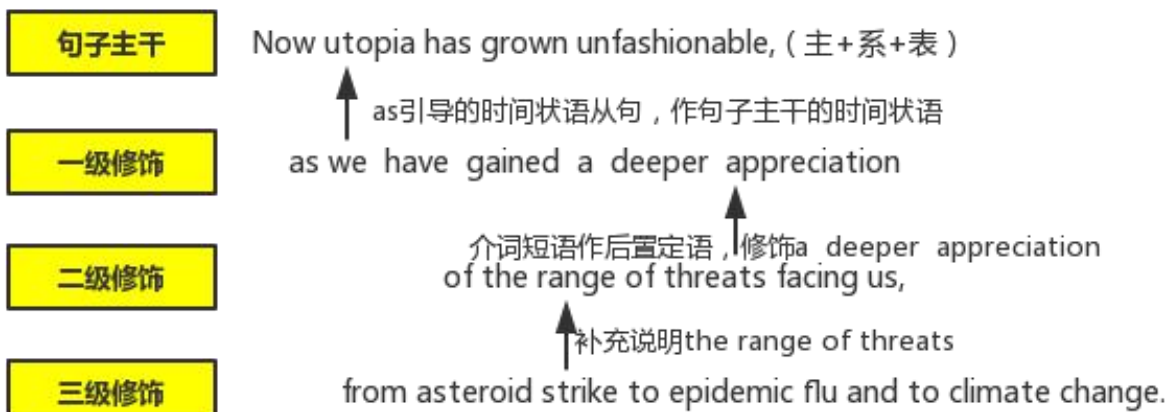
improve the lot of 改善...的命运

4.Sentences

按计划进行，雷打不动，即使下冰雹、下刀子。加油，你终将是研究生。



Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change.



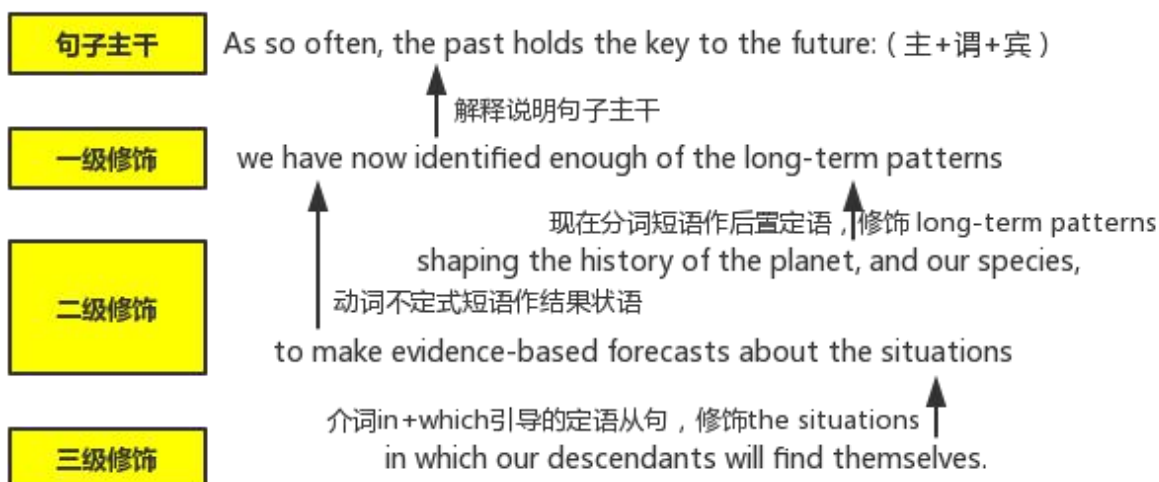
Look up Homo sapiens in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conversation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."



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As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.



5.translation

直到几十年前, 人类对于未来的期待, 即使不完全绝对, 也是十分积极的。科学和技术能够治愈人类所有的疾病, 为人们提供种种机会, 带来富有成就感的生活。

然而从小行星撞击到普遍性的流感甚至到气候的变化, 我们对人类所面临的威胁有了更深刻的理解, 所以现在人们对美好社会的期待已经不在流行了。也许你甚至会认为人类几乎已经没有什么值得期待的未来了。

但是这样的悲观是错位了的。化石记载表明, 许多的物种已经存活了数百万年了——所以为什么人类不可以呢? 放眼望去人类在宇宙中的分布, 我们会发现即便人类不会继续存在成千上万年, 但是我们继续生存几百年是完全没有问题的。如果你在世界自然保护联盟(IUCN)“濒危物种红色名单”中输入人类, 你会发现: “人类是最不需要担心的, 因为人类分布广泛, 适应能力强, 目前正处于上升趋势, 且也并没有什么重大威胁来导致人类人口的总体下降”。

所以我们到底应该如何看待我们的未来呢? 越来越多的学者和组织正认真的思索这一问题。例如, “今日永存基金会”把一个机械钟作为其旗舰项目, 该钟的设计目的是为了数千年以后仍然可以记录时间。

或许我们会想当然地认为, 思考如此漫长的过程要比思考更近的未来来得容易些。现代技术的潜在发展和它可能产生的社会影响是极其复杂的。或许最好的

按计划进行, 雷打不动, 即使下冰雹、下刀子。加油, 你终将是研究生。



办法是把它们留给科幻小说家和未来学家去发掘我们所能想象到的许许多多的可能性。因此，我们推出了 Arc，一本致力于不久的将来研究的新刊物。

但是从长远来看，有许多事情我们还是非常确定的。通常情况下，过去掌握着通往未来的钥匙：现在我们已经对于塑造地球历史的长期模式和人类自身有了足够的认识，所以我们能够对于子孙后代所要居住的环境做出有根据的预测。

这种长期的视角似乎使得对于人类未来的悲观看法变得更加靠不住。当然，未来一定不是一帆风顺的。但是现在我们已经有足够的智慧去减少那些曾经威胁早期人类生存的危险，也能改进这些曾经的威胁，为我们所用。

6.exercise

①Look up Homo sapiens in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) ,and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

②For example, the Long Now Foundation has its flagship project a medical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence .

③The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage.



2013 年英语一真题 Part 2 passage 4 背诵笔记

建议背诵用时：35 分钟

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the federal government and the states.

In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state police that ran to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held the congress had deliberately "occupied the field" and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justice-Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as "a shocking assertion of federal executive power". The White House argued that Arizona's laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they

- [A] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.
- [B] disturbed the power balance between different states.
- [C] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.
- [D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?

- [A] States' independence from federal immigration law.
- [B] Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information.
- [C] States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement.

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- [D] Congress' s intervention in immigration enforcement.
38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts
- [A] violated the Constitution.
 - [B] undermined the states' interests.
 - [C] supported the federal statute.
 - [D] stood in favor of the states.
39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement
- [A] outweighs that held by the states.
 - [B] is dependent on the states' support.
 - [C] is established by federal statutes.
 - [D] rarely goes against state laws.
40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
- [A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
 - [B] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.
 - [C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
 - [D] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.

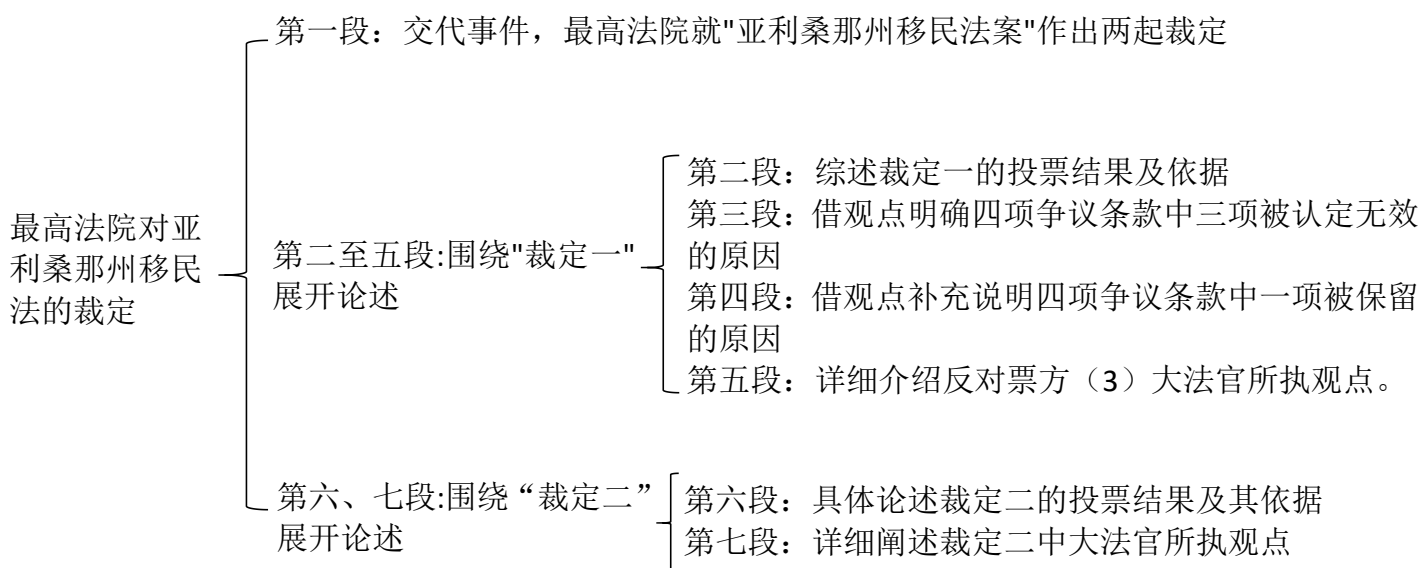
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1. Text structure



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2.The key words

Constitution	n. 宪法；体制
defeat	n. 失败；战胜
overturn	vt. 推翻；倾覆；
contest	v. 质疑，提出异议
provision	n. 规定；条款；
immigration	n. 移民；移居
noncontroversial	adj. 无争议的
fashion	vt. 使成形；做成…的形状
parallel	adj. 平行的；
deliberately	adv. 故意地；慎重地
intrude	vi. 闯入；侵入；
privileged	adj. 享有特权的；
verify	vt. 核实；查证
enforcement	n. 执行，实施；
envision	vt. 想象；预想
conflict	vi. 冲突，抵触；
statute	n. [法] 法规；法令；
robust	adj. 强有力的
assertion	n. 断言，声明；主张，
invalidate	vt. 使无效；使无价值
legitimate	adj. 合法的；正当的；
exclusively	adv. 唯一地，专有地
Administration	n. 管理；行政；
rightly	adv. 正确地；恰当地；
remarkable	adj. 惊人的；值得注意的

3.phrases

on the matter of	在...的问题上
knock out	破坏，使无效

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upset the balance of power between 打破了力量之间的平衡

run parallel to 与...平行

contested provision 受质疑条款

intrude on 侵犯，违背

come in contact with 接触

go back to 追溯到

comply with 照做，遵守

to the letter 不折不扣

in essence 实质上

carry out 执行，实行

4.Sentences

But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration' s effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

一级修饰

on the more important matter of the Constitution,



介词短语作状语，表方面

句子主干

But...the decision was an 8-0 defeat (主+系+表)

一级修饰

介词短语作后置定语，修饰an 8-0 defeat

for the Administration' s effort

二级修饰

动词不定式短语作后置定语，修饰the Administration' s effort

to upset the balance of power

三级修饰

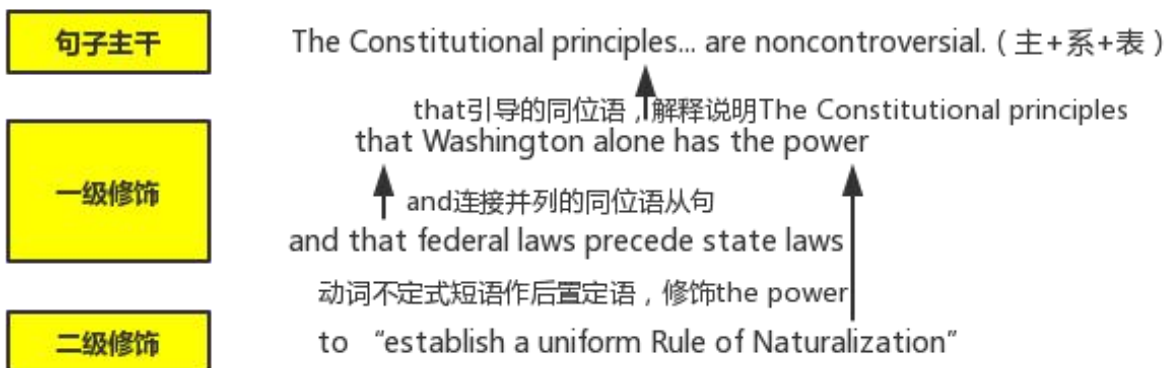
介词短语作后置定语，修饰the balance of power

between the federal government and the states.

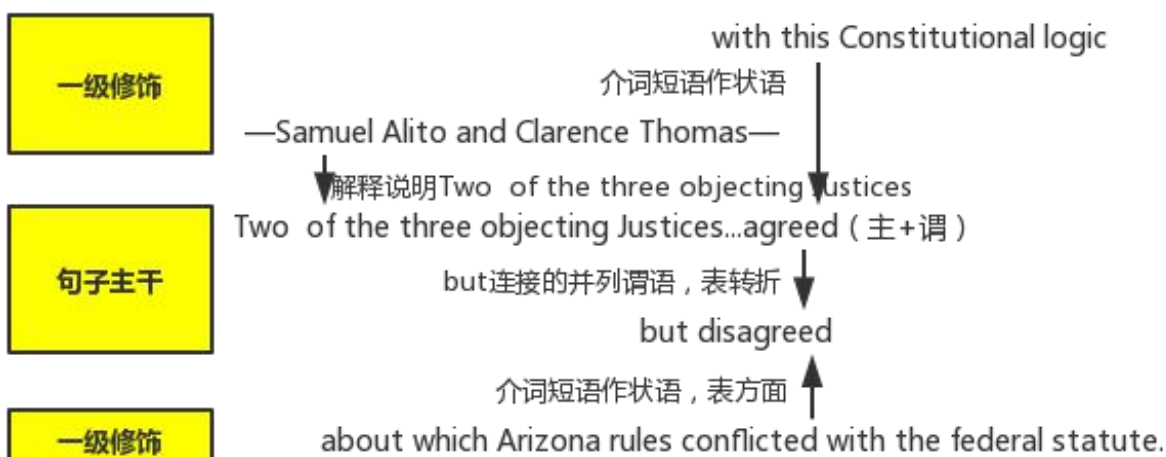
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The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial.



Two of the three objecting Justices—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute.



5.translation

周一, 在最高法院的投票选举中, 奥巴马政府以 5 比 3 击败了亚利桑那州的移民法, 这对于奥巴马政府来说是一场小小的政治上的胜利。但在更为重要的事情关于宪法上面, 对于政府来说, 投票结果却是以 8 比 0 惨败, 粉碎了其旨在打破联邦政府和各州之间权力平衡的努力。

在这次投票中, 四项有争议的亚利桑那州移民计划中有三项被撤销, 计划中要求州和地方警力强制执行联邦移民法。只有华盛顿才有权“制定统一的归化条例”以及联邦法律优先于州级法律, 这两条宪法原则是毋庸置疑的。亚利桑那州还曾试图改造与现行联邦法律同时实行的州法律。

大法官安东尼·肯尼迪与首席大法官约翰·罗伯茨以及法院的自由派意见一致, 裁定该州政府权力越界。在被撤销的条款中, 多数大法官认为国会已慎重地

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"先占领城"，因此亚利桑那州侵犯了联邦特权。

然而，法官们认为，亚利桑那州的警察可以对他们认为身份可疑的人口进行身份核查。这是因为美国国会一直期望联邦政府和州政府在移民问题上相互合作，并明确鼓励州政府工作人员与联邦政府的同事们分享信息并密切合作。

三位持反对意见法官中的两位——塞缪尔·阿利托和克拉伦斯·托马斯，同意宪法的意见但是不同意亚利桑那州的法律中与联邦法律之间有冲突的部分。最主要的反对来自于安东宁·斯卡利亚法官。他更为坚定地维护州的权力，支持该州制定的《关于制止外国人反美及制止煽动叛乱行为的法律》。

奥巴马政府以 8-0 惨败的结果证明了阿利托法官在其反对声明中所描述的观点，“联邦政府执政的权限简直令人震惊”。白宫认为，即使州的政策在字面上与联邦法规一致，亚利桑那州的法律也与其执权力相冲突。实际上，白宫认为只要其他合法的州所指定的法律与它相悖，那么白宫有权将其废除。

的确，一些权力只属于联邦政府，对于公民身份的控制和边界问题也忝列其中。但是，如果国会要防止各州利用自己的资源来检查移民身份，还是可以办得到的。但是国会却从来没有这样做过。事实上，政府声称，由于政府不愿执行国会的移民意愿，那么就不允许任何一州这样做。每一位法官都明确得拒绝了这一过分的要求。

6.exercise

- ①The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial.
- ②On the overturned provisions the majority held the congress had deliberately "occupied the field " and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.
- ③However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement.

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2013 年英语一真题 新题型 背诵笔记

建议背诵用时：35 分钟

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the World Social Science Report 2010, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41) _____ Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42) _____ This is a shame—the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental changed” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004. (43) _____

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding (44) _____ this is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45) _____ That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

[A] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.

[B] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these Keywords.

[C] the idea is to force social to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change food security, marine research and the bio-economy, clear, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

[D] the solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

[E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior. all require behavioral change and

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social innovations , as well as technological development . Stemming climate change , for example , is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.

[F] Despite these factors , many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems . And in Europe , some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development .

[G] During the late 1990s , national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds-including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate -varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations , it is about 15%.

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1. Text structure

社会科学家应致力于解决全球性问题

第一至三段: 指出问题

第一段: 从正面现象入手: 社会科学在蓬勃发展
第二段: 转而指出问题情形, 如此巨大的资源 (蓬勃发展的社会科学) 却在应对全球性挑战上贡献不足
第三段: 聚焦具体事例、凸显问题: 社会科学家并未意识到问题所在

第四、五段: 分析原因

第四段: 指出问题。当前社会科学具有"学科封闭性"以及"实用局限性"
第五段: 进一步指出问题, 社会科学即便关注实际问题, 也具有"地域局限性" (各国社科界各自为营, 未能通力合作、共同应对全球性挑战)

第六、七段: 提出解决方案

第六段: 退步指出问题根源并非资金缺乏
第七段: 进而给出解决之道: 合理地运用现有基金 (投入到跨领域协作以解决全球性问题)

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2.The key words

flourishing	adj. 繁荣的；繁茂的；
academia	n. 学术界；
swell	v. 增加；上涨
enormous	adj. 庞大的，巨大的；
sustainable	adj. 可持续的
eradicate	vt. 根除，根绝；消灭
artificial	adj. 人造的；仿造的；
fertilizer	n. [肥料] 肥料；
prosperity	n. 繁荣，成功
paraphrase	vt. 释义
radical	adj. 根本的；彻底的
innovation	n. 创新，革新；
destruction	n. 破坏，毁灭；
disciplinary	adj. 学科的；
internal	adj. 内部的；
external	adj. 外部的；
tackle	v. 应付，处理（难题或局面）；
accumulation	n. 积聚，累积；
trick	n. 诡计；技巧
direct	vt. 管理；
category	n. 种类，分类；
specifically	adv. 特别地；明确地
collaborative	adj. 合作的，协作的
endeavor	n. 努力；尽力
evolve	vt. 发展；进化；
specialized	adj. 专业的；专门的
integrate	vt. 使…完整；使…成整体；
demographic	adj. 人口结构的；人口统计学的

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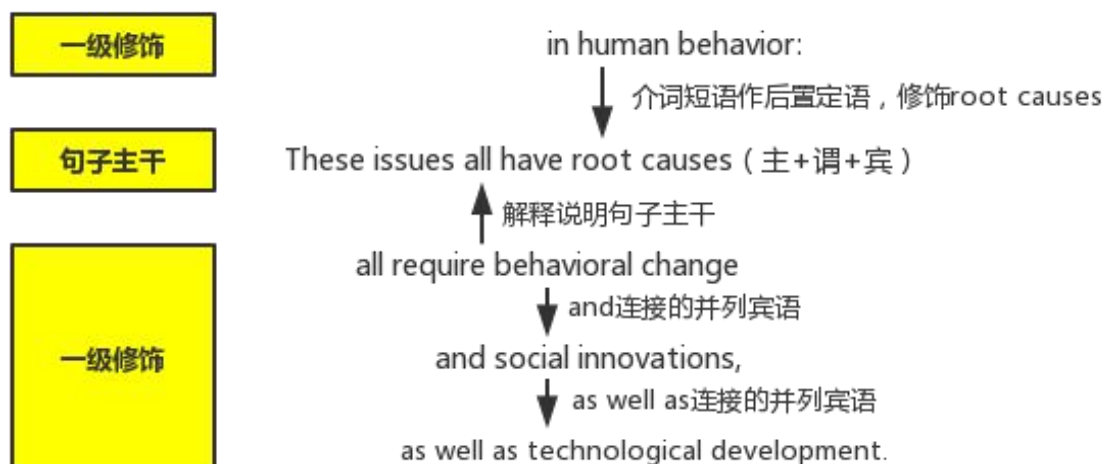
marine	adj. 海洋的;
mindset	n. 心态; 倾向;
Stem	vt. 阻止;
consumption	n. 消费; 消耗;
reluctant	adj. 不情愿的; 勉强的;
cross-cutting	n. 交叉;

3.phrases

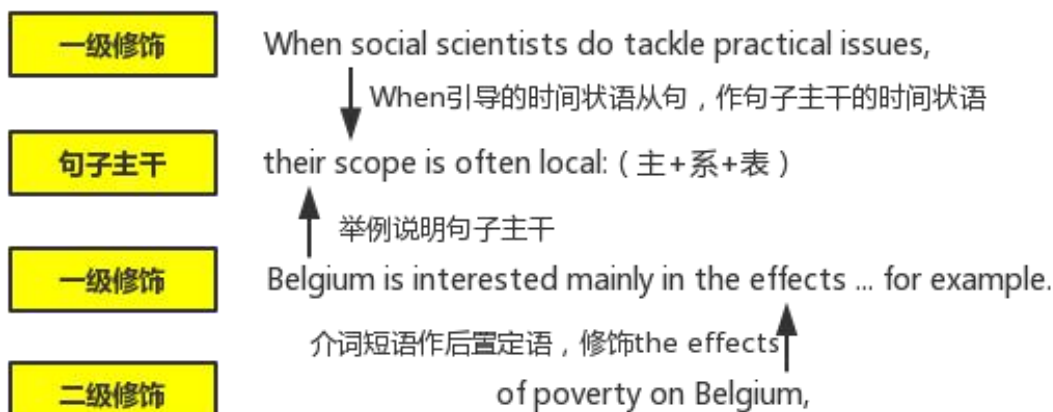
agro-technological	农业技术的
genetically engineered crops	转基因作物
not necessarily	未必, 不一定

4.Sentences

These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development.



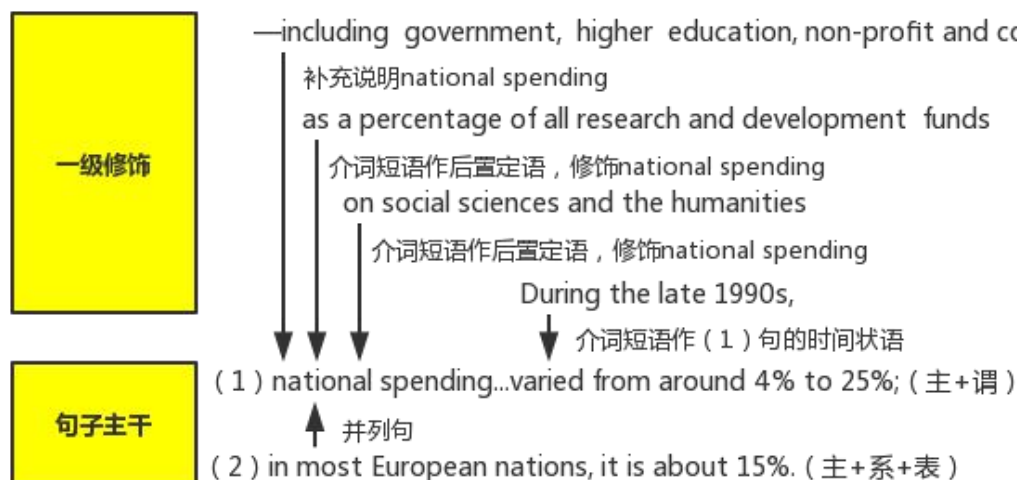
When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example.



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During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.



5.translation

社会科学正在繁荣发展。到 2005 年，全世界来自各行各业的专业社会科学家的人数达到了几乎五十万，这些科学家既有学术圈内的，也有学术圈外的。根据《2010 世界社会科学报告》的统计，自 2000 年以来，全世界社会科学专业的学生每年增长大约 10%。

但是，如此巨大的资源并没有为应对当今诸多全球性挑战（包括气候变化、安全问题、可持续发展及健康问题）做出足够贡献。41) 这些问题的根本原因都在于人类行为：所有的行为都要求行为变革，社会创新以及技术发展。比如，像发展清洁能源一样，阻止气候变化更多关注的是改变消费模式和提高税收接受程度。人文科学具有用于解决饥饿问题的必要的农业技术工具，从转基因作物到人工合成肥料等。但这同样也带来了一些社会问题：食品的组织与分配，财富和繁荣发展。

42) 尽管存在这些影响因素，很多社会科学家都很不情愿解决这些问题。在欧洲，一些科学家极力反对削减用于社会科研的财政资助，也反对将财政资助融入到可持续发展的项目中去。这是一个耻辱，社会科学家这个团体本应抓住这次机会来提升它在社会中的影响力。可以用伟大的社会学家约瑟夫·熊彼特的一句话来解释这一状况：没有创造性的破坏就没有彻底的创新。

如今，社会科学将大量的精力集中在学科问题和内部学术争论上，而不是具有外部影响的话题上。有分析显示，自 2004 年以来含有“环境变化”和“气候

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变化”这两个关键词的期刊文章数量增加很快。(43)但是，整体数量还是很小，在 2010 年，全球范围内发表的十万篇科学社会类文章中只有大约 1600 篇文章中包含这些关键词。

当社会科学家真正的处理一些实际性问题的时候，他们的范围通常仅仅局限于当地问题，比如说，比利时的社会科学家将主要的兴趣放在了贫困对比利时人的影响上。然而令人值得怀疑的是，这一团体的工作是否能够对整体知识的积累做出贡献。

问题未必在于可用资金数目的多少。(44)在二十世纪九十年代后期，国家用于社会科学和人文科学（包括政府、高等教育机构、非盈利机构和企业）研究和发展的经费占有所有经费的 4%到 25%；在大多数欧洲国家，这个比例是 15%。只要所用方向正确，这个数目足够了。在当今经济环境下，那些抱怨缺乏资金的社会科学家不应该期望更多了。

诀窍在于更合理地运用这些资金。欧盟框架计划下的基金项目长久以来一直有一个专门面向社会科学家的类别。今年，有人提议应对该体制加以改变：拟于 2014 年实施的新方案“地平线 2020”中不会再有这一类别。这引发了社会科学家的抗议。但该方案的本意并非是要忽视社会科学，而是完全相反。(45)这一想法迫使社会科学家将他们的工作与其它领域相结合，这些领域包括人类健康，人口统计学，食品安全，海洋研究和生态经济，清洁有效能源以及具有包容性、创新性和安全性的社会。这将会激发更多的协作性努力，有助于开发直接针对解决全球性问题的项目。

6.exercise

- ①Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges including climate change, security, sustainable development and health.
- ②Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact.
- ③The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists.

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2013 年英语一真题 翻译 背诵笔记

建议背诵用时：35 分钟

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an impossible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46) Yet when one looks at the photographs of the garden created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges had to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a “still point of the turning world,” to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardens, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless which are in effect homeless gardens introduce from into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give into a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in garden and feel the expression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call arrangement of materials, an institution of colors, small pool of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word garden though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia—a yearning for contact with nonhuman life-assuming uncanny representational forms.

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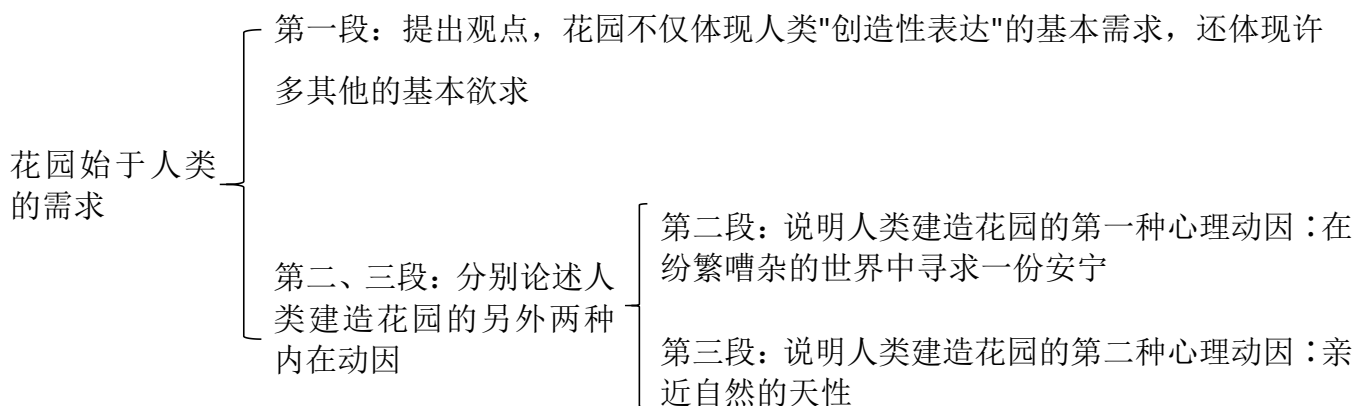


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1. Text structure



2. The key words

speculate	vi. 推测；
irrepressible	adj. 抑制不住的；压服不了的
strike	v. 使意识到（尤指强烈地），突然想到
urge	n. 强烈的欲望
turbulence	n. 环境或情绪的混乱、迷惑
sacred	adj. 神的；神圣的；
crude	adj. 粗糙的；简陋的
Composure	n. 镇静；沉着
discernible	adj. 可辨别的；可识别的
inarticulate	adj. 沉默无言的
intrinsic	adj. 本质的，固有的
demoralization	n. 堕落；道德败坏；

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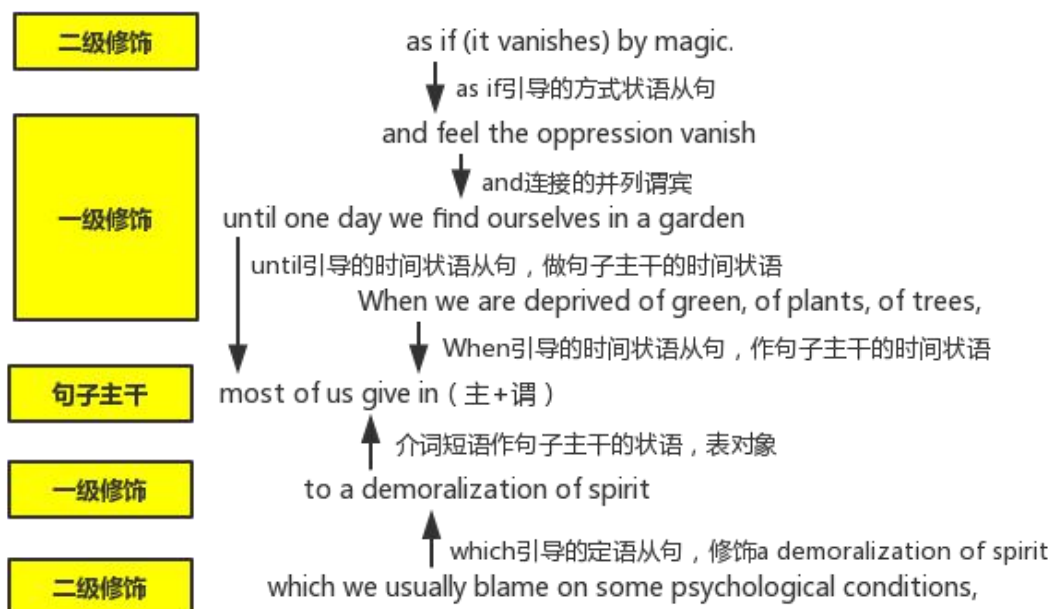
oppression	n. 压抑；沉闷；苦恼
vanish	vi. 消失；突然不见；
unfeasible	adj. 不可行的，难实现的
implicit	adj. 含蓄的；暗示的；
synthetic	adj. 综合的；合成的，人造的
biophilia	n. 热爱生命（或自然）的本性
yearning	n. 渴望，向往
uncanny	adj. 神秘的；

3.phrases

speak of	显示出
in the midst of	在…之中
deprive of	剥夺，失去

4.Sentences

When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic.



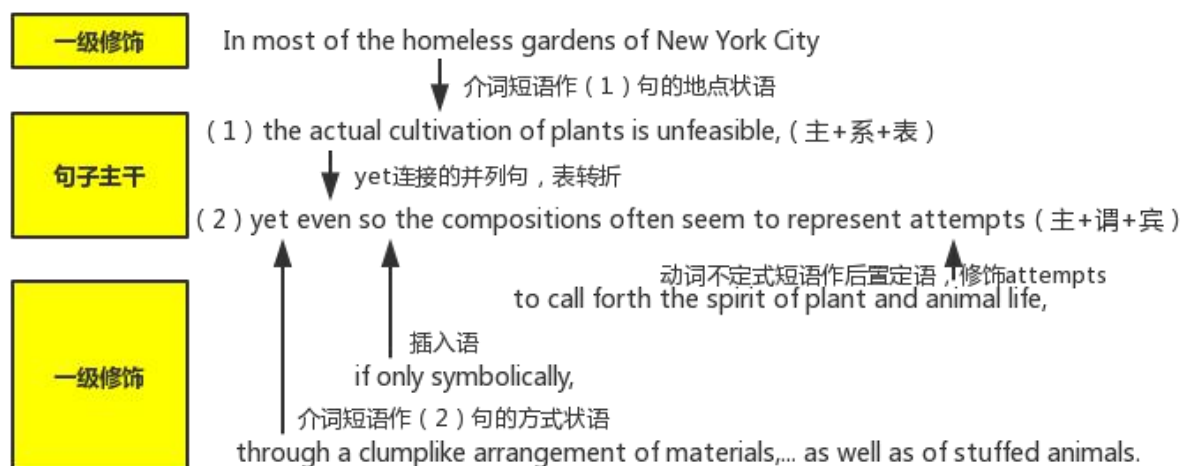
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There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.



In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals.



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5.translation

据推断，花园的源于创造它的人的基本需求，即对创造性表达的需求。毫无疑问，花园证明了人类有一种不可思议的创造，表达，改变和美化的需求，同时也证明自我表达是人类的基本需求；46)然而，看着无家可归者绘制出的花园图片时，人们会突然想到，尽管这些花园风格多样，它们都显示了人类除了装饰和创造性表达之外的其他各种基本诉求。

其中一项需求就是在喧闹中创造一丝平静，借用 T. S. 艾略特的话来说就是：创造一个闹中求静的世界。47) 无论地方是多么简陋不堪，寻求一片静谧圣土是人类特有的需求，而不仅仅是一个避难栖息之地，那是动物的需求。这种差异是如此之大，以至于动物性的需求越少，人性的需求就越大，正如这些难以名状的花园一样。平静是一种心态，它通过构建于人与环境间的联系来实现。48)无家可归者描绘的花园实质上是无所依附的，这些花园把一种形式引入城市环境中，而这样的城市环境中，形式要么根本不存在，要么就不是以这种明显的方式存在。

花园好像还反映了或者说源于另一种需求，它是人类固有的，我们几乎未曾意识到它的存在。当我们没有了绿色，失去各色植物和种种树木，49) 我们大多数人会深陷于精神萎靡的状态，并常常将此归咎为一些心理原因，直到某天我们发现自己置身花园中，感到如魔法般烦闷尽消。纽约大部分的无所依附的花园中实际都不适合栽种植物，即便如此，花园的布局常看起来给人一种精心雕琢安排修饰的感觉：物品摆放，色彩搭配，水塘位置，花团锦簇，绿意融融，乃至饱食饕餮的动物们。各种奇特的元素呈现于此，从根本上讲，它们都是代表了自然界。50) 正是对自然的这种或隐晦含蓄或清晰直白的关联，充分证明了用“花园”一词来描述这些人造建筑是合乎情理的，即使是从毫无拘泥的意义来讲的。从中我们可以看到人们热爱生命的天性（即渴望与人类外其它生物接触的本能）呈现出一种神秘莫测的表现形式。

6.exercise

① There is no doubt that gardens evidence an impossible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge;

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②Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one' s relation to one' s environment.

③In them we can see biophilia—a yearning for contact with nonhuman life-assuming uncanny representational forms.

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