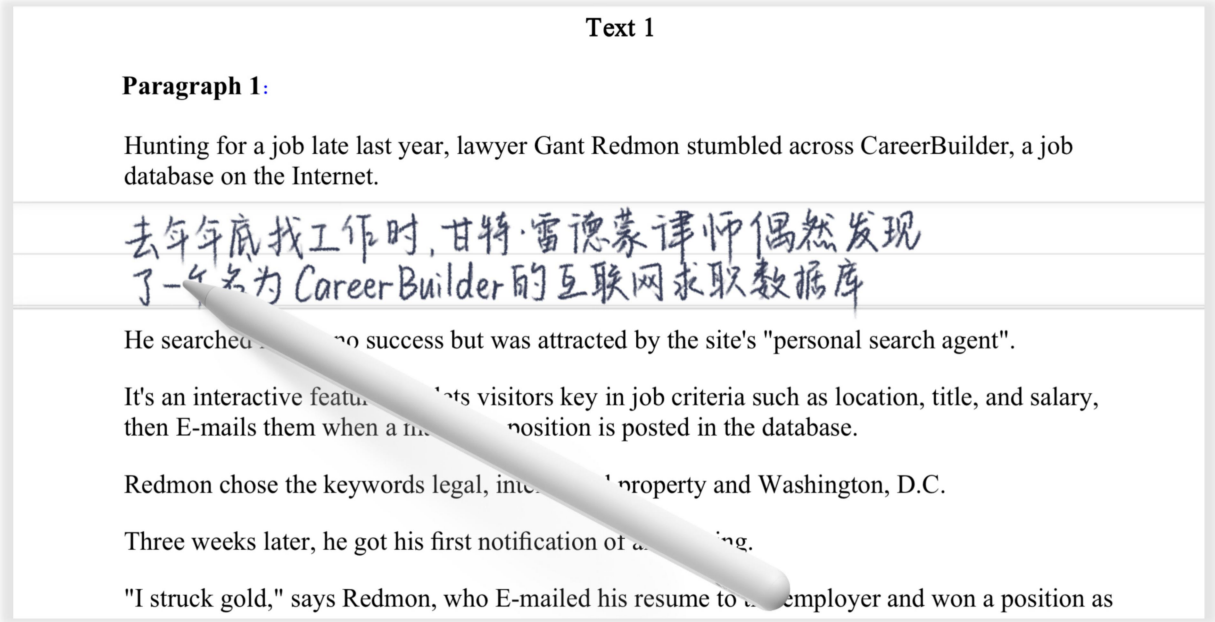
考研英语

2000-2009

翻译练习本



Text 1

Paragraph 1:

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet.

去年年底找工作时，甘特·雷德蒙律师偶然发现了一个名为 CareerBuilder 的互联网求职数据库

He searched ... no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent".

It's an interactive featu... lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a ni... position is posted in the database.

Redmon chose the keywords legal, int... property and Washington, D.C.

Three weeks later, he got his first notification of a... ing.

"I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to t... employer and won a position as

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【用法示例】

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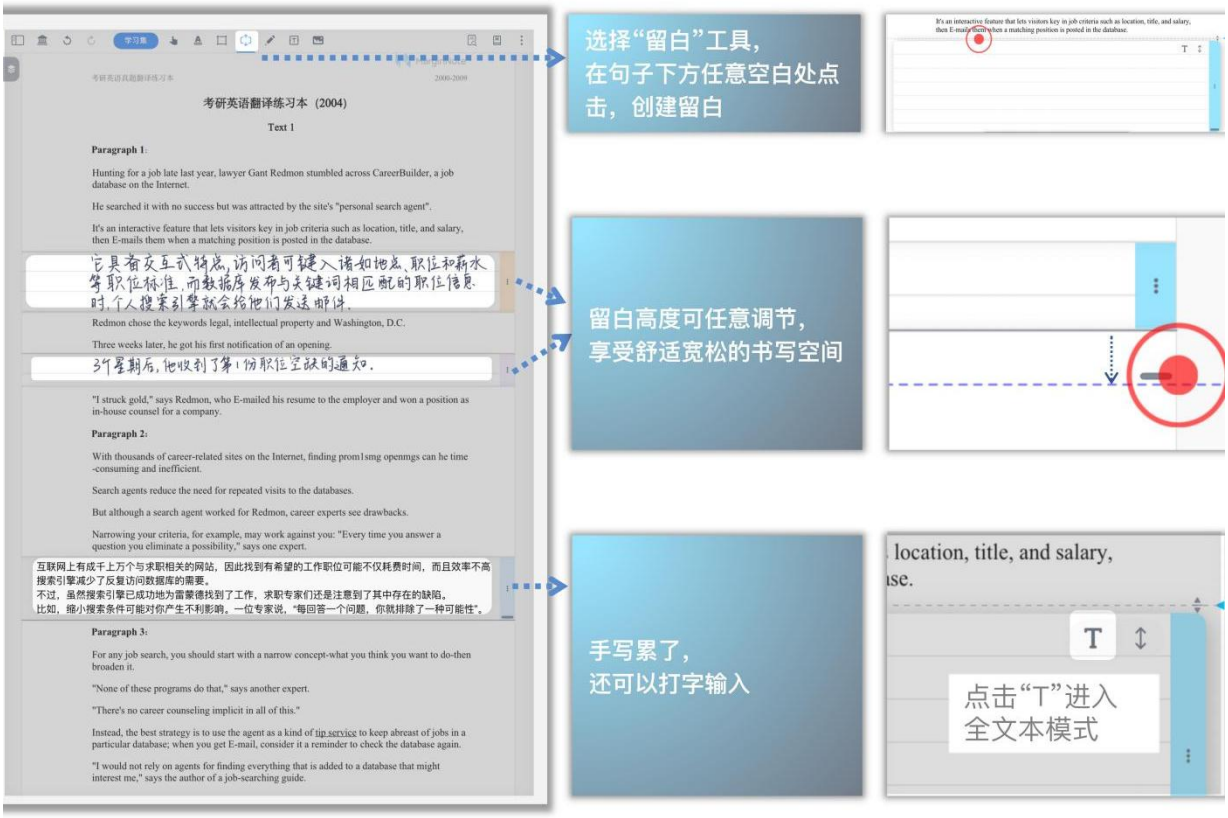

2000

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force.

When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale.

Its scientists were the world's best; its workers the most skilled.

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

Paragraph 2:

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer.

Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful.

By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness.

Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition.

By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith.

(Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market.

America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes.

For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

Paragraph 3:

All of this caused a crisis of confidence.

Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted.

They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well.

The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America' s industrial decline.

Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

Paragraph 4:

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling.

Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle.

Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride.

American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanaugh, executive dean of Harvard’ s Kennedy School of Government.

"It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity,"says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC.

And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

Text 2

Paragraph 1:

Being a man has always been dangerous.

There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men.

But the great universal of male mortality is being changed.

Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do.

This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate.

More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed.

Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight.

A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death.

Today it makes almost no difference.

Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

Paragraph 2:

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children.

Few people are as fertile as in the past.

Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children.

Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average.

Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring.

Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished.

India shows what is happening.

The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples.

The grand mediocrity of today - everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring - means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

Paragraph 3:

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived.

Strangely, it has involved little physical change.

No other species fills so many places in nature.

But in the past 100, 000 years-even the past 100 years-our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not.

We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us.

Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they "look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.

"No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness.

But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

Text 3

Paragraph 1:

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

With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be-even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right-it can hardly be classed as Literature.

Paragraph 2:

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed.

Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change.

This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression.

We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modem stress.

We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs.

Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Paragraph 3:

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused.

But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river - and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights ofthe officers: "Pluff1 Pluff1 A hundred and eighty-five kilograms."

Paragraph 4:

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature.

All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression.

The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

Text 4

Paragraph 1:

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe.

But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values.

Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

Paragraph 2:

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.

In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States.

In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

Paragraph 3:

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression.

"Those things that do not show up in the test scores-personality, ability, courage or humanity-are completely ignored,"says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party ' s education committee.

"Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2, 125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers.

Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education.

Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the

"Japanese morality of respect for parents."

Paragraph 4:

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles.

"In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it 's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you canendure."

With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan 's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households.

Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell.

In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

Text 5

Paragraph 1:

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition-wealth, distinction, control over one' s destiny-must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition 's behalf.

If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them.

In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal.

What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition - if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents.

There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped-with the educated themselves riding on them.

Paragraph 2:

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly.

Summer homes, European travel, BMWs-the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago.

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

Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools.

For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

Paragraph 3:

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive.

As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States.

This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed.

Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly.

Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

翻译题

Paragraph 1:

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community.

31) Under modem conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts.

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

It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage.

For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry.

In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

Paragraph 2:

33) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.

At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past.

For example, 34) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization-with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed-was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so.

All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned.

35) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements-themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modem means of transport.

As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

2001

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge.

By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units， one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research.

But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication.

Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

Paragraph 2:

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule.

Nevertheless, the word “amateur” does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values.

The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science.

The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

Paragraph 3:

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper.

Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture.

Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way.

The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century.

As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership.

A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Paragraph 4:

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century.

In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

Text 2

Paragraph 1:

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide-the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor.

And that divide does exist today.

My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago.

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

There are reasons to be optimistic.

Paragraph 2:

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow.

As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access-after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are.

More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access.

Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will he netted together.

As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead.

And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Paragraph 3:

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty.

And the Internet is not the only tool we have.

But it has enormous potential.

Paragraph 4:

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

Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure（the basic structural foundations of a society）in the United States.

When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so.

And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure-including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on-were built with foreign investment.

The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony.

They financed them.

Immigrant Americans built them.

Guess who owns them now? The Americans.

I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter.

The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be.

That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled.

But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

Text 3

Paragraph 1:

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question.

The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Paragraph 2:

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of headscratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

Paragraph 3:

But the sources of distrust go way deeper.

Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events.

In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusions news.

Paragraph 4:

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers which helps explain why the "standard templates"of the newsroom seem alien many readers.

In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area.

Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Paragraph 5:

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in community.

Paragraph 6:

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite.

The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

Paragraph 7:

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one.

Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers.

Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers.

But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about.

If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

Text 4

Paragraph 1:

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed.

The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might.

Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

Paragraph 2:

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful.

Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982.

Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly.

International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment.

In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms.

This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

Paragraph 3:

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands.

All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers.

As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Paragraph 4:

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty.

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

The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress.

On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast.

In cars, too, concentration is increasing-witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan-but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Paragraph 5:

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched.

A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry.

Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition?

And should one country take upon itself the role of “defending competition” on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U S.vs.Microsoft case ?

Text 5

Paragraph 1:

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend.

A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family” .

Paragraph 2:

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term “downshifting”has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality.

I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of “ having it all ” , preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of She magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

Paragraph 3:

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of She after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life”, and making the alternative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status.

Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on “quality time” .

Paragraph 4:

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend.

Downshifting-also known in America as “voluntary simplicity” has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anticonsumerism.

There are a number of bestselling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletter's, such as The Tightwad Gazette, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid- '90s equivalent of dropping out.

Paragraph 5:

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline — after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late’80s — and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

Paragraph 6:

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the’80s, downshifting in the mid-'90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life — growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one—as a personal recognition of your limitations.

翻译题

Paragraph 1：

In less than 30 years' time the Star Trek holodeck will be a reality.

Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film Total Recall.

Paragraph 2：

41） There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

42）Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell television, and digital age will have arrived.

Paragraph 3：

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium （a period of 1,000 years） , when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

Paragraph 4：

43）Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.

Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Paragraph 5：

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links.

"By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck, " he says.

44）But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

Paragraph 6：

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted.

However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible.

But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances.

A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids.

45） And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

2002

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems.

Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view.

Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different.

If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Paragraph 2:

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors.

A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St.Peter.

He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on.

Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself.

"Who is that?" the new arrival asked St.Peter.

"Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

Paragraph 3:

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties.

With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman.

You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

Paragraph 4:

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural.

Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner.

Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Paragraph 5:

Look for the humor.

It often comes from the unexpected.

A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation.

Search for exaggeration and understatement.

Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

Text 2

Paragraph 1:

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty.

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

And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

Paragraph 2:

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor.

Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms.

Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction.

Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers.

And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy— far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

Paragraph 3:

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge.

“While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “we can't yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Paragraph 4:

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results.

Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

Paragraph 5:

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented — and human perception far more complicated — than previously imagined.

They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment.

But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd.

The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it.

Text 3

Paragraph 1:

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

This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled.

Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline.

So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

Paragraph 2:

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 3:

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

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

Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production.

For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973.

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

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

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

Paragraph 4:

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

A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline.

The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago.

In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

Text 4

Paragraph 1:

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

Paragraph 2:

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

Paragraph 3:

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

Paragraph 4:

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

Paragraph 5:

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death.

"It's like surgery," he says.

"We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death.

If you're a physician, you can *risk* your patient's suicide as long as you don't *intend* their suicide."

Paragraph 6:

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

Paragraph 7:

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*.

It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

Paragraph 8:

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

Paragraph 9:

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care.

“Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering”, to the extent that it constitutes “systematic patient abuse” .

He says medical licensing boards “must make it clear that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension” .

翻译题

Paragraph 1:

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone.

What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn.

（41）One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on.

Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them.

（42）The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find.

The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure.

It does not push or pull, it *selects*, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze.

（43）The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied.

As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available.

It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional prescientific views, and these are strongly entrenched.

Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty.

（44）They are the possessions of the autonomous（self-governing）man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.

A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment.

It also raises questions concerning “values”.

Who will use a technology and to what ends?

（45）Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

2003

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Inter net.

The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information.

Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage-spying as a "profession.

" These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

Paragraph 2:

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail.

That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades.

In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying.

The spooks call it "open source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential.

In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi.

The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Paragraph 3:

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas.

Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott Intemational.

Many of its predictions are available online at www.Straitford.com.

Paragraph 4:

Straiford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both infiormation collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream.

Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far comers of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine.

"As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new intemet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor.

"And we'll hear back from some of them.

" Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad.

That's where Straitford eams its keep.

Paragraph 5:

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 m Austin.

Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds.

He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success.

Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong.

Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

Text 2

Paragraph 1:

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing."

One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research.

Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care.

Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research.

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

Paragraph 2:

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals-no meat, no fur, no medicines.

Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research.

When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes.

" Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers."

Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way-in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology.

We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots.

To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Paragraph 3:

Much can be done.

Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research.

They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth.

Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care.

Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment.

If good people do nothing, there is a real possibility that an uninfiormed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

Text 3

Paragraph 1:

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

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

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

Paragraph 2:

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

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

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

Paragraph 3:

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

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

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

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

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

It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail.

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

Paragraph 4:

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

The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortuning fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic.

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

Consider the $10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year.

Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just $427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction.

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

Text 4

Paragraph 1:

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional.

Small wonder.

Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century.

Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure.

Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago.

But not even a great health-care system can cure death-and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Paragraph 2:

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions.

We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved.

Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless.

The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care.

Physicians-frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient-too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

Paragraph 3:

In 1950, the US spent $12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be $1,540 billion.

Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable.

Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it.

Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age-say 83 or so.

Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

Paragraph 4:

I would not go that far.

Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive.

At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53.

Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C.

Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s.

These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age.

As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Paragraph 5:

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit.

As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful.

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

As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

翻译题

Paragraph 1:

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it.

Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity.

(41) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.

Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

Paragraph 2:

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words anthropos "human" and logos "the study of."

By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Paragraph 3:

Anthropology is one of the social sciences.

(42) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Paragraph 4:

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political, science, psychology, and sociology.

Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

Paragraph 5:

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity.

Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the co 四 arative method in analysis.

(43) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Paragraph 6:

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture.

Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science.

(44) Tylor defined culture as "that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life.

Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

Paragraph 7:

(45) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

2004

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet.

He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent".

It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database.

Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property and Washington, D.C.

Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening.

"I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

Paragraph 2:

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding prom1smg openmgs can he time -consuming and inefficient.

Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases.

But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks.

Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

Paragraph 3:

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept-what you think you want to do-then broaden it.

"None of these programs do that," says another expert.

"There's no career counseling implicit in all of this."

Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again.

"I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return.

When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs-those it considers the best matches.

There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them-and they do.

"On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic," says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

Paragraph 4:

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile.

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

Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder.

"You always keep your eyes open," he says.

Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

Text 2

Paragraph 1:

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal.

But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism.

This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

Paragraph 2:

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories.

Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoe Zysman.

English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet.

Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between AandK.

Paragraph 3:

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half.

Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chretien and Koizumi).

The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters.

As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Paragraph 4:

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early.

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

So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers.

At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape.

Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

Paragraph 5:

The humiliation continues.

At university graduation ceremonies, theABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ.

Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

Text 3

Paragraph 1:

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

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

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

Spero blames the softening economy.

"I'm a good economic indicator," she says.

"I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars."

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

"I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

Paragraph 2:

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

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

For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time.

Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace.

But don't sound any alarms just yet.

Paragraph 3:

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

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

Home prices are holding steady in most regions.

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

In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets.

"Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker.

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

Paragraph 4:

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown.

Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates.

Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market.

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

Diners might see an upside, too.

Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible.

Not anymore.

For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

Text 4

Paragraph 1:

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect.

Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars.

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

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

Paragraph 2:

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch.

"Schools could be a counterbalance." Ravitch's latest book.

Left Back: A Century ofFailed School Reforms, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

Paragraph 3:

But they could and should be.

Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control.

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

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

Paragraph 4:

"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in Anti-intellectualism in American Life, a Pulitzer-Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education.

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

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

Paragraph 5:

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

Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn exemplified American anti-intellectualism.

Its hero avoids being civilized-going to school and learning to read-so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Paragraph 6:

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

Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind.

Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes, and 1magmes.

Paragraph 7:

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted.

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

翻译题

Paragraph 1:

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries.

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

Paragraph 2:

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own.

Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century.

(42) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished2 as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages.

Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from "exotic" language, were not always so grateful.

(43) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data.

Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

Paragraph 3:

Sapir's pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorf, continued the study of American Indian languages.

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

He reasoned that because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another.

(45) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which2 in its strongest form2 states that language imprisons the mind2 and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society.

Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate.

Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism.

2005

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

Everybody loves a fat pay rise.

Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one.

Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged.

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

But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in Nature, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

Paragraph 2:

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys.

They look cute.

They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily.

Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of"goods and services" than males.

Paragraph 3:

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr.Brosnan's and Dr.de Waal's study.

The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food.

Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber.

However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

Paragraph 4:

In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers).

So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber.

And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber.

Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

Paragraph 5:

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions.

In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species.

Such co- operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated.

Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone.

Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group.

However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

Text2

Paragraph 1:

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

That the evidence was inconclusive,the science uncertain?

That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way?

Lots of Americans bought that nonsense,and over three decades,some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

Paragraph 2:

There are upsetting parallels today,as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming.

The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences,enlisted by the White House,to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made.

The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves.

The president of the National Academy,Bruce Alberts,added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Paragraph 3:

Just as on smoking,voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete,that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure.

This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in,it may be too late.

With the risks obvious and growing,a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Paragraph 4:

Fortunately,the White House is starting to pay attention.

But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously.

Instead of a plan of action,they continue to press for more research - a classic case of "paralysis by analysis".

Paragraph 5:

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

But research alone is inadequate.

If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative,Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures.

A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia,which would offer financial incentives for private industry,is a promising start.

Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs.

If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere,it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

Text3

Paragraph 1:

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control.

In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak.

A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" - the random

byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line."

And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought underconscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.

"It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center."If you don't like it, change it."

Paragraph 2:

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view.

The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep - when most vivid dreams occur - as it is when fully awake, says Dr.Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh.

But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet.

"We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day." says Stanford sleep researcher Dr.William Dement.

Paragraph 3:

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic.

Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day.

Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events- until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious.

Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams.

As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream.

Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course.

With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

Paragraph 4:

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says.

Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety.

Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist.

For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings.

Sleep- or rather dream- on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

Text4

Paragraph 1:

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gifit.

Nor do they aspire to such command themselves.

In his latest book, Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Paragraph 2:

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education.

Mr.McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

Paragraph 3:

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music.

While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page.

Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness.

In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Paragraph 4:

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr.McWhorter documents is unmistakable.

But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care.

As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive - there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.

He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Paragraph 5:

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers.

Mr.McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms - he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful.

We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china".

A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

翻译题

Paragraph 1:

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history.

History and news become confused,and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism.

(46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed - and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe.

The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples,their cultures and national identities.

With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene.

(47) In Europe as elsewhere multi-media groups have been increasingly successful; groups which bring together television, radio newspapers magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group,while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Paragraph 2:

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market.

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

Paragraph 3:

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

Paragraph 4:

(49) Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice - that of producing programs in Europe for Europe.

This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market,whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

Paragraph 5:

In order to achieve these objectives,we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training.

This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which,on the model of the European Investments Bank,will handle the finances necessary for production costs.

(50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale it is no exaggeration to say "United we stand, divided we fall" - and if I had to choose a slogan it would be "Unity in our diversity."

A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.

2006

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

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.

Paragraph 2:

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 the 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.

Paragraph 3:

The 1990 Census revealed that "a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English 6well' or 6very 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.

Paragraph 4:

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.

Paragraph 5:

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."

Paragraph 6:

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed.It is big enough to have a bit of everything.

But particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today’s social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

Text 2

Paragraph 1:

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry William Shakespeare - but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches.

There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon.

And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the othersights.

Paragraph 2:

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theater adds a penny to their revenue.

They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness.

It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

Paragraph 3:

The tourist streams are not entirely separate.

The sightseers who come by bus - and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side - don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford.

However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing.

It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants.

The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

Paragraph 4:

The townsfolk don't see it this way and the local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company.

Stratfiord cries poor traditionally.

Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge.

Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Paragraph 5:

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy.

(The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row.Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.)

The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

Paragraph 6:

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele.

They come entirely for the plays, not the sights.

They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) - lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

Text 3

Paragraph 1:

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct.

Smaller species survived.

The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction.

Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

Paragraph 2:

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years.

What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing.

They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world.

Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time.

According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation.

In some long- fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Paragraph 3:

Dr.Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative.

One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved.

Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago.

That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes.

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

Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past.

Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked.

That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Paragraph 4:

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

They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline".

The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past.

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

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

Text 4

Paragraph 1:

Many things make people think artists are weird.

But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

Paragraph 2:

This wasn't always so.

The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy.

But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire'sflowers ofevil.

Paragraph 3:

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modem times have seen so much misery.

But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents.

The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

Paragraph 4:

After all, what is the one modem form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising.

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

Paragraph 5:

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery.

They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young.

In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms.

Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Paragraph 6:

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy.

Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling.

Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes.

And since these messages have an agenda - to lure us to open our wallets - they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable.

"Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

Paragraph 7:

But what we forget - what our economy depends on us forgetting - is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain.

The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment.

Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, Memento mori: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it.

It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

翻译题

Paragraph 1:

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true.

Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America.

But they have done more than that.

They have grown dissatisfied with the role of the intellectual.

It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.

Paragraph 2:

First, the object of our study pleads for definition.

What is an intellectual? (46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems.

He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained.

(47) His function is analogous to that of a judge who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

Paragraph 3:

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals - the average scientist, for one.

(48) I have excluded him because while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems.

Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties - he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports.

(49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

Paragraph 4:

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living.

(50) They may teach very well and more than earn their salaries but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment.

This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars.

Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing; living in "public and illustrious thoughts," as Emerson would say, is something else.

2007

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months.

If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

Paragraph 2:

What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

Paragraph 3:

Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above."

Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology.

His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers.

"With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls.

"He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

Paragraph 4:

This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one.

In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information.

And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice.

Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task.Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

Paragraph 5:

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer.

They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers.

Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated.Or, put another way, expert performers – whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming– are nearly always made, not born.

Text 2

Paragraph 1:

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

People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded.

IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks.

So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It’ s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

Paragraph 2:

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test.

Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

Paragraph 3:

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be.

The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children’ s version).

Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web.

Superhigh scores like vos Savant’ s are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100.

Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

Paragraph 4:

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J.Sternberg.

In his article “How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?”, Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success.

Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change.

Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership – that is, it predicted the opposite.

Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

Text 3

Paragraph 1:

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

Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

Paragraph 2:

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics.

Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well.

Today' s families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status.

As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback – a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick.

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

But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

Paragraph 3:

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income.

Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money.

For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns.

For younger families, the picture is not any better.

Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen – and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare.

Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent– and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance – have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

Paragraph 4:

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.

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

Text 4

Paragraph 1:

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.

Paragraph 2:

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.

Paragraph 3:

"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.

Paragraph 4:

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.

Paragraph 5:

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 17th, 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.

翻译题

Paragraph 1:

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities.

However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities.

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

Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

Paragraph 2:

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators.

Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment.

On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom.

(47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news.

For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law.

Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

Paragraph 3:

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media.

Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists.

The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be.

(49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Paragraph 4:

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists.

While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers.

(50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments.

These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

2008

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

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

"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.

Paragraph 2:

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.

Paragraph 3:

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."

Paragraph 4:

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."

Paragraph 5:

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.”

Paragraph 6:

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.

Text 2

Paragraph 1:

It used to be so straightforward.

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

A journal editor would then remove the author's names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review.

Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it.

Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

Paragraph 2:

No longer.The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government–funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this.

The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits.

But it goes further than that.

It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

Paragraph 3:

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access.

It is big business.

In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion and $11 billion.

The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects.

They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

Paragraph 4:

This is now changing.

According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online.

Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors.

There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements.

There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (orhis employer) to pay for the paper to be published.

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

Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.

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

Text 3

Paragraph 1:

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet.

If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42.

The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

Paragraph 2:

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing.

Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially thoseborn to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early1960s.

And they aren't likely to get any taller.

"In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wrigh State University.

In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Paragraph 3:

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues.

At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way.

But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height.

Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height—5'9" for men, 5'4" for women—hasn't really changed since 1960.

Paragraph 4:

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height.

During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal.

Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs.

“There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism,” says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Paragraph 5:

Genetic maximums can change, but don’t expect this to happen soon.

Claire C.Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration.

She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time.

And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, “you could use today's data and feel fairly confident.”

Text 4

Paragraph 1:

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless.

So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

Paragraph 2:

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books.

But recently,many historians have begun to focus on the role slavery played in the lives of the founding generation.

They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings.

And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up.

Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy.

More significant, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it.

Paragraph 3:

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time.

While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

Paragraph 4:

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves.

Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*.

The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution," including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

Paragraph 5:

And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery.

The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson hisnarrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College.

Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Paragraph 6:

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children—though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves.

Washington, who had begun to believe that *all* men were created equal after observing the bravary of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will.

Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

翻译题

Paragraph 1:

In his autobiography， Darwin himself speaks of his intellectualpowers with extraordinary modesty.

He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46)he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.

He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley.

Paragraph 2:

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

His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy.

So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry.

(48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning.

This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men.

No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning.

He was willing to assert that "I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not , I believe, in any higher degree."

(49)He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

Paragraph 3:

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years.

Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure.

Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight.

In 1881, however, he said: "Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music."

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

2009

Text 1

Paragraph 1:

Habits are a funny thing.

We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine.

"Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd," William Wordsworth said in the 19th century.

In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word "habit" carries a negative implication.

Paragraph 2:

So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation.

But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

Paragraph 3:

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

In fact, the more new things we try - the more we step outside our comfort zone - the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives.

Paragraph 4:

But don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the brain, they're there to stay.

Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

Paragraph 5:

"The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder," says Dawna Markova, author of The Open Mind.

"But we are taught instead to 'decide' , just as our president calls himself 'the Decider'." She adds, however, that "to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one.

A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities."

Paragraph 6:

All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says.

Researchers in the late 1960s discovered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively.

At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

Paragraph 7:

The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought.

"This breaks the major rule in the American belief system - that anyone can do anything," explains M.J.Ryan, author of the 2006 book This Year I Will and Ms. Markova's business partner.

"That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness.

Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence."

This is where developing new habits comes in.

Text 2

Paragraph 1:

It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom - or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad.

All he needs to do is shell out $30 for a paternity testing kit **(PTK)** at his local drugstore - and another $120 to get the results.

Paragraph 2:

More than 60, 000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first became available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits.

More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than $ 2, 500.

Paragraph 3:

Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption.

DNA testing is also the latest rage among passionate genealogists - and supports businesses that offer to search for a family's geographic roots.

Paragraph 4:

Most tests require collecting cells by swabbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to the company for testing.

All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA.

Paragraph 5:

But some observers are skeptical.

"There's a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing," says Troy Duster, a New York University sociologist.

He notes that each individual has many ancestors - numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back.

Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers.

This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents.

Paragraph 6:

Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared.

Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects.

This means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person's test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results.

In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

Text 3

Paragraph 1:

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

Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political, and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong.

We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations.

The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radically higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.

Paragraph 2:

Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States.

Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of the poor U.S. economic performance.

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

Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts - a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

Paragraph 3:

More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work.

Paragraph 4:

What is the real relationship between education and economic development? We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it.

After all, that's how education got started.

When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10, 000 years ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food.

Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things.

Paragraph 5:

As education improved, humanity's productivity potential increased as well.

When the competitive environment pushed our ancestors to achieve that potential, they could in tum afford more education.

This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance.

Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education.

A lack of formal education, however, doesn't constrain the ability of the developing world's workforce to substantially improve productivity for the foreseeable future.

On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn't developing more quickly there than it is.

Text 4

Paragraph 1:

The most thoroughly studied intellectuals 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 importance 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.

Paragraph 2:

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means 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.

Paragraph 3:

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 churches 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.

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

Paragraph 4:

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated.

While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.

Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious 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 came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father that 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 churches.

Paragraph 5:

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."

翻译题

Paragraph 1:

There is a marked difference between the education which every one gets from living with others and the deliberate educating of the young.

In the former case the education is incidental; it is natural and important, but it is not the express reason of the association.

(46) It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience but this effect is not a part of its original motive.

Religious associations began, for example, in the desire to secure the favor of overruling powers and to ward off evil influences; family life in the desire to gratify appetites and secure family perpetuity; systematic labor, for the most part, because of enslavement to others, etc.

(47) Only gradually was the by- product of the institution noted and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution.

Even today, in our industrial life, apart from certain values of industriousness and thrift, the intellectual and emotional reaction of the forms of human association under which the world' s work is carried on receives little attention as compared with physical output.

Paragraph 2:

But in dealing with the young, the fact of association itself as an immediate human fact, gains in importance.

(48) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition it is not so easy as in dealing with adults.

The need of training is too evident and the pressure to accomplish a change in their attitude and habits is too urgent to leave these consequences wholly out of account.

(49) Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life we cannot help considering whether or not we are forming the powers which will secure this ability.

If humanity has made some headway in realizing that the ultimate value of every institution is its distinctively human effect we may well believe that this lesson has been learned largely through dealings with the young.

Paragraph 3:

(50) We are thus led to distinguish within the broad educational process which we have been so far considering a more formal kind of education - that of direct tuition or schooling.

In undeveloped social groups, we find very little formal teaching and training.

These groups mainly rely for instilling needed dispositions into the young upon the same sort of association which keeps adults loyal to their group.

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