

2015 年慕学英语二阅读真题同源过关练习答案

By 齐辙老师

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载一答案:

答案: **BABDC**

Last month Sheryl Sandberg, chief operating officer at Facebook, published “Lean In”, a controversial manifest on why women have not ascended to the most senior positions at companies. 第一题答案出处 She concludes that it is partly women’s own fault: they do not “lean in” and ask for promotions, pipe up at meetings and insist on taking a seat at the table.

Three new books will not have the same impact as “Lean In”, but they offer some interesting new perspectives on how women are coping at work, and what is holding them back. Some of it is down to simple miscommunication.

Barbara Annis and John Gray argue in “Work With Me” that men and women are biologically wired to think and react differently to situations, and have “gender blind spots” when it comes to understanding their co-workers’ behavior. 第二题答案出处 Ms Annis, who leads workshops on gender for big companies and governments, and Mr Gray, author of “Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus”, a bestselling book in 1992 about relationship problems, have collaborated to produce an easy-to-read guide to workplace communications.

Women ask more questions, gather more people’s opinions and seek collaboration with co-workers more frequently than men. Men view these preferences as signs of weakness, and women, in turn, grow annoyed by how competitively men work, and how quickly and unilaterally they arrive at conclusions. If both female and male employees became more “gender intelligent” about how their work and behavioral preferences are hard-wired, it would contribute to a more harmonious workforce. 第三题答案出处

Women have been choosing to leave companies at twice the rate of men, and more than half the women whom the authors met in workshops were considering leaving their firms. Women often tell their bosses that they are quitting for personal reasons, but the majority actually leave because they feel excluded from teams and not valued for their contributions. Yet the reality is that women often have trouble communicating with other women at work as well, 第四题答案出处 though the authors do not explain in quite as much detail why this is so. Communication and gender equality are not just problems at large firms.

Most people agree that more needs to change in the workplace. Men still occupy most top jobs, do not feel comfortable mentoring younger women and judge young men differently from young women. However, after decades of women failing to gain equal representation in executive suites, it is notable how many books now focus on women altering their behavior, rather than men changing their way of doing things. Women cannot change their fate on their own. Isn’t the responsibility for men to “lean in” to listen and advance women in the workforce? 第五题答案出处

全文翻译:

上月, Facebook 的首席营运官雪莉 桑德伯格发表了颇受争议的新书《跻身: 女性、工作与领导意愿》, 讲述女性难以在公司担任高层职位的原因。在书中, 桑德伯格女士总结说, 这一部分是女性自身的问题: 她们不愿“跻身”, 不主动要求升职, 不积极在公司会议上发言, 甚至在开会时都不愿上桌。

本文要介绍的三本新书虽然无法在影响上与《跻身》相媲美, 但也为我们了解女性如何适应职场、是什么阻碍了她们晋升提供了一些有趣的新视角。有时这仅仅是因为简单的沟通障碍。

芭芭拉 安妮丝和约翰 格雷在《和我一起工作》一书中说, 男人和女人因为生理结构的差异而注定对同一情况有不同的看法和反应, 并且在理解异性同事的行为时, 会存在“性别盲点”。安妮丝女士平时经常为大公司和政府机构主持关于性别问题的研习班, 格雷先生则是《男人来自火星, 女人来自金星》一书的作者,

这本书出版于 1992 年，是一本讲述恋爱关系中存在的问题的畅销书。这样的两个人合作出一本关于职场沟通的简明指南，可谓是珠联璧合。

和男性相比，女性通常更喜欢提问题，更多地寻求他人的意见，并且也更愿意与同事合作。这些特点在男性看来是软弱的标志，而女性同样也很讨厌男人工作时的的好胜心，以及他们不征求别人意见、迅速作出自己单方面结论的作风。如果男女职员都能够更加明智地认识到性别对他们的工作和行为习惯的固定影响，或许工作团队中的关系会更加和谐。

女职员主动辞职的比率是男职员的两倍，本书作者在研习班里接触的女职员中也有一半以上都在考虑离开现在的公司。她们通常会对老板说，自己辞职是出于私人原因，但实际上，大部分人真正的理由是她们在团队中没有参与感，而且感到自己的贡献没有得到重视。其实还有另外一个现实的原因，女职员经常在工作中与其他女性也存在沟通问题，尽管这一点在本书中并没有详细阐述。沟通和性别平等不是只有大公司才存在的问题。

大多数人都同意，职场确实还有很多需要改变的地方。男性仍然霸占了大多数的高层职位，不愿意指导年轻的女职员，并且在评价年轻的男女职员时采取双重标准。但是，在女性奋斗了几十年，仍然未能在主管办公室打下半壁江山之后，我们应该注意到，现在的很多书只关注女性如何调整自己的行为，而不是男性怎样改变他们的行事风格。女性仅靠自己改变不了命运。难道男性不是也有责任要主动倾听女性的声音，帮助女性在职场进步吗？

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载二答案：

答案：DADBC

Once upon a time the overstressed executive bellowing orders into a telephone, cancelling meetings, staying late at the office and dying of a heart attack was a stereotype of modernity. That was before the Whitehall studies, a series of investigations of British civil servants begun in the 1960s. These studies found that the truth is precisely the opposite. Those at the top of the pecking order actually have the least stressful and most healthy lives. 第一题答案出处 Cardiac arrest-and, indeed, early death from any cause-is the prerogative of underlings.

Such results have since been confirmed many times, both in human societies and in other primate species with strong social hierarchies. But whereas the pattern is well-understood, the biological mechanisms underlying it are not. A study just published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, however, sheds some light on the matter.

In it, a group of researchers led by Jenny Tung and Yoav Gilad at the University of Chicago looked at the effects of status on rhesus macaques. Experience has shown that these monkeys display the simian equivalent of the Whitehall studies' findings. The high risk of disease among those at the bottom of the heap in both cases suggests that biochemical responses to low status affect a creature's immune system. Those responses must, in turn, depend on changes in the way the creatures' genes are expressed. To investigate this phenomenon means manipulating social hierarchies, but that would be hard (and probably unethical) if it were done to human beings. 第二题答案出处 You can, however, do it to monkeys, and the researchers did.

Dr Tung and Dr Gilad took 49 middle-ranking female macaques and split them into groups of four or five. The researchers were able to control where in a group an individual ranked by the order in which it was introduced into its group (newly introduced monkeys almost always adopt a role subordinate to existing group members). The hierarchies thus established, 第三题答案出处 the team conducted tests on cells in the monkeys' blood, in an attempt to determine the effect of a macaque's rank on her biochemistry and, in particular, on how rank influences the activity of various genes.

As with any animal study, this one cannot simply be mapped straight onto humans. But it does provide pointers that researchers who work on people can use. In particular, the experiment ensured that social rank was the only factor being changed, providing strong evidence that the chain of causality runs from low social status,

through a disrupted immune system to worse health, and not the other way around. The best medicine, then, is promotion. Prosper, and live long.

全文翻译:

曾今,人们对现代化的一个根深蒂固的印象是,领导们在巨大压力的折磨之下,对着电话狂吼,下达命令,取消会议,待在办公室到很晚,最后死于心脏病。可是,自二十世纪六十年代开始的英国白厅对英国政治家们展开的一系列调查之后,这种印象开始改变,因为调查发现事实却完全不是那么回事。实际上处于社会高层的人们承受的压力最小,生活最健康。心跳骤停——而且,确实是,不管是出于什么原因的早死——那都是做下属的才有的事。

在人类社会,还有等级严格的其他的灵长类物种中,都已多次验证这种结果的正确性。但是,虽然这种模式很容易理解,潜在的生物学机制却并不这么认为。杂志《国家科学院》最新出版的专题里,对此现象有相关阐述。

专题里,詹妮东和要吉拉德领导的研究小组在芝加哥大学,研究地位之于恒河猴的影响。实验经过表明,这些猴子所表现出来的是英国白厅研究发现的猴子版本。社会地位低的患病风险高,这既适用于人类界也同样适用于猴子。这暗示了社会地位低的物种的生物化学反应影响其免疫系统。反过来,这种生物化学反应又取决于物种生物基因的变化方式。若要调查这种现象,那就意味着需要控制社会等级,在人类身上进行,很困难(而且很可能不道德)。但是,你可以在猴子身上做实验,而且研究人员也是这么做的。

博士东和吉拉德,用49个中等地位等级的女性猴子做实验,并把它们分为四到五组。根据猴子们加入研究群体的时间顺序,研究人员给她们的地位等级编号(新来的都是要听前辈的,这是潜规则)。等级于是得以建立。研究团队采集猴子血液做细胞研究,试图搞清楚恒河猴的地位等级对其生物化学的影响,特别是地位等级是如何对各种基因活动起作用的。

不管以什么动物为研究对象,结果都不能直接简单地运用于人类,这个也不例外。但它确实给研究人类的学者们提供了一些建议。该实验的独特之处是,它确保了实验中社会等级是唯一发生改变的因素。它为因果关系链的正确模式提供了一个强有力的证据,正确模式是低等的社会等级通过被破坏了的免疫系统损害健康。而不是反过来的顺序。晋升是疗效最好的药物。因为成功,所以活得长久。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载三答案:

答案: ADDBC

“IS SIN original?” That is the question addressed by Shaul Shalvi, a psychologist at the University of Amsterdam, in a paper just published in Psychological Science. Dr Shalvi and his colleagues, Ori Eldar and Yoella Bereby-Meyer of Ben-Gurion University in Israel, wanted to know if the impulse to cheat is something that grows or diminishes when the potential cheater has time for reflection on his actions. Is cheating, in other words, instinctive or calculating? 第一题答案出处

Appropriately, the researchers' apparatus for their experiment was that icon of sinful activity, the gambling die. They wanted to find out whether people were more likely to lie about the result of a die roll when asked that result immediately, or when given time to think. 第二题答案出处

To carry out their experiment, Dr Shalvi, Dr Eldar and Dr Bereby-Meyer gave each of 76 volunteers a six-sided die and a cup. Participants were told that a number of them, chosen at random, would earn ten shekels (about \$2.50) for each pip of the numeral they rolled on the die. They were then instructed to shake their cups, check the outcome of the rolled die and remember this roll. Next, they were asked to roll the die two more times, to satisfy themselves that it was not loaded, and, that done, to enter the result of the first roll on a computer terminal. Half of the participants were told to complete this procedure within 20 seconds while the others were given no time limit.

The researchers had no way of knowing what numbers participants actually rolled, of course. But they knew, statistically, that the average roll, if people reported honestly, should have been 3.5. This gave them a baseline from

which to calculate participants' honesty. Those forced to enter their results within 20 seconds, the researchers found, reported a mean roll of 4.6. Those who were not under any time pressure reported a mean roll of 3.9. Both groups lied, then. But those who had had more time for reflection lied less. 第三题答案出处

A second experiment confirmed this result. A different bunch of volunteers were asked to roll the die just once. Again, half were put under time pressure and, since there were no additional rolls to make, the restriction was changed from 20 seconds to eight. The others were allowed to consider the matter for as long as they wished.

The conclusion, therefore, at least in the matter of cheating at dice, is that sin is indeed original. Without time for reflection, people will default to the mode labeled "cheat". Given such time, however, they will often do the right thing. If you want someone to be honest, then, do not press him too hard for an immediate decision. 第四题答案出处

全文翻译:

“人性本‘恶’?”这是由阿姆斯特丹大学的一位心理学家 Shaul Shalvi, 在《心理科学》杂志上发表的一篇论文中所提出的问题. Shalvi 博士和他的两位同事---以色列 Ben-Gurion 大学的 Ori Eldar 和 Yoella Bereby-Meyer, 希望知道如果那些潜在的骗子有时间对他们的行为做出充分考虑, 他们撒谎的冲动会否因此增强或减弱呢? 换句话说, 撒谎究竟是人的一种本能行为, 还是经过仔细分析后所做出的选择呢?

研究人员为他们的实验选择了一样合适的工具---骰子---罪恶活动的标志. 他们想查明的是: 人们是在摇骰后立即被询问其结果时容易撒谎呢, 还是在他们获得一定的思考余地的时候呢?

实验前, Shalvi 博士, Eldar 博士和 Bereby-Meyer 博士给作为实验对象的 76 位志愿者每人发了一个摇盅和一粒骰子. 参加者被告知他们中的一部分被随机抽选出来的, 会依据其掷出的骰子点数而得到相应数目的奖励, 每点 10 谢克尔 (约合 2.5 美元). 接着他们便按照指示摇盅, 开盅查看结果, 记住点数. 然后他们被要求多摇两次, 以让自己确信骰子中没有被灌铅. 最后, 让他们自己在电脑终端里输入第一次所掷出的点数. 有一半参加者被要求在 20 秒内完成整个实验流程, 而另一半则没有时间限制.

研究人员当然无法知晓每个参加者实际掷出点数. 但他们知道, 依照统计学规律, 如果所有人都能做到如实上报点数, 那么这次实验的平均掷出点数应为 3.5. 这就为研究人员提供了一个测量参加者诚实程度的依据. 他们发现, 那组被要求于 20 秒内输入结果的参加者所上报的掷出点数平均值为 4.6, 而另外没有时间压力的参加者的为 3.9. 显然这两组人都撒谎了, 不过在那些有充分时间进行考虑的参加者中撒谎的较少.

第二次实验则验证了这一结果. 这次是另一群不同的志愿者被要求掷骰子, 不过只掷一次. 同上次一样, 他们中一半人被限制了时间, 并且由于此次只需掷一次骰子, 时间限制也从 20s 缩短为 8s, 其余一般则想考虑多久都行.

因此, 得出的结论---是至少在此次摇骰作弊的案例中如此---“人性本‘恶’”. 在缺少时间进行考虑的情况下, 人们会进入默认的“撒谎”模式. 然而, 如果他们获得了那样的考虑时间, 一般会做出道德上正确的选择. 所以, 如果你希望某人对你诚实, 那么千万别逼迫他立即做出决定啊.

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载四答案:

答案: CAABD

Learning to sing or play a musical instrument can help disadvantaged children improve their reading skills, US research suggests. After a year of music lessons, the reading scores of nine and 10-year-olds held steady compared to a dip seen in those who were not taught any music. 第一题答案出处 Another group of musically-trained children were found to be better at processing sounds and language.

The research is being presented to the American Psychological Association. The research was led by Dr Nina Kraus at Northwestern University and involved hundreds of children at high schools in impoverished areas of Chicago and Los Angeles. Her research, though limited, had previously highlighted that learning music could improve the concentration, memory and focus of children in the classroom by improving their neural functions. But

much of the research had focused on the impact of music lessons on relatively affluent children. 第二题答案出处
In this study, Dr Kraus found that giving children regular group music lessons for five or more hours a week prevented any decline in reading skills, which would normally be expected in poorer areas.

Another group of teenage schoolchildren, from a poor area of Chicago, took part in band practice or choir practice every day at school as part of a music project. Researchers recorded their brainwaves to assess how they responded to speech sounds. After two years of musical training, the results showed the musical group was faster and more accurate at distinguishing one sound from another, particularly when there was background noise, compared to a group that did not participate in any musical activity.

Dr Kraus said this showed music could have a positive impact on the brain, which could also help learning, but it was not a quick fix.” 第三题答案出处 Research has shown that there are differences in the brains of children raised in impoverished environments that affect their ability to learn," he explained. "While more affluent students do better in school than children from lower income backgrounds, we are finding that musical training can alter the nervous system to create a better learner and help offset this academic gap." All the children had similar IQs and reading ability at the start of the study.

Dr Kraus said music appeared to remodel the brain to improve the connections between sounds and meaning, the process by which babies learn to speak. Children growing up in poorer areas with poorly-educated mothers are more likely to have 'noisier brains', she said. This is because they are less likely to know and recognize a wide range of words and are therefore less able to respond to sounds and language. 第四题答案出处 "Music automatically sharpens the nervous system's response to sounds," Dr Kraus explained.

全文翻译:

在美国,有研究表明学习歌唱或乐器能帮助贫困的孩子们提高阅读技能。“美国心理学协会”(American Psychological Association)上的一篇文章表明,与那些没有接受过音乐教育的同龄人相比,在上过一年音乐课后,9-10岁的孩子们阅读能力均有稳步提升。而在另一群受过音乐教育的孩子身上,研究人员也发现他们能够更好地处理声音和语言。

该项研究由西北大学的 Nina Kraus 博士发起,数以百计来自芝加哥和洛杉矶贫困地区高中的孩子们参与了该研究。她的早期研究就已经表明学习音乐可以提高儿童上课时的注意力和记忆力,因为其可以改善神经功能。但是大部分的研究仅局限于家庭相对富裕的儿童,而非贫苦的孩子。在研究过程中, Kraus 博士发现组织孩子们每周定期上 5 小时以上的音乐课就可以预防其阅读技能的减退,而这正是贫困地区人们所期望的。

做为音乐项目的一部分,另一组来自芝加哥贫困地区的青少年学生,每天在学校参加乐队训练或唱诗班训练。研究人员记录了他们的脑电波来评估他们对声音的反应。贫困地区孩子的阅读水平普遍较低,这造成了教育差距。研究人员记录了他们的脑电波来评估他们对声音的反应力。研究表明,与没有参加任何音乐活动的对照组相比,经过为期两年的音乐训练后的音乐组能更快更准确的从嘈杂的背景中鉴别不同的声音。

Kraus 博士说,该研究表明音乐对大脑的学习功能有积极的影响,但是这是一个长期的过程。“研究显示,贫困地区的孩子大脑与他人有些差异,而这影响了他们的学习能力。”他解释说“尽管富家子弟表现更为优异,但是音乐训练可以改变神经系统,从而弥补教育差异。”毕竟孩子的智力、阅读能力都在同一起跑线上。所有的孩子在刚上学时智商和阅读能力都差不多。

Kraus 博士说，音乐似乎能重塑大脑，加强语音和语义之间的联系，而这一过程就是婴幼儿学话的过程。在贫困地区长大且母亲学历低的孩子更可能拥有“嘈杂的大脑”她说道。这是因为他们不太可能知道太多的词汇，所以对声音和语言的反应能力就越差。“而音乐不经意间就能使中枢神经系统对声音的反应更加灵敏，”Kraus 博士解释说。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载五答案：

答案：CCADB

You have finally finished writing your article. You've sweat over your choice of words and agonized about the best way to arrange them to effectively get your point across. You comb for errors, and by the time you publish you are absolutely certain that not a single typo survived. But, the first thing your readers notice isn't your carefully crafted message; it's the misspelled word in the fourth sentence.

Typos are terrible. 第一题答案出处 They are annoying, undermining your intent, causing your resume to land in the “pass” pile, or providing basis for an army of disgusting critics. 第二题答案出处 Frustratingly, they are usually words you know how to spell, but somehow skimmed over in your rounds of editing. If we are our own harshest critics, why do we miss those annoying little details?

The reason typos get through isn't because we're stupid or careless, it's because what we're doing is actually very smart, explains psychologist Tom Stafford, who studies typos of the University of Sheffield in the UK. “When you're writing, you're trying to convey meaning. It's a very high level task,” he said. 第三题答案出处

As with all high level tasks, your brain generalizes simple, component parts (like turning letters into words and words into sentences) so it can focus on more complex tasks (like combining sentences into complex ideas). “We don't catch every detail, we're not like computers or NSA databases,” said Stafford. “Rather, we take in sensory information and combine it with what we expect, and we extract meaning.” When we're reading other peoples' work, this helps us arrive at meaning faster by using less brain power. When we're proof reading our own work, we know the meaning we want to convey. Because we expect that meaning to be there, it's easier for us to miss when parts (or all) of it are absent. 第四题答案出处 The reason we don't see our own typos is because what we see on the screen is competing with the version that exists in our heads.

Generalization is the hallmark of all higher-level brain functions. It's similar to how our brains [build maps of familiar places](#), compiling the sights, smells, and feel of a route. That mental map frees your brain up to think about other things. Sometimes this works against you, like when you accidentally drive to work on your way to a barbecue, because the route to your friend's house includes a section of your daily commute. We sometimes become blind to details because our brain is operating on instinct. 第五题答案出处 By the time you proof read your own work, your brain already knows the destination.

全文翻译：

你正在写一篇文章，为了使观点清晰明了，你煞费苦心，遣词造句，布置文章结构，最后终于大功告成。接着，你仔细搜索文中可能出现的每一处错误，并加以改正，等到文章发表之时，你满怀信心，肯定文章没有任何排印错误。然而，你的读者首先注意到的不是你精心打造的文字盛宴，而是文章第四句有个单词拼写错误。

该死的错词！是的，它们令人抓狂，让你计划泡汤，简历石沉大海，或者滋养一大批令人作呕的评论家，为他们提供批判对象。不过，让人沮丧的是，那些单词你明明就知道如何拼写，但在你三番四次地编辑过程中，硬是莫名其妙地逃过了你的法眼。如果我们自己就是最苛刻的批评者，那为什么还会漏掉那些恼人的错误细节呢？

汤姆·斯塔福德（Tom Stafford）是一名心理学家，在英国谢菲尔德大学（University of Sheffield）研究排印错误这一现象。他解释道，排印错误之所以存在，不是因为我们傻或者粗心，而是因为我们所做的事情实在是太高了。他说，“当你撰写文章时，你正在努力传达文章所要表达的意思，而这绝对是个技术活儿。”

针对所有高难度任务，大脑都会区分轻重缓急，将简单的基本任务笼统处理，从而集中解决复杂任务。对大脑来说，从字母到单词再到句子就是基本任务，而将句子整理组合，传达文章思想就是复杂任务。“我们不会抓取每一个细枝末节，因为我们既不是电脑，也不是美国国安局（NSA）的数据库，”斯塔福德说道。“相反，我们只会理解感觉信息，然后将感觉信息和我们的预期相结合，进而提取文章含义。”当我们阅读别人作品时，这一过程就会帮助我们节省脑力，快速获取文章大意。而当我们在校对自己的文章时，我们已然知道自己想要传达什么思想。正因如此，我们便很难觉察文章缺失的部分。而我们没有注意到排印错误是因为，我们在屏幕上看见的文章内容正在对抗我们脑海中的内容版本。

整体化是大脑所有高级功能的一大特点。就像大脑如何构建熟悉场所的地图，处理街道的图像、味道和感觉一样。运用意境地图（mental map）就可以解放你的大脑，让你思考其他事情。但这一功能有时候又会误导你，就像你本来开车去朋友家烧烤，却一不小心往上班的地方开去，因为通往你朋友家的这条路包括了平时上下班路线的一部分。我们之所以对细节视而不见，是因为我们的大脑全凭直觉在运转。当你在校对自己作品时，你的大脑也已经知道了“目的地”所在。这就可以解释为什么读者更容易挑出你文章的错误。即便他们同样熟悉文章中的用词和概念，但对他们而言，阅读你的作品就像一次全新的旅程，所以他们会更加注意沿途的细节，而不会对最终的目的地抱有期望。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载七答案：

答案：ACDDB

At Google, they call it the toothbrush test. Shortly after returning to being the firm's chief executive in 2011, Larry Page said he wanted it to develop more services that everyone would use at least twice a day, like a toothbrush. 第一题答案出处 Its search engine and its Android operating system for mobile devices pass that test. Now, with a string of recent acquisitions, Google seems to be planning to become as big in hardware as it is in software, developing “toothbrush” products in a variety of areas from robots to cars to domestic-heating controls

Its latest purchase is Nest Labs, a maker of sophisticated thermostats and smoke detectors: on January 13th Google said it would pay \$3.2 billion in cash for the firm. Google's biggest move into hardware so far is its \$12.5 billion bid for Motorola Mobility, a handset-maker, in 2011. In recent months it has been mopping up robotics firms (see table), most notably Boston Dynamics, which makes two- and four-legged machines with names like BigDog and Cheetah that can walk and run. Google's in-house engineers have also been busy working on driverless cars and wearable gadgets such as Google Glass.

Nest takes Google into the home-appliance business, which is how another, much older American conglomerate got started. General Electric (GE) produced its first electric fans in the 1890s and then went on to develop a full line of domestic heating and cooking devices in 1907, before expanding into the industrial and financial behemoth that is still going strong today. The common factor shared by GE's early products was electricity, something businesses were then just learning to exploit. With Google's collection of hardware businesses, the common factor is data: gathering and crunching them, 第二题答案出处 to make physical devices more intelligent.

Why fork out so much for a startup that makes such banal things as thermostats? Paul Saffo of Discern Analytics, a research firm, argues that Google is already adept at profiting from the data people generate in the form of search queries, e-mails and other things they enter into computers. It has been sucking in data from smart phones and tablet computers thanks to the success of Android, and apps such as Google Maps. 第三题答案出处 To keep growing, and thus to justify its shares' lofty price-earnings ratio of 33, it must find ever more devices to feed its hunger for data.

Other big technology firms are also joining the battle to dominate the connected home. This month Samsung announced a new smart-home computing platform that will let people control washing machines, televisions and other devices it makes from a single app. Microsoft, Apple and Amazon were also tipped to take a lead there. 第四题答案出处

全文翻译:

在谷歌(Google), 有一种测试叫“牙刷测试”。在 2011 年, 拉里 佩奇(Larry Page)重新担任该公司的首席执行官, 之后不久他表示, 希望谷歌开发出更多能让每个人每天至少使用两次的服务, 就像牙刷一样。谷歌的搜索引擎和移动设备端的安卓(Android)操作系统都通过了这个测试。现在, 随着近期一系列的并购, 谷歌似乎打算成为硬件方面的巨头, 就像它在软件方面那样; 在从机器人到汽车开发再到家庭温控等领域中, 它已研发出众多“牙刷”产品。

谷歌的最新收购对象是先进恒温器和烟雾探测器的制造商 Nest Labs。1 月 13 日, 谷歌表示, 将以 32 亿美元现金收购该公司。在 2011 年, 谷歌以 125 亿美元竞购手机制造商摩托罗拉移动部门(Motorola Mobility), 这是谷歌到目前为止进军硬件市场后的最大一次收购。在最近几个月, 它收购是了几家机器人公司, 其中最著名的波士顿动力公司(Boston Dynamics), 该公司生产的“大狗”和“猎豹”等两条或四条腿的机器人能够走路和跑动。谷歌的内部工程师也一直忙于研发无人驾驶汽车和可穿戴设备, 例如谷歌眼镜(Google Glass)。

Nest Labs 的收购帮助谷歌进入了家用电器市场, 这正是美国一家大型企业集团开始的地方。在 19 世纪 90 年代, 通用电气(GE)生产出第一台电风扇, 随后在 1907 年开发出全系列的家庭取暖和烹饪设备, 最终成为工业和金融巨头, 如今依然实力强大。通用电气早期的产品有一个共同点——电力, 这在当时还是一个刚刚开始探索的领域。谷歌的硬件业务也有一个共同点——数据, 通过数据的收集和分析, 使物理设备变得更加智能化。

为什么花大价钱收购这种生产温控器等普通产品的公司呢? 研究公司 Discern Analytics 的保罗 萨弗(Paul Saffo)认为, 谷歌已经很善于利用搜索查询、电子邮件和其它操作产生的数据来获利。得益于安卓以及谷歌地图(Google Maps)等应用程序的成功, 它还从智能手机和平板电脑上获取了大量数据。为了保持增长, 并支撑高达 33 倍的市盈率, 它必须比以往任何时候找到更多可提供数据的设备。

其它大型科技公司也开始争相占领联网家庭市场。本月, 三星(Samsung)发布了新款智能家居计算平台, 使人们可通过一个应用程序来控制洗衣机、电视机和其它设备。微软(Microsoft)、苹果(Apple)和亚马逊(Amazon)也争相涌入该市场。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载八答案:**答案: DBCCA**

The human mind can rapidly absorb and analyze new information as it flits from thought to thought. 第一题答案出处 These quickly changing brain states may be encoded by synchronization of brain waves across different brain regions, according to a new study from MIT neuroscientists. The researchers found that as monkeys learn to categorize different patterns of dots, two brain areas involved in learning—the prefrontal cortex and the striatum—synchronize their brain waves to form new communication circuits.

"We're seeing direct evidence for the interactions between these two systems during learning, which hasn't been seen before. 第二题答案出处 Category-learning results in new functional circuits between these two areas, and these functional circuits are rhythm-based, which is key because that's a relatively new concept in systems neuroscience," says Earl Miller, the Picower Professor of Neuroscience at MIT and senior author of the study, which appears in the June 12 issue of Neuron.

The phenomenon of brain-wave synchronization likely precedes the changes in synapses, or connections between neurons, believed to underlie learning and long-term memory formation, Miller says. That process, known as synaptic plasticity, is too time-consuming to account for the human mind's flexibility, he believes. 第三题答案出处

"If you can change your thoughts from moment to moment, you can't be doing it by constantly making new connections and breaking them apart in your brain. Plasticity doesn't happen on that kind of time scale," says Miller, who is a member of MIT's Picower Institute for Learning and Memory. "There's got to be some way of dynamically

establishing circuits to correspond to the thoughts we're having in this moment, and then if we change our minds a moment later, those circuits break apart somehow. We think synchronized brain waves may be the way the brain does it."

Previous studies have shown that during cognitively demanding tasks, there is increased synchrony between the frontal cortex and visual cortex, but Miller's lab is the first to show specific patterns linked to specific thoughts. 第四题答案出处 Miller and Antzoulatos also showed that once the prefrontal cortex learns the categories and sends them to the striatum, they undergo further modification as new information comes in, allowing more expansive learning to take place. This iteration can occur over and over.

"That's how you get the open-ended nature of human thought. You keep expanding your knowledge," Miller says. "The prefrontal cortex learning the categories isn't the end of the game. The cortex is learning these new categories and then forming circuits that can send the categories down to the striatum as if it's just brand-new material for the brain to elaborate on."

全文翻译:

在思维方式转变时,人类大脑能够快速提取和分析新信息。麻省理工学院(MIT)神经学科学家的一项新研究表明,这些转瞬即逝的大脑状态改变可以通过同步大脑不同区域的脑电波被记录下来。研究人员发现,猴子学习如何分类由圆点组成的不同图案时,大脑中的前额叶皮质和纹状体会同步它们的脑电波,从而形成新的通信回路。

麻省理工学院皮考尔学院神经生物学教授,此次研究论文的第一作者 Earl Miller,在6月12日出版的《神经元》(Neuron)杂志上发表论文:“研究发现了前额叶皮质和纹状体在学习中的相互作用的直接证据,这在以前从未见过。类别学习使得这两个不同区域间相互作用产生新的节奏型功能性回路,这个新概念对系统神经学很重要。”

Miller 认为脑电波同步现象的发生可能先于神经元突触的改变或者神经元的连接,这两种现象被认为是学习和形成持久记忆力的基础。这个过程常被称作突触可塑性,不过它耗费的时间过长,很难用来解释人类大脑的灵活性。

MIT 皮考尔学学习与记忆院的学者 Miller 认为,“由于塑造突触所需时间很长,所以大脑不可能做到通过不断地形成新突触,断开旧突触的方法来改变想法。大脑一定用了什么其他妙招建立产生我们现在的想法的动态回路,这些回路能在想法改变时断裂。我们认为可能是脑电波的同步建立的回路。”

以前有研究发现,大脑在进行有认知需求的任务时,额叶和视觉皮层的同步增强。但是 Miller 的实验室第一次揭露了特定脑电波同步方式与特定思考方式有关联的事实。Miller 和 Antzoulatos 同时表示,前额叶皮质学习各个类别,并把类别信息发送给纹状体之后,前额叶皮质会随着新信息的加入进行自我修正,使学习内容更广阔。这个过程会不断重复。

Miller 说,这就是人类如何在不断扩充知识中拥有开放性思维的。前额叶皮质并不仅仅学习分类,它还要形成能将类别信息输送给纹状体的回路,就好像皮层将新材料交给大脑进行精细加工一样。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载九答案:

答案: ACDBA

In April Kumon, a Japanese firm, opened a tuition centre in Small Heath, a poor district of Birmingham. Its lessons are fairly cheap: about £ 55 (\$88) a month for twice-weekly English and math's classes and homework. As in many of Kumon's 680 British outfits, its clients are diverse. Many are south Asian; a few are eastern European; none is white and British. 第一题答案出处

In much of Europe, pupils from many ethnic minorities linger at the bottom of the heap, says Chris Hamnett of King's College London. That used to be true in Britain too—but not any more. Every ethnic-minority group that trails white Britons in GCSE exams, normally taken at 16, is catching up. Bangladeshis used to perform worse than whites; now they do better. Indians have maintained a huge lead. All this despite the fact that ethnic minorities are

poorer than average. Control for that, by looking at pupils who are entitled to free school meals, and all ethnic-minority groups now do well. 第二题答案出处

But some fare better than others. One difference is imported social capital: Indians, who were middle-class when they arrived in Britain, have lots. Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, who often came from rural parts of their homelands, have less. Tenure in Britain matters too. Newcomers have immigrant aspirations but suffer from not understanding the system. Better-established folk know how things work, but may have lost some of their ambition. A few are in a sweet spot in between.

Bangladeshis certainly seem to be. 第三题答案出处 They arrived in large numbers from the 1970s and are now settled, largely in London. Plenty are still poor: half fall into the lowest income quintile. But the parents of many children now in school grew up speaking English and attended British schools. They not only understand the system but are shaping it. In 1987 the Collective of Bangladeshi School Governors was set up in the London borough of Tower Hamlets, where a fifth of Britain's Bangladeshis live. Shahanur Khan, its chairman, encourages parents to get involved in local schools. Parents are increasingly pushy: one mother recently complained to him that her children were not getting enough homework.

Somalis arrived much more recently: just 9% of Somali pupils were born in Britain compared with 83% of Bangladeshis. And they struggle. Many parents came as asylum-seekers and speak little English. Just one in ten Somalis is in full-time work. But their children are faring better, along with other black Africans. In Lambeth, a borough of London, 61% of Somali pupils got five good GCSEs last year, up from 11% in 2007. Schools employ Somali teaching assistants to help parents and children with their English. The council organizes an awards ceremony for outstanding students. And, increasingly, parents pay for extra tuition. 第五题答案出处

全文翻译:

4月,日本公司 Kumon 在伯明翰市的贫困地区小希思开设了一家讲学中心。它的课程非常便宜:只需大约 55 英镑(约 88 美元)就能获得 2 周英文和数学的课程,还包括了家庭作业。Kumon 在英国 680 家机构,它们的顾客构成非常丰富。很多都是来自南亚的人,少部分是来自东欧的;而几乎没有白人和英国人。

伦敦国王学院的克丽丝 哈姆尼特说,在很多欧洲国家,少数名族学生一般在底层扎堆。过去在英国也是这样——但现在完全不同了。每一个在普通中等教育证书考试中输给英国白人的少数民族学生通常在他们 16 岁的时候就能赶上英国人。孟加拉裔过去曾不如白人;但现在他们更加优秀。印度人则一直保持着巨大的领先。所有这些都说明了少数民族学生并不比平均水平差。而且通过观察获得免费校园午餐的学生我们不难看出几乎所有的少数民族学生都表现出色。

但是有些学生的遭遇比其它人更好一些。其中一个差异就是外来人员的社会阶级:大部分来到英国的印度人都是中产阶级,他们拥有更多福利。而孟加拉人和巴基斯坦人则多半是来自农村,他们则明显无法享受那么多福利。在英国的居住时间同样有影响。新来者有强烈的移民愿望但苦于不能理解整个体系。有些人已经较好地了解了事情如何运转,但他们中的很多人已经失去了自己梦想。极少一部分人能够很好地平衡这些问题,让自己处在一个很完美的状态。

孟加拉人明显就是这种类型。他们于上世纪 70 年代大量来到伦敦,而且现在已经站稳了脚跟。他们中的大多数依然很穷:几乎半数人都是收入最低的群体。但是很多孩子的父母都开始学习说英语并且开始在英国学校求学。他们不但理解了整个体系并且在让自己适应这个体系。1987 年孟加拉人学校管理者集团在伦敦哈姆雷特镇成立了,在英国五分之一的孟加拉人生活在那。它的主席莎哈雅 可汗鼓励父母们去加入当地的学校。父母们越来越有进取心:最近一个月来对他的抱怨就是她孩子的家庭作业不够多。

索马里人则是最近一段时间内较多的移民者:相比于 83% 的孟加拉学生出生在英国,只有 9% 的索马里学生是这样的。并且他们在抗争。很多父母都是为了寻求避难所而来并且几乎不会说英语。只有十分之一的索马里人有全职工作。但是他们的孩子和其它非洲黑人相比表现得优秀得多。在伦敦市的兰贝斯镇,索马里学生在普通中等教育证书考试中获得了 5A 成绩的人数从 2007 年的 11% 上涨到了去年的 61%。学校雇佣索马里裔老师去帮助家长和孩子学习英语。当地居委会为杰出的学生举办授奖仪式。同时,父母们因为

请课外辅导也需要支付额外的学费。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十答案：

答案：DDCAB

High school begins across the U.S. this week and next. And it begins too early! Too early in the day, that is. Ask any groggy teenager waiting for a bus or yawning in “home room” and he or she will tell you that it’s just too darn early in the morning to learn chemistry equations or analyze a narrative by some Russian novelist.

Are they just lazy? No. Scientific studies of teen sleep patterns say they’re right. So do results from numerous schools across the country that has delayed start times: The later classes begin, the more academic performance improves. Bonus points: attendance goes up, teen depression goes down, and fewer student drivers get into car crashes. 第一题答案出处

What’s more, communities find that the usual worries about starting school later do not pan out, according to an analysis by the National Sleep Foundation. Students still succeed in holding part-time jobs, and after-school programs such as sports and theater still run well. “I get tired of the argument that these kids have to do all these activities and community service and therefore can’t start school later,”Wahlstrom says. 第二题答案出处“The issue is not the start time. It’s that the students are overly busy. There is too much pressure to cram it all in just to have a good resume to get into college.” Students, parents and school advisors should all be more judicious 第三题答案出处 with what students choose to participate in, she says, with emphasis on doing certain activities well rather than piling up a long list.

Another intriguing study was done more than 10 years ago by University of Kentucky researchers. In Fayette County, which has only one school district, crash rates of teen drivers dropped 16.5 percent in the two years after start times were delayed one hour, compared with the two years before the change. 第四题答案出处 The kicker: the teen crash rate for the rest of the state went up 7.8 percent in the same time period. Sure enough, the portion of Fayette County students who got at least eight hours of sleep during weeknights rose from 36 percent to 50 percent, and those who got at least nine hours rose from 6 percent to 11 percent.

Nonetheless, more comprehensive results are needed before fewer accidents can be reliably linked to later school start times, Wahlstrom says. 第五题答案出处 But anecdotally, the idea makes sense. “Driving is monotonous,” she notes. “So if you’re sleep-deprived, you’re more likely to lose attention, have your head nod or fall asleep at the wheel.”

全文翻译：

这周和下周，美国的高中就要开学了。太早啦！——我是说每天早晨的到校时间。随便找一个睡眼惺忪地等着校车或者在“喋血教室”打着呵欠的高中生，他/她一定会跟你抱怨，一大早学个什么化学方程式或者分析一位俄国小说家写的故事真是太凶残了。

是因为他们太懒吗？不是这样的。科学家研究了青少年的睡眠模式，发现他们的抱怨是有道理的。而实验结果也证明了这一点：全国有很多学校尝试推后了到校时间，而事实表明上课时间越晚，学生学习成绩越好。此外还有更多惊喜哦：学生出勤率增加了，青少年抑郁症发病率下降了，学生开车的事故率也降低了。

此外，国家睡眠基金会（the National Sleep Foundation）的研究人员经分析发现，对学校推迟上课时间会导致不良后果的各种担忧根本不成立。哪怕早上到校晚了一些，学生们还是可以做好兼职工作并不影响其课外活动（如体育和戏剧等等）。“说什么因为学生得参加各项课外活动和社区服务，所以不能晚点儿上课，我真是烦透了这种说法。”Wahlstrom说，“问题根本就不在到校时间上，而在于学生们实在太忙了。升学的压力太大，他们不得做所有的这些事情，只为了申请大学的时候能有份漂亮的简历。”她认为，学生、父母和学校老师都应该更明智地选择学生所参与的活动，要找准重点，分清轻重缓急，而不是列一堆长长的清单。

其实，早在十年前，肯塔基大学（University of Kentucky）的研究人员就做了一项有趣的研究。在菲也特县（Fayette County）只有一个学区，将到校时间推迟了一个小时以后，在两年内青少年司机的车祸发生率降低了 16.5%，在同样的一段时间内，肯塔基州其他地区该类车祸发生率却上升了 7.8%。这段时间内，在菲也特县，工作日能保证 8 小时睡眠的学生所占百分比从 36% 上升到了 50%，而能保证 9 小时睡眠的学生从 6% 上升到了 11%。

然而，Wahlstrom 说，到校时间的推迟与事故发生率的降低之间的因果关系还需要更多更全面的证据来证明。不过这事想想倒是很有道理，“开车是很单调的，”她提醒道，“所以缺乏睡眠的人就更有可能注意力涣散，在驾驶的时候开始打瞌睡、甚至睡着了。”

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十一答案：

答案：CCBAD

People who don't get enough sleep could be increasing their risk of developing false memories, a new study finds. In the study, when researchers compared the memory of people who'd had a good night's sleep with the memory of those who hadn't slept at all, they found that, under certain conditions, sleep-deprived individuals mix fact with imagination, embellish events and even "remember" things that never actually happened. 第一题答案出处

False memories occur when people's brains distort how they remember a past event 第二题答案出处 — whether it's what they did after work, how a painful relationship ended or what they witnessed at a crime scene. Memory is not an exact recording of past events, said Steven Frenda, a psychology Ph.D. student at the University of California, Irvine, who was involved in the study. Rather, fresh memories are constructed each time people mentally revisit a past event. During this process, people draw from multiple sources — like what they've been told by others, what they've seen in photographs or what they know as stereotypes or expectations, Frenda said.

The researchers used a process called "event encoding" to explore sleep's effect on memory: First, they showed 100 undergrad students— some of whom slept from midnight to 8 a.m., and others who stayed awake all night — a photo of a man tucking a woman's wallet into his jacket pocket. Forty minutes later, the students read false information about the photo, which said that the man put the wallet in his pants pocket rather than his jacket. Finally, the researchers asked the students where they thought the man put the wallet, and how they knew that information." We found that compared to the participants who had slept, those who endured an entire night of sleep deprivation were more likely to falsely recall that the inaccurate, misleading information came from the original photographs," Frenda said.

The findings have wider implications for police interrogations, and shows how a lack of sleep might affect eyewitnesses' recollection of events. "Police interrogations can go for hours and hours into the night," Frenda said. This type of thing is less common today — but it does happen, and it is probably not a good idea if the goal is to protect the integrity of a witness's memory. 第三题答案出处

A better understanding of the mechanisms behind sleep deprivation and memory is needed before scientists can make specific recommendations for law enforcement processes, Frenda noted. 第四题答案出处 However, allowing eyewitnesses to go home to get a good night's rest before testifying could also alter what they remember, since memories fade with time, he added.

全文翻译：

一项新的研究发现，睡眠不足可能会增加人们错误记忆的风险。在这项研究中，研究者比较了睡眠充足的人和一点都没睡的人的记忆，发现在一定条件下，睡眠不足的人 would 混淆事实和幻想，对事件添油加醋甚至“记起”一些从未发生过的事情。

当大脑篡改人们如何记忆过去事件的时候，错误记忆就会发生——这是否是在下班后做的事情，一段痛苦的关系是怎样结束的，或者他们是否目击了一个犯罪现场。加利福尼亚大学欧文分校的心理学博士生 Steven Frenda 曾经参与了这项研究，他说，记忆并不是能准确记录过去的事件。而是大脑每重访一次过去

的事件，记忆就被重新建立。Frenda 说，在重建过程中，人们将不同来源的信息放到了一起——例如从其他人那听说的，在照片中看到的或者他们知道的原型或期望。

研究者们使用了一个叫做“事件编码”的过程来探究睡眠对记忆的影响：首先他们向 100 个研究生——一些人从午夜睡到早上 8 点，另一些人整晚没睡——展示一张照片，照片中一个男人将一个女人的钱包藏到他的夹克口袋里。40 分钟后，给这些学生看一些与照片有关的错误信息，信息中说男人将钱包放到了他裤子而非夹克的口袋中。最后，研究者问这些学生他们认为男人将钱包放在了哪里，以及他们是怎样了解到这一信息的。“我们发现和那些睡过觉的参与者相比，经历了一整夜睡眠缺失的参与者更易出现记忆错误，认为那些不准确的误导信息来自于原始图片，”Frenda 说。

这些发现对警察审讯有更广泛的影响，并展示了睡眠缺乏如何影响目击者对事件的回忆。“警察审讯可以持续数小时直到深夜，”Frenda 说。“这类事情在今天并不常见——但也确有发生，如果目的是出于保护目击者记忆的完整性的话，这可能不是一个好主意。”

Frenda 说，在科学家能够为执法过程提供专业建议以前，需要更好地理解睡眠缺失和记忆的机制。然而，让目击证人在作证前回家好好休息一晚可能同样会改变他们的记忆，因为记忆会随着时间消退，他补充说。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十二答案：

答案：BADDC

A survey by Relate rather shockingly suggests that as many as 10% of people in the UK don't have a single friend to turn to. That translates into nearly 5 million adults who are, in effect, friendless. Even factoring in that many of these unfortunates may be elderly people whose friends have died, or inadequate who lack functional social skills, that is still a significant number of ordinary people who just don't know how to maintain good friendships.

Treading carefully is easier said than done. Part of a good friendship is honesty, 第一题答案出处 and sooner or later one is forced to choose between being amenable and giving a friend the honesty you think the relationship merits. But honesty is always a risky strategy, whether it's asking "Do you like my new dress/suit?" or "Do you like my new girlfriend/boyfriend?" Sometimes you are forced to find out what your friendship rests on, and sometimes the foundations prove insubstantial.

Friendships can be rooted in a number of different impulses. Unhealthy elements like need, the desire for borrowed status, and the wish for flattery are as common as the more healthy ones like mutual interests, sense of humor and natural compatibility. The healthy and unhealthy are often mixed together, 第二题答案出处 the latter concealed under the myth of "friendship".

Generalizations along gender lines are always tricky, but – and this is a purely personal observation – I think women sometimes struggle with friendship in the long run as they seem to have an unspoken pact that a friend should always be supportive. They just invest so much in each other. Men often accept a little grit in the ointment – one can tell a male friend to fuck off without losing his friendship. Female friendships can struggle when the faults in either party begin to surface. Friends, like marriage partners, love each other, but they must also be allowed to hate each other sometimes. 第三题答案出处

The nature of friendship changes, and you have to change with it. Once, hopefully, I fascinated my friends and charmed them. After 40 years, I am sure I often bore them – and that is inevitable. A good friendship, like a good marriage, ceases after a while to be a mutual entertainment society and becomes instead a sorority or fraternity of battle-scarred veterans. We are still here, we still enjoy being around each other, and we treasure our shared histories. This is something precious, even if it isn't always a laugh riot.

Is there a secret to long friendships? Simply this – an absence of pride. 第四题答案出处 Too many falter on stubbornness or the determination to hold on to offence. Successful ones rely on humility and the recognition of human fallibility. These are not merely useful attributes. They are the heart and soul of friendship.

全文翻译:

让人震惊的 relate 的一个调查显示在英国有 10% 的人一个朋友都没有，那意味着大约 500 万成年人没有朋友。可能的一个因素是这些不幸的人可能大多数是老年人，她们的朋友们已经过世或者是社交有问题的人，大多数普通人不知道如何维持一段好的朋友关系。

认真交友说很简单，做很难。成为好朋友首先要诚实，早晚其中一个要被迫在是义务还是诚实的对待朋友中做出选择。但是做一个诚实的朋友总是有风险的。不管问题是“你喜欢我的新裙子 / 西装？”还是“你喜欢我的新女朋友 / 男朋友？”有时候强迫你思考你们的友谊是建立在什么之上，有的时候感情基础很虚幻。

产生友谊可以起源于各种不同的冲动，不良的动机像满足需要，借款的想法以及阿谀奉承和好的动机一样普遍，就像互利，幽默感以及自然的合拍。不良及正常交友动机经常混在一起，不良的动机被友谊的神秘掩盖了，

性别的差异是个很诡异的东西，但是这仅是我个人观点，我认为女人有时期为与友谊进行斗争，因为她们好像有一不用说出来的约定，那就是一直支持对方。她们在彼此身上投资太多。男人一般接受一点摩擦，一方可以叫一个男性朋友滚开但不伤及他们的友谊。女性的友谊则岌岌可危如果一方的缺点开始显现。朋友就像婚姻搭档，我们要爱对方，同时也要允许我们有的时候互相讨厌。

朋友的性质变了，那你也要随着他变，希望以前我曾让我朋友满意，四十年后，我确定我让他们感觉烦了，那是不可避免的。一段好友谊就像一个好婚姻，有时会停止互相娱乐，同时成为像伤痕累累的老兵那样的妇女联谊会或者兄弟会。我们还在这里，我们还是很高兴在彼此身边，并且我们珍惜我们共同的历史。这是最珍贵的，即使它不是总让我们笑。

维持长久友谊有没有秘笈？很简单——不要骄傲，太倔强或者伤害对方。成功的依靠谦逊，认识到都会犯错，这些不仅仅是优良的品质，它们是友谊的心灵和灵魂。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十三答案:**答案: ADACB**

Researchers explain why one surprising factor behind some cases of domestic violence may be blood sugar levels. Anyone who's been on a diet knows that hunger can make you cranky. With less fuel, your brain doesn't exert as much self control, so you let your impatience and irritation go unchecked. 第一题答案出处

Researchers speculate that such hunger-fueled anger could even affect your marriage. Brad Bushman, at The Ohio State University, and his international group of colleagues set up a study involving 107 married couples, using voodoo dolls to track how angry spouses felt toward each other. Over a period of 21 days, the couples had their blood glucose measured every night before they went to bed, and every morning before they ate breakfast, as a barometer of their hunger. The voodoo dolls were stand-ins for their spouses; each partner had 51 pins and poked the doll each night to represent how irritated he or she was at his or her spouse.

Who poked the most? Those who had the lowest glucose levels on average stabbed their voodoo partner more than twice as many times as those with the highest glucose levels. Even after the scientists controlled for how happy the spouses reported their relationship as being, the hunger-aggression connection remained strong. "We don't say that glucose levels explain everything, but we took repeated measures over the 21 days and found these pretty robust results," says Bushman. 第二题答案出处

It's possible that the people with higher glucose levels were simply more forgiving or feeling more generous after a fulfilling meal – levels of mood hormones like serotonin tend to go up after a meal, ushering in a feeling of satiety. But Bushman believes that the consistency of the results hint that something more may be involved, and that may have to do with how hunger can contribute to less self-control and more irritable behavior. 第三题答案出处

That skipping meals or cutting back on calories could escalate aggression among spouses leads Bushman and his colleagues to suspect that hunger could even be behind some cases of domestic, although the study did not go as far as to test that theory. But Bushman says the findings make it clear that low glucose levels, and its resulting lack of self-control, should be considered part of the constellation of factors that can contribute to marital strife. 第四题答案出处 That means that people on diets should be aware of how their drop in calories can affect their mood and the way they interact with others, including their spouse. And, says Bushman, “If couples have something to talk to their spouse about, they should do it over dinner, or better yet, after dinner.” 第五题答案出处

全文翻译:

研究者解释到, 血糖含量高, 可能是令人诧异的家庭离婚原因。任何一个节食减肥的人, 都清楚饥饿会让你胡思乱想。身体能量不够, 你的大脑就不能控制好自己, 因此会让你头脑发热, 不做思考, 就变得不耐烦, 易生气。

研究人员推测, 这种因为饥饿而缺少能量, 甚至能够影响到你的婚姻。Brad Bushman 是俄亥俄大学的老师, 他的国际小组联盟对 107 对已婚人士进行了研究, 他们用巫术娃娃来记录夫妻双方对对方的讨厌程度。在过去的 21 天里, 这些夫妇在每天睡觉前, 早饭前都要测试一下血糖含量, 以此来记录其饥饿情况。这些巫术娃娃作为伴侣不在身边的代替品, 每个人有 51 根大头针, 可以用这些针来扎这个巫术娃娃, 用来表示自己对伴侣的不满。

谁扎的最多? 那些血糖含量低的人, 其扎娃娃的次数, 是那些血糖含量高的人的 2 倍。即使是在研究人员在报告了双方的幸福关系后, 这种由饥饿引起的愤怒, 其影响的仍然很深远。这并不是说血糖能解释任何形式的愤怒, 但我们在 21 天内反复进行了测试, 发现这种因果关系十分明显。

也可能是吃完饭后, 血糖高, 更宽容大度, 会容易原谅别人一些——类似血清素的情绪荷尔蒙, 在吃完饭后, 会持续上升。让人产生满足的快感。但 Bushman 认为, 这种持续稳定的结果表明一定还有些别的因素在里面。并且这个因素导致了缺乏控制和更易怒的行为。

因此, 不吃饭或减少卡路里, 可能会在夫妇之间, 产生愤怒的情绪, 这让 Bushman 和其同事怀疑, 这种因素甚至是家庭离婚的原因之一, 尽管研究还未证实这一理论。但 Bushman 表示, 这些证据已经表明, 血糖低的人, 其情绪自控能力更差, 这应该被视作是会导致夫妇争吵的因素之一。这意味着那些减肥的人, 应该意识到降低的血糖可能会影响到他们的情绪, 并且会影响他们与周围的人相处的方式, 包括他们的另一半。并且 Bushman 表示, “如果夫妇之间有什么需要和对方谈话的, 最好是在吃饭期间, 或者更好的, 是在饭后解决。”

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十四答案:

答案: ACDAB

Why are some people more able to manage complexity? Although complexity is context-dependent, it is also determined by a person's disposition. In particular, there are three key psychological qualities that enhance our ability to manage complexity: 第一题答案出处

As most people know, IQ stands for intellectual quotient and refers to mental ability. What fewer people know, or like to accept, is that IQ does affect a wide range of real-world outcomes, such as job performance and objective career success. The main reason is that higher levels of IQ enable people to learn and solve novel problems faster. 第二题答案出处 At face value, IQ tests seem quite abstract, mathematical, and disconnected from everyday life problems, yet they are a powerful tool to predict our ability to manage complexity. In fact, IQ is a much stronger predictor of performance on complex tasks than on simple ones.

EQ stands for emotional quotient and concerns our ability to perceive, control, and express emotions. EQ relates to complexity management in three main ways. First, individuals with higher EQ are less susceptible to stress and anxiety. Since complex situations are resourceful and demanding, they are likely to induce pressure and

stress, but high EQ acts as a buffer. Second, EQ is a key ingredient of interpersonal skills, which means that people with higher EQ are better equipped to navigate complex organizational politics and advance in their careers. Indeed, even in today's hyper-connected world what most employers look for is not technical expertise, but soft skills, especially when it comes to management and leadership roles. Third, people with higher EQ tend to be more entrepreneurial, so they are more proactive at exploiting opportunities, taking risks, and turning creative ideas into actual innovations. 第三题答案出处 All this makes EQ an important quality for adapting to uncertain, unpredictable, and complex environments.

CQ stands for curiosity quotient and concerns having a hungry mind. People with higher CQ are more inquisitive and open to new experiences. They find novelty exciting and are quickly bored with routine. They tend to generate many original ideas and are counter-conformist. It has not been as deeply studied as EQ and IQ, but there's some evidence to suggest it is just as important when it comes to managing complexity in two major ways. 第四题答案出处 First, individuals with higher CQ are generally more tolerant of ambiguity. This nuanced, sophisticated, subtle thinking style defines the very essence of complexity. Second, CQ leads to higher levels of intellectual investment and knowledge acquisition over time, especially in formal domains of education, such as science and art (note: this is of course different from IQ's measurement of raw intellectual horsepower). Knowledge and expertise, much like experience, translate complex situations into familiar ones, so CQ is the ultimate tool to produce simple solutions for complex problems.

全文翻译:

为什么有些人可以如此轻松自如应对纷繁复杂呢？虽然说复杂程度也是由事情本身决定，但是也是由人的性情所主宰。下面有三个重要的哲学素质尤其能够帮助我们解决复杂的问题：

正如人们所知，智商代表人的智力水平和心智能力。然而很少人知道，或者可以说是接受：智商的确影响现实世界中很大范围内的结果，例如工作表现的好坏和职业生涯的成功与否。主要原因是高智商可以让人快速学习解决新奇的问题。从表面价值来看，智商检测似乎很抽象、数据化、并且和现实生活问题脱节。其实，智商是对于检测复杂而非简单问题更强而有力的预测者。

情商表示感情商数并且表示了我们的定义、控制和表达情感的能力。情商和三个复杂管理方式有关。第一，高情商的人对于压力和焦虑表现得更平淡。由于复杂的环境通常需要人足智多谋并且严苛要求，所以易产生压力，但是高情商的人表现得就像一个缓冲器一般。第二，情商对于人际交往起主导作用，这就意味着高情商的人能够更好的处理公司组织的争斗并且向他们自身的职业迈进。的确，在当今这样超联通的时代，特别在领导层、管理层领域，许多雇佣者找的不是技术专家而是软实力能手。第三，高情商的人是企业家导向的，他们更能够主动利用契机，承担风险，并且将创造性的主意应用于实际创新中。所有的这些都证明面对未知、不可预测和复杂的环境情商是十分重要的品质。

好奇心表示好奇指数和拥有一个饥渴的求知思想。好奇心高的人总是充满好奇并且乐于接受新的经历。他们总觉得新奇事物激动人心，也很快厌倦了不变的路径。他们总能创造出许多原创思想并且乐于面对。它并未像智商和情商那样频繁地被人问津，但是涉及的两个方面和智、情商一样重要。第一，有更高求知欲的人更能够忍受模棱两可。这个微妙、精致而又精细的思想恰到好处地解释了复杂。第二，好奇心高的人引领着更高智慧的投资和知识的获取，特别是像科学和艺术这样的教育领域（这当然不同于智商年代测量原始智力）。知识和专业，更像经验，将复杂环境诠释为熟悉的环境。所以，好奇商数是解决复杂问题的简单办法的终极工具。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十五答案:

答案: ABDCA

If lying — or even just exaggerating a bit — would help your team win, would you do it? More provocatively: should you do it? Being honest and never dissembling is very consistent with the bland axioms of

a “feel good” leadership discourse, but as in the case of sports, it is also remarkably inconsistent with what actually goes on in the real world. Truth is, some of the most successful and iconic leaders, including many CEOs, were (and are) consummate, accomplished prevaricators. 第一题答案出处

There’s Steve Jobs, 2005 Stanford commencement speaker and technology icon. The phrase “reality distortion field,” coined by the one of members of the original Macintosh team, refers to Jobs’s amazing ability to present what he would like to be true as if it were already reality.

My takeaways? First of all, the amount of hypocrisy, in the world but particularly in the writing and speaking about leadership, is almost too vast to comprehend. 第二题答案出处 Second, all the moral “cluck-clucking” about how harmful this dishonesty is does nothing — or maybe even less than nothing — to change anything. Because people mistakenly believe that expressing disapproval is sufficient, they fail to follow through with initiatives that might actually compel people to be (more) honest. Third, organizations — whether they are companies or soccer teams — exist in ecosystems and if you want to change individual behavior, you need to change the systems in which that behavior occurs. Or as a software company chairman once put it to me in conversation, “if everyone else is misrepresenting product availability, can we afford not to?” 第三题答案出处(This is where vaporware emanates from.)

Fourth, even as people express outrage over deception and misrepresentation, research shows that many, many people frequently engage in two processes that permit them to continue to do business with and support companies and leaders who have engaged in moral transgressions. One psychological process is moral rationalization — convincing themselves that the misbehavior wasn’t actually that serious. 第四题答案出处 The other process is moral decoupling — arguing that the particular transgression is not relevant to the decision at hand — for instance, that sexual misbehavior is not probative of an athlete’s skills on the field.

Lying is incredibly common in everyday life in part because it helps to smooth over relationships. 第五题答案出处 And the ability to convince people of something even if it is not quite the case, the art of salesmanship, is a quality actually both common to and useful in leaders. Note that even one of the early, iconic stories of truthfulness, George Washington admitting to his father that he cut down the cherry tree, is itself made up.

全文翻译:

如果说谎, 夸张一点来说, 能帮助你的团队赢取胜利, 你会这样做么? 更加直白一点, 你应该这样做么? 讲诚信, 不虚伪, 在那些教导众人如何成为杰出领导的书中, 都是老生常谈的道理。但是, 不论是在体育赛事中, 还是在实际生活中, 这显然完全不是那么一回事。反而事情的真相却是, 众多事业无比成功的标志性领导人物个个都是撒谎的高手, 其中不乏许多公司 CEO。

斯蒂芬 乔布斯就是其中之一。他曾受邀在 2005 年斯坦福毕业典礼上致辞, 在科技领域被视为业界风向标。一位参与第一代苹果机研发的小组成员创造了“现实扭曲力场”一词, 用来形容乔布斯本人所展现出的令人咂舌的能力, 只要他自己认定是对的事情, 他就能够口若悬河地表述出来, 让人感觉他所说的东西似乎早就存在了。

那么从这么多案例中, 我们又学到了什么呢? 首先, 虚伪行径在生活中无处不在, 远远超出我们的预期。在众多领导人物的讲话发言和个人著作中更是比比皆是。其次, 在弄虚作假问题上, 聒噪的道德宣教对于改变现状简直于事无补, 甚至可以说完全是吃力不讨好, 因为人们往往存在这样一个误区, 认为只要在态度上不助涨此等风气就已足够, 从而没能进一步采取措施, 实实在在地敦促众人要讲求诚信, 追求更高道德水准。再来, 所有组织, 不论是公司企业还是足球俱乐部, 都存在于一定的生态系统中, 所以想要改变个体行为, 就势必要改造诱发行为发生的整个环境系统。否则, 正如某软件公司总裁在一次谈话中所说: 如果周遭每个人都在吹捧自家产品, 那我们自己又如何能免俗呢? (“雾件”一词便是来源于此)。

最后一点, 纵使民众对欺骗谎话深恶痛绝, 但是有研究发现, 人们还是愿意继续和这些有过不良道德记录的公司乃至领导进行商业合作, 一如既往的支持他们。而造成这种现象的原因就在于很多人往往难以跳脱两大心里过程。其一便是道德理性化, 即说服自己相信这种不当行为并不会引发严重后果。其二便是

道德脱钩，辩解某种行为失德与当前所做的决定之间并不存在任何关联。比如，运动员爆出性丑闻，却并不妨碍人们看好其比赛表现。

在日常生活中，说谎简直可以说是家常便饭。究其原因，也许一部分就在于谎言可以润滑人际关系，减少人与人之间的摩擦。有本事颠倒黑白却能让人深信不疑，这是营销艺术，更与领导艺术有异曲同工之妙，让人受用无穷。想想也是，就连乔治·华盛顿小时候向其父坦白自己砍到樱桃树这样赞扬个人诚实品质的典型故事都存在作假之嫌。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十六答案：

答案：CBBAD

In the field of psychology, there's long been a certain haziness surrounding the definition of creativity, an I-know-it-when-I-see it attitude that has eluded a precise formulation. During our conversation, Beeman told me that he used to be reluctant to tell people what his area of study was, for fear of being dismissed or misunderstood. 第一题答案出处 What, for instance, crosses your mind when you think of creativity? Well, we know that someone is creative if he produces new things or has new ideas. A choreographer, an artist, a writer, a scientist, or a mathematician with a novel discovery—these are the creatives, the people who bring something new into the world.

To illustrate, Beeman offers an example. Imagine someone who has never used or seen a paperclip and is struggling to keep a bunch of papers together. Then the person comes up with a new way of bending a stiff wire to hold the papers in place. “That was very creative,” Beeman says. On the flip side, if someone works in a new field—Beeman gives the example of nanotechnology—anything that he produces may be considered inherently “creative.” But was the act of producing it actually creative? As Beeman puts it, “Not all artists are creative. And some accountants are very creative.”

Insight, however, has proved less difficult to define and to study. Because it arrives at a specific moment in time, you can isolate it, examine it, and analyze its characteristics. 第二题答案出处 “Insight is only one part of creativity,” Beeman says. “But we can measure it. We have a temporal marker that something just happened in the brain. I'd never say that's all of creativity, but it's a central, identifiable component.” 第三题答案出处 When scientists examine insight in the lab, they are looking at what types of attention and thought processes lead to that moment of synthesis: If you are trying to facilitate a breakthrough, are there methods you can use that help? If you feel stuck on a problem, are there tricks to get you through?

So we may not be able to predict who will go on to be the next Marie Curie or found the next WhatsApp—and the marrying-man problem may not help you single out the next great creative scientist. (Ultimately, the interviewee did get hired, and went on to work as a research assistant at Beeman's lab. He did well, but not exceptionally so.) But we may be able to learn enough about the workings of the creative process itself to apply it to our own thinking and become more creative in smaller, but valuable, ways. “You won't win a Nobel Prize for rearranging your closet more effectively, but it could be important for daily life,” Beeman says. 第四题答案出处

全文翻译：

长久以来，心理学领域对创造力的定义模糊不清，大家所持的态度就是“当我看到创造力的时候，我就知道什么是创造力”，以这种态度避开对创造力定义的精确化。在我们的谈话中，Beeman 告诉我，他曾经不太愿意告诉他人自己的研究领域，担心会因此遭到解雇或者误会。比如，当提及创造力时，你脑子里面想到的是什么？好吧，我们知道如果某人研发出一个新玩意儿或者提出新想法，那么他就具有创造力。创造出新作品的舞蹈编剧、艺术家、作家、科学家，或者数学家——他们都是创作型人才，给世界不断注入新鲜事物。

为了解释其观点，Beeman 举了一个例子。试想一个从未使用过或者见过回形针的人正在努力将一堆纸叠在一起。然后他想到将一根金属丝掰弯，以此固定纸堆。“那个办法非常具有创造力，”Beeman 说。另一

方面，如果某人进入一个全新领域——Beeman 举了一个关于纳米技术的例子——那么，任何纳米产品都很有创造力，但是生产纳米产品这一行为具有创造力吗？正如 Beeman 所言，“并非所有艺术家都富有创造意识。相反，一些通常人们以为枯燥乏味的会计人员，倒十分富有创造力。”

然而，比起创造力，洞察力的定义和研究就没有那么困难。因为洞察力会在一个特定的时间及时出现，你可以将其独立出来，然后进行检测、特点分析。“洞察力仅仅是创造力的一个部分，”Beeman 说。“但我们可以对其进行检测。对于大脑中刚刚发生的事情我们有一个短暂的时间标记。我决不会说洞察力就是创造力的全部，但是它是其中可辨别的中心组成部分。”当科学家们在实验室检测洞察力时，他们所观察的是何种类型的注意力和思维过程可以带来顿悟：如果你试图取得突破性进展，运用何种方法能助你一臂之力？如果你被一个问题给困住了，那有什么诀窍可以帮你渡过难关吗？

但是我们可以充分了解创造方式本身，并将其运用到我们日常的生活中。这样的创造力虽然细微，但也很有价值。你不会因为更加高效地整理了你的衣柜而获得诺贝尔奖 (Nobel Prize)，但是它对你的日常生活倒是十分重要，”Beeman 说。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十七答案：

答案：DAACB

It is the prerogative of curious people to attempt to make sense of the world around us. What is different today than it was before? In what direction are things moving and what is driving that change? It is all too easy to finger technology as that driving force, perhaps because it is the most visible of all the forces that do shape our society 第一题答案出处-- ideas, leaders, institutions, laws, the economy, happenstance.

Today, writing in The American Conservative, Alan Jacobs has a delightful little rant of a piece, taking issue with claims such as "Technology is shifting our way of seeing the world" or "The internet really has changed the world completely." Jacobs writes: Pray tell, what is "the world"? Seriously, I want to know what people mean by this. If "the world" has been changed completely, why does the silver maple outside my window still stand as it has for decades? Why is the gazpacho at Emilio's as good as it was when I first tasted it, twenty-five years ago? Why does the prose of Sir Thomas Browne still delight me as it did when I first encountered it at age nineteen? Why do I still love my wife? If you answer, "Well, that's not what they mean by 'the world,'" I counter, "Then what do they mean? Because all those things I just mentioned are in the only world that I know." And if it's "technology" that is changing everything, which technology is that? Drugs that treat AIDS? Unmanned bomber drones? Sous vide machines?第二题答案出处

Oh, it's none of those? It's "the internet"? That seems like an abstraction about as vague as "the world," given that "the internet" allows people to find out how those AIDS drugs work, to purchase sous vide machines, and to manipulate drones remotely. This isn't to say that technology changes nothing, a caricature so foolhardy it cannot be taken seriously. But homing in on what changes as technology advances, weeding out what doesn't, and describing -- accurately -- how technology interacts with all the other forces that shape society, that's a project requiring a level of precision impossible to achieve with terms as broad as "the world" and "the Internet."第三题答案出处

Jacobs's prescription, which I whole-heartedly agree with, is to bear down on the specific examples, 第四题答案出处 to examine -- closely, rigorously -- actual cases of technology use (and let's construe that to mean more than consumer electronics, because, as Alexis has written here, it's technology all the way down) and to try to understand, writ small, what a given technology enables and what it prevents. With case study after case study, we can fill in a picture of what the world (without quotes this time) looks like.

全文翻译：

感知我们周围的世界是充满好奇心的人们的权利。现在的世界和以前有什么不同？事物是朝着什么方向变化以及什么推动了这种变化。科技是最容易想到的驱动力量，可能是因为它塑造我们社会的所有力量

中最显而易见的，它塑造了我们的观念，领导人，机构，法律，经济，机遇。

现在在 The American Conservative 写作的 Alan Jacobs，写了一篇令人高兴的小咆哮文章，里面提到了“科技改变我们看世界的方法”或者“互联网彻底地改变了这个世界”类似这样的说法。Jacobs 写道：请你告诉我，什么是“世界”？说实话，我很想知道世界在人们口中的意思。如果“世界”已经彻底改变了，那为什么我窗外的银色枫树还是和几十年前一样挺立？为什么 Emilio 的冷汤和二十五年前我第一次品尝的时候一样好喝。为什么 Thomas Browne 先生的散文还是和我十九岁第一次读到时一样让我喜悦？为什么我还爱我的妻子？如果你回答，“其实，那不是他们所指的”世界“，”我答道：“那他们的世界是什么？因为所有我提到的东西都只存在我知道的那个世界。”而且如果说“技术”改变了每一个事物，那到底是哪种技术？治疗 AIDS 的药？无人轰炸机？Sous vide 炖锅？

哦，都不是？是“互联网”？考虑到“互联网”可以让人们知道 AIDS 药物是如何治疗的，如何买到 sous vide 炖锅和远程操控无人轰炸机，“互联网”像是个和“世界”一样模糊的抽象词。不是说科技没有改变事物，不需要将鲁莽的讽刺漫画太当一回事。但是指出科技进步时什么发生了变化，什么没有变化，然后准确地表达科技是如何和其它改变社会的力量相互作用的，这种大课题需要的是一定程度的精确度，这种精确度无法用“世界”和“互联网”这种宽泛的词汇来达到。

我满心同意 Jacobs's 的对策，在具体例子上下工夫，紧密严格地审视科技应用的实际案例（让我们把它们串连起来去引出比电子产品更多的含义，因为就如 Alexis 写的科技一路向前）并且有节制地试着去理解什么是科技本来就能做到的和就不就不。在一个又一个的案例学习后，我们能构造出世界（这次不带引号）是什么样子。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十八答案：

答案：CBADA

Envy is one of the most common of human feelings. Realistically, we know that most people have times in their lives when they covet what others have. 第一题答案出处 Whether it is a nicer car, a bigger house, a better wardrobe, or just an assumed happier lifestyle, we envy it and, oh boy, do we want it. It's human nature. What others have sometimes looks better than what we've got; most of the time it isn't, but it sure looks better to us! Eventually, we are able to get over an attack of envy and it has little impact on our daily lives.

Truthfully, there is nothing terribly wrong with having envious feelings every so often. You can't help entertaining the green-eyed monster once in a while. And truthfully, there are times when a little envy can actually work to your advantage. Using that small amount of envy can spur you on to work harder for what you want. If you are envious of someone who may have succeeded in something you want to do -- say, changing careers, relocating to a better area, or furthering your education -- that feeling of envy might just help you to set new goals and make you determined to achieve them. 第二题答案出处 The "monster" then, is little, friendly and helpful.

That same little monster, however, has a tendency to grow and become a big problem when you allow it to take control of your everyday life and adversely impact your relationship. It becomes a negative thought process that colors every single thing you do. You're never happy because you feel that you're not getting what you want and deserve.

How you think defines how you feel. If you think you look good, you'll feel attractive. If you're contented with the way you live, you'll feel happier. Like your job? You'll do well at it and your workday will be happier. But thought processes that are consistently negative can seriously interfere with all that. A little bit of envy is not harmful; it only becomes an unhealthy problem when you allow it to become a constant part of your thinking.

How happy can you be when you are always unfavorably comparing what others have to what you have? Being envious of what other people may have in their lives is not only unhealthy, it is downright unproductive. You develop a relationship with the "green-eyed monster" and it can be a destructive, lifelong one if you allow it. It not only affects you, but all other relationships you may have. 第三题答案出处

Being satisfied with what you have now does not make you complacent and "stuck" with what you have in your current life. Let that little spark of envy work for you not against you. Let it energize, not exhaust you. Look around and make needed or wanted changes to your life but for God's sake, try to enjoy what you do have! 第四题答案出处

全文翻译:

嫉妒是人之常情。事实上，很多人在觊觎他们想得到的东西的时候都会产生这样的情绪。不管这是不是辆好车，豪宅，靓风头还是仅仅是假定的幸福生活模式，我们都会嫉妒，接着，做我们能做的去得到想要的。这就是人之常情。别人拥有的有时候就是看起来比我们得到的好：事实并非如此，但在我们看来就是如此！不管怎样，我们克服了嫉妒，生活会继续回归正轨。

嫉妒并不是什么大错。你总会有想要逗一下这个绿眼怪的时候。而且，轻微的嫉妒还会给你带来意想不到的好处。这一点点嫉妒，会驱使你为自己想要的努力奋斗。如果你嫉妒那些事业有成的人，并且你心里也默默希望成为这样的人，你心里就会想着，改行吧，迁升吧，深造吧，这时，你的嫉妒就会帮助你建立目标，下定决心。心里的怪兽，这时候，就给了你友爱和帮助。

然而，同样的小嫉妒，当你允许他控制你的生活，干涉你的个人关系的时候，它就会在你的内心膨胀，便成了大问题。这种消极的想法会浸透你生活的每个细节。你会因为得不到你想要的和应得的而变得郁郁寡欢。

你会如何定义你的感觉？如果你自我感觉很好，那么你觉得自己魅力四射。如果你对自己现在的生活感到满足，你会更快乐。比如说你的职业，你热爱你的事业，你就不会哀叹工作日的漫长。但是，持续不断的消极想法却会对这些美好情绪产生不良影响。小嫉妒无害，但当你一直受这种情绪影响你的思考时，它就是一个公害问题。

当你不合时宜的和别人做比较的时候，你会有多快乐？嫉妒人家生活上有的不仅是一种不健康的心理，也是徒劳无功的。如果你和绿眼怪做了好朋友，你会终生受其消极影响。它不仅会对你构成害处，还会影响你和其他人的关系。

满足于你现在所拥有的，不是让你安于现状。让嫉妒的火花为你闪亮，而不是引火上身。化嫉妒为励志而非疲劳。往四周看看，做出必要的或者是想要的改变，为自己而活，享受自己所拥有的。

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十九答案:**答案: BAACD**

If you've got an ear for languages, a knack for coding or a steady hand with a scalpel and don't faint at the sight of blood then your career looks rewarding and stable – translator, web developer and surgeon 第一题答案出处 have been named as the three best jobs in the UK.

Job search engine Adzuna analyzed more than 2,000 job titles to identify these three as the most highly rated positions, thanks to a combination of factors including their high levels of job security, pay and income growth potential. 第二题答案出处 But at the other end of the scale, miner, courier and builder's laborer are the bottom-rated roles because of their high-pressure deadlines, long hours and low salaries.

Key to research by Adzuna – whose data help power the "No 10 Dashboard" designed to give the Prime Minister and Whitehall officials an at-a-glance overview of what's happening in government and the country – was the insight it offers on the future of work, identifying the areas that are the most promising for those looking for a long and rewarding working life.

Flora Lowther, head of research at the job search engine, said: "Listing every available vacancy in the UK and studying the behavior of millions of monthly job seekers, gives us a unique insight into employee satisfaction levels and perceptions in today's job market. Job seekers should be taking note of this research when thinking about their next career move." 第三题答案出处

Not surprisingly in our increasingly wired world, web developer comes out on top as the most promising job after considering factors including promotion potential, income growth and job security. The career also benefits

from a lack of competition, employer demand, rising wages and excellent working environments pushing it to the top of the pile. The job also boasts an average salary of £34,600 and there are 21,099 openings listed online in the UK.

The domestic technology industry is worth £34bn and comprised of around 3,200 companies. London's tech hub has created an IT "buzz" in the UK and an appetite for talent, according to PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). Brian Henderson, tech partner at PwC, said: "What frustrates growth is a lack of talent. Big companies are absorbing the skilled workers, pushing up salary costs for start-ups. We have programming and tech talent with international experience but not on a big enough scale." 第四题答案出处

But at the other end of the spectrum, Adzuna's research found that the growth of technology had a negative impact on more traditional roles. Ms Lowther said:

"Technological advances and cuts at big firms such as Thomas Cook and the Royal Mail have affected the UK job market. Jobs like travel agents, postmen, supermarket cashier and factory workers are becoming increasingly redundant in today's employment market." 第五题答案出处

全文翻译:

如果你有语言天分，会写编码程序，或者有一双稳定拿手术刀的手，不会见到血就会晕倒。那么你的职业生涯看起来是稳定的。在英国，翻译、网页开发和外科医生被评为最好的三个工作。

职业搜索引擎 adzuna 分析了 2000 多个职业，包括工作安全级别、工资和收入增长潜力等确定了这三个是最受好评的职业。从另一方面，矿工、快递和建筑工人由于工作压力大、工作时间长、工资低等排名处于最后。

该搜索引擎还重点研究了一些旨在帮助总理大臣和官员们的工作，洞察提供的数据、概述各个国家政府或国家发生的事情，确定这样的工作为最有前途的工作，一个漫长而有意义的工作。

职位搜索引擎研究部主管 Flora Lowther 说，在英国，他们列出了所有空缺职位，研究了百万计的每月求职者，并且给出了员工有独特洞察力满意的评价，并谈到了对就业市场的看法，在这项研究中，求职者更加考虑未来职业发展。

全世界互联网快速发展，网页开发人员成为了最有钱途的工作之一，从发展潜力、收入增长、工作保障等，用人单位有需求，工资上涨、良好的工作环境。英国有 21099 个需求职位，平均工资是 34600 英镑。

据普华永道，英国国内技术市场有 340 亿英镑，大约 3200 家企业，伦敦高科技中心已经建立了一个人才对口的服务。普华永道合伙人布瑞恩·亨德森说，大公司更喜欢招聘熟练员工，拉高了初创企业的薪酬成本。我们有有编程能力和国际经验的高科技人才，但是没有那么多的人才库，人才匮乏。

研究发现，对于一些更加传统工作，技术发展产生了一些负面影响。洛瑟女士说，技术的进步，比如托马斯库克和皇家邮政大公司裁员影响了英国就业市场。在今天的就业市场中，旅行社、邮递员、超市收银员、工厂工人等一些工作似乎变得越来越过剩了。

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For the first time in 50 years, the educational balance among married couples has tipped towards women. Wives are more likely to be the better educated partner than the other way around. The trend is particularly sharp among newlyweds; in 2012 almost 40% of college educated women were married to a guy without a degree. The trend is not necessarily due to the fact that women are smarter than men. 第一题答案出处 More women than men have been graduating from college at all levels—bachelors, masters and doctoral.

Many experts have weighed in on why marriage has fallen out of favor among the less educated. One of the reasons seems to be that marriage, which used to be like the draft—more or less mandatory—is now more like voting: people aren't quite sure what's in it for them. With advances in birth control and women's earning power, the need for a permanent legal union seems less obvious. 第二题答案出处

The high divorce rate in the 80s may also have rattled some who grew up in that era. 第三题答案出处 Other researchers, notably Andy Cherlin, have suggested that because marriage is still popular among the better educated—and weddings are more lavish than ever—it has taken on the qualities of a status symbol or a merit badge that you earn as you get your life/career/finances in order.

It's a trend that worries some sociologists, who note that the bearing of children has not slowed at the same pace as weddings have. More than 40% of all children are now born to single mothers. Married people are much less likely to live in poverty than unmarried people, and the children of families with two parents tend to fare better across a series of measures than those of single parent families.

What has not yet been conclusively proved is which is the predicating factor, the lack of money or the lack of a wedding ring. It may be that people with less money are less likely to get married. And government programs that encourage marriage have not yet yielded overwhelming improvements in the poverty statistics.

Sociologists have also suggested that the tendency of college graduates to marry one another has exacerbated income inequality, as two high earners, male and female, form a home, rather than two high earners, both male, providing for two households. If women start to marry less educated and lower earning males in bigger numbers, it's possible that may be partially reversed. 第四题答案出处 This however, would require a serious rethinking of expectations on the part of both genders.

全文翻译:

50 年以来, 已婚夫妇之间, 女性教育程度首次超过了男性。似乎在婚姻里, 妻子受的教育程度比丈夫更高。这一趋势, 在新婚夫妇中体现得尤为明显。2012 年, 结婚的夫妇, 40% 的女性拥有大学本科学历, 而她们的丈夫却没有。该趋势并不一定就归结于女性比男性聪明。近几年来, 各个层次——学士, 硕士和博士中, 女性毕业人数比男性要多。

为何女性会和比自己教育程度低的男性结婚, 许多专家对这一问题关注较多。理由之一在于, 以前婚姻看似更为草率而强制性较少, 而如今却像是投票: 人们不确定婚姻将为他们带来什么。随着计划生育技术的逐步提高, 女性更能赚钱, 对永久法律联合会的需求就不那么明显。

80 年代的离婚率让那个时代的人们有些不安, 其他研究者, 如著名学者 Andy Cherlin 表示, 这表明, 由于婚姻在教育高的人群中, 还是一件十分流行和向往的事情, 操办婚礼, 大气奢华, 比起以往, 有过之而无不及, 婚礼被看做是身份地位的品质体现, 或是事业, 生活, 财富有成的有力表现。

这一趋势, 让一些社会学家担心不已, 他们注意到, 怀孕生孩子的节奏却未像结婚那么放缓, 40% 以上的孩子出生于单亲母亲家庭, 已婚人士, 比起未婚人士而言, 更不愿意过贫穷的生活。父母养大的孩子, 其各方面情况和进展, 都比单亲家庭长大的孩子要做得好。

如今, 还未得到确认的是, 是缺钱还是缺婚戒? 或许, 收入较少的人不太乐意结婚。并且, 政府发展项目, 用来鼓励结婚, 而在贫困数据统计, 也未取得显著提高。

社会学家认为, 大学生之间结婚会加剧这种收入不平等。两个高收入的年轻人, 一男一女, 组成家庭。而非两个男人, 分别养活两个不同的家庭。若女性开始大量与学历较低的男性结婚, 不公现象可能得到稍微转变。但这却需要对双方性别以及相关期待的更深入思考。