

## 何凯文每日一旬十一月上

2018.11.1

### 今天的句子：

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.

### 思考题：

The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] life has been improved by technological advance
- [B] the number of female babies has been declining
- [C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
- [D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

### 今天题目的解析：

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

对我们而言，这意味着进化已经完成。生物乌托邦已经到达。

2. Strangely, it has involved little physical change.

奇怪的是，这几乎不涉及到生理上的改变。

3. No other species fills so many places in nature.

没有哪个物种能像人类一样占据着自然界中如此多的地方。

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

但是在过去的一万年中，甚至在过去的一百年中，我们的生活被改变了，但我们的身体并没有被改变。

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

我们没有进化，因为机器和社会为我们做了。

The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because \_\_\_\_\_.

根据题干定位到最后一句：

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

因为机器和社会为我们做了。

[A] life has been improved by technological advance

Machine and society = technological advance

Life has been improved = did it for us;

完美的同义替换！

[B] the number of female babies has been declining

[C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution

[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

其他三个选项都属于定位错误！有同学说这个题比较简单。其中有一个原因就是我已经把重要的信息点筛选出来了。也就是我把线索句帮你们找出来了！

再次强调：精确定位！精确定位！精确定位！

2018.11.2

### 今天的句子：

In the U.S., birthright citizenship begins here, in the struggles of the marginalized and the

despised to make this nation their own even as so many claimed that when it came to rights, it was a white man's country. Most notorious among such denials of black citizenship was the U.S. Supreme Court's 1857 decision in Scott v. Sandford, often referred to as the Dred Scott case.

思考题：

What can we learn from the passage?

- (A) The Supreme Court overturned the denials of black citizenship in 1857.
- (B) The birthright citizenship originated from the fight of the underprivileged.
- (C) The decision of the Supreme Court denied the birthright citizenship.
- (D) The birthright citizenship begins with the white man's country

词汇突破：

- 1.the marginalized 社会边缘人群
- 2.the despised 被歧视的人群  
=the underprivileged = 弱势群体
- 3. notorious 臭名昭著的
- 4. denials 否认 (名词)
- 5. referred to as 被称之为
- 6.claim 声称 认为
- 7. even as 即使

解析：

第一句：

In the U.S., birthright citizenship begins here, in the struggles of the marginalized and the despised to make this nation their own even as so many claimed that when it came to rights, it was a white man's country.

切分：

- 1. In the U.S.,
- 2.birthright citizenship begins here,
- 3.in the struggles of the marginalized and the despised
- 4.to make this nation their own
- 5.even as so many claimed that
- 6.when it came to rights, it was a white man's country.

参考译文：

在美国，与生俱来的公民权从这里开始，从处于社会边缘地位的人和被歧视的人的斗争中开始，他们努力让这个国家变为自己的国家，即使许多人声称，当涉及到权利的时候，美国是一个白人的国家。

第二句：

Most notorious among such denials of black citizenship was the U.S. Supreme Court's 1857 decision in Scott v. Sandford, often referred to as the Dred Scott case.

切分：

- 1. Most notorious was the U.S. Supreme Court's 1857 decision in Scott v. Sandford,
- 2. among such denials of black citizenship
- 3.often referred to as the Dred Scott case.

参考译文：

在对黑人公民权的否认表达中，最臭名昭著的就是 1857 年美国最高法院在 Scott 诉 Sandford 一案中的决定。该案件常被称为 Dred Scott 案。

What can we learn from the passage?

(A) The Supreme Court overturned the denials of black citizenship in 1857.

最高法院在 1857 年推翻了对黑人公民权的否定

偷换！

(B) The birthright citizenship originated from the fight of the underprivileged.

出生公民权源自弱势群体的斗争

正确！同义替换！

(C) The decision of the Supreme Court denied the birthright citizenship.

最高法院的决定否定了出生公民权。

(偷换！否定的是黑人的公民权！)

(D) The birthright citizenship begins with the white man's country

(出生公民权开始于白人男子的国家)

(偷换！开始于弱势群体的斗争！)

2018.11.3

今天的句子：

The event was the inaugural stop in Community Boost, a kind of roving technical college that Facebook plans to bring to at least 30 mid-sized U.S. cities this year. Each installment offers a few days of lectures, smaller "breakout" sessions, and one-on-one consultations, free for anyone who shows up. The goal, according to Facebook, is to teach business owners and employees the "digital skills" to make it online.

思考题：

It can be inferred from the text that \_\_\_\_

(A) the Community Boost plans to bring Facebook to more cities.

(B) the Facebook intends to boost the digital skills among more people.

(C) the lectures are free for those who can do the consultations.

(D) Community Boost is set to train Facebook on the digital skills.

第一句：

The event was the inaugural stop in Community Boost, a kind of roving technical college that Facebook plans to bring to at least 30 mid-sized U.S. cities this year.

1. stop: 站 the inaugural stop 第一站; 首站

2. roving technical college 流动的技术学院

主干识别：

The event was the inaugural stop in Community Boost

切分成分：

1. a kind of roving technical college 同位语补充说明 Community Boost

(独立成句) = The Community Boost is a kind of roving technical college

2. that Facebook plans to bring to at least 30 mid-sized U.S. cities this year.

定语从句；that = Community Boost

独立成句：

Facebook plans to bring the Community Boost to at least 30 mid-sized U.S. cities this year.

参考译文：这次活动是 Community Boost 的首站，Community Boost 一种流动的技术学院，Facebook 计划在明年将其带给至少 30 个美国中等规模的城市。

所以思考题的说法是错了。

第二句：

Each installment offers a few days of lectures, smaller “breakout” sessions, and one-on-one consultations, free for anyone who shows up.

1. installment 一期（英式英语拼写为：instalment）
2. “breakout” sessions 分组讨论
3. one-on-one consultations 一对一咨询

主干识别：

Each installment offers a few days of lectures, smaller “breakout” sessions, and one-on-one consultations

切分成分：

定语：free for anyone who shows up（对任何到场的人都是免费的）。

肯定有同学会问到底是一对一免费呢？还是全面的“讲座，分组讨论和一对一都免费呢？”我小的时候和你们一样，可是觉得自己发现了个问题了，其实这是书面语言表达的二义性，很难免，并且意思差别真不大，（如果你真想知道你就可以打电话去问组委会，要是一下就能说清楚，还要人工咨询做什么。包括我们凯旋门报名，招生简章说的那么清楚，同样还有很多人来问呢。考试也不会在这里设置考点。）同时作者还用逗号隔开了也是为了提示不只是修饰一对一咨询。

参考译文：每一期都提供几天的讲座、较小分组讨论和一对一的咨询，而且这些对任何到场的人都是免费的。

第三句：

The goal, according to Facebook, is to teach business owners and employees the “digital skills” to make it online.

1. Make it online：经营在线业务
2. teach sb sth 教会某人某事

参考译文：根据 Facebook 的说法，我们的目标是教会企业主和员工“数字技能”，使其能够经营在线业务。

思考题：

It can be inferred from the text that \_\_\_\_

(A) the Community Boost plans to bring Facebook to more cities.

偷换！

(B) the Facebook intends to boost the digital skills among more people.

替换！正确！恭喜！

(C) the lectures are free for those who can do the consultations.

偷换！

(D) Community Boost is set to train Facebook on the digital skills.

偷换！

2018.11.4

今天的句子：

Given our new understanding of the role of REM, if modern lifestyles really are reducing our dream time, we could be sleepwalking into a load of trouble. Yet despite the mounting evidence, there remains disagreement over what exactly REM sleep does.

思考题：

There is still no consensus on the role of REM sleep.

第一句：

Given our new understanding of the role of REM, if modern lifestyles really are reducing our dream time, we could be sleepwalking into a load of trouble.

1.given: (还记得吗?) 鉴于, 根据, 因为

2. REM 快速动眼睡眠

3.sleepwalk :本意是梦游,

这里 sleepwalking into a load of trouble 比喻惹上麻烦;

主干识别:

we could be sleepwalking into a load of trouble

切分:

状语一:

Given our new understanding of the role of REM,

状语二:

if modern lifestyles really are reducing our dream time,

参考译文: 基于我们对快速眼动睡眠的新认识, 如果现代生活方式真的在减少我们做梦的时间, 我们可能正梦呓着走向一堆麻烦。

第二句:

Yet despite the mounting evidence, there remains disagreement over what exactly REM sleep does.

主干识别:

there remains disagreement

切分成分:

1.Yet despite the mounting evidence, 状语

Mounting evidence=growing evidence(越来越多的证据)

2. over what exactly REM sleep does.

Over:关于; REM sleep does exactly what (快速眼动睡眠的确切作用)

What exactly sugar does in our growth (在我们的生长过程中糖的确切作用)

Yet: 但是

参考译文:

但虽然证据越来越多, 关于快速眼动睡眠的确切作用仍存在分歧。

所以:

思考题:

There is still no consensus on the role of REM sleep.

是正确!

2018.11.5

今天的句子: (作文语料, 仿写和背诵)

可适用的话题范围:

1.文化多样性 (2002 年和 2010 年);

2.大城市小城市区别 (英语二)

3.创新话题

4.博物馆参观人数上升 (英语二)

重要的是打开思路! 让你背的每个句子都是可以用出来的句子!

1.When strange or different elements come together, we will have fresh perspectives and divergent ways of thinking.

当陌生的、不同的元素凑到一起，我们会拥有崭新的观点和不同的思维方式。

2.They inevitably give birth to inventiveness.

它们最终会带来创新。

3.Cultural diversity has always been one of the most charming qualities of great cities, making it possible for people with different backgrounds to live side by side and to absorb the best of others.

文化多元性一直是大城市最吸引人的特征之一，它使得不同背景的人有可能并肩生活学习彼此的长处。

4.It is striking that many of the social, economic and cultural breakthroughs that shape our life have emerged not from the mainstream elites but from the restless marginal groups.

有一个事实非常惊人，即许多塑造我们生活的社会、经济和文化突破都并非出自主流的精英，而是出自那些从不停歇的边缘团体。

5.They expose themselves frequently to diversified groups and thus benefit the most from intercultural innovation.

因为他们频繁地接触多样人群，从而成为跨文化创新的最大受益者。

#### 词汇突破：

Perspective 观点

Divergent 相异的，分歧的

Inevitably 不可避免的

Striking 惊人的

Marginal groups 边缘团体

Expose 接触；置身于

2018.11.6

#### 今天的句子：

一定注意并列的使用：

As well as strong environmental protections and moves to create greener transport,the party proposes ending private companies working in the NHS, taking railways into public ownership, scrapping university tuition fees and writing off existing student debt.

#### 思考题

The party gives the suggestion of taking railways into public ownership to create greener transport.

#### 词汇突破：

1.Transport 交通；运输

2.Propose 提议

3.Private companies 私营企业

4.Public ownership 公有（制）

5.Scrap 取消

6.Tuition fee 学费

7.Write off 勾销

8.Student loan 学生贷款

9.as well as 也，置于句首时，这个短语可以翻译为：除了

确定主干：

The party proposes ending private companies working in the NHS

并列宾语一：

1.taking railways into public ownership

并列宾语二：

2.scraping university tuition fees and writing off existing student debt

并列宾语三：

3.as well as strong environmental protections and moves to create greener transport

这个句子的特点就是宾语中的并列成分太多，所以把最后部分用 as well as 放到了句子开头。

参考译文：除了强有力的环境保护和创建更绿色交通的举措，该党还提议终止私营企业为国民医疗服务体系服务，铁路公有化，取消大学学费和购销现存学生贷款。

思考题：

The party gives the suggestion of taking railways into public ownership to create greener transport.

2018.11.8

今天的句子：

第一句：

Social media brings us together and helps us to restore links with long-lost friends, but it also traps us in a bubble, in which only what you want to see and believe is shared.

参考译文：社交媒体让我们聚在一起，帮助我们与长久失联的朋友再次取得联系。但同时它也将我们置于一个泡沫中：这里头只有你想看到和相信的东西。

第二句：

While we are proud of being the fashionable netizens, it is also of vital importance that we keep a clear head and don't give up full control to algorithms.

参考译文：虽然我们自豪于网民这个潮流的新身份，但保持清醒的判断对于我们来说仍至关重要，切忌把所有控制权都交给算法。

（算法代表的就是技术！）

试着写一下 2015 的文章！

2018.11.9

今天的句子：

Liberals make good movies and television shows. Their idealism has been an inspiration for me and many others. Many liberals are very smart. But they are not as smart, or as persuasive, as they think. And a backlash against liberals — a backlash that most liberals don't seem to realize they're causing — is going to get President Trump re-elected.

判断题：

According to the author, the backlash will change liberals' mind to support President Trump.

词汇突破：

1.liberals: 自由派人士

2.idealism:理想主义

3.persuasive: 具有说服力

4. backlash 强烈抵制，集体反对

第一句：

Liberals make good movies and television shows.

自由派人士拍很棒的电影、制作很好的电视节目。许多自由派人士都非常聪明。但他们不像他们自认的那

样聪明、或那么有说服力。

第二句：

Their idealism has been an inspiration for me and many others.

他们的理想主义激励着我和许多其他人。

第三句：

Many liberals are very smart.

许多自由派人士都非常聪明。

第四句：

But they are not as smart, or as persuasive, as they think.

但他们不像他们自认的那样聪明、或那么有说服力。

第五句：

And a backlash against liberals — a backlash that most liberals don't seem to realize they're causing — is going to get President Trump re-elected.

切分：

1. And a backlash against liberals is going to get President Trump re-elected

2. a backlash (前面 backlash 的同位语)

3. that most liberals don't seem to realize they're causing

针对自由派人士的强烈抵制将让特朗普再次当选。而且大多数自由派人士似乎并没有意识到正是他们（自己）引起了这种抵制。

这种句式在英语中是很常见的：

名词 1， 名词 2+定语从句， +其他

（名词 2 是名词的同位语）

The inflation brought by the financial crisis, the inflation that is different from common one, will cause great harm on the economy.

**思考题：**

According to the author, the backlash will change liberals' mind to support President Trump.

参考译文：作者认为，集体的抵制会改变自由派人士的想法，进而支持特朗普总统。

这道思考题我就是在模仿真题的出题人“胡编乱造”就是把文中出现的过的几个单词胡乱的拼凑在一起。

真的没有什么逻辑可言。只要切分就可以识别是错误的。

2018.11.10

**今天的句子 (98 句)：**

Organisations of all stripes—from Facebook to the UK government to that coffee shop on the corner you once gave your email address to—have been filling inboxes with variations on the same question, in anticipation of a European Union regulation that comes into force on 25 May.

**词汇突破：**

1. of all stripes 各领域的， 各类

2. fill 填满

3. variation 各种， 各类

4. in anticipation of : (绝对重点考点!)

英文解释：the fact of seeing that sth might happen in the future and perhaps doing sth about it now (预见到将来会发生什么，所以现在做一些事情来应对。)

预料；预期；预见；预计：

例句： He bought extra food in anticipation of more people coming than he'd invited.



他预料来的客人会比邀请的多,就多买了些食物。

5. a European Union regulation 一个欧盟的决定

6. comes into force 生效

切分：

1.Organisations of all stripes have been filling inboxes with variations on the same question

2.—from Facebook to the UK government to that coffee shop on the corner you once gave your email address to— (Organisations 的同位语)

局部切分：

that coffee shop on the corner 街角的那家咖啡店

you once gave your email address to (that) (这里省略了 that)

合在一起：

街角那家你有一次留了邮箱的咖啡馆

3. in anticipation of a European Union regulation that comes into force on 25 May.

参考译文：

各类机构——从脸书到英国政府到街角那家你有一次留了邮箱的咖啡馆——预计到5月25日欧盟的一项规定会生效，于是正在用同一问题的不同变体填满你的收件箱。

背景介绍：

当我们注册服务时（比如社交网络、在线购物或推广邮件），之前都是服务商提前在很长的一段注册文字里面说：你们同意我们收集你们的数据吧，我们一般都看不到这个问题。然后服务商会提前帮我们勾上同意。而现在欧盟要求这个框不能你们服务商提前勾，要用户自己勾。

思考题：

According to the text, Facebook and the UK government are under the regulation of European Union.

词汇：

under the regulation of sth: 受到...的管制

文章认为，脸书和英国政府受到欧盟的管制。

原文说了他们预计到欧盟会出台一项规定就开始做出了行动，说明他们确实会受到欧盟的管制的。所以这个说法是对的。

2018.11.11

今天的句子：

Such stereotypes about spoiled, lonely and peculiar only children have endured for more than a century, despite a wealth of research showing lone children are usually none of those things and often do better in many areas than children with siblings. But despite one-child families becoming far more common, our fascination with their implied unusualness endures.

思考题：

The discrimination against the only children still persists nowadays.

词汇突破：

1.stereotypes 刻板印象；模式化观念(或形象)；老一套；(我们对A有 stereotypes 就等于说我们对A有 discrimination，这是构成同意替换的。)

2.spoiled 被宠坏的

3.peculiar 古怪的

4.lone 独身，独自

5.sibling 兄弟姐妹

6.far more common 更加普遍

7.fascination 着迷，执着的想法

8.unusualness 不同之处

9.endure 存在= persist

10. a wealth of research 大量研究

第一句：

Such stereotypes about spoiled, lonely and peculiar only children have endured for more than a century, despite a wealth of research showing lone children are usually none of those things and often do better in many areas than children with siblings.

切分：

1.Such stereotypes about spoiled, lonely and peculiar only children have endured for more than a century,

2.despite a wealth of research showing

3.lone children are usually none of those things

4.and ( lone children) often do better in many areas than children with siblings.

参考译文：这种关于独生子女被宠坏的、孤独的和古怪的刻板印象已经持续了一个多世纪，尽管已经有大量的研究表明，独生子女通常不是这样的，而且在许多领域，他们往往比有兄弟姐妹的孩子做得更好

第二句：

But despite one-child families becoming far more common, our fascination with their implied unusualness endures.

参考译文：（而且）尽管独生子女家庭变得越来越普遍，但那些暗示独生子女与众不同的执念却依然存在。

思考题：

The discrimination against the only children still persists nowadays.

这个替换是正确的！

2018.11.12

今天的句子：

The original proposal to extend produced a lot of “ Stop the Tate ” posters in windows throughout the town, and protests about everything from property prices being driven up by arty incomers to the loss of parking spaces.

After extensive public consultation, the architects’ eventual solution was to double the gallery space by excavating into the hillside behind the original building .

思考题一：

The original extension plan caused many protests from art lovers.

思考题二：

The final solution is based on the response from the public.

词汇突破：

1. original proposal to extend: 最初的扩建建议

2. produce 导致

3. “Stop the Tate” posters 停止扩建泰特美术馆的海报

4. property prices 房价

5. arty incomers 爱好艺术的新来人口

6. parking spaces 停车位

7. gallery 美术馆，艺术馆

8. excavate 挖掘，开凿

9. hillside 山坡

第一句：

The original proposal to extend produced a lot of “Stop the Tate” posters in windows throughout the town, and protests about everything from property prices being driven up by arty incomers to the loss of parking spaces.

切分：

1. The original proposal to extend produced a lot of “Stop the Tate” posters in windows throughout the town,

原来扩建计划使得全城的窗户上贴上很多“阻止泰特”的（抗议）海报，

2. and (produced ) protests 还引发了各种抗议，

结构提取：A produced B ,and C

(逗号就是个逗比，哪里都可以！必要被迷惑，逗号就是写着写着作者觉得可以停一下了，就打上了。理论上每个词后面加逗号都是没有问题的。)

3. about everything from (property prices being driven up by arty incomers) to the loss of parking spaces.

内容包括从房地产价格被爱好艺术的新来人口给推高到停车位的损失等所有事情。

结构提取：about everything from A to B;

A= property prices /being driven up by arty incomers

参考译文：

原来扩建计划使得全城的窗户上贴上很多“阻止泰特”的（抗议）海报，还引发了各种抗议，内容包括从正在被爱好艺术的新来人口给推高的房价到停车位的损失等所有事情。

思考题一：

The original extension plan caused many protests from art lovers.

最初的扩建计划导致了很多来自爱好艺术的人士的抗议。

所这里的是偷换！

扩建没有引起来自爱好艺术的人士的抗议。

是居民在抗议正在被爱好艺术的新来人口给推高的房价到停车位的损失等所有事情。

所以不对！

第二句：

After extensive public consultation, the architects’ eventual solution was to double the gallery space by excavating into the hillside behind the original building .

切分：

1. After extensive public consultation,

经过广泛的公众咨询后，

2. the architects’ eventual solution was to double the gallery space

建筑师最终的解决方案使画廊空间翻倍

3. by excavating into the hillside behind the original building .

在原有建筑后面的山坡进行开凿

参考译文：

经过广泛的公众咨询后，建筑师最终的解决方案是在原有建筑后面的山坡进行开凿，进而使画廊空间翻倍。

思考题二：

The final solution is based on the response from the public.

最终的解决方案是基于来自公众的反馈的。

对于句子开头：经过广泛的公众咨询后，  
所以这个说法是正确的！

2018.11.13

第二段第一句：

第一句：背景介绍

As a consequence of sustained economic growth, travel has become a consumption necessity in China, with outbound flight ticket and tourist guidebook sales shooting through the roof.

随着经济的持续增长，旅行已经成为中国人的一种消费必需品；出国机票和旅行攻略书的销量大幅上涨。

第二句：解释原因

This new trend not only draws youngsters living in big cities but also appeals to people in other age groups or living in small towns, who have more disposal income and share the willingness to see more of the world.

这种新趋势不仅吸引了居住在大城市的年轻人，同时也吸引了其他年龄段和居住在小城镇的人。他们现在有了更多的可支配收入，也非常乐意看看更广阔的世界。

第三句：继续解释原因

Besides better economic conditions, the educational system's emphasis on second-language acquisition, especially English, also contributes to the increase of Chinese tourists abroad, as language now is no longer an insurmountable barrier.

除了经济条件的改善，教育系统对外语教育（尤其是英语）的重视也促进了中国旅客出境游的增长，因为语言现在已不再是无法逾越的障碍。

第四句：再解释原因：

In addition, once people have good grasp of a language, it's natural that they will be more inclined to take a foreign trip and to feel the culture first-hand.

另外，一旦人们掌握了一种语言，很自然的，他们就会倾向于出境旅游并亲自感受异域文化。

行文到了这里，我们就可以写第三段了。大家想想第三段怎么写。

2018.11.14

今天的句子：

From what have been discussed above, we can say with abundant assurance that the number of Chinese oversea travelers will steadily increase as it is, a trend bringing much benefits to our country as well as other destinations abroad and exerting positive influence over the cultural communication among nations. Nevertheless, the general public is expected to enhance their awareness of environmental preservation and cultural respect, which will be conducive to our state image building and guarantee travels' pleasant journey.

通过上面的讨论，可以确信中国海外旅行者的人数将稳定持续增加。这种潮流将会对我们的国家以及海外的旅游目的地国家带来很多好处并且对于国家间的文化交流会产生积极的影响。当然公众也应该去提升他们的环境保护意识和文化尊重的意识，这对于我们国家形象的建设是有利的。同时还能确保这些旅行者能获得快乐的旅程。

自由主义（Liberalism, L, 左派）和保守主义（Conservatism, C 又被叫做：

classical liberalism 经典自由主义 右派）二大对立的主义，几乎存在于西方社会生活的所有方面。在如何分析解决社会问题时，每个人都会有意识无意的用到这二种哲学中的一种。

“我们先忘掉我们的关于“自由”和“保守”的定义，重新学习。另外需要强调，自由（权利）和自由

主义是完全不同的理念，自由主义很多时候是以违反个人自由为代价的。

二者的主要差别，列在下面。 注意，你很可能是相信一种主义的绝大部分，而反对另外的少部分。

来，开始吧！

(1) C – 社会是由个人对他们的个人长处 (individual merit) 来进行判断的。个人主义价值观，自力更生和独立自主。

L – 社会是由团体组成的：黑与白，老与年轻，富有和贫穷，男性与女性。这些团体利益冲突，导致种族和阶级的分裂。

(2) C – 个人为自己和自己的行为负责。犯罪应该受到惩罚。邪恶是存在的，个人应该和邪恶斗争。

L – 社会应该对个人负责。人天生就是好人。社会因素导致个人做错事。当有人确实做错事了，我们需要改变社会；甚至恐怖分子也需要被理解。

(3) C – 家庭最知道如何养育自己的孩子。

L – 家庭需要政府的帮助和监督。

(4) C – 福利应该是帮助别人成为 自力和独立 (不依赖)，并帮助那些真正没有能力照顾自己的。

L – 支持福利国家。政府有道德义务从那些富裕的人收税，分配给需要的人；因为人都享有基本需求，包括住房，食品，医疗，收入等。

(5) C – 支持较低的税，因为所有的人都有赚钱的权利。

L – 支持累进税制与对富人 高税收，试图通过收入再分配来平衡收入。

(6) C – 小政府更好。企业只需要必须的调控；经济和个人自由，导致社会发展和富裕。

L – 大政府更好。许多法规是必要的；实现一个更加公平公正的社会，是政府的主要作用，以减少个人自由为代价是必须的。

(7) C – 人民和财产权利比环境更重要。保护自然资源和环境，应该和促进经济发展 同时进行，由民营企业主导。

L – 环境比个人权利和财产权利更重要。支持配给和限制以获取自然资源，支持政府补贴，支持总量管制和控制电能的使用。

(8) C – 平等的机会，不求平等结果。

L – 平等的结果，通过诸如配额，免费的大学等，寻求平等的结果。

(9) C – 支持医疗改革，强调消费者的选择。

L – 支持政府接管医疗保健，限制消费者的选择。

(10) C – 自由市场经济，自由市场创造就业机会。

L – 政府的监管，政府创造就业机会。

(11) C – 传统道德，包括传统的家庭和价值观。对与错的绝对标准。绝对的真理。

L – 对与错没有绝对的标准。道德相对主义。

(12) C – 言论自由的权利必须得到支持，即使它冒犯了一些人。

L – 言论自由的权利是有限的言语 (政治上的正确性)

(13) C – 通过强大的军事来实现和维持和平。

L – 通过绥靖，合作，理解他人的意见来实现和平；不喜欢展示武力。

(14) C – 美国是世界上最好的，相信美国例外。

L – 美国是有缺陷的：种族主义、帝国主义、歧视，美国没有比其他国家更好。

(15) C – 上帝是一个道德社会的必要组成部分。宗教使人变好。

L – 国家是世俗的，力求通过教会与国家分离，消除神的引用。自由主义认为个人无力解决他们的问题，而需要政府的帮助。”

自由主义 想要进一步扩大政府的权利。保守主义认为，一个强大的政府限制了人身自由。保守主义强调个人责任，个人有能力解决自己的问题。在最小的政府的帮助下，人们可以自由的国家是更好的。各位是否

知道自己相信自由主义还是保守主义？

(以上问卷译自华尔街日报中文版)

以上 15 个小问题，

如果你认同 C 的达到 10 个或以上，你就是保守主义者。

如果你认同 L 的达到 10 个或以上，你就是自由主义者。

2018.11.15

今天的句子：

It's fairly well-known that a bad diet, a lack of exercise, and genetics can all contribute to type 2 diabetes. But a new global study points to an additional, surprising culprit: the air pollution emitted by cars and trucks.

思考题：

According to a new study, we can learn that \_\_\_\_

- (A) the bad diet is the contributor of the diabetes.
- (B) lack of exercise, and genetics can cause diabetes.
- (C) the air pollution is one possible reason for diabetes.
- (D) the cars and trucks emission causes surprising disease.

词汇突破：

- 1.type 2 diabetes 二型糖尿病；
- 2. culprit 肇事者，引起问题的事物，罪魁祸首；
- 3. additional 另外的；
- 4.bad diet 糟糕的膳食；
- 5.a lack of exercise 缺乏锻炼
- 6. genetics 基因

第一句：

It's fairly well-known that a bad diet, a lack of exercise, and genetics can all contribute to type 2 diabetes.

切分：

- 1.It's fairly well-known that
- 2. a bad diet, a lack of exercise, and genetics can all contribute to type 2 diabetes.

参考译文：众所周知，不良的饮食习惯、缺乏锻炼以及遗传因素都会导致 2 型糖尿病。

第二句：

But a new global study points to an additional, surprising culprit: the air pollution emitted by cars and trucks.

切分：

- 1. But a new global study points to an additional, surprising culprit:
- 2. the air pollution emitted by cars and trucks.

参考译文：但一项新的全球研究指出了另一个令人惊讶的原因：汽车和卡车排放所造成的空气污染。

思考题：

According to a new study, we can learn that \_\_\_\_

- (A) the bad diet is the contributor of the diabetes.(定位错误)
- (B) lack of exercise, and genetics can cause diabetes. (定位错误)
- (C) the air pollution is one possible reason for diabetes. (正确)
- (D) the cars and trucks emission causes surprising disease.

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微信公众号【考研狗之家】有料有态度的考研资讯

(偷换，不是令人惊讶的疾病)