**英语二阅读真题同源过关练习20**

**文章来源：时代周刊 段落：六段 字数：423 内容：社会**

**要求：A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完**

**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. More women than men have been graduating from college at all levels—**[**bachelors, masters and doctoral**](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/09/14/AR2010091400004.html)**.**

**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.**

**The high divorce rate in the 80s may also have rattled some who grew up in that era. Other researchers, notably**[**Andy Cherlin**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_aSj5tO-qHU)**, have suggested that because marriage is still popular among the better educated—and**[**weddings are more lavish**](http://finance.yahoo.com/news/theknot-com-weddingchannel-com-reveal-141000109.html;_ylt=AwrNUbBozzhRqEUALuDQtDMD)**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**](http://content.time.com/time/nation/article/0%2C8599%2C1954969%2C00.html)**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. This however, would require a serious rethinking of expectations on the part of both genders.**

**1.    it is implied in the paragraph 1 that**

A.   intelligence distinction may not be the root cause of this phenomenon

B.   degree may not be the barrier to happy and long-lasting marriage

C.   women are more intelligent and diligent than men

D.  the reason of this phenomenon can hardly be ascertained clearly

**2.** **the demand for an ever-lasting legal union is unclear because**

A.  females can now make more money than ever before

B.  females now become more independent than before

C.   females are now more powerful than ever before

D. females can now enjoy more equal rights than before

**3.** **the word ‘rattled’ in the paragraph 3 may mean**

A.  eased B. unsettled C. destroyed D. puzzled

**4.** **we can learn from the last paragraph that**

A.  unfairness will still exist however hard we try

B.  women should look before they leap in marriage

C.    injustice might be relieved with certain practice

D. the present-day thinking pattern is totally unacceptable

**5.The best title of the passage may be**

A. education and success B. education and career C. gender and equality D. gender and education

**答案：AABCD**

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**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**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_aSj5tO-qHU)**, have suggested that because marriage is still popular among the better educated—and**[**weddings are more lavish**](http://finance.yahoo.com/news/theknot-com-weddingchannel-com-reveal-141000109.html;_ylt=AwrNUbBozzhRqEUALuDQtDMD)**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.**

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**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。**

 **为何女性会和教育程度比自己低的男性结婚，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**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_aSj5tO-qHU)**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。**