

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载五

文章来源：连线杂志 段落：五段 字数：428 内容：心理学

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

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. They are annoying, undermining your intent, causing your resume to land in the "pass" pile, or providing basis for an army of disgusting critics. 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.

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. 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. By the time you proof read your own work, your brain already knows the destination.

1. The word 'typos' in paragraph 2 may mean

- A. living necessities
- B. habitual mistakes
- C. spelling mistakes
- D. prompt actions

2. According to the author, all of the following aspects of typos are irritating Except:

- A. destroying the plan once made
- B. staining the CV prepared carefully
- C. driving the rival crazy
- D. offering something critics can comment on

3. It is implied in the paragraph 3 that

- A. some subcomponents may be overlooked
- B. the task is not easy to be finished
- C. meaning is more important than detail
- D. nothing can be compared with writing in complexity

4. Some spelling mistakes are easily made because

- A. such is human nature
- B. people are sometimes careless
- C. to err is human
- D. The meaning in writing is familiar

5. In some cases, we fail to take into account the detail because

- A. we are less intelligent than other people
- B. our brain usually works intuitively
- C. we respond to something too quickly
- D. what is thought is not always true

答案: CCADB

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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?

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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。