

## 英语二阅读真题同源过关练习 16

文章来源：纽约客 段落：四段 字数：451 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

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. 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. “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.” 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.

1. Beeman was once unwilling to say what he studied because

- A. others may look down upon him
- B. others may envy his achievement
- C. he would probably be fired or misread
- D. he would probably be rejected or misguided

2. We can do all of the following things to insight Except:

- A. taking a closer look at it
- B. inspecting it from all aspects
- C. analyzing its features
- D. separating it from the whole

3. We can learn from the paragraph 3 that

- A. insight has nothing to do with creativity
- B. insight is closely related to creativity
- C. insight is the most important process in creativity
- D. insight helps to understand creativity better

4. In the following paragraph, the author may probably discuss

- A. how creative process will play a vital role in daily lives
- B. why creative process should be valued and cherished
- C. what creative process will do to improve people' s life
- D. whether creative process should be given priority to

5. The most suitable title of this passage may be

- A. creativity and success
- B. creativity and judgment
- C. creativity and achievement
- D. creativity and insight

答案: CBBAD

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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?

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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。