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中国优秀高端教育品牌

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2016 考研英语

历年真题全解

提高版 (2006—2015)

◎ 学府考研英语命题研究组 组编

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◆ “译”中 有“记”
◆ 试 题 全 解
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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考研英语历年真题全解：提高版/学府考研英语命题研究组组编. —北京：北京理工大学出版社，2015.7

ISBN 978—7—5682—0850—5

I. ①考… II. ①学… III. ①英语—研究生—入学考试—题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 149580 号

出版发行 / 北京理工大学出版社有限责任公司

社 址 / 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编 / 100081

电 话 / (010) 68914775 (总编室)

(010) 82562903 (教材售后服务热线)

(010) 68948351 (其他图书服务热线)

网 址 / <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

经 销 / 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 / 三河市刚利印务有限公司

开 本 / 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 18.5

字 数 / 431 千字

版 次 / 2015 年 7 月第 1 版 2015 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 / 39.50 元

责任编辑 / 梁铜华

文案编辑 / 梁铜华

责任校对 / 周瑞红

责任印制 / 边心超

学府考研英语命题研究组编委

主 编 陈仲凯

副主编 刘云龙 王复礼 贡 献

编 者 陈仲凯 刘云龙 王复礼

贡 献 韩 苏 李 婧

付海悦 李 敏 李 茸

P 前言

reface

考研英语的复习材料重在历年真题。一切的词汇和长难句学习都是为了提高真题研读质量和真题复习效率。吃透考研英语真题是考生获得高分的最重要手段。考生务必从以下4个方面认真攻克真题的难关：

- (1) 认识真题中所有的单词；
- (2) 能划分出真题中所有的长难句的主干结构；
- (3) 能总结真题中所有段落的主旨；
- (4) 能准确说出真题中所有选项的对错理由。

本套真题,按照年代顺序,力求精准解释所有题目,并提出了行之有效的解决方案。

1)在英语知识运用方面,本套真题突出上下文的理解。近年来愈加注重对上下文的准确理解,而业内曾经盛行的技巧之风则早已被淘汰。

2)在阅读理解方面,段落结构的总结,在主旨题乃至细节题的解题过程中至关重要。本套真题强调“见树木,更要见森林”的全局观。

3)在新题型方面,侧重段落间的逻辑衔接。

4)在英译汉方面,本套真题旨在夯实考生的长难句基本功。

5)在写作方面,本套真题提供了经典范文。我们认为,只有背诵才是高分作文的终极解决之道。

希望各位同学借助本套真题,能够有效提高分数,更能够通过对其真题的研读,理解出题人的良苦用心,即:阅读英美的学术期刊,了解英美的文化常识,增强我们一直缺乏的阅读能力,为攻读研

究生奠定良好的外语基础,并充分利用外语知识阅读和撰写外语文章,了解国际学术动态,培养国际学术视野。

本套真题的编写参与者从业经验丰富。主编刘云龙博士曾攻读测试学方向,深谙考试命题规律。副主编贡献老师担任上海地区英语阅卷组组长长达 15 年,深刻了解考生学习英语的误区在哪里;考研专家王复礼老师和陈仲凯老师都有近百万学生的教学经验,培养的学生均被清华大学和麻省理工学院等海内外名校录取。由于时间紧迫,虽然各位老师合力编写,但亦无法避免疏漏,希望大家多提宝贵意见。

最后,向各位考生、读者赠言:

勇气,就是尽管感到恐惧,但仍然会前行(Courage is being afraid but going on anyhow.)。

期待大家的好消息!

编 者

2015 年 6 月

C 目 录

Contents

2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	2
答案与解析	18
2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	32
答案与解析	48
2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	60
答案与解析	76
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	88
答案与解析	105
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	116
答案与解析	132
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	144
答案与解析	160
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	172
答案与解析	188
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	202
答案与解析	218

2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 230

 答案与解析 246

2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 258

 答案与解析 275



欲得其中，
必求其上！

2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Though not biologically related, friends are as “related” as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2.

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5.

While 1% may seem 6, it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, “Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin.”

The team also developed a “friendship score” which can predict who will be your friend based on their genes.

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now, 10, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 “functional Kinship” of being friends with 14!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people’s 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

参考译文

尽管在血缘上没有关联,但朋友被认为是第4代表亲,有着1%的相同基因。1 加利福尼亚大学和耶鲁大学发表于《美国国家科学院院刊》的研究所得出的 2 。

这项研究是一项全基因组分析,在1 932个独特 3 研究个体中展开。其将没有血缘关系的朋友和陌生人进行成对 4 。相同的人都被用于研究中的这两类 5 。

尽管这1%看起来 6 ,但遗传学家可不这么认为。正如这份研究的联合作者、加利福尼亚大学圣迭戈分校的医学基因教授詹姆斯·福勒所言:“绝大多数人甚至不 7 自己的第4代表亲是谁,却会在不知不觉中选择那些与我们亲戚 8 的人做朋友。”

研究 9 发现朋友中存在共同的嗅觉基因,而没有共同的免疫基因。为什么如今这种嗅觉基因上的相似性很难被解释? 10 就如这个团队指出的那样,我们嗅觉的相似性会把我们吸引到类似的环境,但 11 还有更深层次的影响。可能存在多种机制共同起作用,其 12 我们选择基因上相似的朋友, 13 能带来 14 的“功能性亲属关系”朋友。

这项研究最大的发现之一是相似的基因似乎比别的基因进化得 15 。研究这一点有助于 16 为什么人类的进化在过去30 000年加快了速度,社会环境成了主要的 17 。

研究人员认为,这些发现不只是简单地证明人们 18 于选择具有相似 19 背景的人做朋友。尽管所有的研究个体均取样于欧洲血统,研究者们仍然 20 所有的研究个体、朋友和陌生人都来自于同一种群。这个团队同时也控制了数据,以检测研究个体的血统。

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] when | [B] why |
| [C] how | [D] what |
| 2. [A] defended | [B] concluded |
| [C] withdrawn | [D] advised |
| 3. [A] for | [B] with |
| [C] on | [D] by |
| 4. [A] compared | [B] sought |
| [C] separated | [D] connected |
| 5. [A] tests | [B] objects |
| [C] samples | [D] examples |
| 6. [A] insignificant | [B] unexpected |
| [C] unbelievable | [D] incredible |
| 7. [A] visit | [B] miss |
| [C] seek | [D] know |
| 8. [A] resemble | [B] influence |
| [C] favor | [D] surpass |
| 9. [A] again | [B] also |
| [C] instead | [D] thus |
| 10. [A] Meanwhile | [B] Furthermore |
| [C] Likewise | [D] Perhaps |
| 11. [A] about | [B] to |
| [C] from | [D] like |
| 12. [A] drive | [B] observe |
| [C] confuse | [D] limit |
| 13. [A] according to | [B] rather than |
| [C] regardless of | [D] along with |
| 14. [A] chances | [B] responses |
| [C] missions | [D] benefits |
| 15. [A] later | [B] slower |
| [C] faster | [D] earlier |
| 16. [A] forecast | [B] remember |
| [C] understand | [D] express |
| 17. [A] unpredictable | [B] contributory |
| [C] controllable | [D] disruptive |
| 18. [A] endeavor | [B] decision |
| [C] arrangement | [D] tendency |
| 19. [A] political | [B] religious |
| [C] ethnic | [D] economic |
| 20. [A] see | [B] show |
| [C] prove | [D] tell |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)



Text 1

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they die in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarized, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history — and sometimes the way they behave today — embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europe’s monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy’s reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service — as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy’s worst enemies.

西班牙胡安·卡洛斯国王曾经坚持认为(insist)“国王绝不会退位(abdicate),而只会在睡梦中逝去”。但是,尴尬的(embarrassing)丑闻(scandal)以及最近欧盟选举中左翼共和党人欢迎度(popularity)的提升已经迫使他不得不食言(eat his words)并退位(stand down)。西班牙国内的危机(crisis)是否预示着君主政体(monarchy)已经走到了末日?这是否意味着所有的欧洲王室(royal),连同他们华丽的(magnificent)宫廷服饰(uniform)以及奢靡的(majestic)生活方式(lifestyles)都开始走向末路呢?

西班牙的例子引发了支持和抵制君主政体的争论。当公众对君主制的观点极端分化(polarize)——这在弗朗哥统治末期也曾出现过。君王们可以超越(rise above)单纯的政治,体现国家团结(national unity)的精神。

正是这种显而易见的(apparent)政治性超越(transcendence)解释了君主作为国家元首(head)的持续性欢迎度。所以,除了中东地区,欧洲是世界上君主分布最广的地区,有10个王国(kingdom)(不包括梵蒂冈和安多拉)。但是不同于海湾和亚洲地区的专制主义者,大部分欧洲的王室家族之所以能生存下来,是因为他们让选民不用去艰难地寻找一个不受争议、受到尊敬的公众人物(public figure)。

即便如此,国王和皇后的存在毫无疑问有其负面的影响(have a downside)。尽管国王和王后这些君主可谓国家统一的象征,但他们的历史——有时还包括他们今日的行为——恰恰体现(embodiment)了特权(privileges)和不平等。这都是过时的,因而需要废除,而不是加以保护。如今,社会不平等日益严重,世袭(inherited)财富权力日增。对此,托马斯·皮凯蒂和其他经济学家向人们发出警示(warning)。在这样的背景下,让人感到奇怪的是,富有的贵族(aristocratic)家庭竟然仍是现代民主(democratic)国家的核心象征。

最为成功的君主们试图(strive to)放弃或隐藏他们传统的贵族方式。王子和王妃拥有日常的工作,骑自行车,而不是乘马车(或直升机)。尽管如此,这些家庭是与国际上最富裕的1%联合的富裕家庭,而且媒体的渗透性(intrusiveness)使得维持良好的形象变得更加困难。

尽管欧洲的君主们无疑很聪明,将会力争在未来的时间里继续存在,但从这次西班牙的危机事件中感受到最大担忧的应该是英国王室。

仅仅是皇后用自己十分朴素、奶奶般(相对于她的富有而言)的生活方式保全了王室的名声(reputation)。危险将会伴随着查尔斯王子。他有奢侈的生活品位以及极具等级(hierarchical)观念的世界观。他未能理解君主政体之所以能生存下来极大部分的原因在于他们提供了一项服务——

作为国家无可争议和非政治性的领导者。查尔斯王子应该对此有所了解。正如英国历史展示的那样,王室最大的敌人就是国王们,而非共和党人。

21. According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain _____.

- [A] used to enjoy high public support
- [B] was unpopular among European royals
- [C] eased his relationship with his rivals
- [D] ended his reign in embarrassment

22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly _____.

- [A] owing to their undoubted and respectable status
- [B] to achieve a balance between tradition and reality
- [C] to give voters more public figures to look up to
- [D] due to their everlasting political embodiment

23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?

- [A] Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
- [B] The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
- [C] The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
- [D] The nobility's adherence to their privileges.

24. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles _____.

- [A] takes a rough line on political issues
- [B] fails to change his lifestyle as advised
- [C] takes republicans as his potential allies
- [D] fails to adapt himself to his future role

25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined.
- [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne.
- [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs.
- [D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats.



Text 2

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumptions that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernible, even obvious, so that the justice can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone — a vast storehouse of digital information is similar to say, going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook, of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly onerous for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They could still trump Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, exigent circumstances, such as the threat of immediate harm, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while a warrant is pending. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a digital necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

宪法 (Constitution) 多大程度上保护了你的数字化信息? 最高法院如今在考虑警察是否能在逮捕 (arrest) 期间, 在没有搜查令 (warrant) 的情况下查看一个人手机里的内容 (content)。

加利福尼亚州要求法官废除 (refrain from) 一项重大的裁决, 尤其是因为它颠覆 (upset) 了人们现有的这一共识 (assumption; 假设), 即警方在抓捕嫌犯 (suspect) 时可以搜查其身上的财物 (possession)。该州认为, 要让法官估量快速发展的新兴技术所涉及的意义 (implication) 很难。

如果法院遵循了加利福尼亚州的意见, 就会显得谦虚得鲁莽 (recklessly)。新技术产生的影响是可以观察到的 (discernible), 甚至很明显, 因此法官就能够且应该为警方、律师及被告方 (defendant) 提供一些与时俱进的指导方针 (guideline)。

他们应该从摒弃 (discard) 加利福尼亚州站不住脚的观点 (lame) 开始。加州认为查看巨大的数据信息储存室——智能手机的内容就类似于搜别人的钱包。法院规定, 警察在没有搜查令时搜查被捕者的钱包或钱袋并没有违反 (violate) 第 4 项修正案; 但是查看一个人的智能手机更像是进入了他或她的房间。一部智能手机也许包含被捕者的阅读史、财政史、医疗史以及最近通信的所有记录。同时, 云计算技术的发展使得这种探测变得越来越容易。

美国人应该采取措施, 保护他们的数据隐私。但是在这些设备上保存敏感 (sensitive) 信息在现实生活中越来越多见。公民仍然有权利期望个人文件保持隐私, 且被宪法保护, 不受无理由的搜查。

情况往往如此。知道了做事的基本原则, 并不意味着在具体行动时就能把握好做事的尺度。许多案件中, 对当局部门而言, 获得搜查手机内容的批准并不十分麻烦 (onerous)。他们在面临严峻、迫切的 (exigent) 环境时, 仍可以使用第 4 条修正案保护条款这一王牌, 例如紧急危害的威胁, 同时, 他们也可以在批准待定时采取合理措施, 确保手机的数据不被清除 (erase) 或修改 (alter), 尽管法院也许是想让警察在其被赋予 (be entitled to) 更多自由的空间内行动。

但是法官不应完全相信 (swallow) 加利福尼亚州的所有观点。新兴的、具有破坏性的 (disruptive) 技术有时要求对宪法保护条例的创新运用。法学教授奥瑞恩·克尔将 21 世纪数据信息的爆炸性和可得到性与 20 世纪汽车作为生活数据化的必需品进行了比较: 法官在当时必须针对汽车这个新的个人领域制定出 (specify) 新颖规定。他们如今必须就如何将第 4 项修正案运用到数字化信息中去进行分类 (sort out)。

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to _____.
[A] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant
[B] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized
[C] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents
[D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones
27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of _____.
[A] tolerance [B] indifference
[C] disapproval [D] cautiousness
28. The author believes that exploring one's phone content is comparable to _____.
[A] getting into one's residence
[B] handing one's historical records
[C] scanning one's correspondences
[D] going through one's wallet
29. In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that _____.
[A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed
[B] the court is giving police less room for action
[C] phones are used to store sensitive information
[D] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected
30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that _____.
[A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly
[B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution
[C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution
[D] the principles of the Constitution should never be altered?



Text 3

The journal *Science* is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

“Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal,” writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). Manuscript will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal’s internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: “The creation of the ‘statistics board’ was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of *Science*’s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish.”

Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a member of the SBoRE group, says he expects the board to “play primarily an advisory role.” He agreed to join because he “found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact. This impact will not only be through the publications in *Science* itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after *Science*.”

John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology at Stanford University in California, says that the policy is “a most welcome step forward” and “long overdue.” “Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that for the majority of scientific papers nowadays statistical review is more essential than expert review,” he says, but he noted that biomedical journals such as *Annals of Internal Medicine*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *The Lancet* pay strong attention to statistical review.

Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyse data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research in Parkville, Australia. Researchers should improve their standards, he wrote in *Nature* in 2012, but journals should also take a tougher line, “engaging the reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process.” Vaux says that *Science*’s idea to pass some papers to statisticians “has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify ‘the papers that need scrutiny’ in the first place.”

《科学》杂志(journal)主编马西亚·麦克诺特今日宣布,该杂志将在同行评审(peer-review)流程中增加一轮额外的统计(statistical)检查。《科学》杂志的新政策效仿了其他杂志的类似做法。之所以这样做,是由于人们普遍担心,数据分析中存在的基本错误是导致许多已经发表的研究结果不可重复的一个原因。

“读者们必须对我们所发表的结论有信心。”麦克诺特在社论中写道。通过与美国统计协会的合作,《科学》已经委任7名专家设立统计数据检查委员会。手稿(manuscript)将会被杂志的内部编辑或现成的审查编辑委员会,或是外部同行评审标记好(flag up),进行额外的审查(scrutiny)。统计数据检查委员会小组到时再寻找外部统计专家来检查这些手稿。

被问及是否任何特别的论文都推动(impel)了变革时,麦克诺特说:“统计数据检查委员会的设立起初是因为我们广泛(broadly)关注统计数据和数据分析在科研领域中的应用,而现在则是《科学》杂志为增加其所发表研究的可重现性(reproducibility)所做出的部分努力。”

乔瓦尼·帕米尼奥尼是来自哈佛大学公共健康学院的一位生物统计学家,也是统计数据检查委员会的成员之一。他说他期望统计数据检查委员会能够“在咨询顾问(advisory)方面扮演重要的角色”。他之所以同意加入统计数据检查委员会,是因为他认为设立该组织的先见之明是新颖的(novel)、独特的(unique),并且有可能会产生长远的影响。这种影响将不仅作用于《科学》杂志自身的出版,而且会涉及一大群想模仿(model)《科学》做法的出版商。

在加利福尼亚州的斯坦福大学研究方法论的内科医生(physician)约翰·若奥尼迪斯认为,这项政策是最受欢迎的一项进步,早就该实现了。“大部分杂志在统计审查方面都比较薄弱,这也对它们所发表文章的质量造成了不良影响。我认为对时下绝大多数的科学论文而言,统计审查比专家审查更为必要,”若奥尼迪斯说道;但他也指出生物医疗杂志,例如美国医疗协会的《内科学年鉴》以及《柳叶刀》就对统计审核给予了强烈关注(pay strong attention to)。

澳大利亚帕克维尔的沃尔特·伊莱扎霍尔医学研究院的细胞生物学家大卫·瓦克斯认为,专业的科学家应该知道如何分析(analyse)数据,但是统计错误在发表的研究中十分常见。瓦克斯在2012年的《自然》杂志中写道,研究人员应该提高他们的标准(standard),但杂志也应该采取更加强硬的态度(take a tougher line),“引入精通于统计的评审和能够核实(verify)过程的编辑”。瓦克斯认为,《科学》杂志欲将部分论文交给统计

学家审核的想法“有一些优点,但缺点是这得依靠审查编辑委员会首先能找出‘那些需要进一步审查的论文’”。

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that _____.

- [A] Science intends to simplify its peer-review process
- [B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks
- [C] few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis
- [D] lack of data analysis is common in research projects

32. The phrase “flagged up” (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] found
- [B] revised
- [C] marked
- [D] stored

33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may _____.

- [A] pose a threat to all its peers
- [B] meet with strong opposition
- [C] increase Science's circulation
- [D] set an example for other journals

34. David Vaux holds that what Science is doing now _____.

- [A] adds to researchers' workload
- [B] diminishes the role of reviewers
- [C] has room for further improvement
- [D] is to fail in the foreseeable future

35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers.
- [B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect.
- [C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors' Desks.
- [D] Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science.