

Newsweek Volume



主编 / 北京外国语大学 江涛

考研成功，绿色通道，吃透题源，决胜终点！

第**2**版
Second Edition

考研英语 阅读题源

新闻周刊

分册

第1版连续20个月
全国畅销书
排行榜

石油工业出版社

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Volume

-20



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考研英语 真题题源

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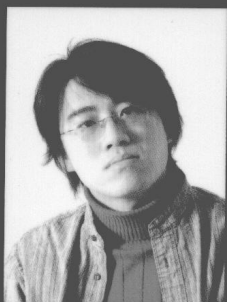


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江涛

原北京外国语大学青年教师，英国、挪威、荷兰等多国留学背景。从教多年，受中国各大省、市100多所知名高校之邀，演讲千余场，以其极具感染力的激情，一针见血的点评，坦诚务实的作风广受学员赞誉。主编《80天攻克雅思》、《70天攻克考研英语》、《40天攻克四级710分新题型》等系列丛书，出版英语教学类书籍上千万字，畅销大陆，远销台湾及东南亚地区。2003年同语言学家、美籍华人彭铁城教授创办华盛顿国际英语学校；2005年创办卓成教育，首开中国民营教育机构多元化研究与大学师资培训之先河。同年，受国家领导人全国人大常委会副委员长成思危接见。

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再版前言

2008年4月出版的《考研英语阅读题源》系列是我们下了大力气编写而成的，其间的痛苦只有我们自己才能体会——在众多原版报刊杂志中确定对考生最有帮助的几本是一个浩大的工程，而想要在周刊，甚至是日报中筛选与考研阅读趋势最接近的文章就更加艰难。毫不夸张地说，最终确定的300篇文章（每本分册50篇）是从上千篇文章中“海选”出来的，每每敲定一篇文章，那种成就感就好比文章是自己写出的一般。文章确定了，就要翻译，原版出版物文章的翻译绝非易事，不能说我们的翻译尽善尽美，但可以保证的是，最终的翻译是我们花费了大量心血译成的。

因此，在得知《考研英语阅读题源》系列面世之后，受到广大考研考生，甚至是大众英语学习爱好者的热烈追捧之时，我们感到异常欣慰。

“题源”并不是一个全新的概念，通过对考研英语真题阅读文章的分析就可以看出，大部分文章都是由近几年知名原版英文报刊杂志中发表的文章改编而来的。这一点通过下表就可以看出：

近年考研英语阅读真题文章主要来源分析

年份	篇章	原文发表时间			
		<i>The New York Times</i> 《纽约时报》	<i>The Economist</i> 《经济学家》	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》	<i>Time</i> 《时代周刊》
2009	Text 1	2008.5.4			
2008	Text 2		2005.9		
2007	Text 1	2006.5.7			
	Text 4		2005.6.23		
2006	Text 3		2003.5.15		
	Text 4				2005.1.17
2005	Text 1		2003.9.18		
	Text 3			2002.7.10	
2004	Text 4		2004.1.29		
	Text 2		2001.9.1		
	Text 3			2000.12.18	
2003	Text 1				1999.1.25
	Text 4			2001.8.27	
2002	Text 3		1999.11.27		

虽然考研英语阅读还有其他的“题源”，但考虑到文章的难易程度以及题材和体裁的限定，我们还是将焦点集中在了 *The New York Times*《纽约时报》、*The Economist*《经济学家》、*Newsweek*《新闻周刊》、*TIME*《时代周刊》、*The Times*《泰晤士报》、*Guardian*《卫报》这 6 本优秀的报纸、期刊上。这套书的受欢迎程度证明了我们的判断没有错。

不少考生通过各种渠道向我们表达了对这套书的喜爱之情，也有“准考生”在他人推荐下开始关注这套书，同时他们也提出了自己的担忧：“考研英语阅读文章时代感很强，选取的都是近几年的文章，到我们考研的时候，这套书就过时了吧？”

既然我们的努力得到了认可，那为何不再努力一下，帮助更多的考生，让我们的《考研英语阅读题源》系列成为考研考生的首选阅读材料呢？

为此，我们将最受欢迎且与考研阅读真题最为贴近的 *The New York Times*《纽约时报》、*The Economist*《经济学家》、*Newsweek*《新闻周刊》、*TIME*《时代周刊》分册进行了修订。替换掉部分不再“新鲜”的文章，换上更符合时代潮流且更贴近考研趋势的文章，这样考生就不用再担心过时或与考研趋势不符的问题了。

修订后的每本分册仍然各包括 50 篇文章，根据考研英语文章的题材类型分为社会类、文教类、经济类、科技类和健康类五部分。其中，每篇文章又包含以下三个部分：

题源文选：原汁原味、内容翔实的英语报刊文摘。从风格、内容、难易程度方面均与考研英语文章相近。为了在保证文章原汁原味的基础之上更好地体现考研英语的特色，编者特节选结构内容相对完整、篇幅与考研英语文章相当的部分作为重点段落（即黑色字体部分），其余部分则以灰色字体出现，便于考生有重点地阅读。

词汇注解：列出文中需考生掌握的重点单词和超纲单词。重点单词部分列出文中出现的、考研大纲中所包含的词汇，后面附有音标、文中释义和大纲全义，在原文中以蓝色加粗字体标出，帮助考生在阅读的同时更全面地掌握重点单词，并通过对单词的理解更好地进行阅读。超纲单词部分则列出文中出现的、不属于考研大纲考查范围的生词，在原文中以蓝色斜体标出，为考生排除阅读中的障碍，帮助扩展词汇量。

重点段落译文：针对原文中的重点段落，提供精准的译文，为考生理解文章提供借鉴。

我们发现，这套书的读者中除了考研考生外，还有不少大众英语学习爱好者，其中不乏白领读者，他们把这套书当做原版报刊杂志的“精编合订本”，用做泛读，或用做了解更广阔的世界。因此，强烈建议考研考生在考研过后，也争取抽时间看看我们的书，让它们继续发挥“余热”。其他大众英语学习爱好者也大可以读读我们的书，相信一定会有意想不到的惊喜和收获！

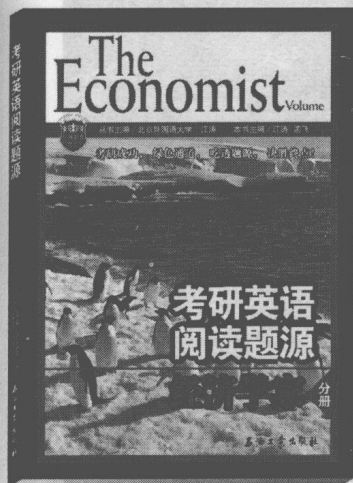
希望我们能和考研考生以及大众英语学习爱好者一起，在英语学习的海洋中同舟共济，不断前行！

编者

2010年1月于北京

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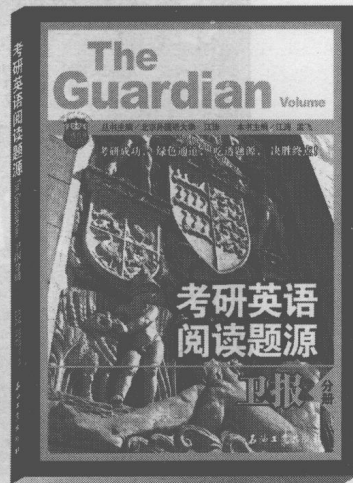
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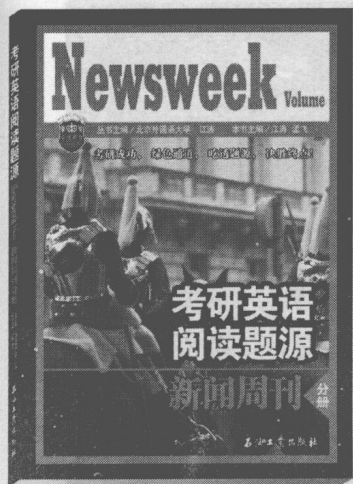
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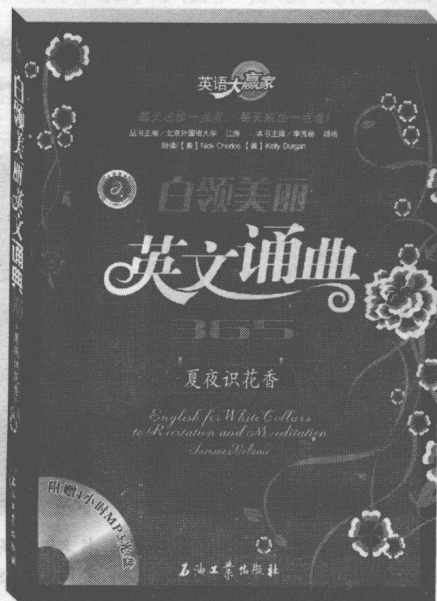
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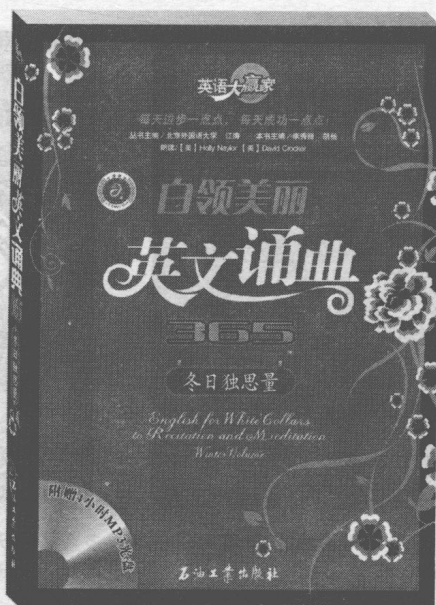
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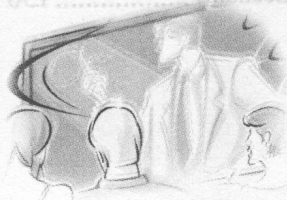
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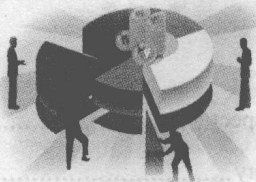


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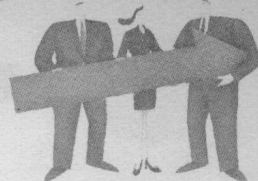
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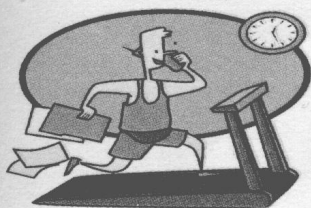
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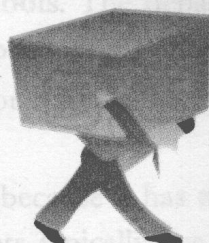
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考 研

英语阅读题源

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S 社会类 Social Class

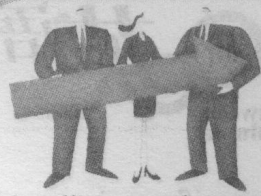


Deserving of Respect

A hundred years ago, the only signs of elephants at Kruger National Park in northeastern South Africa, which had just opened, were a few tracks in a dry *riverbed*. Game hunters of the 19th century had hunted the **creatures** almost to extinction. Conservation efforts were so successful that by 1967 the authorities decided they had to start *culling* elephants—shooting them from **helicopters** and hauling their *carcasses* away in trucks—to keep their populations between 6,000 and 8,000, considered to be the park’s “carrying **capacity**”. Few people questioned the policy, which was dropped in 1995. Since then, however, the elephant population has soared to 14,000. Conservationists now fear that this herd might devastate vegetation, threatening many life forms with extinction.

A new proposal to cull the creatures has created a **dilemma** for the national parks authority—South African National Parks. As a responsible *custodian*, it has urged that “decisive action is required” to **safeguard** the survival of the rich diversity of life forms in South African wildlife reserves. The culling of elephants, it argues, is needed as a *precautionary* measure to **avert** local species’ extinctions in future. “A decision on the use of culling as a **legitimate** option for management of elephants,” the park managers said back in 2005, “should not be delayed beyond March 2006.” What has held up this action is fierce disagreement over whether culling the elephants is a morally responsible choice—a **debate** that didn’t exist in 1967.

What’s changed? Scientists have told us in recent years that elephants and other higher mammals, such as *chimpanzees*, gorillas, dolphins, whales



and dogs, have aspects of consciousness, feelings and intelligence that until recently most people thought was the province of humans alone. Geneticists have shown that 98 percent of the human genetic code is identical to that of chimpanzees. Psychologists and neuroscientists assert that higher mammals experience emotions. Linguist researchers have proved that many mammals have languages with a diversity of sounds and symbols. The debate over what to do about Kruger's elephants—like similar debates over the ethics of animal testing and the treatment of animals raised for food—is challenging us to reflect on how we treat other living beings.

The elephant is a fitting object of this dilemma because it has more in common with humans than meets the eye. Elephants typically live for 65 years, spending their first 14 years growing up in a social group. Females teach them about the geography and vegetation of their range, the social hierarchies of their species and how to raise their young. They are playful, *compassionate* with the sick and *mournful* of deceased family members. An elephant will pause and smell the bones of its dead, making mournful sounds too low for humans to hear.

The understanding that science gives us about what these animals experience—their capacity for emotion and awareness—supports the contention of some animal-rights activists that we must treat such creatures with more respect than we have in the past. There are some simple ways of going cautiously down this path. We could start by extending anti-cruelty laws to include a few legal rights for higher mammals. For example, laws could prevent us from killing higher mammals except in self-defense, or from limiting their freedom without good reasons. We could forbid people to harm such special beings without sufficient justification. What constitutes good reasons and sufficient justification would be left to judges.

Where does that leave Kruger's elephants? The South African government's minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism got involved in these disputes by convening an Elephant Round Table in 2006, composed of eminent elephant scientists from universities and conservation authorities, to advise him on policies for elephant management. They found that culling is an acceptable option if scientific experts confirm an overpopulation of elephants that will seriously threaten biodiversity in

a specific region, and if all else fails. To be sure, other options won't be easy to come up with. One alternative—capturing elephants and moving them to other parks—is expensive, and most parks in southern Africa have no room for them. Instead, South African authorities are negotiating a combined conservation area that includes land from nearby Zimbabwe and Mozambique in hopes that Kruger's elephants will slowly migrate there. Contraception, another alternative, would require administering two injections each year from helicopters to 3,000 females. The method is costly and its side effects are poorly understood.

Many elephant scientists and animal-welfare groups claim that there's no convincing evidence that the park is overpopulated with elephants. The destruction of vegetation, they say, falls within the acceptable impact elephants should have on African savanna ecosystems. Their robust feeding patterns, in fact, create opportunities for successful survival for many other species. When a bull pushes over a tree, the log provides protected spaces for young plants to escape the browsers and grazers of the savanna. Natural ecological processes, many experts say, must be allowed to play themselves out without human intervention.

The crucial issue for conservation authorities now is whether they can convincingly show that elephant numbers have increased up to a point where other life forms will be threatened with local extinction in the near future. If so, then culling will go forward, and that would be acceptable. Nations resist going to war with other nations unless no alternative is available. Resisting the killing of elephants until all alternatives have been exhausted would accord these creatures the respect they deserve.



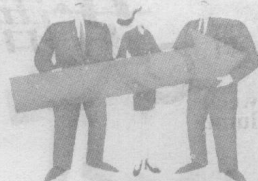
词汇注解

重点单词

creature /'kri:tʃə/

[文中释义] *n.* 生物

[大纲释义] *n.* 人, 动物; 生物; 造物, 产物



- helicopter** /'helikɒptə/ [文中释义] *n.* 直升机
[大纲全义] *n.* 直升(飞)机
- capacity** /kə'pæsiti/ [文中释义] *n.* 容量
[大纲全义] *n.* 容量, 容积; 能量, 能力; 接受力
- dilemma** /di'lemə, dai/ [文中释义] *n.* (进退两难的) 窘境
[大纲全义] *n.* (进退两难的) 窘境, 困境
- safeguard** /'seif,ga:d/ [文中释义] *v.* 保护
[大纲全义] *v.* 维护, 保护, 捍卫 *n.* 安全装置, 安全措施
- avert** /ə've:t/ [文中释义] *v.* 防止
[大纲全义] *v.* 防止, 避免; 转移; 移开
- legitimate** /li'dʒitimit/ [文中释义] *adj.* 合情合理的
[大纲全义] *adj.* 合法的; 合理的, 合乎逻辑的
v. 使合法
- debate** /di'beɪt/ [文中释义] *n.* 争论
[大纲全义] *v./n.* 争论, 辩论
- symbol** /'sɪmbəl/ [文中释义] *n.* 标志
[大纲全义] *n.* 符号, 标志; 象征
- reflect** /ri'flekt/ [文中释义] *v.* 反省
[大纲全义] *v.* 反射, 反映, 表现, 反省, 沉思
- vegetation** /,vedʒi'teɪʃən/ [文中释义] *n.* 植物
[大纲全义] *n.* 植物, 草木
- hierarchy** /'haɪərə:ki/ [文中释义] *n.* 等级体系
[大纲全义] *n.* 等级制度; 统治集团, 领导层

超纲单词

- riverbed** *n.* 河床
- cull** *v.* 拣选
- carcass** *n.* (鸟、兽的) 尸体
- custodian** *n.* 管理人

precautionary

adj. 预防的

chimpanzee

n. 黑猩猩

compassionate

adj. 有同情心的

mournful

adj. 悲伤的

重点段落译文

一百年前，在位于南非东北部刚刚开放的克鲁格国家公园里，能判断大象出现的唯一迹象就是在干涸的河床上留下的一些痕迹。19世纪的狩猎游戏使得大象这种物种几乎濒临灭绝。因为保护措施的异常成功，到1967年当局不得不决定对大象进行拣选——先从空中进行射杀，然后用卡车将尸体拖走——用这种方法将数量控制在6000头到8000头，这是公园“承受的数量”决定的。当时，几乎没有人质疑这项政策，可是到1995年这个政策就被废弃了。自那以后，大象的数量就一路飙升到14000头。自然资源保护论学家开始担心这个数量有可能会破坏植被，致使其他生物灭绝。

一项关于剔选大象的新议案使国家公园当局——南非国家公园陷入了进退两难的窘境。作为负责任的管理人竭力主张“果断的行动是必须做的”，从而保护南非野生动物保护区内物种的丰富多样性。对大象进行剔选是保护本土物种，预防其在将来灭绝的一项措施，十分有必要。早在2005年，公园的经理就曾谈道：“把对大象进行扑杀作为管理大象的一个合理选择这个决定不应该拖延到2006年的6月。”人们关于道德的争论阻碍了这项行动的开展，他们强烈的分歧在于对大象的捕杀是一种有违道德的不负责行为——在1967年则不存在这样的争论。

到底是什么发生了改变呢？在近几年，科学家告诉我们，大象和其他高等哺乳动物，像黑猩猩、大猩猩、海豚、鲸和狗都是有意识、有感觉、