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PREFACE

英文中有一句谚语:The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it. (加 以使用就是对事实最大的尊重),试着同意替换这句话:The greatest homage we can pay to our learning efforts is to use it. (运用所学的知识是对努力最大的尊 重)。作为一名考研老师,我所接触的中国考研群体可以说是成年人中最努力 的人群了,考研的复习时间甚至提前到了一年半。很多同学从大三上学期甚至 是大二下学期就开始背考研词汇,练习分析考研的句子,但是效果却并不是很 理想。其中很大一部分原因就是没有去使用自己所学的词汇和句子。词汇和 句子一定要放到文章中才能有更强的生命力,考生也才能对词汇和句子有更深 刻的理解,甚至相同的单词、句子放到不同的文章中都会产生不同的效果和不 同的含义。作为考研学子,我们必须了解考研英语文章所考察的文章类型,如 果能在复习考研英语的开始阶段就以这些文章为导向,那么最后的考试结果一 定会更好。

正是基于以上的一种理念,在对过去十多年的考研英文阅读和完形填空文章分析之后我们发现其中有一半以上的文章源自于英国的著名杂志 The Economist(《经济学人》)。这是一本老牌的英文杂志,单从名字看人们会误以为这是 一本只和经济有关的杂志,但实际上这本杂志所涵盖的内容非常广泛,包括经 济、政治、文化、科技、历史等诸多话题。而且能在这本杂志上发表文章的作者 都是在各自领域中表现非常出色,很有思想深度,且文字功底相当了得的人物。 所以有人开玩笑说要是在伦敦的地铁上手拿一本 The Economist,脸上都会浮现 出三个字:有文化。玩笑归玩笑,但这个杂志中大多数文章都写得机智、幽默, 有力度、严肃又不失诙谐,并且注重如何以最小的篇幅告诉读者最多的信息,确 实是当代英文世界中文字和思想的典范。

但是多年以来考生们除了从真题上接触为数不多的文章之外,很少接触这些外刊的文章,以往我们通常鼓励同学们到网上下载文章来阅读,但是,文章众多,且不是每篇都适合阅读,同学们遇到问题时也无法自己解决,所以为同学们编写一本时文的书籍就显得非常有必要了。

这本书从选材上贴近考研英语文章的选材,包括文化、经济、商业、历史、教育、科技、人物等主题。根据考研的要求将文章编写到了400到500字。每篇 文章后面均配上了单词的注释,可以帮助同学们复习由我所编写的《考研英语 必考词汇突破全书》中出现的单词,在不同的地方看到相同的单词会产生最好

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的记忆效果,所谓"众里寻他千百度,那人却在灯火阑珊处"可能就是这个意思 吧。本书对于文章中出现的结构相对复杂的句子也给出了分析,配合我编写的 《考研英语长难句解密》一书使用,能更好地把握句子的结构和含义。最后本书 还给出了全文的译文,可以帮助同学们打下理想的翻译基础。这本书没有配上 题目,目的是为了培养同学们阅读文章的能力,以往读文章通常都是因为要做 题才去读文章,不做题就不会读文章了,这不怪大家,这个世界变得越来越快, 人们越来越缺乏耐心,overnight 的事情是被大家所钟爱的。但考研的学子们应 该明白在这样决定自己命运的考试面前不能急躁,宁静才能致远。

一位我很尊敬的老师曾经告诉我:读书是建造一个完全属于自己心灵世界 的过程,可以用书籍逐渐在人的心灵里建造一个完全独立于外界力量的王国, 这个王国是被心灵完全拥有的。而当一个人的心灵完全拥有这样一个王国的 时候,他完全不需要依靠任何外力来支撑他的生命。同学们,从这本书开始吧, 静下心来认真地读文章,找回丢失的阅读能力,构建属于你自己的心灵王国吧!

一聚雜對表情記第公認。而早於意文地名以德弗朗德普德哥英阿凯文

2012年9月于北外东院

但是不早以来考生们除了从莫题上接触为数不多的文章之外,很少接触这 不外州的文章,以注他们道常政防同学们到两上下载文章未阅读,但是,文章众 5, 1 不是每篇师道台阅读,同学们遇到问题时也无法自己解决,所以为同学们 自习一本时文的书述是将非常有必要了

这本书从迁村上站近考研英语文章的选辑,包据发起,整新、商业,历史,教 育、科技、人物等主题。根据考研的要求将文章编写到了 480 到 500 字。每篇 文章后面势配上了单同的注释,可以帮助同学们发习由我所编写的《考研英语 公考闭汇买破全书》中出现的单词,在不同的场方看到相同的单词会产生最好

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高科技钓术:鱼儿万无一失



High-tech angling: The one that didn't get away 高利拉·马尔·马尔·马尔·马马利拉约术:鱼儿万无一失。dict into 2 into

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阅读难度:☆☆☆

文章导读:复杂强大的科学技术已经渗透到了当今生活的方方面面,各种 新奇的钓鱼工具在大大减轻人们垂钓难度的同时,也引发了人们的思索:明天 我们还会为了娱乐而钓鱼吗?





正文

The difference between watermelon-red and bubble-gum pink might actually matter, says Culum Brown, who studies fish cognition at Macquarie University in Australia. Water selectively absorbs different wavelengths of light, so reds can disappear within ten meters (33 feet). But many shallow-water species have highly evolved visual cortexes and their eyes can contain up to eight different light-absorbing photopigments, compared with the paltry red, blue and green which humans possess_o These extra light receptors give fish increased sensitivity to other wavelengths;

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some species can even see ultraviolet light, which is invisible to humans.

For certain species, however, smell can be more important than looks. <u>The dif-</u> <u>fusion of scent molecules occurs much more readily in water than in air, which gives</u> <u>some fish a sense of smell over 100,000 times keener than humans.</u> Keith Jones, a researcher in Spirit Lake, Iowa, working for Pure Fishing, a tackle producer, has decoded what some freshwater game fish are sniffing for. His team began by dissecting small prey like minnows and crayfish, and identified the most prevalent molecules in different regions of their anatomy. Then they synthesised these compounds in the lab and tested them to see which elicited the strongest response from predator fish.

The tricky part was the delivery mechanism. The polymers used to make artificial bait in the form of rubbery worms did not mix well with the scent and hindered its diffusion into water. Dr. Jones solved that problem by developing a proprietary polymer in which to embed the molecules, which boosted scent diffusion over 400fold. His worms have been selling like smelly little hot cakes ever since.

For other types of bait, swimming skills are paramount. Fishing lures use a variety of control surfaces to move through water, ideally mimicking the movement of distressed prey. Dr. Jones and his colleagues built a large underwater racetrack to tow different lures through schools of hungry fish, and then tested the most frequently <u>nibbled in the underwater equivalent of a wind tunnel.</u> Using high-speed photography they were able to quantify attributes like pitch, yaw, roll and oscillation frequency to determine the movements that attract different species of game fish.

Yet even the best lure is useless if it is alone in the water. The latest fish-finders combine different ultrasonic frequencies and beam angles to probe the water around a boat. Some generate photo-like images of the bottom, including structures such as sunken trees and pilings which are often prime habitat. With the click of a cursor, an angler can differentiate between game and baitfish, calculate their distance from the boat and estimate which bait is best according to the water conditions.

seam these extra hight raceptora give lish increased sensitivit giftight gavelengths

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"It is really getting kind of unfair," says Macquarie's Dr. Brown. "If you are

高科技钓术:鱼儿万无一失

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going to use GPS to take you to a location, sonar to identify the fish and a lure which reflects light that humans can't even see, you may as well just go to McDonald's and order a fish sandwich."

词汇

bubble-gum	[ˈbʌblˈɡʌm]	n. 泡泡糖,口香糖
cortexes	['ko:teks]	n.皮层,皮质 most source and the state
photopigment	[ˈˈfəʊtəʊˌpɪgmənt]	n. 感光色素
receptor	[riseptə]	n. 接收器,感受器
ultraviolet	[ˈʌltrəˈvaɪəlɪt]	adj. 紫外线的
diffusion	[dɪˈfjuːʒən]	n. 扩散
molecule	['mɒlɪkjuːl]	n. 分子, 粒子
dissect	[disekt]	v. 把解剖
minnow	['mɪnəʊ]	n. 鲤科小鱼
crayfish	[ˈkreɪfɪʃ]	n. 小龙虾
anatomy	[əˈnætəmɪ]	n. 解剖,解剖学
elicit dia due operation	[r'lisit]	v. 引出,得出
polymer	['pɒlɪmə]	n. 聚合体,聚合物
yaw	[jo:]	v. 偏航
oscillation	[ˌɒsɪˈleɪʃ ən]	n. 摆动,振动
ultrasonic	['ʌltrəˈsɒnɪk]	adj. 超声波的
baitfish	[ˈbeɪtˈfɪʃ]	n. 钓饵鱼
sonar	['səʊnaː]	n. 声纳,声波定位仪

长难句解析

1. But many shallow-water species have highly evolved visual cortexes and their eyes can contain up to eight different light-absorbing photopigments, compared with the paltry red, blue and green which humans possess.

【翻译】但是许多浅水鱼类视觉皮层高度进化,它们的眼睛内部包括了多达 8 种不同的感光色素,而人类仅仅拥有少量的红、绿、蓝三色感光色素。

【解析】句子主干为 Species have cortexes and their eyes can contain photopigments. 前一个并列分句中,主语为 many shallow-water species,谓语动词为 have,

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宾语为 highly evolved visual cortexes, highly evolved 为形容词词组修饰 visual cortexes。第二个并列分句中,主语为 their eyes,谓语为 can contain,宾语为 eight different light-absorbing photopigments, up to 修饰谓语动词,表示"多达"。compared with 为省略结构,补充出来应为 shallow-water species' eight photopigments which are compared with the paltry red, blue and green which humans possess。

6 文都教育"

2. The diffusion of scent molecules occurs much more readily in water than in air, which gives some fish a sense of smell over 100,000 times keener than humans.

【翻译】由于气味分子在水中的扩散要比在空气中的扩散容易得多,因此某些鱼类的嗅觉要比人类的嗅觉敏感10万倍以上。

【解析】句子主干为 The diffusion occurs more readily. 主语为 the diffusion of scent molecules, 谓语为 occurs much more readily, in water than in air 结构中, than 对比的是两种 diffusion, 一种是 diffusion in water, 一种是 diffusion in air。关系代词 which 指代的是逗号前面"The diffusion of scent molecules occurs much more readily in water than in air."整个句子。

3. Dr. Jones and his colleagues built a large underwater racetrack to tow different lures through schools of hungry fish, and then tested the most frequently nibbled in the underwater equivalent of a wind tunnel.

【翻译】Jones博士和他的助手制作了一个巨大的水下跑道来牵引不同的鱼 饵穿过大批饥饿鱼群,由此测试出哪种鱼饵是水下通道中被咬频度最高的鱼饵。

【解析】句子主干为 Dr. Jones and his colleagues built a racetrack and tested the nibbled. 前一分句中,主语为 Dr. Jones and his colleagues,谓语为 built,宾语为 a large underwater racetrack, to tow different lures through schools of hungry fish 为 动词不定式 to 引导的目的状语。第二个分句中,主语仍为 Dr. Jones and his colleagues,谓语为 tested,宾语为 the most frequently nibbled,地点状语为 in the underwater equivalent of a wind tunnel。

4. With the click of a cursor, an angler can differentiate between game and baitfish, calculate their distance from the boat and estimate which bait is best according to the water conditions.

【翻译】顺着光标的指示,钓鱼者可以区分出供垂钓的鱼和钓饵鱼,计算出 它们与船只的距离,并且根据水域的情况,测算出哪种鱼饵是最合适的。

高科技钓术:鱼儿万无一失

: 5

【解析】句子主干为 An angler can differentiate, calculate and estimate. 主语 为 an angler, 谓语为 can differentiate between game and baitfish, calculate their distance from the boat and estimate which bait is best。 with the click of a cursor 以 及 according to the water conditions 均为介词短语做原因状语。需要注意的是, 这里的 calculate 前面没有使用连词 and,表示 calculate 是在 differentiate 之后连 续发生的动作。

全文翻译

题语从句中的 which

澳大利亚麦考瑞大学研究鱼类认知的 Culum Brown 说,西瓜红和泡泡糖粉 红色(两种鱼饵)之间的差别具有重要意义。水能够选择性地吸收不同波段的 光,这就意味着在水下 10 米(33 英尺)处,红色光会消失。但是许多浅水鱼类 视觉皮层高度进化,它们的眼睛内部包括了多达 8 种不同的感光色素,而人类 仅仅拥有少量的红、绿、蓝三色感光色素。这些额外的光受体增加了鱼类对其 他波段光线的敏感度,一些鱼类甚至可以看到紫外线,而这是人类难以办到的。

对于某些鱼类而言,嗅觉要比视觉重要得多。由于气味分子在水中的扩散 要比在空气中的扩散容易得多,因此某些鱼类的嗅觉要比人类的嗅觉敏感10 万倍以上。爱荷华州灵湖研究员 Keith Jones,同时也是美国纯钓钓具公司员工, 他破译出了一些淡水鱼群喜欢的气味。起初,他的团队解剖小鱼和小虾之类的 猎物,并识别出它们躯体组织里各部分的典型气味分子。接着在实验室内对其 进行人工合成,用来测试其中哪些部分的气味能够引起鱼儿最强烈的反应。

传递装置的设计令人头疼。聚合物材料往往使得蠕虫状的橡胶拟饵难以 与气味进行很好的结合,并且阻碍其与水的进一步融合。Jones 博士通过研发 一种包含嵌入分子的特殊聚合物来解决这个问题,这将气味扩散力提高了400 倍以上。自此,他的蠕虫诱饵像新鲜出炉的小蛋糕一样备受推崇。

对于其他类别的鱼饵来说,游动能力至关重要。鱼饵通过一系列的操纵面 在水中穿梭,其理想状态为模仿猎物在紧张情绪下的运动。Jones 博士和他的 助手制作了一个巨大的水下跑道来牵引不同的鱼饵穿过大批饥饿鱼群,由此测 试出哪种鱼饵是水下通道中被咬频度最高的鱼饵。通过高速摄影技术,研究者 就可以量化出能够吸引不同鱼类的运动特征,例如斜度、偏航度、摆动频率等。

鱼饵再好,没有鱼来捕食也不行。最先进的鱼群探测仪囊括了各式超音频 率和发射角度,以此探测船只周围水域的鱼。有些探测仪可以显示来自船底的 照片级图像,其中包括鱼群的主要藏身地,如水底沉木和桩杆。顺着光标的指 示,钓鱼者可以区分出供垂钓的鱼和钓饵鱼,计算出它们与船只的距离,并且根

考研英语阅读同源外刊时文精析

据水域的情况,测算出哪种鱼饵是最合适的。

麦考瑞大学的 Brown 博士讽刺道:"真是越来越不公平了,如果你准备用 GPS 定位,用声纳定位仪确定鱼群位置,用能够反射出人类不可见光线的鱼饵 去钓鱼的话,那么你干脆还是去麦当劳点份鱼三明治吧。"

の文都教育

阅读语法难点精粹1

定语从句中的 which

定语从句是在正式文体中常常出现的一种句式, 而关系代词 which 的指代 内容也因此常被列为考查的对象。

1. which 可以指代前面的词或词组,这种情况较为常见,例如:

These extra light receptors give fish increased sensitivity to other wavelengths; some species can even see ultraviolet light, which is invisible to humans. (原文第 一段)

● 这里 which 指代 ultraviolet light。

2. which 也可指代前面整个句子,例如:

The diffusion of scent molecules occurs much more readily in water than in air, which gives some fish a sense of smell over 100,000 times keener than humans. (原 文第二段)

这里 which 指代 The diffusion of scent molecules occurs much more readily in water than in air.

一举电参举汉余平的特殊聚合物未**解将他们随税运将代纳合**散第 提榜仰 400 语以上(1)自动(1)的 网络立修饰像新蜂出炉隙// 繁璧 - **特密安拉**德(1) 1 hour 20 st 3 [1] 小树 而其他美丽的鱼印来说, 游动能力 不美重要引 整角随量 译 **果鹅商爨酸糖** 论如和郑校, 深望就状态 护模仿器 物在紧张情绪 百能运动。如此的**弹子和他的** 助手制作了一个巨大的水下跑道来牵引不同的逾轻弹过大批锻除金蝉, 谢班魏 以出那种鱼肉是水下通道中被咬病度最高的鱼肉。通过高进摄影技术, 研究者

现的的重加出能重要到何回重要對這碗路低,」四號對做與羅眼就聽錄跟學等。 一一會怪根接法没有魚來清除地原作回最先避熱 創辟繁硬的魔船官舉試聽臺囊 率和支持角度,以此保證部人用國水成內鱼。有些課題短可該聖冠就是是聽應聽 服界我認能以從中陸招重評例主要屬外絕,物軟能,就某種整件意履歸獲騙的指 不,均点都可以關係的演奏得對重報執律集的對案的感得來感受動說醫手發優



通感,这气味很贝多芬

Synaesthesia, smells like Beethoven

ottle could be linked(white shortine pitch, and even a specific matrument. Forfind 20 smells — marging from upple to violet and wood of kit for wine tasting. After giving cach sample a the Economist G政政度:☆☆☆:夏雅友风

文章导读:既然艺术家能把悲伤和喜悦写进声音,听众就能理所当然地从乐 曲里听到眼泪和笑脸。一百多年前,人们开始关注通感。今天,科学家们通过实 验发现香味和气味在某些时候可以给耳朵带来全新的复杂感受。

文章结构 web transfer the transfer the set of t lasten1. 通感研究的旧貌和新颜 and all radiated as bala 2. 大多数人认为声音和气味之间有某种共通之处 3. 关于匹配气味和乐器的实验设置 4. 实验得出的相关成果 5. 科学家对复合感觉的解读 Helf musical feries in this way to 6. 味觉与听觉的相关性 to themseesens fisht of the

正文

That some people make weird associations between the senses has been acknowledged for over a century. The condition has even been given a name: synaesthesia. Odd as it may seem to those not so gifted, synaesthetes insist that spoken sounds and the symbols which represent them give rise to specific colours or that individual musical notes have their own hues.

Yet there may be a little of this cross-modal association in everyone. Most peo-