



2014 金榜图书 · 肖克考研英语系列

# 考研英语 题源阅读100篇

主 编 ◎ 肖 克

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# 前言

考研英语阅读每年得分率不到一半,是考研的拦路虎,可以说得阅读者得天下,阅读考的是综合能力,包括对词汇的理解能力,长难句的分析能力,对段落和文章中心思想、文章结构的概括和总结能力。所以每天坚持精读一篇上乘的文章对提高阅读的素养很重要。本书有以下的特点:

1. 选材很新颖,在类型和内容上与历年真题很接近,仿真效果好;所选的文章都来自于西方主流报纸,比如 New York Times, Economist, Times, Newsweek, The Wall Street Journal 等十几种大牌杂志和报纸,可谓良苦用心,这些在中国不出版的报纸和杂志通过各种渠道搜集而来,进行加工和整理,配上简约而不简单的译文,可以迅速提高大家对原汁原味的英文的鉴赏和驾驭能力,可以获得纯正的英美文化思维,打通阅读神经,升华阅读语感,激发英语学习的兴趣。

2. 所选文章长度和难度与考研以及近几年考题保持高度一致,突出“适度偏难”的特点,即有 30% 的文章的长度和难度略大于考研真题,激发考生的潜能,正所谓具备大师级的阅读水平,何惧考研真题? 这样让考生准备更加充分,具备登泰山一览众山小的高屋建瓴的水平,所以光做真题永远不够,要挑战高难度的文章才能适应考研。

3. 命题严格依照新大纲要求,考点与历年真题,尤其是近几年真题基本一致,题型包罗万象,而且难度和区分度与考研真题没有任何区别,包括主旨题,细节题,态度题,推理题,词义句意题,例证题等,通过这些阅读训练可以迅速提高阅读的解题能力,熟悉考研命题的精髓。正确答案的转化角度和错误答案的干扰性难度很大,可以提高选项的分析能力、定位能力以及解题的效率。

4. 所有文章均配有精准译文,以帮助考生彻底理解文章大意以及试题内容;另一方面也能增强考生的自信心和提高做题的兴趣。很多考生反映在看一些阅读时,发现很多译文不准确,这极大挫伤了阅读积极性,本书尽量提供优质译文。

5. 答案解析以及分析选项的正确点和出题点很细腻。选项的分析从多方面进行,从而激发考生的逻辑思维,从命题的特点、选项的设置、出题的风格、难点设置、题型设置都给出详细的解释,让考生即使在做对的情况下,也可以获得更加巧妙的解题思路。

本书贻误之处在所难免,望广大读者和同行给予批评和指正,以便我们更好地提高和改进。



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# 基础篇





# Unit 1

## Text 1

“The intensification of political risks makes discerning the economic path ahead especially difficult.” Alan Greenspan’s testimony to the Senate Committee on Banking on February 4th was notable for its caution. The chairman of the Federal Reserve, America’s central bank, is not going to offer hostages to fortune at such a sensitive time for the world’s biggest economy. Indeed, so circumspect has Mr. Greenspan become that he was unwilling to guarantee that a successful resolution to the Iraq crisis would see the economy surge ahead.

But the testimony does not believe the American recovery has run out of steam. Mr. Greenspan and his colleagues are still modestly upbeat about the prospects for 2003, reckoning that by the fourth quarter of the year the economy will have grown by 3% or more compared with the last quarter of 2002. But the continuing reluctance of companies to invest, now exacerbated by the global political uncertainties, has made the Fed hesitate.

Mr. Greenspan has talked about the economy going through a soft patch before. Now, though, there appears to be a new dimension to his caution. On Capitol Hill he acknowledged the possibility that what now looks like temporary setbacks might, once the Iraq-related problems are resolved, turn out to be “persisting imbalances that have been misidentified as transitory”.

If that were to be the case, Mr. Greenspan reckons that the authorities would have to explore conventional ways of stimulating the economy—through fiscal and monetary policy—and also look at further improving America’s economic flexibility. The Fed chairman is convinced that freer global trade, national economic deregulation and gains in information technology have already contributed to the economy’s ability to withstand—and recover from—shocks.

Neither President George Bush nor many of Mr. Greenspan’s audience in Congress would be particularly thrilled to hear him argue that tax and spending policies have the potential to affect economic flexibility—especially since the Fed chairman went on to urge the politicians to reestablish fiscal discipline. Mr. Greenspan went so far as to say that, in his view, fiscal stimulus package was premature—and would be until the extent of the impact of war worries on the economy became clearer.

The Fed chairman is a skilled political operator and he was careful to focus his testimony in the long term. He gave warning that the current system of budget-accounting seriously underestimated the government’s future liabilities. In the end, Mr. Greenspan reckons that a government can always—and might be forced to—raise taxes, even if that harms economic growth; cutting spending is always far more difficult because of the inbuilt political resistance to such cuts. That is why Mr. Greenspan wants action now to restrain spending and curb budget deficits.

### 1. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Mr. Greenspan’s new policies in face of possible war with Iraq.
- B. Mr. Greenspan’s cautions remarks about economic prospects.
- C. Mr. Greenspan’s criticism of President Bush’s fiscal package.

- D. Mr. Greenspan's testimony to the Congress about his work.
2. What does Mr. Greenspan's testimony try to show?
- A. The political uncertainties make it more difficult to judge economic prospects.  
B. Mr. Bush's fiscal stimulus is mature enough to be carried out.  
C. Mr. Greenspan is optimistic about the economic prospect.  
D. Economic setbacks in the US are temporary.
3. Why does the Fed hesitate about the economic prospects?
- A. Because politics in the world is uncertain.  
B. Because companies are reluctant to invest.  
C. Because war with Iraq is likely to break out.  
D. Because Mr. Bush is going to carry out fiscal stimulus.
4. What is the new dimension to Mr. Greenspan's caution in the testimony?
- A. The economic prospects may become uncertain.  
B. Economic setbacks may become transitory imbalances.  
C. Temporary setbacks may become everlasting imbalances.  
D. Economic setbacks may last for a long time.
5. What are Mr. Greenspan's views on President George Bush's fiscal stimulus package?
- A. It is too hasty to be carried out.  
B. It is too difficult to carry out.  
C. It harms economic growth.  
D. It underestimates the government's liabilities.



## 试题精析

1. 本文,写作的主题是什么?
- A. 格林斯潘先生面对可能与伊拉克发生战争的新政策。  
B. 格林斯潘先生有关经济前景的谨慎评论。  
C. 格林斯潘先生对布什总统的财政一揽子计划的批评。  
D. 格林斯潘先生就其工作在国会所做的证词。

【答案】 B

【解析】 主旨题。第一段提到,格林斯潘先生所作的证词以谨慎而闻名,他不愿意保证伊拉克危机的成功解决会促使经济增长,随后具体介绍了该证词的一些观点,最后一段指出,这位美联储主席小心谨慎地使其证词注重长远时期,这就是为什么格林斯潘先生希望现在采取行动,以便限制开支,控制预算赤字的原因。这说明,本文主要讲的是格林斯潘有关经济形势的证词。B可以表达本文的主题,为正确答案。A只是文中部分段落的内容,不能表达本文的主题;C只是第五段提到的细节,不能表达本文的主题;D虽然提到证词,但是这是第一段引出话题的引子,不能表达本文的主题。

2. 格林斯潘先生力图在其证词里表达些什么?
- A. 政治的不稳定使得更难以判断经济前景。  
B. 布什先生的财政刺激计划不够成熟,还不能实施。  
C. 格林斯潘先生对经济前景感到乐观。  
D. 美国的经济挫折是暂时的。

【答案】 A

**【解析】 细节题。**题干中的“Mr. Greenspan's testimony”出自文章第一段。第一段首先提到,政治风险的加剧使得对未来经济发展的了解特别困难,接着提到了格林斯潘的证词,指出,格林斯潘先生非常谨慎,他不愿意保证伊拉克危机的成功解决会促使经济迅速增长。这说明,他的证词想要表示,政治风险导致对未来经济发展的预测变得困难。A 与此意相符,为正确答案。B 不是他证词表达的重点;C 与第二段第二句话有关,但是该段后面一句话显示,美联储对经济前景犹豫不决,所以 C 不正确;D 与第三段第二句话的意思不符合。

3. 美联储为什么对经济前景犹豫不决?

- A. 因为世界的政治不稳定。 B. 因为公司不愿意投资。  
C. 因为与伊拉克的战争有可能爆发。 D. 因为布什将实施财政刺激计划。

**【答案】 B**

**【解析】 细节题。**题干中的“The Fed hesitate”出自文章第二段。第二段提到了,格林斯潘先生和其同僚仍然对 2003 年的前景持谨慎的乐观态度,但是公司仍然不愿投资,全球的政治不稳定又加剧了这种想法,这使得美联储犹豫不决。这说明,原因是公司不愿意投资。B 与此意符合,为正确答案。A 和 C 是导致公司更不愿意投资的原因,与题目的要求不符合;D 是一种假设,不是真实情况,并且与题目的要求不符。

4. 格林斯潘先生的证词中的谨慎的新特点是什么?

- A. 经济前景可能不确定。 B. 经济挫折可能成为短时间的不平衡。  
C. 暂时的挫折可能成为永久的不平衡。 D. 经济的挫折可能持续很长时间。

**【答案】 D**

**【解析】 细节题。**题干中的“the new dimension”出自文章第三段。第三段首先提到,他的谨慎有了新特点,接着解释说,他认为存在这样的可能,即一旦与伊拉克有关的问题得到解决,那么现在看起来像暂时的挫折就会成为持久的不平衡,而这种不平衡一直被误认为是暂时的。这说明,其新特点是,挫折会成为永久的不平衡。D 与此意符合,为正确答案。B 与此意相反;A 属于无中生有;C 是误解了该段最后一句话的意思。

5. 对于乔治·布什总统的财政刺激一揽子计划,格林斯潘先生持有什么态度?

- A. 它太草率,不能实施。 B. 它太困难,不能实施。  
C. 它会阻碍经济发展。 D. 它低估了政府的负债。

**【答案】 A**

**【解析】 态度题。**题干的“fiscal stimulus package”出自文章第五段。第五段提到,格林斯潘先生认为,财政刺激一揽子计划还不成熟,直到有关战争对经济影响程度的担心变得更明确时才会成熟。这说明,格林斯潘认为,该计划还不成熟,不能实施。A 与此意符合,为正确答案。B 不准确;C 属于无中生有;D 与最后一段第二句话有关,属于张冠李戴。

## 全文精译

“政治风险的加剧使得对未来经济发展的了解特别困难。”艾伦·格林斯潘 2 月 4 日向参议院银行委员所作的证词以谨慎而闻名。美国央行联邦储备委员会主席并不打算在这个敏感时期为世界上最大的经济体承担风险。实际上,格林斯潘先生已经非常谨慎了,因此他不愿意保证,伊拉克危机的成功解决会促使经济迅速增长。

但是,该证词并不认为美国的经济复苏已经失去势头。格林斯潘先生和其同僚仍然对 2003 年前景持谨慎的乐观态度,他们认为,到今年第四季度时,与 2002 年同期相比,经济会增长 3% 或更多。但是,公司仍不愿意投资,现在,全球的政治不稳定又加剧了这种想法,这使得美联储犹豫不决。



格林斯潘先生以前说过,美国的经济正在经历疲软时期。但现在,他的谨慎似乎有了新特点。在国会上,他承认,存在这样的可能,也就是,一旦与伊拉克有关的问题得到解决,那么现在看起来像暂时的挫折就会成为“持久的不平衡,而这种不平衡一直被误认为是暂时的。”

如果真是这样的话,那么格林斯潘先生认为,政府将不得不寻求利用刺激经济的传统方法——通过财政和货币政策,并且还得考虑进一步提高美国经济的灵活性。这位美联储主席深信,更自由的全球贸易、对国内经济管制的解除以及信息技术的发展提高了经济承受冲击(并从冲击中恢复)的能力。

听到格林斯潘先生认为“税收和开支政策有可能影响经济灵活性”时——尤其是自这位美联储主席继续强烈要求政治家重新制定财政制度以来,乔治·布什总统和格林斯潘先生在国会的许多听众都不感到特别震惊。格林斯潘先生甚至说,就他看来,财政刺激一揽子计划还不成熟——直到有关战争对经济的影响程度的担心变得更明确时才会成熟。

这位美联储主席是一个老练的政治老手,他小心谨慎地使其证词注重长远时期。他警告说,目前的预算结算体制严重低估了政府未来的负债。最后,格林斯潘先生认为,政府总是可以(可能是被迫)提高税收,即使那样做会阻碍经济的发展;削减开支总是会困难得多,因为内在的政治阻力反对这样的削减。这就是为什么格林斯潘先生希望现在采取行动,以便限制开支、控制预算赤字的原因。

## Text 2

Our visual perception depends on the reception of energy reflecting or radiating from that which we wish to perceive. If our eyes could receive and measure infinitely delicate sense-data, we could perceive the world with infinite precision. The natural limits of our eyes have, of course, been extended by mechanical instruments; Telescopes and microscopes, for example, expand our capabilities greatly. There is, however, an ultimate limit beyond which no instrument can take us; this limit is imposed by our inability to receive sense-data smaller than those conveyed by an individual quantum of energy. Since these quanta are believed to be indivisible packages of energy and so cannot be further refined, we reach a point beyond which further resolution of the world is not possible. It is like a drawing a child might make by sticking indivisible discs of color onto a canvas.

We might think that we could avoid this limitation by using quanta with extremely long wavelengths; such quanta would be sufficiently sensitive to convey extremely delicate sense-data. And these quanta would be useful, as long as we only wanted to measure energy, but a completely accurate perception of the world will depend also on the exact measurement of the lengths and positions of what we wish to perceive. For this, quanta of extremely long wavelengths are useless. To measure a length accurately to within a millionth of an inch, we must have a measure graduated in millionths of an inch; a yardstick graduated in inches is useless. Quanta with a wavelength of one inch would be, in a sense, measures that are graduated in inches. Quanta of extremely long wavelength are useless in measuring anything except extremely large dimensions.

Despite these difficulties, quanta have important theoretical implications for physics. It used to be supposed that, in the observation of nature, the universe could be divided into two distinct parts, a perceiving subject and a perceived object. In physics, subject and object were supposed to be entirely distinct, so that a description of any part of the universe would be independent of the observer. The quantum theory, however, suggests otherwise, for every observation involves the passage of a complete quantum from the object to the subject, and it now appears that this passage

constitutes an important coupling between observer and observed. We can no longer make a sharp division between the two in an effort to observe nature objectively. Such an attempt at objectivity would distort the crucial interrelationship of observer and observed as parts of a single whole. But, even for scientists, it is only in the world of atoms that this new development makes any appreciable difference in the explanation of observations.

1. The author uses the analogy of the child's drawing primarily in order to
  - A. illustrate the ultimate limitation in the precision of sense-data conveyed by quanta.
  - B. show the sense of helpless scientists fell facing significant observational problems.
  - C. refute the excuses of those believing that no instrumental aid to observation is reliable.
  - D. criticize those believing that measurement by quanta offers an accurate picture of the world.
2. Quanta with long wavelength cannot be used to give information about the world because they
  - A. exist independently of sense-data.
  - B. are graduated only in inches.
  - C. have an insignificant amount of energy.
  - D. are not adequate for measuring length and position.
3. Which of the following is true according to the text?
  - A. Quanta of extremely long wavelength are essentially graduated in inches.
  - B. Quanta of one-inch wavelength are not analogous to yardsticks graduated in inches.
  - C. Quanta of long wavelength, in at least one respect, resemble that of shorten wavelength.
  - D. Quanta of one-inch wavelength and wavelength don't differ only in their wavelength.
4. The author implies that making a sharp division between subject and object in physics is
  - A. not possible in a measurement of an object's energy.
  - B. still theoretically possible in the small-scale world of atoms and electrons.
  - C. possible in the case of observations involving the passage of a complete quantum.
  - D. no longer an entirely accurate way to describe observation of the universe.
5. The question theory can be distinguished from previous theories of physics by its
  - A. regard for philosophical issues as well as for strictly scientific ones.
  - B. understanding of the inherent interrelationship of perceiver and perceived.
  - C. recognition of the need for sophisticated instruments of measurement.
  - D. emphasis on small-scale rather than on large-scale phenomena.

## 试题精析

1. 作者使用孩子的图画作类比主要是为了
  - A. 阐明量子传送的感官信息精确度方面的终极限度。
  - B. 表现科学家在面对重要的观察问题时的无助感。
  - C. 反驳那些认为没有仪器辅助的观察是完全可靠的人的理由。
  - D. 批评那些认为通过量子进行的测量可以展示一幅准确的世界画面的人。

【答案】 A

【解析】 结构题。题干中的“the child's drawing”出自文章第一段。第一段提到,有一种终极限度我们不能超越,我们没有能力接收比单个能量量子更小的感官信息,随后提到了孩子的画。这说明,作者提到孩子的图画,是为了表示,人们的感官信息有终极限度。A 与此意符合,为正确答案。

案。B、C、D都是误解了作者的意图。

2. 波长长的量子不能用来提供有关世界的信息,因为它们

A. 独立于感官信息而存在。

B. 只在英寸内标有刻度。

C. 有微小的能量。

D. 在测量长度和位置时不准确。

【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。题干中的“quanta with an extremely long wavelength”出自文章第二段。第二段提到,如果我们只想测量能量,那么波长很长的量子就可能有用,但对世界完全准确的观察还取决于我们对想要观察的事物长度和位置的精确测量,为了这个目的,波长很长的量子便没有用了。这说明,原因是它们不精准。D与此意符合,为正确答案。A和C属于无中生有;B指的是具有一英寸波长的量子,与题目的要求不符。

3. 根据本文,下面哪项正确?

A. 波长很长的量子本来就有英寸内的刻度。

B. 一英寸波长的量子并不类似于英寸内的尺度。

C. 波长长的量子至少在一个方面类似于波长更短的量子。

D. 一英寸波长的量子 and 波长很长的量子只是在波长上没有区别。

【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。第二段提到,为了准确测量一英寸的一百分之一的长度,我们必须具备一英尺的一百万分之一的刻度,英寸内的刻度尺是没有用的。这说明,一英寸波长的量子并不总是可以在英寸内起到刻度的作用。B与此意符合,为正确答案。A与第二段的意思不符;C和D属于无中生有。

4. 作者暗示,在物理学领域的主体和客体之间制造明显的差异

A. 在测量物体的能量时是不可能的。

B. 从理论上来说,在小范围的原子和电子领域仍然是可能的。

C. 在涉及一个完整量子转变的观察事例上是可能的。

D. 不再是一个描述对世界的观察完全精确的方式。

【答案】 D

【解析】 推论题。题干中的“subject and object in physics”出自文章第三段。第三段提到,在物理学中,主体与客体被认为是完全不同的,所以对宇宙任何部分的描述都不受观察者的限制,随后反驳说,我们再也无法将这两者截然分开,以便客观地观察自然,这种追求客观性的尝试会歪曲主体与客体之间的重要相互关系。由此可知,作者认为,这种做法不正确。D与此意符合,为正确答案。A与此意不符;文中只提到了原子领域,没有提到电子领域,所以B与文意不符;C与文意相反。

5. 量子理论可能区别于以前的理论,因为它

A. 关注哲学问题,也严谨地关注科学问题。

B. 理解主体和客体的内在相互关系。

C. 承认需要复杂的测量仪器。

D. 强调小范围而不是大范围的现象。

【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。题干中的“the quantum theory”出自文章最后一段。最后一段首先介绍了人们过去的观点以及物理学的观点,随后指出,量子理论却认为,由于每一个观察过程都涉及一个完整的量子从客体到主体的转变过程,所以,这一转变过程构成了主体与客体之间的一种重要结合。这说明,量子理论注重客体和主体之间的关系。B与此意符合,为正确答案。文中没有提到哲学问题,所以A与文意不符;C和D不是量子理论的观点。



## 全文精译

我们的视觉依赖于我们希望观察的事物反射或辐射的能量接收。如果我们的眼睛能够接收和测量非常精细的感官数据,那么我们就能够非常精确地观察这个世界。当然,我们眼睛的自然限制可以通过机械仪器拓展,比如,望远镜或显微镜可以极大地扩展我们的视觉范围。不过,有一种终极限度是我们使用任何仪器都不能超越的,这个限度就是,我们没有能力接收比单个能量量子更小的感官信息。因为这些量子被看作是一个不可分割的能量整体,所以它不可能被进一步提炼,这样我们便达到一个临界点,超过这个临界点就不可能对世界进行进一步的分解。这就像一个孩子可能通过在画布上粘贴不可分割的彩色圆盘所画的画。

我们可能认为,通过使用波长很长的量子,我们可以避免这种局限;这样的能量对于传播非常精确的感观数据应该非常敏感。如果我们只想测量能量,那么这些量子就可能有用,但是,对世界完全准确的观察还取决于我们对想要观察的事物长度和位置的精确测量。为了这个目的,波长很长的量子便没有用了。为了准确测量一英寸的一百万分之一长度,我们必须具备一英尺的一百万分之一的刻度,英寸内的刻度尺是没有用的。在某种意义上,具有一英寸波长的量子可以在英寸内起到刻度的作用。除非测量很大的空间范围,否则波长很长的量子没有用。

尽管有这些困难,量子还是对物理有重要的理论意义。人们过去通常认为,在观察自然的过程中,宇宙可以被分成两个截然不同的部分:观察主体与被观察的客体。在物理学中,主体与客体被认为是完全不同的,所以对宇宙任何部分的描述都不受观察者的限制。不过,量子理论却认为,由于每一个观察过程都涉及一个完整的量子从客体到主体的转变过程,所以,现在看起来,这一转变过程构成了主体与之间的一种重要结合。我们再也不能将这两者截然分开,以便客观地观察自然。这种追求客观性的尝试会歪曲作为一个整体中部分的主体与客体之间的重要相互关系。但是,即使对科学家来说,这种新理论也只有在原子领域对于观察过程的解释才会表现出明显的差异。

## Text 3

Modern technology has developed in a manner which often conflicts with the environment. Nevertheless, it is possible and practical to achieve a high level of technology, without altering the overall environment or depleting nonrenewable natural resources.

There are two basic methods of conserving the natural environment. One is alternative technology in which techniques (such as windmills and solar energy) must be found for providing power in a more decentralized manner. The other is to try to minimize the effects of modern technology by the more efficient use of materials and more effective pollution control. The differences between the two approaches depend upon whether today's metropolis is too large to be economical. There comes a point when the quality of life can no longer be improved because of the high population density and the largely unsuccessful attempts to meet its demands.

Present energy policies of the western world are considering new energy sources to meet the demands of a growing population. The main sources used have been oil, gas, and coal—which are in limited supply—and nuclear power, which has problems concerning radioactive waste storage. Geothermal, hydroelectric, hydrothermal, wind, and solar energy are all alternative possibilities, but only solar energy is likely to become a main power source for many countries.

Many of the materials used daily in a technological society are destined to be discarded. Rags, paper, metal, glass, and plastics are all substances that could be recycled or reused. For example,

ground glass can be used for road surfacing. Many industrial residues, like slag and ash, can be used in the same way, or as building materials. Research is being done to determine methods of separating useful products from industrial and domestic waste. Plastics and organic materials contain hydrocarbons which could be used for making gas and oil and are presently destroyed by burning. Extracting these commodities from waste may be vital in the future, considering that oil and gas are non-renewable natural resources.

The processing of sewerage requires considerable amounts of electricity. Vast quantities of sewerage have to be pumped and treated daily and several megawatts of power are needed for the task. Many sewerage treatment plants in the U. S. have become self-sufficient by using the methane gas given off by sewerage. This is collected in gas holders and burned to produce heat and create electricity. The solid waste itself is often used for soil enrichment.

1. From the text we can learn that

- A. conservation technology is necessary for all of us.
- B. nuclear power is the energy source of the culture.
- C. problems of energy conservation are not worldwide.
- D. modern technology can better the overall environment.

2. Alternative technology suggests that

- A. new ways should be found to burn oil, coal and gas.
- B. new energy resources should be considered seriously.
- C. new ways should be found to store radioactive waste.
- D. new technology should replace the traditional technology.

3. Conversation technology can be better used in

- A. densely-populated metropolises.
- B. big industrial cities.
- C. satellite cities of big cities.
- D. high-lands and plateaus.

4. We infer from the text that

- A. more and more small towns are going to appear to replace the metropolises.
- B. the larger the population, the less we need to employ alternative technology.
- C. if the cities become extremely large, it will be difficult to better the standard of living.
- D. the metropolises are controlling the growth of their population so as to be economical.

5. The text mainly tells us

- A. scientists have found the best way to remove industrial waste.
- B. plastic waste and house refuse are burned to produce gas.
- C. recovering useful materials from waste may be dangerous and polluting.
- D. industrial and house refuse are being studied to make renewable materials.



1. 根据本文,我们可以了解到

- A. 保护性技术对于我们所有人都是必需的。
- B. 核能是未来的能源。
- C. 能量储存问题不是世界性的。
- D. 现代科技可以优化整体环境。

【答案】 A

【解析】 归纳题。第一段首先提到,现代科技以一种通常和环境抵触的方式发展,随后转折指

出,获得先进的环保技术是可能的,也是实际的,第二段介绍了利用技术保护自然环境的方法,随后的段落介绍了利用其他能源以及回收和再利用废物的技术问题。这说明,我们从本文了解到,环保技术可行,也重要。A与此意符合,为正确答案。B与第三段第二句话的意思不符;文中谈到了西方国家和其他许多国家的能源问题,说明C不正确;D与第一段第一句话的意思不符合。

## 2. 选择性技术暗示

- A. 应该找到索取石油、煤和天然气的新方法。
- B. 应该认真考虑利用新能源。
- C. 应该找到储藏放射性废料的新方法。
- D. 新技术应该替代传统技术。

**【答案】 B**

**【解析】 推论题。**题干中的“alternative technology”出自文章第二段。第二段提到选择性技术时指出,必须找到一些技术(比如风力发电和太阳能),以一种更多样的方式提供动力。由此可知,选择性技术暗示,需要找到新技术暗示,需要找到利用新能源的技术。B与此意符合,为正确答案。A和C不是新技术;D属于无中生有。

## 3. 保护性技术可以得到更好的利用是在

- A. 人口密度大的大都市。
- B. 工业大城市。
- C. 大城市的卫星城市。
- D. 高地和高原。

**【答案】 D**

**【解析】 细节题。**第二段介绍了环保技术。第三段首先提到了西方国家利用的污染环境的能源——石油,天然气,煤和核能,随后指出,地热,水力发电,热液喷发,风能和太阳能都是可能的选择。这说明,在有地热,水力发电或热液喷发的地方环保技术会得到更好的利用,而这些能源一般在高地和高原。D符合此意,为正确答案。A和B与第二段的内容不符;C属于无中生有。

## 4. 根据本文,我们可以推知

- A. 越来越多的城镇将出现,以便代替大都市。
- B. 人口越多,我们就更不需要利用选择性技术。
- C. 如果城市变得极大,那么将难以改善生活水平。
- D. 大都市在控制人口的增长,以便节俭。

**【答案】 C**

**【解析】 推论题。**第二段提到,现代大都市因为人口密度太大,满足这些人口需求的尝试大都不成功,所以生活的质量再也不能提高。由此可知,城市越大,就难以改善人们的生活水平。C与此意符合,为正确答案。A和D属于无中生有;文中是说选择不适合人口稠密的地区使用,并没有说人越多就越不需要利用选择性技术,所以B与文意不符。

## 5. 本文主要告诉我们

- A. 科学家已经找到了处理工业废料的最佳方法。
- B. 塑料废料和家庭垃圾被焚烧,以便制造天然气。
- C. 从废料中回收有用物可能危险,并且造成污染。
- D. 人们正在研究工业废料和家庭垃圾,以便生产可再生的物质。

**【答案】 D**

**【解析】 主旨题。**文章前面的段落介绍了在不改变整体环境或不耗尽不可再生自然资源的情况下获得技术的可能性,随后的两段介绍了利用技术回收或再利用废物的方法与重要性。这说明,本文告诉我们从废物中提取有用东西的重要性。D可以表达本文的主题,为正确答案。C与此意相反;文中只是最后提到美国的很多污水处理厂实现了自给自足,并没有找到其他处理工业废料的好方法,所以A不正确;B属于无中生有。





## 全文精译

现代科技以一种通常和环境抵触的方法发展。不过,在不改变整体环境或者不耗尽不可再生资源的情况下获得先进的技术,这是可能的,也是实际的。

保护自然环境有两种基本方法。一种是选择性技术,必须找到一些技术(比如风力发电和太阳能),以一种更多样的方式提供动力。另一种就是通过更加地利用资源,更有效地控制污染,尽量将现代科技的影响降低到最低程度。这两种方法的区别取决于现代大都市是否太大,以至于难以节俭。因为人口密度太大,满足这些人口需求的尝试都不成功,所以生活的质量再也不能提高,这个时代已经来临。

目前,西方国家的能源政策主要是在寻求新能源,以便满足不断增长的人口需要。利用的主要能源一直是石油、天然气和煤(这些资源被限量供应)和核能(面临放射性废料储藏问题)。地热、水力发电、热液喷发、风能和太阳能都是可能的选择,但是,对于许多国家来说,只有太阳能才可能成为主要能源。

在科技社会,每天用过的许多原料肯定要抛弃。碎片、纸张、金属、玻璃以及塑料都是一些可以回收或再利用的物质。比如,毛玻璃可以用来铺路。许多工业废料,比如炉渣和灰烬,也可以用同样的方式利用。人们正在进行研究,以求找到从工业和家庭废物中分离有用物的方法。塑料和有机原料含有碳氢化合物,这可以用来制作天然气和石油,目前,这些东西通过焚烧而被破坏了。考虑到石油和天然气是不可再生的自然资源,所以,将来从废物中提取这些有用的东西可能至关重要。

污水处理需要耗费大量的电力。每天都有大量的污水被排放、处理,这项工作需要几兆瓦特的电力。通过利用污水排放的沼气,美国的许多污水处理厂实现了自给自足。沼气被收集到储气罐内,然后焚烧,利用产生的热量就可以发电。固体废物本身通常可以用作土壤的废料。

## Text 4

"I've never met a human worth cloning," says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from the cramped confines of his lab at Texas A&M University. "It's a stupid endeavor." That's an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two calves and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy later this year—or perhaps not for another five years. It seems the reproductive system of man's best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin's experience with cloning animals leaves him vexed by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missyproject project, using hundreds upon hundreds of canine eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so embryos carrying Missy's DNA. None have survived the transfer to a surrogate mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted fetuses may be acceptable when you're dealing with cats or bulls, he argues, but not with humans. "Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous," he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin's phone at A&M College of Veterinary Medicine has been ringing busily. Cost is no obstacle for customers like Missy's mysterious owner, who wishes to remain unknown to protect his privacy. He's plopped down \$3.7 million so far to fund the research because he wants a twin to carry on Missy's fine qualities after she dies. But he knows her clone