

严格依据最新考研英语（一）、英语（二）考试大纲编写
全国硕士研究生招生考试英语考试配套用书

高教版
2019

考研英语

阅读基础过关 80 篇

（英语一和英语二适用）

主编 黎景杰

高等教育出版社

- 最佳搭配：考研英语核心语法通关宝典（英语一和英语二适用）+ 考研英语一考试解析 + 考研英语二考试解析与指导 + 考研英语词汇 8000 一本通 + 考研英语冲刺阅读理解 30 天 30 篇
- 专为英语基础薄弱者打造



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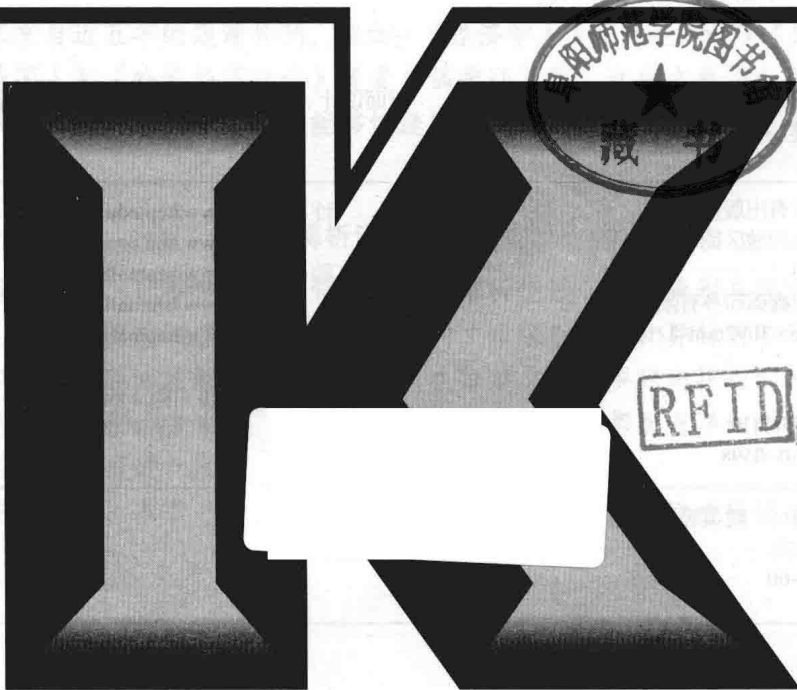
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内容简介

《2019考研英语阅读基础过关80篇（英语一和英语二适用）》为考生提供了与真题难度一致的阅读模拟训练题。前40篇文章为“基础训练篇”，适合考生在基础复习阶段使用，后40篇文章为“强化提高篇”，适合考生于复习备考的强化阶段进行实战演练。《2019考研英语阅读基础过关80篇（英语一和英语二适用）》收录的文章全部来自最新外刊，均与真题来源一致，不仅能使考生快速提升阅读能力，而且有可能供考生在今后的考试中获得意外的惊喜。本书对文章和试题的解析均给出了独特、高效的解题思路和方法。同时注释核心词汇及详尽译文，帮助考生彻底弄懂文章，理解题目，进行高效训练。

编辑推荐

《2019考研英语阅读基础过关80篇（英语一和英语二适用）》是一本接近真题、实战感强、编排贴心的考研英语阅读辅导书。

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近年来,在研究生考试英语学科的命题者、研究者和考生中都流传着这样一句话——“得阅读者得天下”。的确,在研究生考试英语学科的试题中,除了英语知识运用和写作之外就是阅读理解试题,阅读所占分值之大可想而知。

历经修改与完善,《2019考研英语阅读基础过关80篇(英语一和英语二适用)》终于完稿。在此,衷心感谢我的英语工作室的各位老师与同仁的辛苦努力,我们殷切希望这本书能为考研学子指明阅读理解的正确方向,也真诚地希望各位考生能认可这本接近真题、实战感强、编排贴心的考研英语阅读辅导书。现将本书的有关情况说明如下:

难度循序渐进

本书共20个单元,每个单元有4篇阅读理解文章。

其中,第1单元至第10单元的40篇文章为“基础训练篇”,难度比真题略简单,适合考生在英语复习的基础阶段使用。

第11单元至第20单元的40篇文章为“强化提高篇”,难度与真题持平,适合考生在英语复习的强化阶段使用。这些文章后面所设题目的阅读量、选项难度、考点等与真题十分贴近。通过大量逼真的实战演练,考生可以提高自己的应试水平。

需要特别说明的是,近年来,研究生考试英语(二)的整体难度已经与英语(一)基本持平,因此,对于参加英语(二)考试的考生来说,加强英语阅读训练是非常重要的。根据我多年辅导的经验,参加英语(二)考试的很多考生是在职人员,中断英语学习已经有一段时间,而英语(二)的历年真题也极为有限。因此,多接触一些接近真题的阅读模拟题显得非常重要,本书的前10个单元非常适合该类考生在前期复习时使用。

文章选材

本书文章全部来自近五年的题源外刊,诸如:《经济学人》《商业周刊》《时代周刊》《纽约时报》《科学美国人》《哈佛经济评论》《麦肯锡季刊》等。这些文章均与真题来源一致,主题一致。考生认真研读这些文章,不仅能够快速提升阅读能力,而且可能在今后的考试中获得意外的惊喜。

解析详略得当

考生不但要答对题目,还要学到真本领!本书的解析经过了精心策划与编排,对难度较低的文章解析点到为止,对那些难度接近或超越真题的文章解析详尽,并针对不同的考生可能遇到的不同障碍,分别给出独特的解题思路和方法。在每篇文章后罗列出核心词汇,给出注释以及部分重点词汇的例句,便于考生参考。同时,本书所有的文章都配有详细译文,帮助考生彻底理解文章。考生使用本书进行阅读训练,不断进步,不断提高。

由于时间及能力所限,本书可能存在未尽之处,敬请业内专家及读者提出宝贵意见,欢迎

您将改进意见发至 Email: passionli928@126.com。此外,如本书有勘误或考生欲获取考前预测信息,请您用手机扫一扫封面的南京文登考研微信二维码,或直接联系南京文登考研客服 QQ: 359515062,对您的任何疑问我们都会尽力去解答。

您可以结合以下书籍使用本书:

- 1.《2019 考研英语核心语法通关宝典(英语一和英语二适用)》,高等教育出版社出版;
- 2.《2019 考研英语一历年真题超详标准解析》,高等教育出版社出版;
- 3.《2019 全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(一)考点解析》,高等教育出版社出版。

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2017 年 4 月

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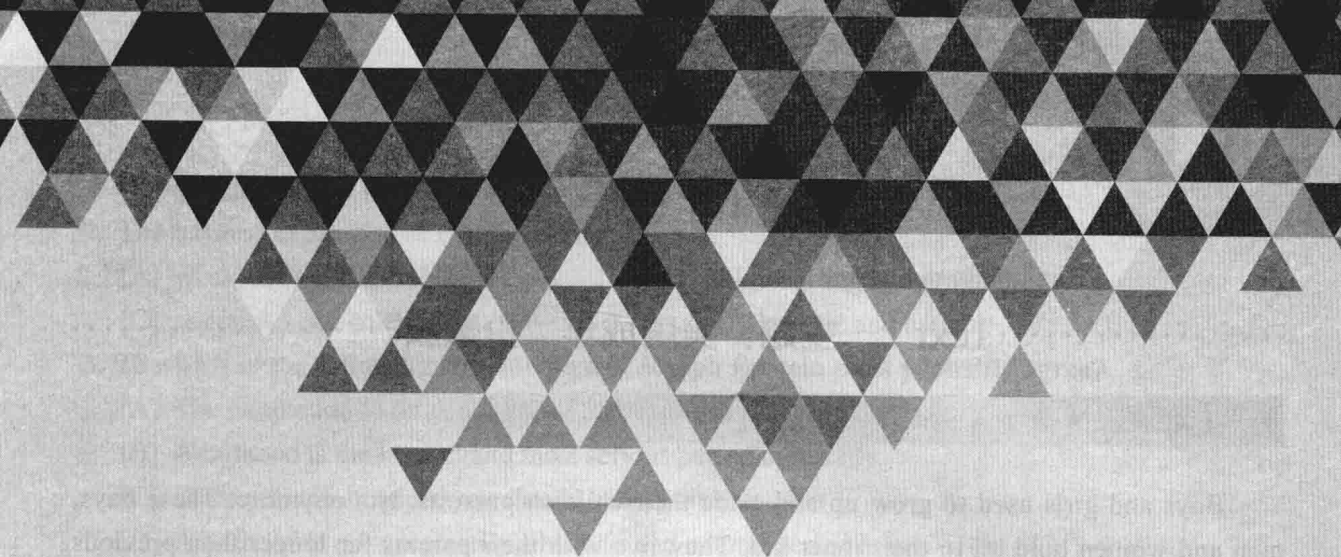
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基础训练篇



Unit One

.....Text 1 主题：美国成年“扮嫩族”.....

▶ 【难度：★★★】

Boys and girls used to grow up and aside their childish pursuits. Not anymore. These days, men and women hold on to their inner kid. They live with their parents far longer than previous generations. They're getting married later. Even when they have kids, moms and dads download pop songs for their cell phone ringtones, play video games, watch cartoons, and indulge in foods from their childhood. Christopher Noxon explores this Peter Pan culture in his new book, *Rejuvenile: Kickball, Cartoons, Cupcakes, and the Reinvention of the American Grownup*.

For re-juveniles today, all roads lead back to Peter Pan and the turn of the twentieth century. The natural capacities of children, which for centuries had been viewed as weak and obstinate, were over the course of these few years discovered as a primary source of inspiration and profit. It would be another century before the re-juvenile rebellion we know today, but resistance to what historian Woody Register calls “the weakening prudence, restraint and solemnity of growing up” began here, with the first of Pan and the dawn of the twentieth century.

The temptation today is to think of adulthood as a historic and natural fact. In a 2004 essay on “The Perpetual Adolescent,” Joseph Epstein wrote that adulthood was treated as the “lengthiest and most earnest part of life, where everything serious happened.” To stray outside the defined boundaries of adulthood, he wrote, was “to go against what was natural and thereby to appear inappropriate, to put one’s world somehow out of joint.” Before the Industrial Revolution, no one thought much about adulthood, and even less about childhood. In sixteenth-century Europe, for instance, “children share the same games with adults, the same toys, and the same fairy stories. They lived their lives together, never apart,” notes historian J.H. Plumb.

This shouldn’t suggest that people in the past didn’t distinguish between kids and grown-ups. Of course they did. The distinction forms the basis of rites of passage that are as old as human history. Amazonian initiation rites, Jewish Bar and Bat Mitzvahs, Christian confirmations—all serve the same basic function: to formally announce the end of childhood and the assumption of new duties and freedoms. It’s a mistake, though, to confuse maturity with adulthood. The maturity celebrated in traditional rites of passage is not the same thing as the idea of adulthood hatched a century ago by a group of Victorian clergymen and society ladies. Maturity is old. “Adulthood” is new.

1. According to the passage, Peter Pan culture is probably a phenomenon that

- [A] people cast away their childish pursuit once they grow up.
- [B] people indulge in foods and games from their childhood.
- [C] people still act in a childish way when they are adults.

[D] people hang on to their adult interests and attitudes.

2. The natural capacities of children turn out to be

[A] weak and unpredictable.

[B] inspiring and profitable.

[C] restrained and solemn.

[D] historic and natural.

3. To which of the following statements will Joseph Epstein most probably agree?

[A] The temptation to think adulthood as historic and natural is dangerous.

[B] Adulthood is the longest and most serious period in our life.

[C] Since you are an adult, you should behave like an adult.

[D] Adulthood is not necessarily a historic and natural period in one's life.

4. Historian J.H. Plumb's remarks are cited to show that

[A] adults and children had many things in common.

[B] adults and children enjoyed a pretty close relationship.

[C] both childhood and adulthood are new topics.

[D] adulthood is not a historic and natural fact.

5. Such rites of passage as Christian confirmation are performed to celebrate

[A] maturity.

[B] childhood.

[C] adolescence.

[D] adulthood.

【核心词汇及短语】

indulge [ɪn'dʌldʒ] v. 沉湎, 沉迷, 沉溺 (于……), 满足 (欲望、兴趣等)

例 They went into town to **indulge** in some serious shopping. 他们进城去大肆购物。

prudence ['prʊdəns] n. 审慎, 精明

confuse [kən'fju:z] v. 使困惑; 使茫然; 使模糊不清, 使含糊

announce [ə'naʊns] v. 宣布; 宣告; 是……迹象; 显示

temptation [temp'teɪʃən] n. 引诱; 诱惑; 诱惑物

【试题精解】

1. 答案 [C]。事实分析题。根据 Peter Pan culture 定位到第一段。该段提到现今的男男女女虽长大成人, 内心却依然童真, 并列举了相关现象, 故 [C] 正确。[A] 项是对第一段第一句话的同义转换, 但句中的 used to 指的是那些过去的事情, 现在并非如此; [B] 项只是众多例子中的一个, 过于片面; [D] 项的“成人”(adult) 与问题相反。

2. 答案 [B]。推理判断题。根据 natural capacities of children 定位到第二段。根据文章, 小孩子的天生特质——长期以来, 被认为是柔弱、任性——在短短几年的时间里被发掘出来, 成了灵感和利益的主要源泉, [B] 项的 inspiring and profitable (启发灵感的、有利可图的) 是对原文 inspiration and profit (灵感和利益) 词性的改变, 属于另一种意义的同义替换, 符合题目, 为正确选项。其余几个选项均无法在文中找到出处。

3. 答案 [C]。推理判断题。根据 Joesph Epstein 定位到第三段。他提到, 游离于“成人”

定义的疆域之外，就是“违反自然，因此就会表现异常，会让一个人的世界从某种程度上来说处于混乱状态”，因此[C]项正确。adulthood as historic and natural（把成年看作具有历史和自然意义的现实）是作者的观点，并不是艾普斯坦的观点，因此排除[A]、[D]两项；[B]项的most serious（最严重的）错误。

4. 答案[D]。事实细节题。根据J.H. Plumb定位到第三段。他的言论是作为一个反面例证来证明第三段第一句：当今，人们倾向于将成年看作具有历史和自然意义的现实。言外之意是成年并不是一个历史概念，故[D]项正确。[A]、[B]两项陈述的是表面现象，是例证题的常规干扰项；[C]项的new topics（新话题）属于过度推断，文中并未提及。

5. 答案[A]。事实细节题。根据Christian confirmation定位到最后一段。该段提到，传统成年礼所庆祝的“生理成熟”完全不同于“成年”，由此可知传统成人仪式庆祝的是生理成熟，因此[A]项正确。[B]项“少年时期”、[C]项“青春期”和[D]项的“成年”均可排除。

【全文翻译】

以前，男孩和女孩长大之后就会摒弃儿时天真的追求。然而，往事不再。现今的男男女女虽长大成人，内心却依然童真。他们这一代人和之前的几代人比，和父母居住在一起的时间更长了，结婚更晚了。即便为人父母，他们仍然下载流行音乐作为手机铃声，玩电动游戏，看卡通片，仍旧喜欢吃孩童时的食物。克里斯多夫·若克森在自己的新书《返老还童：儿童足球游戏、卡通片、纸杯蛋糕与美国成年人的再造期》里，探讨了这种“小飞侠”文化。

对于今天的“扮嫩族”，一切可以追溯到彼得·潘以及20世纪初。就是在那个时候，小孩子的天生特质——长期以来，被认为是柔弱、任性——在短短几年的时间里被发掘出来，成了灵感和利益的主要源泉。诚然，一个世纪之后的今天才有了“扮嫩族”的反叛行为，但是，自彼得·潘的第一次飞行和20世纪第一缕曙光开始，对历史学家乌迪·罗杰斯特所说的“成长过程中逐渐弱化的审慎、约束和严肃”的抵抗就已经开始。

如今，人们倾向于将成年看作具有历史和自然意义的现实。约瑟夫·艾普斯坦在2004年写的《永远的青春期》一文中提到，成年时期被人们看作“生命中最漫长、最真实的部分，所有严肃的事情都在成年时期发生”。他这样写道：游离于“成人”定义的疆域之外，就是“违反自然，因此就会表现异常，会让一个人的世界从某种程度上来说处于混乱状态”。在工业革命以前，没有人会对“成年人”这个问题多做思考，对“童年”就想得更少了。比如，在16世纪的欧洲，“孩童与成年人做一样的游戏，玩一样的玩具，读一样的神话故事。他们共同生活在一起，从不分离，”历史学家J.H. 布隆博如是说。

但是，这并不意味着过去的人就不分“大小”，他们当然认为长幼有别。这种区别形成了与人类历史一样古老的成年礼的基础。亚马孙河流域居民的成年礼、犹太教的成人礼、基督教的坚信礼——所有这些仪式都有一种同样的功能：正式宣布一个人童年的结束，开始承担新的责任，享有新的自由。但是，如果把“生理成熟”和“成年”混为一谈，那就错了。传统成年礼所庆祝的“生理成熟”完全不同于一个世纪以前一群维多利亚时期的牧师和上流社会妇女所推崇的“成年”。“生理成熟”是老生常谈，而“成年”则是一个新概念。

▶ 【难度：★★★★☆】

In 1981, Nancy G. Brinker made a promise to her sister, who was dying of breast cancer. The public relations consultant vowed that she would work to spare other women from suffering in the same way. It was a dramatic gesture, and it led to a dramatic result: A year later, Nancy formed the Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, named after her sister. Having no fortune of her own, she needed a way to both raise money and draw attention to the cause. The novel solution, which she arrived at while jogging, was to start a series of five kilometer charity runs named the Race for the Cure.

Such events are now ubiquitous, but the 1983 Race for the Cure was one of the first. And it has become one of the largest. Since its inception, the Komen Foundation has collected more than \$630 million for breast cancer research and is considered a prime mover behind the progress in treatment.

At the time that Brinker founded the Komen Foundation, breast cancer was rarely discussed in public and was a low priority in oncology research, despite the fact that it strike ones in seven women. She initially approached charitable groups, but none was interested in breast cancer. So in 1982, Brinker gathered 20 women in her living room and asked for their help. “The oil business was booming in Texas back then,” she says, and the group was able to raise \$1 million in a year. But it was the Race for the Cure that made Komen a mega-foundation.

Most important, the foundation has doled out more than \$180 million in research grants. “There is hardly an advance in the science of breast cancer over the past 20 years that hasn’t been touched by a Komen grant.” Scientists acknowledge that Brinker’s fundraising, and the attention the Komen foundation has drawn to the disease, have played a large part in improving the prognosis for patients. Breast cancer death rates have dropped 2.3% a year over the past decade, a greater improvement than any other of the five leading cancer killers.

In honor of her work, and for setting a template for other advocacy efforts, Brinker was awarded the prestigious Lasker Award for Public Service. “Brinker”, said the Lasker Foundation, “dramatically increased public awareness about this devastating disease.” Still, Brinker says her promise to her sister is far from fulfilled. “We remain focused on one thing—a world without breast cancer,” she says. “We will continue to address causation, as well as the disparities in treatment in medically underserved populations.” So Brinker continue to Race for the Cure.

6. From the passage, we know that Nancy G. Brinker

- [A] failed to keep her promise to her sister due to financial problems.
- [B] was the first person who came up with the idea of running to collect money.
- [C] was praised for her prolonged effort to do research on breast cancer.
- [D] tried to make the world free from cancer through the program “the Race for the Cure”.

7. All of the following are true of Komen Breast Cancer Foundation except that

- [A] it was set up with the aims of sparing women from suffering breast cancer.

- [B] it was funded by Nancy G. Brinker, a public relations consultant.
 [C] it raised money mainly from oil industry at its initial phase.
 [D] it was named after Nancy G. Brinker's sister who died of breast cancer.

8. Which of the following statement is true according to the passage?

- [A] Breast cancer death rates used to be the highest among the five leading cancer killers.
 [B] Running is recognized as an effective way to help protect women from breast cancer.
 [C] Breast cancer ranks with the five leading cancer killers.
 [D] Brinker admitted that she dramatically increase public awareness about breast cancer.

9. The underlined word “novel” as in “The novel solution,... Race for the Cure” (Paragraph 1) probably means

- [A] original. [B] fictional. [C] splendid. [D] surprising.

10. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- [A] The Komen Breast Cancer Foundation.
 [B] Breast Cancer and Its Cure.
 [C] Brinker and Her Promises.
 [D] Advances in Breast Cancer Research.

► 【核心词汇及短语】

advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] *n.* 提倡者, 拥护者; 鼓吹者 *v.* 主张, 提倡; 鼓吹

例 Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights **advocates**, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. 科学家应该对动物权利**鼓吹者**做出强有力的回应, 因为他们的言论混淆了公众的视听, 从而威胁到卫生知识和卫生服务的进步。

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *v.* 靠近, 接近, 动手处理

例 I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the tasks of **approaching** any but the factual aspects of those problems. 因为虽然普通科学家的成就有助于解决道德问题, 但是他只是陈述了问题事实, 而没有**触及**这些问题的解决方法, 所以我把他排除在外。

attentiveness [ə'tentɪvnəs] *n.* 注意力

例 For there to be successful communication, there must be **attentiveness** and involvement in the discussion itself by all present. 为了保证成功的交流与沟通, 所有到场人员必须保持**注意力**并且积极参与讨论。

boom [bu:m] *n.* 繁荣 *v.* 急速发展

例 Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained **boom**. 许多消费者似乎已经受到了股市波动的影响, 投资者将波动看作持续增长的一个必要条件。

charitable ['tʃærɪtəbəl] *a.* 仁慈的, (为)慈善事业的, 宽恕的

例 It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a **charitable** impulses on the part of the settlers. 这不是旅行者可以选择的事情，也不只是居民表达仁慈的冲动。

devastate ['devəsteɪt] v. 毁坏

例 When uniformed, however, visitors to remote areas can **devastate** an already fragile way of life. 然而，成群的参观者进入边远地区，会给那里本来已经很脆弱的生活方式带来毁灭。

disparity [drɪ'spærɪti] n. 不一致

例 Eliminating the **disparity** between rich and poor women requires rethinking the way society views reproduction. 消灭妇女贫富差距需要重新审视社会看待生育的态度。

promising ['prɒmɪʃɪŋ] a. 有希望的，有前途的

例 A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a **promising** start. 西弗吉尼亚州的民主党参议员罗伯特·比亚德提了一项要求为私人工业提供财政激励的议案，这是一个有希望的开始。

scholar ['skɒlə] n. 学者

例 Some **scholars** conclude that a government with finite resource should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age, say 83 or so. 有些学者总结，如果政府资金有限，它应该停止支付某一个年龄以上的人群的医疗费用——比如 83 岁左右。

【试题精解】

6. 答案 [B]。细节题。根据文章第一段最后一句和第二段第一句可以推出选项 [B] 为正确答案。南茜虽然认为自己妹妹的承诺远没有实现，但她一直在履行承诺，因此选项 [A] 不正确。南茜是一个慈善家而不是科学家，[C] 项也可以排除。在最后一段，南茜提到他们致力于一件事情，那就是创造一个没有乳腺癌的世界，可见 [D] 项也是错误的。

7. 答案 [B]。细节题。首先注意问题是问哪项不正确。虽然文章中提到南茜是一个公共关系咨询师 (public relations consultant)，基金会是她创建的 (found)，但是为基金会提供资金支持 (fund) 的并不是她，因为她自己没有钱 (Having no fortune of her own)，所以选项 [B] 是错误的表述，符合题目，为正确答案。选项 [A]、[C]、[D] 都比较容易从文中找到出处，皆可排除。

8. 答案 [C]。细节题。从第四段最后一句 a greater improvement than any other of the five leading cancer killers (与五大致命癌症中的其他癌症相比，这一进步是最大的) 可以看出，选项 [C] 是正确的。选项 [A] 和 [B] 在文中皆找不到出处。文章最后一段提到对南茜工作的肯定是由拉斯克基金会叙述的，而她认为自己做得还远远不够，所以 [D] 项是错误的。

9. 答案 [A]。词义理解题。从“在 1983 年，为‘痊愈而跑’这样的活动还是首次出现” (but the 1983 Race for the Cure was one of the first) 可以看出，这种跑步募捐的做法是南茜第一个想出来的，因此选项 [A] 正确。

10. 答案 [C]。主旨大意题。综观全文，作者首先介绍南茜创建柯曼基金会的初衷是她对妹妹的承诺，接着讲述在她的积极倡议和领导下基金会的发展，最后指出她认为承诺远未实现，她还有更大的目标。故选项 [C] 是最合适的标题。

【全文翻译】

1981年，南茜·布林克向患有乳腺癌而将不久于人世的妹妹许下一个诺言。这位公共关系咨询师发誓将努力使其他妇女免受类似的遭遇。这是个非凡的举动，而且获得了非凡的成果：一年之后，南茜成立了以她妹妹的名字命名的柯曼乳腺癌基金会。因为自己没有钱，她需要设法募集资金并引起人们对这项事业的关注。她新颖的解决办法是在跑步的时候想到的，那就是举办一系列的名为“为痊愈而跑”的5公里慈善长跑活动。

类似的活动现在随处可见，但是在1983年，“为痊愈而跑”这样的活动还是首次出现。如今，该活动已成为最大的活动项目之一。自从柯曼基金会成立以来，已经募集到超过6.3亿美金的资金用于乳腺癌研究，该基金被认为是推动乳腺癌治疗进展的主要力量。

布林克成立柯曼基金会时，人们很少公开谈论乳腺癌，它在肿瘤学研究中处于次要地位，然而事实却是每7位妇女当中就有1位患乳腺癌。布林克最初向慈善组织求助，但是没人对乳腺癌感兴趣。所以1982年，布林克在她的客厅里召集了20名妇女，向她们求助。她说：“当时得克萨斯州的石油生意蒸蒸日上，”因此他们可以每年募集到100万美元。但使柯曼基金会成为一个大规模基金会的，是“为痊愈而跑”这个活动。

最重要的是，该基金会已经捐助了超过1.8亿美元的资金用于乳腺癌研究。“乳腺癌科学研究过去20年所取得的进步，几乎每项都得到了柯曼基金的资助。”科学家们普遍认为，布林克的募捐活动和柯曼基金会引起的对乳腺癌的关注，在改进乳腺癌诊断方面起了重要的作用。过去10年，乳腺癌死亡率平均每年下降2.3%，与五大致命癌症中的其他癌症相比，这一进步是最大的。

为了表彰她的工作并为其其他宣传工作树立榜样，布林克被授予了崇高的拉斯克医学特别奖。拉斯克基金会说：“布林克极大地提高了公众对乳腺癌这一致命疾病的关注。”而布林克说她对妹妹的承诺远没有实现。“我们会继续致力于一件事情，那就是创造一个没有乳腺癌的世界。”她说：“我们会继续研究发病原因和关注医疗匮乏地区人口的治疗不足。”因此，布林克将继续“为痊愈而跑”。

.....Text 3 主题：美国著名大学的新举措.....

【难度：★★★】

Harvard thrilled middle-class parents last week by capping its tuition for families with incomes of up to \$180,000 at 10 percent of their earnings. The move sparked hopes of a donation race that could ease the soaring costs of college. Earlier this month, Duke joined a group of schools including Harvard, Princeton, and Stanford that promise free rides to low-income students.

But many point out that these gestures will affect only a few hundred lucky students. The outlays are so comparatively small that they are unlikely to divert pressure for reforms in the ways colleges spend their money — especially the estimated \$380 billion of endowment funds stored in tax-free accounts. “It’s an important gesture,” College Parents of America President James Boyle says of

Harvard. But colleges should do more now with the money they've socked away for a rainy day, he says.

The numbers are smaller, but the story is similar at other colleges. The average endowment has been reaping 10 percent a year on investments since 2004. But colleges spent an average of just 4.6 percent of their endowment last year while raising tuition faster than the rate of inflation. That troubles folks like Sen. Chuck Grassley, who's pushing Congress to require wealthy colleges to spend at least 5 percent of their endowments every year. "Tax-exempt organizations are supposed to provide public benefit in exchange for their special status," he said. "Helping the next generation afford college is a public benefit."

Many college officials, of course, are battling such rule changes. While Harvard, Yale, and Princeton all have more than \$1 million worth of endowment per student, half of all colleges have no more than \$2,000 per student saved up. Even high-earning schools say they already are spending as much as they should. Chris Bittman, chief investment officer of University of Colorado Foundation, racked up almost 23 percent in returns last fiscal year, bringing the school's endowment to nearly \$800 million. He supports the school's policy of spending 4.5 percent. Recent big profits can't last forever, he says. Instead, endowments should plan on earning the long-term average of 10 percent.

Still, pressure appears to be forcing some changes. In June, Stanford announced it would increase its endowment spending to 5.5 percent, or \$160 million a year. If every school followed suit, that would free up about \$4 billion a year (or \$200 per student) to increase aid or keep tuition prices down. Or as Richard Vedder, an Ohio University economist, says, "a small step for mankind."

11. According to the first two paragraphs, the "free rides" to famous schools will probably

- [A] affect a good many students with excellent academic records.
- [B] promote the reform of endowment spending of schools greatly.
- [C] result in the tuition raise for some other students.
- [D] give pressure to school administrators on money policy.

12. Sen. Chuck Grassley suggests that the schools should

- [A] increase their endowments to suit their particular status.
- [B] abide by the law on endowment spending.
- [C] use their tax-free funds to reap social benefits.
- [D] create learning opportunities outside school for young people.

13. According to Paragraph 4, Chris Bittman believes that

- [A] endowment funds should be invested in business to make money.
- [B] the spending policies of American colleges should be reformed.
- [C] some profitable schools have spent a moderate amount of the fund.
- [D] the gap between rich schools and poor ones still remains.

14. The phrase "a small step for mankind" (Paragraph 5) shows that the increased endowment spending will

- [A] encourage more public spending.