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[考研英语]

真题同源阅读 100篇

适合英语（一）及英语（二）考生

主编：中国人民大学
郭崇兴

考研英语真题来源于哪里？

The Economist
The New York Times
Newsweek
Science
Financial Times

.....

2011



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内容简介

历年考研英语真题的文章绝大多数改编自国外知名期刊和报纸,以面向大众的社科类和科普类刊物为主,如 *The Economist*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *Financial Times*, *Science* 等。本书从这些刊物里精选了与考研真题选材类型、难度接近的 100 篇文章,列出考研词汇,对难句进行解析,并配以准确流畅的译文。本书所选文章题材、体裁合理,难度适当,预测性强,可以帮助考研学子提高自己的实际阅读能力。2009 年考研英语真题阅读 Part A 第一篇文章即改编自本书第 66 篇“Can You Become a Creature of New Habits? 你能培养新习惯吗?”本书堪称考研英语第一本权威的阅读能力提高书。适合所有考研学子和希望提高实际阅读能力的读者。本书荣获中国书刊发行业协会全行业优秀畅销书奖。

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本书有如下特点:

取材广泛:包括社科、人文、经济、管理、科技、能源、环保等类别。

紧扣时事:大部分文章都很新,均为近几年的英文原刊。

来源权威:文章均选自考研历年真题的同源外刊,如 *The Economist*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *Financial Times*, *Science* 等。

知识性强:本书不仅有助考研,同时也可以使读者学到很多知识。很多文章令读者拍案叫绝,思绪万千。有的文章是某些科研领域的最新发现或科研成果,今后考上研究生的同学还会用到,对以后的专业研究起到抛砖引玉的作用。还有的文章有很强的教育意义,使读者思考人生。

趣味性强:本书一改以往考研辅导书的艰涩枯燥的旧形象,可以说是一本考研阅读的兴趣文摘。

难度适宜:文章长度均与考研真题文章长度相当或稍长,难度与考研文章难度相当,非常适合考生锻炼自己的阅读能力。

体例合理:本书每一篇文章后面都配有核心词汇、难句解析、全文精译,有助于读者透彻理解文章。

本书堪称考研英语第一本最权威的阅读实力提高书。适合所有考研学子和希望提高实际阅读能力的读者。

由于时间仓促、水平有限,不足之处恳请各位读者多提宝贵意见!

祝大家在考研的大潮中冲浪成功!

郭崇兴

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1 Gas Prices Soar

来源: *New York Times* February, 2008

类别: 经济

篇幅: 484 字

Gasoline prices, which for months lagged behind the big run-up in the price of oil, are suddenly rising quickly, with some experts saying they could approach \$4 a gallon by spring. Diesel is hitting new records daily, and oil settled at a record high of \$ 100.88 a barrel on Tuesday.

The increases could not come at a worse time for the economy. With growth slowing, energy expendables that were once easily absorbed by consumers are now more likely to act as a drag on household budgets, leaving people with less money to spend elsewhere. These costs could worsen the nation's economic woes, piling a fresh energy shock on top of the turmoil in credit and housing.

"I used to fill it up pretty regularly, but now I drive it until the tank is almost empty, looking for the cheapest place to buy gas," said Ms. Berry, a 31-year-old factory worker in Cleveland.

"You're adding an oil shock on top of a crunch on credit and a housing collapse," said Nigel Gault, an economist at *Global Insight*. "Even the U. S. economy cannot withstand all of that at the same time."

American consumers have responded belatedly by cutting back on their energy use. Oil demand in the United States grew by just 0.4 percent in 2007 and is expected to be flat in 2008.

But global oil demand, the relentless driver behind higher prices, is still expected to increase by 1.4 million barrels a day this year, analysts estimate. That growth, from China and the Middle East, may help keep prices up, whatever happens to the American economy.

According to the latest forecast by the Energy Department, gasoline prices should peak near \$ 3.40 a gallon this spring.

But many analysts consider the government's forecast conservative, foreseeing a sharper spike as refiners come out of the seasonal maintenance period and start producing summer-grade gasoline in March and April.

Mr. Kloza said he expected gasoline to peak around \$ 3.50 to \$ 3.75 a gallon nationwide. Geoff Sundstrom, AAA's spokesman, echoed that view and added that gas at \$ 4 a gallon is possible this summer.

“The remorseless move up in long-run prices has not yet fully played out,” Barclays analysts said in a note to investors.

While demand keeps growing, producers are struggling to catch up. They are not replacing the oil they are pumping out of the ground fast enough because of restrictions on access to fields, as well as rising costs. Meanwhile, demand in China, India and the Middle East is expected to push oil consumption up by more than one million barrels a day, each year, for the next decade.

“An oil crisis is coming in the next 10 years,” John B. Hess, the chairman of the Hess Corporation, said at a recent conference held by Cambridge Energy Research Associates. “It’s not a matter of demand. It’s not a matter of supplies. It’s both.”

gasoline ['gæsəli:n] *n.* 汽油

gallon ['gælən] *n.* 加仑

lag [læg] *n.* 落后, 滞后 *v.* 走得慢, 落后

diesel ['di:zəl] *n.* 柴油机, 内燃机

barrel ['bærəl] *n.* 枪管, 炮管, 桶 *v.* 把……装桶

【真题例句】 Since OPEC agreed to supply cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$ 26 a barrel, up from less than \$ 10 last December. [2002 年阅读 3]

【例句精译】 自从石油输出国组织在 3 月决定减少原油供应, 原油的价格便从去年 12 月的不到 10 美元一桶上升到约 26 美元一桶。

absorbed [əb'sɔ:bd] *a.* 全神贯注的, 一心一意的 *v.* 吸收, 吸引, 使全神贯注

drag [dræg] *n.* 拖, 拖累 *v.* 拖累, 拖拉, 慢条斯理地走

woe [wəu] *n.* 悲哀, 悲痛, 苦痛, 不幸, 困难

piling ['pailɪŋ] *n.* 打桩, 打桩工程

turmoil ['tɔ:mɔɪl] *n.* 骚动, 混乱

tank [tæŋk] *n.* 水槽, 池塘, 战车 *v.* 储于槽中

【真题例句】 “It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity,” says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think tank in Washington, D. C. [2000 年阅读 1]

【例句精译】 华盛顿特区的智囊团——卡托研究院的史蒂芬·莫尔说: “看到我们的企业正在

提高自身的生产率, 作为一个美国人, 我感到自豪。”

crunch [krʌntʃ] *v.* 嘎吱嘎吱地咬嚼, 压碎, 扎扎地踏过 *n.* 咬碎, 咬碎声, 扎扎地响; 紧要关头, 困境, (经济) 紧缩状态

collapse [kə'læps] *n.* 崩溃, 倒塌 *v.* 倒塌, 崩溃, 瓦解

withstand [wið'stænd] *v.* 抵抗, 对抗, 经得起

relentless [ri'lentlis] *a.* 无情的, 冷酷的, 残酷的

controversialist [ˌkɒntɹə'vɜ:ʃəlist] *n.* 争论者, 好争论者

【真题例句】 In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, see the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English. [2005 年阅读 4]

【例句精译】 语言学家约翰·麦克沃特喜好争论, 他的观点混杂着保守派与自由派的看法, 在他的近作《做我们自己的事: 语言和音乐的退化, 以及为什么我们应该喜欢或在意》一书中, 这位学者认为 20 世纪 60 年代反文化运动的胜利要对正式英语的退化负责。

spike [spaɪk] *n.* 长钉, 钉鞋 *v.* 以大钉钉牢, 使……失效

refiner [ri'faɪnə] *n.* 精练者, 精练机, 推论精细的人

1. Gasoline prices, which for months lagged behind the big run-up in the price of oil, are suddenly rising quickly, with some experts saying they could approach \$ 4 a gallon by spring.

【译文】 几个月以来,美国汽油价格的涨幅一直落后于石油价格的涨幅,但是近期却骤然出现大幅的提升。

【解析】 该句主干为“Gasoline prices...are suddenly rising quickly...”;which 引导定语从句,修饰前面的 prices;with 引导的介词短语做状语,起修饰作用。

2. With growth slowing, energy expendables that were once easily absorbed by consumers are now more likely to act as a drag on household budgets, leaving people with less money to spend elsewhere.

【译文】 由于经济增长缓慢,过去民众所能轻易消耗掉的能源商品,现在却占去了家庭预算的一大部分,使得民众在其他地方就没有多少钱可用了。

【解析】 该句主干为“energy expendables...are now more likely to act as...”;with 引导的介词短语做状语,修饰主句;that 引导定语从句修饰前面的 expendables;逗号后面的现在分词结构 leaving 做状语,表结果。

3. They are not replacing the oil they are pumping out of the ground fast enough because of restrictions on access to fields, as well as rising costs.

【译文】 因为受到开采限制,他们无法加快产油速度,而且产油成本也在不断上升。

【解析】 该句主干为“They are not replacing the oil...”;they are pumping out of the ground fast enough 为定语从句,修饰前面的 oil;because of 引导介词短语,表原因。

油价高涨

几个月以来,美国汽油价格的涨幅一直落后于石油价格的涨幅,但是近期却骤然出现大幅的提升。业内专家预测,春季汽油价格可能涨至 4 美元每加仑。柴油的日价格纪录也在不断刷新;周二的石油价格则维持在每桶 100.88 美元的高点上。

就目前的美国经济状况而言,这波油价的上涨来得真不是时候。由于经济增长缓慢,过去民众所能轻易消耗掉的能源商品,现在却占去了家庭预算的一大部分,使得民众在其他地方就没有多少钱可用了。成本的增加也会让美国经济更加惨淡,在混乱的信贷市场上再外加一记能源打击。

“以前我随时都可以把油加满,但是现在我会驱车找最便宜的地方去加油,直到油箱里没有油了为止。”居住在 Cleveland 现年 31 岁的工厂工人 Berry 女士说道。

“美国经济正在饱受油价上涨和房贷危机的双重打击。”《环球视野》的经济学家 Nigel Gault 说,“美国经济很难承受得住这样的打击。”

美国消费者慢慢地减少对能源的使用。2007 年美国石油需求仅增长了 0.4%,预计 2008 年仍会维持在这个范围。

但是据分析师推测,作为节节攀高的油价的无情推动者,每日全球石油需求可达 140 万桶。中国、印度、中东地区对石油的旺盛需求使油价一直居高不下,这无疑将对美国经济产生消极影响。

根据美国能源部最新预估数据,汽油价格在今年春节可能攀升至 3.40 美元每加仑。

但许多分析师认为政府的预测过于保守,他们表示随着炼油厂结束季度性检修以及将在三、四月份开始生产夏季用油,油价会攀升得更高。

Kloza 先生预估全美汽油价格的顶峰可达每加仑 3.50 至 3.75 美元。美国汽车协会发言人 Geoff Sundstrom 不仅响应前者的说法,更认为夏季油价可能突破每加仑 4 美元的大关。

Barclays 银行的分析人士提醒投资者:“油价持续上涨的势头还未完全显现。”

虽然石油需求仍然保持增长态势,但生产商只能勉强跟上步伐。因为受到开采限制,他们无法加快产油速度,而且产油成本也在不断上升。同时,中国、印度和中东地区对汽油的巨大需求更进一步推动了油价的上涨。预计这几个国家在未来 10 年的每一年的石油日需求总量都将以 100 万桶的速度递增。

“未来 10 年将会出现石油危机。”Hess Corporation 的主席 John B. Hess 近期在剑桥能源研究协会的一次会议上断言,“这既不是单纯的需求问题,也不单是供给方面的原因。它是这两个因素共同作用的结果。”

2 Getting Gangsters out of the Food Chain

来源: *The Economist* June, 2007

类别: 经济

篇幅: 434 字

The UN's World Food Programme (WFP) feeds 90m people in the poor world, but a fraction of the 800m it reckons still go hungry. Population growth, environmental degradation and bad governments are among those to blame. But a big factor is the failure of food markets in poor countries.

Take Ethiopia, notorious for its recurring famines, with 7m people still on food aid, for example. It happens to be Africa's second biggest maize producer and a big wheat producer too, but then look at Addis Ababa's grimy grain market. Lorries arrive from Ethiopia's south and west, which have food surpluses, and leave for the north and east of the country, which is often famished. Illegal traders run a lucrative extortion racket, their bully boys jumping on the lorries as they arrive, threatening the driver and earning themselves \$ 1.50 on every \$ 20 sack of grain. That margin and other market failings add up to 20% to the cost of every sack.

Even in countries where gangsters and extortion are less common, crop markets rarely work well. Information, crucial to efficient trading, is scanty. But, thanks in part to technology, things are improving. Mobile phones help farmers find out about price discrepancies from which they might benefit. In some cases better market information has encouraged farmers to diversify their crops.

Now the WFP and others are launching the Ethiopian Commodities Exchange (ECEX), which is being promoted as a prototype for other poor countries. ECEX draws inspiration from Chicago's original board of trade. "In fact, conditions in modern Ethiopia are similar to those in 1848 Chicago," says Eleni Gabre-Madhin, who is setting up the new exchange. She hopes for the first bell to ring in time for Ethiopia's wheat harvest in December.

As well as wheat, ECEX will deal in maize, teff (a local staple), coffee, pea-beans and sesame. It will also control the warehousing and inspection of goods. An electronic signature system, unknown in Ethiopia's backward banking scene, will settle transactions by the end of the day. A trading pit in a swish new building will be linked to trading floors in Ethiopia's regions and from there by mobile phone to traders in villages, chalking up prices on a board.

WFP is already one of the largest buyers of Ethiopian cereals and its new head, Josette Sheeran, a former American government official, thinks the new exchange will help it buy much more efficiently, perhaps even using futures. Market-minded donors are starting to think that commodities exchanges like ECEX could play a big role in reducing hunger across Africa.

reckon ['rekən] *v.* 计算,总计,评估

【真题例句】 In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science. [2001 年阅读 1]

【例句精译】 然而,从科学这个整体来看,19 世纪必须被视为科学结构发生变化的关键时期。

degradation [ˌdeɡrəˈdeɪʃən] *n.* 降格,堕落,退化

【真题例句】 In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, see the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English. [2005 年阅读 4]

【例句精译】 语言学家约翰·麦克沃特喜好争

论,他的观点混杂着保守派与自由派的看法,在他的近作《做我们自己的事:语言和音乐的退化,以及为什么我们应该喜欢或在意》一书中,这位学者认为 20 世纪 60 年代反文化运动的胜利要对正式英语的退化负责。

extortion [ɪksˈtɔːʃən] *n.* 强取

diversify [daɪˈvɜːsɪfaɪ] *v.* 使成形形色色,使多样化,使变化

prototype [ˈprəʊtətaɪp] *n.* 原型

sesame [ˈsesəmi] *n.* 芝麻

donor [ˈdəʊnə] *n.* 捐赠人[计算机] 施主

Ethiopian [ɪˈθiːəpɪən] *a.* 埃塞俄比亚的

n. 埃塞俄比亚人

swish [swɪʃ] *v.* 发出嗖嗖声

1. Lorries arrive from Ethiopia's south and west, which have food surpluses, and leave for the north and east of the country, which is often famished.

【译文】 埃南部和西部地区粮食供过于求,卡车就把那里的粮食运送到饥荒连连的北部和东部地区。

【解析】 本句主干结构包含用连词 and 连接的两个谓语 arrive 和 leave,表示并列关系;本句主干结构为:Lorries arrive...and leave...;第一个逗号之后的 which 引导定语从句,修饰 south and west;本句中的第二个 which 引导另一个定语从句,修饰先行词 north and

east of the country。

2. WFP is already one of the largest buyers of Ethiopian cereals and its new head, Josette Sheeran, a former American government official, thinks the new exchange will help it buy much more efficiently, perhaps even using futures.

【译文】 WFP 现已是埃塞俄比亚谷类作物最大的买主之一,其新任总干事、曾在美国政府任职的约塞特·谢兰认为,新交换模式将大大提高 WFP 购买效率,WFP 甚至还有可能进行期货交易。

【解析】 该句为由连词 and 连接的两个并列分句组;第一个分句的主干结构为:WFP is already one ...;其中,Josette Sheeran, a former American government official 为名词性短语,插入语;第二个分句的主干结构为:its new head ...thinks ...;第二个并列分句包含一个宾语从句,其主干为:the new exchange will help ...。

3. Now the WFP and others are launching the Ethiopian Commodities Exchange (ECEX), which is being promoted as a prototype for other poor countries.

【译文】 目前 WFP 及其他机构正在推动建立埃塞俄比亚商品交换(Ethiopian Commodities Exchange,ECEX)模式,并将向其他穷国推广。

【解析】 该句为主从复合句;which 引导定语从句修饰 ECEX;is being promoted as 的意思是“正在被推广来执行某种用途”,语态为被动,时态为进行时。

轰走欺行霸市之徒

联合国世界粮食计划署(World Food Programme,WFP)可以解决 9000 万贫穷国家人民的饥饿问题,但这不过是杯水车薪。据 WFP 估计,目前全世界仍有 8 亿人面临饥饿问题,究其原因,人口增长、环境恶化和政府治国无方等虽然难辞其咎,但贫穷国家粮食市场存在的不足也是一个重要因素。

以埃塞俄比亚为例,该国以反复发生饥荒著名,至今仍有 700 万人依靠粮食救济生活。它恰巧也是非洲第二大玉米生产国及小麦生产大国,可首都亚的斯亚贝巴的粮食市场却脏乱不堪。埃南部和西部地区粮食供过于求,卡车就把那里的粮食运送到饥荒连连的北部和东部地区。不法商人趁机欺行霸市,牟取暴利。每当卡车抵达之后,他们雇佣的打手便跳上车,逼迫司机将每袋 20 美元的粮食让价 1.5 美元。这么一让价再加上其他市场弊端使得每袋粮成本损失高达 20%。

即便是在一些欺行霸市现象并不普遍的国家,粮市运营状况也大多比较糟糕,原因就在于缺乏对于提高交易效率至关重要的信息。不过,好在科技在发展,情况也有所改善。农民们借助手机可以发现有利可图的价差,有的时候市场信息状况的好转还促使农民进行多种作物栽培。

目前 WFP 及其他机构正在推动建立埃塞俄比亚商品交换(Ethiopian Commodities Exchange,ECEX)模式,并将向其他穷国推广。ECEX 的灵感来自于芝加哥原来的同业公会。正在着手建立这一新型交换模式的艾伦妮·加布雷—马丁说:“事实上,埃塞俄比亚当前的状况与 1848 年的芝加哥很相似。”她希望这一模式能在 12 月埃小麦丰收时正式启动。

ECEX 涵盖的产品除了小麦外,还有玉米、画眉草(当地一种粮食作物)、咖啡、菜豆

和芝麻。此外,它还将对粮食入库和检查实施监控,一个电子签名系统(在落后的埃塞俄比亚银行业内这可谓闻所未闻)会在每天结束时对交易情况进行最后认定。位于一幢豪华新大楼里的一个交易大厅将连接埃塞俄比亚各地的交易场所,人们可以在那里用手机与农村的交易者联系,并将价格记录在一面公告板上。

WFP 现已是埃塞俄比亚谷类作物最大的买主之一,其新任总干事、曾在美国政府任职的约塞特·谢兰认为,新交换模式将大大提高 WFP 购买效率,WFP 甚至还有可能进行期货交易。市场观念较强的捐助者也开始认识到,诸如 ECEX 之类的商品交换对于缓解非洲大陆饥饿问题可能会起到重要作用。

3 New Discovery

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The really critical implication of the discovery still lies with the door that some geneticists have opened on the environmental influences of our behavior, our personalities and our health, and with the critical blow it strikes on the idea of biological determinism.

For the past decade, the public has witnessed a rising epidemic of tales of discoveries of genes that dispose humanity to homosexuality, to alcoholism, to political persuasion, to running ability, and to artistic taste.

But even before yesterday's revelations by Venter, scientists had stopped believing in the gay gene. Yet belief in its existence still persists among the public. The assault on biological determinism that geneticists have now triggered will be timely, and will prove that human nature is a lot more complex and intriguing than determinists have given it credit for. Even more importantly, the discovery has critical implications for our understanding of idea of free will.

It has become increasingly fashionable for individuals particularly in the United States to blame actions and crimes on the influence of their genes. Consider the following story. A young American woman, Glenda Sue Caldwell, was convicted of killing her child and was jailed for life. Only later did she begin to display the symptoms of Huntington's Disease, an inherited brain disorder that produces horrific delusions and uncontrolled movements. Claiming she was a victim of her genes, the woman was cleared on appeal.

Since then, several other US defendants accused of violent crimes have that they too were innocent victims of their genes. They were not responsible for their actions. Their genes were. None of these people have yet succeeded in persuading courts of their innocence and their genes' guilt. Most lawyers felt such an outcome was nevertheless inevitable. In other

words, genetic predestination could soon have been used to excuse murder or robbery—if it had not been for this discovery that we lack the genes to thus dispose us!

There is the case quoted by Venter. “Everyone talks about a gene for this and that. But it is not like that. Take the example of colon cancer. People say there is a gene that predisposes us to the disease. And certainly it runs in families. It is caused by an inherited weakness in one gene that controls DNA repair in other genes. But that gene is found in cells in every part of the body. However, it is only the colon where we find all sorts of toxins and bacteria that provide the harsh circumstances that cause that gene to finally break down and for cancer to spread.”

In short, it is not a colon cancer gene but a gene that affects our ability to respond to the environment. And that is what human nature is all about.

implication [ɪmpli'keɪʃən] *n.* 暗示, 含意

【真题例句】 For example, when an American uses the word “friend”, the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. [1997 年阅读 2]

【例句精译】 例如, 美国人所说的“朋友”一词, 其文化含义可能与旅行者语言和文化中的“朋友”大相径庭。

determinism [di'tɜːminɪzəm] *n.* 决定论

homosexuality [ˌhəʊməʊseksfʊ'æləti] *n.* 同性恋

inherit [ɪn'herɪt] *v.* 继承

inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəbl] *a.* 不可避免的, 必然(发生的)

【真题例句】 A shame, perhaps, but probably an

inevitable one. [2005 年阅读 4]

【例句精译】 真羞愧啊, 但很可能已无法挽回。

genetic [dʒi'netɪk] *a.* 遗传的, 起源的

innocent [ɪ'nɒsnt] *a.* 无辜的, 不懂事的, 无知的, 无辜的

【真题例句】 But it was not as if earlier times did not know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. [2006 年阅读 4]

【例句精译】 但这不是说以前的时代没有经历过连续不断的战争、灾难和滥杀无辜。

toxin ['tɒksɪn] *n.* 毒素, 毒质

bacteria [bæk'tɪəriə] *n.* 细菌

dispose [dɪs'pəʊz] *v.* 处理, 处置, 销毁

1. The really critical implication of the discovery still lies with the door that some geneticists have opened on the environmental influences of our behavior, our personalities and our health, and with the critical blow it strikes on the idea of biological determinism.

【译文】 此项发现的关键意义仍与遗传学家开启的那扇大门有关。一些遗传学家们认为环境对人类的行为、性格和健康有影响。

【解析】 本句为由并列连词 and 连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个分句的主干结构为: The really critical implication... still lies with the door..., 其后的 that some geneticists have opened on the environmental influences of our behavior, our personalities and our health 为 that 引导的定语从句修饰 door; 第二个分句主干为 it strikes on the idea..., 句中 it 指代第一个分句中 door; with the critical blow 为介词结构作状语。

2. However, it is only the colon where we find all sorts of toxins and bacteria that provide the harsh circumstances that cause that gene to finally break down and for cancer to spread.

【译文】 而只有在结肠部位, 才能找到构成病变环境的各种毒素和细菌, 它们会导致该