



2008年 曹其军  
考研英语 ②

# 英语

【最新版】

## 阅读理解

### Step by Step

○ 主编 曹其军

国家行政学院出版社



2008 年曹其军考研英语②

# 英语阅读理解

## *Step by Step*

主 编 曹其军  
编 者 曹其军 高发军  
王 润 章 杰

国家行政学院出版社

· 北 京 ·

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研必备:英语阅读理解 Step by Step/曹其军主编. - 北京:国家行政学院出版社,2002  
ISBN 978-7-80140-221-9

I. 考... II. 曹... III. 英语-阅读教学-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 022910 号

书 名 考研必备:英语阅读理解 Step by Step  
作 者 曹其军  
责任编辑 李锦慧  
出版发行 国家行政学院出版社  
(北京市海淀区长春桥路 6 号 100089)  
电 话 (010)88517082  
经 销 新华书店  
印 刷 北京市朝阳印刷厂  
版 次 2007 年 2 月北京第 6 版  
印 次 2007 年 2 月北京第 1 次印刷  
开 本 787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开  
印 张 22  
字 数 600 千字  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-80140-221-9/H·47  
定 价 32.00 元

# IF YOU REMOVE STONE BY STONE, EVEN MOUNTAIN WILL BE LEVELLED

(代前言)

英语能否过关,阅读理解是关键。考研英语试卷中,

Section I Use of English ——10 分(20 小题);

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A——多项选择题,40 分(20 小题),

Part B——选择搭配题,10 分(5 小题),

Part C——英译汉,10 分(5 小题)。

作为一项综合技能测试,“英语知识运用”首先检验的是阅读能力。它也可以说是阅读理解的一个变体,所以解题的首要步骤是将短文的大意理解清楚,提高阅读理解能力。

那么,如何从根本上提高阅读理解能力呢?首先要扩大词汇量,其次是长难句要过关,最后要泛读各类题材或体裁文章,扩大知识面,同时掌握一定的阅读技巧和解题方法。没有扎实的阅读基本功,而一味地强调应试技巧,或者机械地进行阅读理解模拟训练,阅读理解能力不可能从根本上得到提高。本书针对考生阅读理解基本功上的缺陷,从长难句、篇章理解等各方面入手,切中要害,各个击破,扫清了阅读理解过程中的主要障碍,使考生的阅读理解能力得到实质性提高。

本书有别于其他同类考研英语阅读书之特点:

1. 编写体例新颖、独特。首先,本书按考研英语阅读理解 **Part A** 短文内容涉及的题材(科普类、经济类、人文类、教育类及社会类)选材编写;其次,本书按考研英语阅读理解 **Part C** 的要求,从每篇短文中抽出几个长难句给予句架分析;最后,本书将选择搭配题型(包含“七选五”题型、排序题型、选标题题型或例证题型这三种备选题型)即阅读理解 **Part B** 单列出来分析讲解。

**2. 短文与试题(题干及选项)均配译文。**一方面,帮助考生彻底理解短文大意及试题内容;另一方面,增强考生的自信心和做阅读理解题的兴趣。有许多考生在看别的同类书时,就因那些书不配译文而看不懂短文意思导致心灰意冷。

**3. 答案解析详尽。**本书在解析每道题时,首先点出**题型**(细节题、推论引申题、词义题、文章主旨题等),然后给出**题干的信号词(或句)**出自哪一自然段,最后详细说明**正确项的正确性**(与文章哪句相符)和**干扰项错在哪**(与文章哪句相背)。这样使考生知其所以然,便于考生掌握各类题型的解题思路及方法与技巧。

本书由**曹其军**主编。编者有曹其军,章杰,王润,高发军。在本书出版过程中,国家行政学院出版社的李锦慧作为本书的责任编辑,作了认真细致地编辑工作,在此表示感谢。

本书在编写、编辑和出版过程中,尽管我们抱着对广大考生认真负责的态度——高质量、严要求,但由于时间紧、任务重,加上我们水平有限,难免有许多不足、不尽人意之处。敬请广大读者和专家同行不吝赐教、批评指正。

能在复习备考路上助广大考生一臂之力是我们的心愿。结合实际情况使用本书,相信您的阅读及解题与翻译水平一定能有所突破!

曹其军

2007年2月

# 目 录

## 第一篇 考研英语阅读理解 Part A 80 篇

### 第一部分 基础 20 篇

Text 1 .....	(1)
Text 2 .....	(5)
Text 3 .....	(8)
Text 4 .....	(12)
Text 5 .....	(15)
Text 6 .....	(18)
Text 7 .....	(22)
Text 8 .....	(26)
Text 9 .....	(29)
Text 10 .....	(33)
Text 11 .....	(36)
Text 12 .....	(39)
Text 13 .....	(43)
Text 14 .....	(47)
Text 15 .....	(50)
Text 16 .....	(54)
Text 17 .....	(58)
Text 18 .....	(61)
Text 19 .....	(65)
Text 20 .....	(69)

### 第二部分 中级 40 篇

Text 1 .....	(73)
Text 2 .....	(76)
Text 3 .....	(80)

Text 4 .....	(83)
Text 5 .....	(87)
Text 6 .....	(91)
Text 7 .....	(94)
Text 8 .....	(98)
Text 9 .....	(101)
Text 10 .....	(105)
Text 11 .....	(108)
Text 12 .....	(111)
Text 13 .....	(115)
Text 14 .....	(118)
Text 15 .....	(122)
Text 16 .....	(125)
Text 17 .....	(129)
Text 18 .....	(133)
Text 19 .....	(136)
Text 20 .....	(140)
Text 21 .....	(144)
Text 22 .....	(147)
Text 23 .....	(151)
Text 24 .....	(154)
Text 25 .....	(158)
Text 26 .....	(161)
Text 27 .....	(165)
Text 28 .....	(169)
Text 29 .....	(172)
Text 30 .....	(176)

Text 31 .....	(179)
Text 32 .....	(183)
Text 33 .....	(186)
Text 34 .....	(190)
Text 35 .....	(193)
Text 36 .....	(196)
Text 37 .....	(200)
Text 38 .....	(204)
Text 39 .....	(207)
Text 40 .....	(211)

### 第三部分 高级 20 篇

Text 1 .....	(215)
Text 2 .....	(218)
Text 3 .....	(222)
Text 4 .....	(225)

Text 5 .....	(229)
Text 6 .....	(232)
Text 7 .....	(236)
Text 8 .....	(240)
Text 9 .....	(244)
Text 10 .....	(247)
Text 11 .....	(251)
Text 12 .....	(254)
Text 13 .....	(258)
Text 14 .....	(262)
Text 15 .....	(266)
Text 16 .....	(269)
Text 17 .....	(273)
Text 18 .....	(277)
Text 19 .....	(281)
Text 20 .....	(284)

## 第二篇 考研英语阅读理解 Part B 20 篇

### 第一部分 选标题题型 5 篇

Text 1 .....	(289)
Text 2 .....	(292)
Text 3 .....	(295)
Text 4 .....	(298)
Text 5 .....	(301)

### 第二部分 例证题型 5 篇

Text 1 .....	(305)
Text 2 .....	(308)
Text 3 .....	(311)
Text 4 .....	(314)
Text 5 .....	(316)

### 第三部分 排序题型 5 篇

Text 1 .....	(320)
Text 2 .....	(322)
Text 3 .....	(324)
Text 4 .....	(326)
Text 5 .....	(329)

### 第四部分 “七选五”题型 5 篇

Text 1 .....	(332)
Text 2 .....	(334)
Text 3 .....	(337)
Text 4 .....	(340)
Text 5 .....	(343)

# 第一篇 考研英语阅读理解 Part A 80 篇

## 第一部分 基础 20 篇

### Text 1

The recent, apparently successful, prediction by mathematical models of an appearance of El Nino—the warm ocean current that periodically develops along the Pacific coast of South America—has excited researchers. Jacob Berknes pointed out over 20 years ago how winds might create either abnormally warm or abnormally cold water in the eastern equatorial Pacific. 1) Nevertheless, until the development of the models no one could explain why conditions should regularly shift from one to the other, as happens in the periodic changes between appearances of the warm El Nino and the cold so-called anti-El Nino. The answer, at least if the current model that links the behavior of the ocean to that of the atmosphere is correct, is to be found in the ocean.

2) It has long been known that during an El Nino, two conditions exist: A) unusually warm water extends along the eastern Pacific, principally along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru, and B) winds blow from the west into the warmer air rising over the warm water in the east. These winds tend to create a feedback mechanism by driving the warmer surface water into “piles” that block the normal rising of deeper, cold water in the east and further warm the eastern water, thus strengthening the wind. The contribution of the model is to show that the winds of an El Nino, which raise sea level in the east, simultaneously send a signal to the west lowering sea level. According to the model, that signal is generated as a negative Rossby wave, a wave of depressed sea level, that moves westward parallel to the equator at 25 to 85 kilometers per day. 3) Taking months to travel across the Pacific, Rossby waves march to the western boundary of the Pacific basin, which is modeled as a smooth wall but in reality consists of quite irregular island chains, such as the Philippines and Indonesia.

When the waves meet the western boundary, they are reflected, and the model predicts that Rossby waves will be broken into numerous coastal Kelvin waves carrying the same negative sea-level signal. These eventually shoot toward the equator, and then head eastward along the equator propelled by the rotation of the Earth at a speed of about 250 kilometers per day. When Kelvin waves of sufficient amplitude arrive from the western Pacific, their negative sea-level signal overcomes the feedback mechanism tending to raise the sea level, and they begin to drive the system into the opposite cold mode. This produces a



gradual shift in winds, one that will eventually send Rossby waves westward, waves that will eventually return as cold cycle-ending Kelvin waves, beginning another warming cycle.

**1. It was not until the appearance of mathematical models that**

- [A] El Nino was defined as unusually warm or cold ocean currents.
- [B] the occurrences of El Nino were inaccurately predicted.
- [C] the cause of regular El Nino was correctly interpreted.
- [D] the shifts in ocean currents were linked to atmospheric conditions.

**2. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph?**

- [A] A model is described and its value assessed.
- [B] A result is reported and its importance explained.
- [C] A phenomenon is noted and its significance debated.
- [D] A hypothesis is introduced and contrary evidence presented.

**3. According to the model, which of the following signals the disappearance of an El Nino?**

- [A] The arrival in the eastern Pacific of negative Kelvin waves.
- [B] A shift in the direction of the winds produced by an anti-El Nino.
- [C] The reflection of Kelvin waves reaching the eastern border of the Pacific.
- [D] An increase in the speed at which negative Rossby waves cross the Pacific.

**4. Which of the following would most seriously undermine the validity of the model?**

- [A] El Nino extends much farther along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru during some years.
- [B] The rising of cold water in the eastern Pacific depends on the local characters.
- [C] The variations in the time for Rossby waves to cross the Pacific rely on the wind power.
- [D] The Pacific irregular western coast hinders most Kelvin waves from heading eastward.

**5. The primary purpose of the text as a whole is to**

- [A] introduce a new explanation of physical phenomenon.
- [B] explain the difference between two natural phenomena.
- [C] illustrate the limits of applying mathematics to complex problems.
- [D] clarify the distinction between an old explanation and a new model.

**难句突破**

1. Nevertheless, until the development of the models no one could explain why conditions should regularly shift from one to the other, as happens in the periodic changes between appearances of the warm El Nino and the cold so-called anti-El Nino.

**【解析】** 本句话的主干是“no one could explain why...”。until 引导的短语作状语;why 引导的是宾语从句;as 引导的是非限定性定语从句,修饰前面的句子。periodic 应译成“周期性的”;appearance 应译成“发生”。

2. It has long been known that during an El Nino, two conditions exist: A) unusually warm water extends along the eastern Pacific, principally along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru, and B) winds blow from the west into the warmer air rising over the warm water in the east.

【解析】 本句话的主干是“It has long been known that...”它是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的 that 引导的从句;冒号后面的句子是在解释前面的句子,其中的 principally along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru 是插入语, rising over... 短语修饰 air。

3. Taking months to travel across the Pacific, Rossby waves march to the western boundary of the Pacific basin, which is modeled as a smooth wall but in reality consists of quite irregular island chains, such as the Philippines and Indonesia.

【解析】 本句话的主干是“Rossby waves march to the western boundary...” Taking months... 短语作状语; which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 Pacific basin, 其中的 such as 短语是在举例说明前面的内容。 Rossby wave 应译成“罗斯比波浪”; march to 应译成“来到”; island chain 应译成“岛屿群”。

## 试题解析

1. 直到数学模式的出现,

[A] 厄尔尼诺现象才被定义为异常的海洋暖流或冷流。

[B] 厄尔尼诺现象的发生才没有得到准确预测。

[C] 出现周期性厄尔尼诺现象的原因才得到正确解释。

[D] 洋流的变化才与大气状况有关。

[C]

【解析】 细节题。题干中的“until the appearance of mathematical models”出自文章第一段第三句话中(文中用的是“until the development of the models”),表明本题与第一段有关。第一段提到,直到这些数学模式发展出来为止,没有人能够解释为什么这些状况有规律地从一种向另一种变化,正如在暖厄尔尼诺现象和冷厄尔尼诺现象的发生期间出现周期性的变化一样。这说明,数学模式的出现解释了厄尔尼诺现象的原因。C 与此意符合,为正确答案。B 与此意相反;A 是针对该段第二句话设置的干扰项,这是指雅格布·博克尼斯的发现,与题目的要求不符;D 是针对该段最后一句话设置的干扰项,与文意不符合。

2. 下面哪项最恰当地描述了第一段的结构?

[A] 描述了一个模式,评估了其价值。

[B] 报道了一个结果,解释了其重要性。

[C] 说明了一种现象,辩论了其重要性。

[D] 介绍了一种假设,提出了相反的证据。 [B]

【解析】 结构题。第一段首先提到,利用数学模式对厄尔尼诺现象的发生进行的预测成功了,这次预测鼓舞了研究人员,接着介绍了该模式提出的重要意义。这说明,第一段是介绍了一项研究结果及其重要意义。B 与此意符合,为正确答案。A 不准确,因为第一段中并没有描述数学模式;C 和 D 是误解了第一段的结构。

3. 根据模式,下面哪项表示厄尔尼诺现象的消失?

[A] 起反作用的“开氏波浪”到达太平洋东部。

[B] 由反厄尔尼诺现象产生的风向的改变。

[C] 到达太平洋东海岸的“开氏波浪”的折回。

[D] 穿越太平洋的、起反作用的“罗斯比波浪”速度的增加。

[C]

【解析】 细节题。第二段介绍了厄尔尼诺现象存在的两种现象——异常的暖流沿着太平洋东海岸延伸、从西方来的季风吹进在东方暖流中产生的更暖的空气中,第三段指出,如果从西部来的“开氏波浪”达到足够的量,它们就会克服提升海平面的反馈机制,促使该机制变成相反的寒冷模式,进而导致季风的逐渐转变,最终促使“罗斯比波浪”向西流动,作为寒冷的、结束循环的“开氏波浪”返回,

开始另一个暖流循环。这说明,“开氏波浪”的返回就预示着厄尔尼诺现象的结束。C与此意符合,为正确答案。A、B和D都是厄尔尼诺现象产生的迹象,与题目的要求不符。

4. 下面哪项可能最严重地影响模式的正确性?

[A] 在某些年份,厄尔尼诺现象沿厄瓜多尔和秘鲁的海岸延伸远得多。

[B] 太平洋东部冷水的上升取决于当地的特征。

[C] “罗斯比波浪”穿越太平洋时间上的变化取决于风势。

[D] 太平洋不规则的西部海岸阻碍了大多数“开氏波浪”流向东部。

【D】

【解析】 细节题。第二段中间部分介绍了数学模式,随后指出,花费数月时间穿越太平洋后,“罗斯比波浪”来到太平洋盆地的西部边缘——该盆地被模拟成平坦的屏障,但实际上包含很不规则的岛屿群。这说明,该模式依据的是太平洋盆地的西部边缘是平坦的,而如果不是这样,则该模式就不正确。D与此意符合,为正确答案。A和B属于无中生有;C是针对第二段最后一句话设置的干扰项,属于张冠李戴,错把“罗斯比波浪”当作“开氏波浪”。

5. 总体上,本文的主要目的是

[A] 介绍对自然现象的一种新解释。

[B] 解释两种自然现象的差异。

[C] 阐明应用数学解决复杂问题的局限性。 [D] 澄清一种陈旧解释与新模式之间的区别。 【A】

【解析】 主旨题。第一段提到了利用数学模式对厄尔尼诺现象的发生进行的预测,接着介绍了该模式的重要性,随后的段落具体介绍了该模式的观点。这说明,本文主要是在介绍一种对厄尔尼诺现象的新解释。A与此意符合,可以表达本文的主要目的,为正确答案。B只是文中提到的细节,不能表达本文的主要目的;C和D属于无中生有。

## 全文译文

最近,利用数学模式对厄尔尼诺现象——周期性地沿南美太平洋沿岸产生的暖洋流——的发生进行了显然是成功的预测,这次预测鼓舞了研究人员。雅格布·博克尼斯20年前就说明了季风如何可能在太平洋赤道东部产生反常的暖流或反常的冷流。1)不过,直到这些数学模式发展出来为止,没有人能够解释为什么这些状况有规律地从一种向另一种变化,正如在暖厄尔尼诺现象和冷厄尔尼诺现象(所谓的反厄尔尼诺现象)的发生期间出现周期性的变化一样。答案有可能在海洋中发现,至少如果目前把海洋的活动与大气的活动联系起来的模式是正确的话。

2)人们早就知道,在厄尔尼诺现象发生期间,存在两种现象——A. 异常的暖流沿着太平洋东海岸延伸,尤其是沿着厄瓜多尔和秘鲁的海岸延伸,B. 从西方来的季风吹进在东方暖流中产生的更暖的空气中。通过驱使更暖的表层水变成“浪涛”,这些季风往往形成一种反馈机制——这些浪涛妨碍了东部更深层冷水的正常上升,进一步温暖了东部的水域,从而加强了风势。该模式的提出就是为了表示,源于东部海平面的厄尔尼诺季风同时向西部发出了降低海平面的信号。根据该模式,那个信号的产生就是低于海平面的“罗斯比波浪”(一种低于海平面的波浪)的出现,这种波浪以每天25千米到85千米的速度向西平行移到赤道。3)花费数月时间穿越太平洋后,“罗斯比波浪”来到太平洋盆地的西部边缘——该盆地被模拟成平坦的屏障,但实际上包含很不规则的岛屿群,比如菲律宾群岛和印度尼西亚群岛。

当波浪遇到盆地的西部边缘时,它们就折回,该模式预测,“罗斯比波浪”将被分解成无数沿海“开氏波浪”,这些波浪携带相同的低于海平面的信号。这些波浪最终会折回到赤道,然后,由于地球自转的驱动,以每天250千米的速度沿着赤道向东流动。如果从西部来的“开氏波浪”达到足够的量,它们低于的海平面信号就会克服往往提升海平面的反馈机制,开始促使该机制变成相反的寒冷模式。这就导

致季风的逐渐转变,最终将促使“罗斯比波浪”向西流动,这些波浪最终将作为寒冷的、结束循环的“开氏波浪”返回,又开始另一个暖流循环。

## Text 2

You probably already know that a viselike pressure in the chest is the most common physical sign of a heart attack. You may even be aware that the body sometimes “has” the pain of a heart attack, sending to the neck, jaw or arms. But do you know the second, third or fourth most common sign of a heart attack? You should. According to a study in *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), recognizing the less common signs of a heart attack could save your life or that of someone you love.

Speed makes a difference. Heart-attack victims who don't experience chest pain typically put off going to the hospital—by an average of two hours, the JAMA study found. When these patients finally show up at the emergency room, it often takes doctors longer to make the right diagnosis. Their heart isn't getting potentially life-saving treatment with clot-busting drugs, or emergency angioplasty. 1) These delays help explain why a heart-attack patient who doesn't experience chest pains is twice as likely to die at the hospital as someone who does.

2) By studying a computerized data of more than 430,000 people who suffered heart attacks across the U. S. , it was determined that there are six major risk factors that increase the chances that any heart attack you suffer will be atypical. These six risk factors include: having a weak heart (from congestive heart disease), diabetes or a history of stroke; being 65 or older, female or from a minority group. The increased risk is cumulative: If a 75-year-old black woman has a heart attack, her chances of experiencing chest pain are less than 50%.

3) Apparently diabetics feel less pain because of nerve damage caused by their condition, but no one knows why women or the elderly are more likely to suffer painless heart attacks.

So what, besides chest pain, should you watch for? Probably the next biggest tip-off is extreme shortness of breath. Indeed, many cardiologists consider difficulty breathing to be as good an indicator of a possible heart attack as chest pain. Other less specific signs include nausea, profuse sweating and fainting. Some heart-attack victims describe a sudden, overwhelming sense of doom or feel pain under their scapula.

Be particularly suspicious of any “heartburn” that gets worse if you walk around or otherwise exert yourself physically. Don't try to drive yourself to the hospital. Call an ambulance. Then, if you think of it, chew on an aspirin; 325 mg is the recommended dose, and chewing gets the drug into the bloodstream faster. A single tablet can stave off some of the damage. Above all, don't tell yourself, “I can't be having a heart attack, I'm not feeling any chest pains.” Let a doctor make the final call.

1. According to the first paragraph, the common signs of a heart attack does NOT include

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| [A] a great pressure in the chest. | [B] certain chest pain.  |
| [C] serious headache.              | [D] spreading neck pain. |

2. What does “Speed makes a difference” (Para. 2) mean?

- [A] Haste can help distinguish between heart attacks and other diseases.
- [B] Speed can help save the patient's life when suffering a heart attack.
- [C] Doctors should make the right diagnosis with high speed.
- [D] Patients should adopt different speeds to go to hospital.

**3. Which of the following will experience the least chest pain when having a heart attack?**

- [A] A 67-year-old man who has a history of stroke for 5 years.
- [B] A 30-year-old lady who is always sweating and fainting.
- [C] A 67-year-old black woman who has diabetes since her birth.
- [D] A 40-year-old sportsman who suffers arms pain very often.

**4. We can infer from the text that**

- [A] diabetics will feel less chest pain because their nerves are hurt by their heart attack.
- [B] people are clear about why ladies or the elderly suffer less chest pain in a heart attack.
- [C] many common signs should be taken seriously when suffering a heart attack.
- [D] extreme shortness of breath is as good a sign of a possible heart attack as chest pain.

**5. Which of the following measures can a person take if he suffers a heart attack?**

- [A] Take an aspirin down with water.
- [B] Attempt to drive himself to the hospital.
- [C] Help himself to be a little optimistic.
- [D] Take it seriously and call an ambulance.

## 难句突破

1. These delays help explain why a heart-attack patient who doesn't experience chest pains is twice as likely to die at the hospital as someone who does.

**【解析】** 本句话的主干是“*These delays help explain...*”。*why* 引导的是宾语从句,其中的第一个 *who* 引导的定语从句修饰 *people*, *as...as* 引导的是比较状语从句,第二个 *who* 引导的定语从句修饰 *someone*。

2. By studying a computerized data of more than 430,000 people who suffered heart attacks across the U. S. , it was determined that there are six major risk factors that increase the chances that any heart attack you suffer will be atypical.

**【解析】** 本句话的主干是“*it was determined that...*”。*By studying...* 短语作方式状语,其中的 *who* 引导的定语从句修饰 *people*; *it* 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的第一个 *that* 引导的从句,第二个 *that* 引导的定语从句修饰 *factors*,第三个 *that* 引导的定语从句修饰 *chances*,其中的 *you suffer* 是一个省略了引导词的定语从句,修饰 *heart attack*。*atypical* 应译成“非典型的”。

3. Apparently diabetics feel less pain because of nerve damage caused by their condition, but no one knows why women or the elderly are more likely to suffer painless heart attacks.

**【解析】** 本句话的主干是“*no one knows why...*”。*but* 前面的句子表示让步,其中的 *caused by their condition* 修饰 *damage*; *why* 引导的是宾语从句。*diabetic* 应译成“糖尿病患者”。

## 试题解析

1. 根据第一段,心脏病发作的常见征兆不包括

[A] 胸部的巨大压迫感。

[B] 一定的胸部疼痛。

[C] 严重的头疼。

[D] 扩展的脖子疼痛。

[C]

**【解析】** 细节题。题干中的“the common signs of a heart attack”出自文章第一段第一句话中,表明本题与第一段有关。第一段提到,胸部有巨大的压迫感是心脏病发作的最常见身体征兆,有时,心脏病发作导致的疼痛感会传到脖子、下巴或胳膊。这说明,A、B 和 D 是心脏病发作的常见征兆。只有 C 没有提到,为正确答案。

2. “Speed makes a difference”(第二段)是什么意思?

[A] 匆忙可能有助于区别心脏病和其他疾病。

[B] 如果患了心脏病,速度可能有助于挽救患者的生命。

[C] 医生应该快速做出正确的诊断。

[D] 患者应该采用不同的速度去医院。

[B]

**【解析】** 词义题。第一段最后指出,知道心脏病发作的不太常见征兆可能挽救你自己的生命,或者你关爱的某个人的生命,第二段接着提到了该句话,随后提到研究发现,指出,那些没有感受到胸部疼痛的心脏病患者通常延迟去医院,当这些患者出现在急诊室时,医生通常要花更长的时间做出正确诊断,结果是他们的的心脏得不到可能挽救生命的治疗。这说明,该句话表示,时间非常重要。B 与此意符合,为正确答案。A、C 和 D 都是误解了该句话的意思。

3. 如果患了心脏病,下面哪种人会感受到最小的胸部疼痛?

[A] 一个有 5 年中风史的 67 岁男子。

[B] 一个经常出汗和昏厥的 30 岁女士。

[C] 一个自出生以来就患糖尿病的 67 岁黑人女性。

[D] 一个经常胳膊疼痛的 40 岁男运动员。

[C]

**【解析】** 细节题。第三段提到,如果一位 75 岁的黑人女性心脏病发作,那么她感受到胸部疼痛的可能性不到 50%,第四段接着指出,糖尿病患者感受到的疼痛更少,但没有人知道为什么女性或老年人更可能患没有疼痛感的心脏病。这说明,糖尿病患者感受到的疼痛最少。C 与此意符合,为正确答案。A 是导致增加所患的心脏病是非典型心脏病可能性的主要因素之一,与题目的要求不符;B 是患心脏病不太具体的征兆之一,与题目的要求不符;D 属于无中生有。

4. 根据本文,我们可以推知,

[A] 糖尿病患者会觉得胸部不太疼痛,因为心脏病损害了他们的神经。

[B] 对于为什么女性或老年人患心脏病时觉得胸部不太疼痛,人们很清楚。

[C] 如果患了心脏病,应该认真对待许多常见的征兆。

[D] 呼吸异常短促是心脏病可能发作的征兆,就像胸部感到疼痛一样。

[C]

**【解析】** 推论题。前面的段落介绍了心脏病发作的常见和不常见征兆,最后一段指出,最重要的是,不要告诉自己患的不是心脏病,因为没有感到胸部疼痛,应该让医生做最后的诊断。由此可知,在你患有心脏病时,应该关注常见和不常见征兆。C 与此意符合,为正确答案。A 和 B 是针对第四段设置的干扰项,与文意不符合;D 是文中明确指出的,不必推论就可知结果,所以不对。

5. 如果某人患了心脏病,他可以采取下面哪项措施?

[A] 用水服阿斯匹林。

[B] 尽量自己开车去医院。

[C] 使自己乐观一点。

[D] 认真对待,叫救护车。

[D]

**【解析】** 细节题。最后一段介绍了心脏病患者应该采取的措施——不要试图自己开车去医院,应该叫救护车,应该嚼一片阿斯匹林,最重要的是,不要告诉自己“我患的不是心脏病,因为我没有感到胸部疼痛”,应该让医生做最后的诊断。只有 D 与此意符合,为正确答案。A 是针对该段第三句话设置

的干扰项,文中说的是“嚼一片阿斯匹林”,不是用水服,所以不对;B明显与该段第二句话的意思不符;C属于无中生有。

## 全文译文

你可能已经知道,胸部有巨大的压迫感是心脏病发作的最常见身体征兆。你甚至可能知道,身体有时“有”心脏病发作导致的疼痛感,这种疼痛会传到脖子、下巴或胳膊。但是,你知道心脏病发作的第二种、第三种或者第四种常见征兆吗?你应该知道。根据《美国医学协会杂志》的一项研究,知道心脏病发作的不太常见征兆可能挽救你自己的生命,或者你关爱的某个人的生命。

速度很重要。《美国医学协会杂志》的研究发现,那些没有感受到胸部疼痛的心脏病患者通常延迟去医院——平均起来为两个小时。当这些患者最后出现在急诊室时,医生通常要花更长的时间做出正确诊断。他们的心脏得不到可能挽救生命的治疗——血液凝块疏通药物,或者紧急血管重建术。1) 这些延误帮助解释了为什么没有感受到胸部疼痛的心脏病患者在医院死亡的可能性比那些感受到疼痛的患者大一倍的原因。

2) 通过研究全美 43 万名心脏病患者的计算机数据,研究人员确定,有六种主要的危险因素会增加你所患的心脏病是非典型心脏病的可能性。这六种主要的危险因素包括——有脆弱的心脏(源于充血性心脏病)、糖尿病或者中风史;年龄为 65 岁或者更老,患者是女性,或者患者来自少数民族群体。增加的危险是累积起来的——如果一位 75 岁的黑人女性心脏病发作,那么她感受到胸部疼痛的可能性不到 50%。

3) 很显然,糖尿病患者感受到的疼痛更少,这是因为他们的病情所导致的神经破坏,但是,没有人知道为什么女性或老年人更可能患没有疼痛感的心脏病。

因此,除了胸部疼痛之外,你还应该注意什么呢?可能下一个最明显的迹象就是呼吸异常短促。实际上,许多心脏病专家认为,呼吸困难可能是心脏病发作的征兆,就像胸部感到疼痛一样。其他不太具体的征兆包括恶心、大汗淋漓以及昏厥。有些心脏病患者声称,他们会突然有一种强烈的末日感,或者觉得肩胛骨下部疼痛。

如果你出去散步,或者努力锻炼身体,那么你应该特别留意越来越厉害的“心痛”。不要试图自己开车去医院。应该叫救护车。然后,如果你想起了,就应该嚼一片阿斯匹林,建议的剂量是 325 毫克。咀嚼可以使药物更迅速地进入血液。一片阿斯匹林就可以抵挡一定的损害。最重要的是,不要告诉自己“我患的不是心脏病,因为我没有感到胸部疼痛。”应该让医生做最后的诊断。

## Text 3

The Internet, like its network predecessors, has turned out to be far more social than television, and in this respect, the impact of the Internet may be more like that of the telephone than of TV. Our research has shown that interpersonal communication is the dominant use of the Internet at home. 1) That people use the Internet mainly for interpersonal communication, however, does not imply that their social interactions and relationships on the Internet are the same as their traditional social interactions and relationships, or that their social uses of the Internet will have effects comparable to traditional social activity.

Whether social uses of the Internet have positive or negative effects may depend on how the Internet

shapes the balance of strong and weak network ties that people maintain. Strong ties are relationships associated with frequent contact, deep feelings of affection and obligation, whereas weak ties are relationships with superficial and easily broken bonds, infrequent contact, and narrow focus. Strong and weak ties alike provide people with social support. Weak ties including weak online ties, are especially useful for linking people to information and social resources unavailable in people's closest, local groups. 2) Nevertheless, strong social ties are the relationships that generally buffer people from life's stresses and that lead to better social and psychological outcomes. People receive most of their social support from people with whom they are in most frequent contact, and bigger favors come from those with stronger ties.

Generally, strong personal ties are supported by physical proximity. The Internet potentially reduces the importance of physical proximity in creating and maintaining networks of strong social ties. Unlike face-to-face interaction or even the telephone, the Internet offers opportunities for social interactions that do not depend on the distance between parties. People often use the Internet to keep up with those with whom they have preexisting relationships. But they also develop new relationships online. Most of these new relationships are weak. MUDs, newsgroups, and chat rooms put people in contact with a pool of new groups, but these online "mixers" are typically organized around specific topics, or activities, and rarely revolve around local community and close family and friends.

3) Whether a typical relationship developed online becomes as strong as a typical traditional relationship and whether having online relationships changes the number or quality of a person's total social involvements are open questions. Empirical evidence about the impact of the Internet on relationships and social involvement is sparse. Many authors have debated whether the Internet will promote community or undercut it. Much of this discussion has been speculative and anecdotal, or is based on cross-sectional data with small samples.

**1. The text is mainly about**

- [ A ] the dominance of interpersonal communication.
- [ B ] strong and weak personal ties over the Internet.
- [ C ] the difference between old and modern relationships.
- [ D ] an empirical research on the Internet and its impact.

**2. It is implied in the text that**

- [ A ] the Internet interactions can rival traditional ones.
- [ B ] television is inferior to telephone in social effect.
- [ C ] strong links are far more valid than weak ones.
- [ D ] the Internet features every home and community.

**3. The word "buffer" ( Para. 2 ) can probably be replaced by**

- [ A ] deviate.
- [ B ] alleviate.
- [ C ] shield.
- [ D ] distract.

**4. According to the author, the Internet can**

- [ A ] eliminate the hindrance of the distance.
- [ B ] weaken the intimate feelings among people.
- [ C ] provide people with close physical contacts.
- [ D ] enhance our ability to remove social stresses.



## 5. From the text we can infer that

- [A] the evidence for the effect of the Internet seems abundant.
- [B] the social impact of the Internet has been barely studied enough.
- [C] some discussions are conclusive about the function of the Internet.
- [D] random samples have witnessed the positive influence of the Internet.

## 难句突破

1. That people use the Internet mainly for interpersonal communication, however, does not imply that their social interactions and relationships on the Internet are the same as their traditional social interactions and relationships, or that their social uses of the Internet will have effects comparable to traditional social activity.

【解析】本句话的主干是“*That people use the Internet mainly for interpersonal communication does not imply...*”。第一个 *that* 引导的是主语从句；第二、三个 *that* 引导的是宾语从句，*or* 引导的是一个并列句。*social interaction* 应译成“社会交往”。

2. Nonetheless, strong social ties are the relationships that generally buffer people from life's stresses and that lead to better social and psychological outcomes, people receive most of their social support from people with whom they are in most frequent contact, and bigger favors come from those with stronger ties.

【解析】本句话是一个并列句，其主干是“*strong social ties are the relationships... people receive their social support*”。第一、二个 *that* 引导的定语从句修饰 *relationships*；*with whom* 引导的定语从句修饰 *people*；*with stronger ties* 修饰 *those*，指的是 *people*。*buffer from* 应译成“使……免于……”；*lead to* 应译成“产生”；*strong* 应译成“牢固的”。

3. Whether a typical relationship developed online becomes as strong as a typical traditional relationship and whether having online relationships changes the number or quality of a person's total social involvements are open questions.

【解析】本句话的主干是“*Whether... and whether... are open questions...*”。*whether... and whether...* 引导的是主语从句。*open* 应译成“有待讨论的”。

## 试题解析

1. 本文主要是关于

- [A] 人际交往的主导地位。
- [B] 网络上的牢固与不牢固人际关系。
- [C] 古老与现代关系的差异。
- [D] 对网络及其影响的、依据经验的研究。 [D]

【解析】主旨题。文章前面的段落介绍了有关因特网的社会性使用可能产生的影响的研究，最后一段指出，网络产生的影响是有待解决的问题，依据经验得到的、有关因特网对关系与社会交往产生的影响的证据很少，有关这个问题的许多讨论都是猜测性的、轶事性的。这说明，本文主要是根据经验介绍有关网络产生的影响的研究。D 与此意符合，可以表达本文的主题，为正确答案。A 和 C 属于无中生有；B 是在介绍网络产生的影响时涉及的内容，不能表达本文的主题。

2. 文中暗示，

- [A] 因特网网络交往可以与传统交往相提并论。
- [B] 在社会影响方面，电视不如电话。
- [C] 牢固的关系比不牢固的关系有效得多。
- [D] 网络是每个家庭和社会的特色。 [B]

【解析】推论题。第一段提到，据证实，与电视相比，因特网的社会性强得多，因此，因特网的影响可