高联考研

2008年高联考研

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100篇精读汇粹

○主编　吴永麟

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前　言

随着我国改革开放逐步深化，经济发展速度日益加快，社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进，对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大，加之高等院校研究生教育迅速发展，报考硕士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。竞争日益激烈，如何获胜，除专业课外，英语是研究生考试中的重要科目。其成败直接影响录取线。而阅读又占英语试卷分值的60%，英语能否过关，阅读至关重要。

中国有句成语："读书破万卷，下笔似有神。"阅读的重要性由此可见。英语词汇的掌握和应用，语言所反映文化的了解，翻译和写作的起始和提高，都得通过阅读这座桥梁来实现。否则，即使把词汇和语法规则背得滚瓜烂熟，也是看不懂、译不出、写不了，更谈不上文化的交流。何况死记硬背的东西容易忘。

阅读能力的提高，不是一朝一夕的事，更不是随意翻阅就能解决问题。提高速度、扩大视野，显然需要大量泛读。但掌握和应用英语，突破语言关以实力获得考试成功，必须进行从难从严的精读。作者就是针对这一要求，并结合多年来考研英语辅导之经验和考研英语命题特点以及考生中存在的问题编写了此书，以助学生提高英语实力。

本书特点：

1. **题材广泛**。本书中文章是从国外报刊、杂志、书籍、考题中摘选的百篇材料。内容丰富，时效性强，涉及面广。本书所选文章涉及政治、经济、文化、文学、教育学、语言学、哲学、心理学、历史、人物传记和科普知识等诸方面，以便考生在提高能力的同时扩大视野，从而取得好成绩。

2. **体裁齐全**。本书所选文章包括叙事文、描写文、说明文和论说文四种，以论说文为主。以提高考生对各种体裁的文章的分析、解决问题的能力。

3. **题型齐全**。本书涵盖了考研英语阅读理解 Part A、Part B、Part C 等题型，以提高考生对各种题型分析、解决问题的能力。

4. **解答详尽**。本书对每题不仅给出了答案，而且对答案做了深入剖析，这样有利于考生掌握答题的角度和方法、技巧。

5. **篇篇详译**。本书对每篇短文不仅配有生词注释、难句讲解，而且对每篇短文都译成中文，这样有利于考生从中掌握分析长难句结构的方法和翻译技巧，也有利于考生从中领会到地道英文写作的真谛。

因此，本书不仅可以提高阅读理解能力，而且有助于提高翻译、写作水平。

本书使用说明：

1. 本书中文章均选自国内外最新报刊、杂志（**社会生活和文化教育的文章主要来源于：***Newsweek*《新闻周刊》，*Times*《时代周刊》，*The Washington Post*《华盛顿邮报》，*USA Today*《今日美国》，*The Times*《泰晤士报》，*The Guardian*《卫报》和 *www. usnews. com*《美国新闻在线》。**科普类文章主要来源于：***National Geographic*《国家地理杂志》，*Scientific American*《科学美国人》，*Science*《科学杂志》，*New Scientists*《新科学家》，*Discovery*《探索杂志》，*Nature*《自然》。**商业经济类文章主要来源于：***Business Week*《商业周刊》，*The Economist*《经济学家杂志》和 *Wall Street Journal*《华尔街杂志》。**其他：***Telegraph*《英国电信日报》，*Independent*《独立日报》和 *International Herald Tribune*《国际先驱论坛》。），内容丰富，时效性强，涉及面广。无论是体裁，还是文章篇幅、命制试题的思路等特别贴近考研阅读理解试题，因此考生在阅读时，不仅要做题，更重要的是要读懂每篇文章，从分析句子结构着手，仔细精读，最好每篇文章自己独立翻译出来，然后对照参考译文，这样不仅能提高考生的阅读水平，而且能提高考生的翻译、写作水平。

2. 本书中每篇文章后列有生词表并注有国际音标，难点有注释，文章有译文，答案有详细解答，因此考生在做题时，如果遇到了困难，不要急于看译文、答案和解答，一定要读懂文章，只有这样才能达到本书编写目的，才能提高阅读水平，才能提高英语应试能力，才能取得好成绩。

我们相信，如果您能认真精读本书，您的英语阅读、翻译和写作水平定会登上一个新台阶。对于考研应试，您将有“一览众山小”的感觉。

本书是考研应试者的良师益友，也是大专院校的学生自学英语、提高英语水平和教师进行教学辅导的一本极有价值的精读参考书。

最后，对给予本书译文上有帮助的先生们表示感谢。

由于作者水平有限，错误和缺点在所难免，望读者不吝赐教，以备修订时改正。

编者

2007 年 2 月

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编者的话

历年考研英语阅读理解文章内容涉及社会科学(主要包括社会学、人类学、教育、心理学、经济、管理、金融等领域)、自然科学(主要包括普通物理、化学、生物、工程、计算机、医学、农业等领域)和人文科学(主要包括哲学、历史、文学、语言、新闻、艺术等领域);题材大多是涉及高科技和社会热点问题,如:网络应用、基因工程、现代人生活价值观等等;体裁更注重报刊新闻、专题报道和评述型文章;常考题型主要是:主旨大意题、推理判断题、词汇语义题、事实细节题及观点态度题。

为此,我们针对考研英语阅读理解 Part A 文章的特点——文章涉及内容、题材以及体裁,从最新英美时文报刊上精选了 80 篇(科普类、经济类、人文类、教育类、社会类)有代表性且极具时代感(热点问题)的文章,并贯串常考的五种题型进行讲解、训练,以帮助考生了解和掌握各类题材、体裁等文章的阅读技巧、命题规律(命题方式、命题考点)以及相应的解题方法与技巧。我们按照考生复习进程分三部分:第一部分水平测试 20 篇(该部分主要用来测试考生的阅读水准);第二部分能力提高 40 篇(该部分主要用来提高考生的阅读能力);第三部分 Part A 模考 20 篇(该部分主要用来检测考生的复习效果)。针对阅读理解 Part A 考试 4 篇短文的题材,我们编排每单元的 4 篇短文也是涉及社会类、科普类、人文类、经济类(或教育类)的文章。

另外,为了帮助考生真正理解文章意思,准确解答文章后的试题,我们将每篇文章的重点词汇和超纲词注音释义,从每篇文章中抽出几个长难句给予句架分析,并将每篇文章及文章后的试题(包括题干和选项)翻译成中文,而且对每道试题均作了非常详尽的解析,真正使考生的阅读理解能力和翻译水平得到实质性的提高。

第一部分　水平测试 20 篇

Test 1

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 *points*)

Text 1

It is a startling claim, but one that Congresswoman Deborah Pryce uses to good effect: the equivalent of two classrooms full of children are diagnosed with cancer every day. Mrs. Pryce lost her own 9-year-old daughter to cancer in 1999. Pediatric cancer remains a little-understood issue in America, where the health-care debate is consumed with the ills, pills and medical bills of the elderly.

Cancer kills more children than any other disease in America. 1) Although there have been tremendous gains in cancer survival rates in recent decades, the proportion of children and teens diagnosed with different forms of the disease increased by almost a third between 1975 and 2001. *

2) Grisly though these statistics are, they are still tiny when set beside the number of adult lives lost to breast cancer (41,000 each year) and lung cancer (164,000). Advocates for more money for child cancer prefer to look at life-years lost. The average age for cancer diagnosis in a young child is six, while the average adult is diagnosed in their late 60s. Robert Arceci, a pediatric cancer expert at Johns Hopkins, points out that in terms of total life-years saved, the benefit from curing pediatric cancer victims is roughly the same as curing adults with breast cancer.

There is an obvious element of special pleading in such calculations. All the same, breast cancer has attracted a flurry of publicity, private fund-raising and money from government. Childhood cancer has received less attention and cash. Pediatric cancer, a term which covers people up to 20 years old, receives one-twentieth of the federal research money doled out by the National Cancer Institute. Funding, moan pediatric researchers, has not kept pace with rising costs in the field, and NCI money for collaborative research will actually be cut by 3 % this year.

3) There is no national pediatric cancer registry that would let researchers track child and teenage patients through their lives as they can do in the case of adult sufferers. A pilot childhood-cancer registry is in the works. Groups like Mr. Reaman's now get cash directly from Congress. But it is plainly a problem most politicians don't know much about.

The biggest problem could lie with 15—19-year-olds. Those diagnosed with cancer have not seen the same improvement in their chances as younger children and older adults have done. There are some phys-

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* 为帮助考生理解文章,我们对文中部分长难句(划线部分)进行了分析。下同。

iology explanations for this: teenagers who have passed adolescence are more vulnerable to different sorts of cancer. But Arehie Bleyer, a pediatric oncologist at the M. D. Anderson Cancer Centre in Texas, has produced some data implying that lack of health insurance plays a role. Older teenagers and young adults are less likely to be covered and checked regularly. (445 words)

21. The author cites the example of Mrs. Pryce to show that

[A] child cancer is no longer a rare case.

[B] nowadays Americans care little about child cancer.

[C] the current health-care debate is rather time-consuming.

[D] school kids are more likely to be diagnosed with cancer.

22. According to Robert Arceci, child cancer research is also worth funding because

[A] the statistics of child cancer is rather scary..

[B] a saved child may enjoy a longer life span.

[C] adults with cancer do not deserve that much funding.

[D] funding on child cancer is economical and effective.

23. Those 15—19-year-olds diagnosed with cancer

[A] were born with defects in immune systems.

[B] are more likely to recover from a cancer.

[C] can not get enough medical care. [D] suffer a lot during adolescence.

24. The author writes this text to

[A] inspire greater concern for the well being of children.

[B] warn people of the harms caused by cancer.

[C] interpret the possible cause of child cancer.

[D] change the public's indifference to kids with cancer.

25. The author's attitude towards the current state of childhood cancer may be

[A] concerned. [B] desperate. [C] carefree. [D] indignant.

词汇注释

1. **pediatric** /ˌpiːdiˈætrik/ *a.* 小儿的,儿科的
2. **grisly** /ˈgrizli/ *a.* 令人恐怖的
3. **a flurry of** /ˈflʌri/ 大量的
4. **dole out** 发放
5. **registry** /ˈredʒistri/ *n.* 官方记录
6. **oncologist** /ɔŋˈkɔlədʒist/ *n.* 肿瘤学家

难句讲解

1. Although there have been tremendous gains in cancer survival rates in recent decades, the proportion of children and teens diagnosed with different forms of the disease increased by almost a third between 1975 and 2001.

【简析】本句话的主干是“the proportion... increased...”。although 引导的是让步状语从句；diagnosed with... 短语修饰 children and teens。

【句意】参见全文译文。下同。

2. Grisly though these statistics are, they are still tiny when set beside the number of adult lives lost to breast cancer (41,000 each year) and lung cancer (164,000).

【简析】本句话的主干是“they are still tiny...”。Grisly though... 是倒装句式；they 指的是 these statistics；when 引导的是一个省略条件状语从句，省略了主语，其中的 lost to... 短语修饰 lives。

3. There is no national pediatric cancer registry that would let researchers track child and teenage patients through their lives as they can do in the case of adult sufferers.

【简析】本句话的主干是“There is no national pediatric cancer registry...”。that 引导的定语从句修饰 cancer registry；their 指的是 child and teenage patients；as 引导的是定语从句，修饰前面的句子，其中的 they 指的是 researchers。

Text 2

Is sitting in traffic as inevitable as death and taxes? Perhaps not. Many countries now have dedicated traffic-monitoring centres linked to networks of cameras and sensors. 1) Thrown in traffic-spotting aircraft, accident reports and the known positions of buses fitted with satellite-positioning gear, and it is possible to see exactly what is happening on the roads, drivers could switch from busy to quiet routes and avoid congestion—if only they had access to this information.

And now they do. Systems such as the Traffic Message Channel and the Vehicle Information and Communication System (VICS), in Europe and Japan respectively, pipe data from traffic centres into in-car navigation systems via FM radio signals. Drivers can see where the traffic is and try to avoid it. Honda, a Japanese carmaker, even combines VICS data with position data from 150,000 vehicles belonging to members of its Premium Club so that they can choose the fastest lane on a congested road, says David Schrier of ABI Research, a consultancy.

Meanwhile ITIS, a British company, is one of several firms experimenting with mobile-phone signals to monitor traffic on roads that lack sensors or cameras. 2) Its software hooks into a mobile operator's network and uses a statistical approach to deduce traffic speeds as phones are “handed off” from one cell tower to another; the data must be cleaned up to exclude pedestrians and cyclists, but this idea has great potential, says Mr. Schrier.

Another way to dodge traffic is to predict where and when it will form. In Redmond, Washington, at the headquarters of Microsoft, employees have been testing a traffic-prediction system called JamBayes. Users register their route preferences and then receive alerts, by e-mail or text message, warning them of impending traffic jam. JamBayes uses a technique called Bayesian modeling to combine real-time traffic data with historical trends, weather information and a list of calendar events such as holidays. Eric Horvitz of Microsoft, who developed the system, says it is accurate 75% of the time, and 3,000 employees use it daily.

3) A system called Beat-the-Traffic, developed by Triangle Software of Campbell, California, with funding from the National Science Foundation, goes further, it not only warns drivers of impending traffic but also suggests an alternative route via e-mail or text message. Andre Gueziec, the firm's boss, thinks traffic

forecasts will become as prevalent as weather forecasts. Indeed, in June, KXTV News 10, a TV station in Sacramento, California, began showing Triangle's traffic forecasts for the coming week. (411 words)

26. To know what is exactly happening on the roads, we don't need to

[A] dispatch aircraft to spot the traffic.

[B] guarantee drivers have access to the information system.

[C] obtain related reports of accident.

[D] collect data of the positions of buses.

27. Honda is mentioned in the second paragraph to suggest that

[A] Traffic Message Channel is established in Japan.

[B] Japan is in the lead in solving traffic problems.

[C] Honda demonstrated how VICS can be used.

[D] only few people can afford to enjoy this service.

28. The use of mobile-phone signals in monitoring traffic is

[A] monopolized by ITIS, a British company. [B] promising but still under experiment.

[C] based on the data from people on roads. [D] effective in reducing traffic speeds.

29. JamBayes is different from the previously mentioned technologies as it

[A] helps the drivers to choose the fastest lane.

[B] send information to cars in the system.

[C] is based on a technique modeling to combine various data.

[D] helps the drivers to avoid congestion.

30. It can be inferred from the text that

[A] traffic jam remains unavoidable worldwide.

[B] traffic forecasts will become as authoritative as the weather forecasts.

[C] there is always a short cut by using one of these systems.

[D] new systems will improve the transportation situation.

词汇注释

1. **congestion** /kənˈdʒestʃən/ *n.* 拥堵
2. **hook into** *n.* 并入
3. **dodge** /dɔdʒ/ *v.* 避开
4. **impending** /imˈpendiŋ/ *a.* 即将发生的，逼近的

难句讲解

1. Thrown in traffic-spotting aircraft, accident reports and the known positions of buses fitted with satellite-positioning gear, and it is possible to see exactly what is happening on the roads, drivers could switch from busy to quiet routes and avoid congestion—if only they had access to this information.

【简析】本句话是一个并列句，其主干是“it is possible to see... drivers could switch...”。thrown...短语作状语，其中的 fitted with...短语修饰 buses；it 是形式主语，真正的主

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