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海天培训学校



中英对照

精品译文

分类记忆

设计精美



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中英对照

精品译文

经典例句

分类记忆

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网 址: http://www.chinamep.com.cn

电 话: (010) 64244927

传 真: (010) 64251256

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古语有云:"事事洞悉皆学问,人情练达即文章。"面对考研,我们与考生朋友一道,去勇敢地迎接人生的挑战,搏击生命长河中的惊涛骇浪。

首先,让我们审视教育部每年颁布的《英语考试大纲》,其中近三分之二的内容是词汇。这一点足以证明词汇在考研英语中的重要性。实际上,考生们也都非常重视词汇,将其视为征服考研英语的开端和关键。目前,考生们正在使用不同的书籍和方法背单词。但是许多同学和我反映,能否让考研走入我们的生活?既然我们每天都能迎来新升的太阳,那么我们是否能够有途径在对生活的揣摩中去积累考研英语的词汇呢?

我必须感谢这些在思路上走在我前面的考生朋友们,是他们激发了我编写这样一本书的灵感。本书颇具特色、实用性强,编者精心地挑选出了 100 篇文章,范围遍及科技、生活、社会问题、教育、经济金融、医学健康、人物传记、文化历史、自然环境、工作和体育。其内容几乎涵盖了西方社会生活的方方面面,考生通过阅读短文,不但可以主动记忆单词,而且可以全面接触原汁原味的西方社会,从思维方式、语言习惯来挑战传统的英语学习。同样他们也可以为今后的考研英语写作积累语法知识与素材。

本书所选的短文趣味性强,可读性强,并结合了考研英语历年真题中的文章,在选材方面颇具权威性。这样可保证读者在使用本书时始终紧扣考研英语的实际水平进行备考。文章中也有一些超纲词汇,其目的是为了帮助大家在考试之前尽量复习到大量的大纲词汇。

本书分章教学,所选文章主题均可当作考研英语写作的范文进行模仿学习。平时多读、常记经典段落、句子,养成良好的阅读习惯,写作时大家自然水到渠成。

本书具有以下特点:

- 一、科学选材成就考生阅读、写作的突破。
- 二、紧扣最新的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试大纲》,囊括了5500个考研必备词汇。词汇的讲解包括派生词、例句、词组、辨析、同义词及反义词等几部分,详略得当,堪称佳作。此外,我们对每篇文章中的词汇进行了重点分类和细化,分为核心词汇和超纲词汇,并为核心词汇添加了词频(即该词在历年考研真题中出现的次数),便于读者有针对性地记忆单词。

三、为了使读者能够在赏析美文的同时,提高自己的英语写作能力,我们用 波浪线划出了文章中的长难句和写作佳句。此外,给美文配以准确和精彩的译 文,使之更加原汁原味。

四、文章后的超纲词汇、核心词组有助于读者更加准确地理解文章内容。

五、全新的版式设计。本书采用双色印刷,印刷质量更佳;同时,版式设计更加轻松活泼,英文和译文分栏编排,方便考生阅读。

总之,我相信考生朋友们会在饶有兴致地阅读中感受到生活丰富的内涵,同时将思路拓展,真正在身边发现闪光的金子——我们的智慧之源!祝大家好运!

丁雪明 2010年新春于北京

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# 科学技术篇 Science and Technology

# Passage 1

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential. 如今,人们十分关注所谓的数字 鸿沟问题——世界分成信息富有和信息贫乏两部分。当今这种分化确实存在。我和妻子在20年前就曾对这一 迫近的危险做过演讲。然而,当时能抵制数字鸿沟问题的一些新的积极因 素还尚不明确。但现在,我们完全有 理由感到乐观。

一些技术上的因素使我们感到信息鸿沟有望缩小。随着互联网的日趋商业化,普及上网对商家是有利的一一毕竟,上网人数越多,潜在客户就越多。越来越多的政府唯恐自己的国家落后,纷纷推广互联网的应用。在未来的十到二十年中,全球将有十到二十亿人加入互联网。因此,我认为在未来的数年中,数字鸿沟将缩小而不会变大。这是好消息,因为互联网很可能成为迄今为止对付全球贫困最有力的工具。

当然,互联网的使用不是消除贫困的唯一方法。互联网也不是我们所拥有的唯一工具,但它拥有巨大的潜力。





To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anticolonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrast-ructure—including roads, harbors. highways, ports and so on-was built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

想要利用互联网,一些贫困国家 就必须克服对外国投资所持有的那种 讨时的反殖民偏见。那些认为外国投 资是对本国主权侵犯的国家最好还是 好好研究一下美国基础设施(社会的 基本结构基础)的建设史。当初美国 建立自己的工业基础设施时, 缺乏必 要资金,因此美国的第二次基础设施 建设浪潮——包括公路、海港、高速 公路、码头等等——都是用外国资金 建造的。英国人、德国人、荷兰人和 法国人都在前英国殖民地投资。他们 提供资金,美国移民者来建造。想想 看,现在谁拥有这一切?是美国人。 我想就这一点而言, 巴西或其它任何 地方同样也该如此。在第三次基础设 施建设的浪潮(今天主要指电子基础 设施)中,拥有的外国资金越多,那 么情况将会越好。这并不是意味着要 卑躬屈膝、任人愚弄, 也不是对外国 公司不加控制,而是意味着你已认识 到外国公司对本国能源及通信基础设 施建设的重要性, 而这些基础设施则 需要充分利用互联网。

### 核心相心

13 次

【派生】 accessible a. 易接近的,可到达的 accession n. 就职

【例句】The only access to their house is along that narrow road. 只有沿着那条狭窄的路走才能到达他们的房子。

【词组】①access to 接近;②have/gain access to 可以获得;③ be easy of access 易于接近

2.commercialize /kəˈməːʃəlaiz/ v. 使商业化, 使商品化

【派生】commerce *n*. 商业, 商务, 贸易 commercialism *n*. 商业主义 commercial *a*. 商业 的, 盈利的, 商品化的

【例句】	Love matters should not be commercialized. 不应该把恋爱商品化。
3. comba	t /'kɔmbət/ n. 战斗, 斗争 v. 与战斗 2 次
【例句】	The troop has much experience of actual combat. 这支部队有实际作战经验。
【辨析】	war, battle, combat
	war 指全面战争; battle 指局部战争; combat 指比 battle 规模小的战斗。
4. corpor	ration /ˌkɔːpəˈreiʃən/ n. 公司; 法人
【派生】	corporate a. 团体的; 社团的,全体的
【例句】	The company grew from a tiny start-up to a multimillion-dollar corporation.
	那家公司从小小的公司发展成数百万美元的大公司。
5. decade	e /ˈdekeid/ n. 十年 parametras orben at upproble & to insurasymi na obem are the 13 次
【例句】	This should be the aim over the next decade, it is crucial to our survival.
	这应该成为今后十年的奋斗目标,它关系到我们的生死存亡。
6. defeat	/di'fi:t/ v. 战胜; 打败 A was the second of the manufacturer A Translation
【例句】	Our school defeated another school at football.
	在足球比赛中我们学校战胜了另一所学校。
7. divide	/di'vaid/ v. 分,分割;分配,分享 and besides event archive are not as 1 次
【派生】	division n. 分割, 除法
【例句】	Fire-break divided them at conveniently spaced intervals.
	防火带把他们的距离适当分开了。
【词组】	① divide into 分, 划分;除,除尽;② divide among/between 在 ····· 中分配;
	③divide sth. with sb. 与某人分享某物;④divide by 除以
【辨析】	separate, divide
	separate 指把原来连接在一起的或者靠近的东西分割开来; divide 是指把整体分成若
	干份。
8. enormo	ous /i'nəxməs/ a. 巨大的, 庞大的, 极大的 2 次
	enormously ad. 巨大地,极大地
【例句】	An enormous gap remains between the advanced countries and the developing countries.
	先进国家和发展中国家之间仍然存在着巨大的差距。
9. finance	
【派生】	financial a. 财政的,金融的
【例句】	The government will finance the new building with the taxes it collected.
	政府将用征缴的税收为新建筑筹集资金。
10. impov	verish /im¹povəri∫/ v. 使······困难;使······贫瘠,恶化
【派生】	impoverishment n



	nave been greatly impoverished if we had not got this job.
	<ul><li>分工作,我们的生活会很贫困。</li><li>traktJə/n.基础结构;基础设施</li><li>7次</li></ul>
	eded to keep the infrastructure.
<b>12. invasion</b> /in'veiʒən/ n.	
	mportant bulwark against invasion. 侵略者的重要保障。
13. investment /in'vestment	nt/n. 投资, 投资额 14 次
【例句】He made an inve 他在这个超市投	stment of \$ 10,000 in the supermarket. 资了1万美元。
<b>14. loom</b> /lu:m/ v. 隐约出	现; 逼近 1 次
【例句】A figure loomed 【词组】loom large 赫然耸	out of the forest. 一个影子隐约在森林出现。 全立;显得严重
<b>15.</b> potential /pəˈtenʃ(ə)l/	a. 潜在的; 有可能的 n. 潜力 13 次
	ists have debated the potential impact of oil spills. 家们就一直在探讨石油溢漏潜在的影响。 讨有潜力,有可能
16. sovereignty /'sovrenti/	/n. 最高统治权; 主权 2 次
【例句】China's sovereign 中国的主权与领。	ity and territorial integrity must not be infringed. 土完整不容侵犯。
17.spread /spred/ v. 张升	F; 扩展, 散开 n. 传播, 蔓延 7次
	apple jam on the bread. 他往面包上涂苹果酱。 e scientific knowledge is necessary. 是很必要的。
【词组】①spread sth. wit	th sth. 把某物铺在某物上;②spread over 延展,延伸
<b>18.</b> telecom / telekom/ $n$ .	电信 (全拼 telecommunication) 1 次
	核心间组
get over 克服	with respect to 与有关
for that matter 就此而言	take full advantage of 充分利用

# Passage 2

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascination. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the costs and benefits of controlling water can help to

在重大技术所造就的产物中,很少有像大型水坝这样能体现人的想象力的。或许是因为人类长期遭受洪涝和干旱的袭击,使得人类对控制水力的念头如此着迷。但是着迷的同时,有时也会使人盲目。有些巨型水坝的项目弊大于利,对我们构成了威胁。

建造水坝的教训是:大的并不一定总是好的。尽管建一座强大的水坝已经成为国家和民族显示威力的成功标志,但水坝本身没有多大作用。埃及在阿拉伯世界的领导地位由建造阿斯旺水坝而得到巩固。土耳其为了力争成为世界一流的国家也修建了巨大的阿塔特克水坝。

但是巨型水坝并没有像预期的那样发挥作用。例如阿斯旺水坝,它虽阻止了尼罗河洪水的泛滥,但也使埃及失去了洪水退去后所留下的肥沃土壤——换回来的是一个疾病滋生的大水库。现在整个水库填满了淤泥,几乎不能发电。

然而控制水的不切实际的想法仍 在继续。本周,在文明欧洲的中心, 斯洛伐克人和匈牙利人为了在多瑙河 上修建一处水坝引发争端,差点儿动 用了军队。这个大型的工程可能会出 现所有水坝上的常见问题。但斯洛伐 克正在力图脱离捷克而独立,现在它 需要建一个水坝来证明自己的实力。

同时在印度,世界银行已经同意给那个更为离谱的纳玛达水坝发放贷款。尽管世界银行的顾问指出,该水坝将给百姓带来苦难,并且还会破坏周边的环境,但世界银行还是这样做了。这些利益归当权者所有,但却没什么保障。

对水坝的影响以及水坝治水的成 本和收益进行正确而科学的研究,能





resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

够有效地解决这些冲突。即使不兴建 大型水坝,水利发电和治理洪水以及 灌溉也是可能的。但是当你面对那些 不切实际的想法时,你就很难做到合 理或者科学了。现在该是世界吸取阿 斯旺水坝教训的时候了。我们未必要 通过建水坝来拯救自己。

## 核心词汇

1. assert	/əˈsəːt/ vt. 主张, 坚称, 断言
【例句】	You must assert yourself, or they will continue to bully you.
	你必须维护自己的权利,否则他们还会欺负你。
【词组】	assert oneself 坚持自己的权利;表现自己的权威
【同义词	]] affirm/declare
2. adviso	/əd'vaizə(r)/ n. 顾问, 劝告者, 指导教师 1 次
【例句】	The Queen consults with her advisors before making a speech to Parliament.
	女王在向议会作报告之前总是要与她的顾问交换意见。
3. bidding	/'bidin/ n. 命令,邀请,出价 we want a dollar accepted to the second paint a rol a 1 次
【例句】	He was bidding for popular support. 他在设法争取大众的支持。
【词组】	①at one's bidding 依嘱,遵命;②do one's bidding 照的命令做,照的话办
4. barely	/'beəli/ ad. 几乎不 3 次
【例句】	He has barely enough money to live on.
	他几乎没有钱来维持生计了。
【词组】	①barely enough 勉强够; ②be barely of age 刚成年; ③a barely furnished room 陈设
	简陋的房间
	]] hardly/scarcely
5. capture	≥ /'kæpt∫ə/ n. 战利品, 捕获之物 vt. 抓获, 获得, 迷住 3 次
	They would offer a bounty of \$100,000 for the capture of the murderer.
	他们愿出十万美元赏金捉拿凶手。
【反义词	]] release
6. civilize	d /'sivilaizd/a. 文明的, 有礼的 and still another result and the still another result 1次
【例句】	His new theory has caused a sensation throughout the civilized world.
	他的新理论轰动了整个文明世界。
【反义词	all barbarous/uncivilized/wild

7. dam /dæm/ n. 水坝, 障碍 vt. & vi. 控制, 筑坝 (其) (为) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4
【例句】The mouth of the river was dammed and a freshwater lake created behind the dam.
河口筑起了拦河坝,坝后便形成了淡水湖。
【词组】devil's dam 鬼婆娘(骂妇女的话)
8. deprive /di'praiv/ vt. 剥夺, 使丧失
【例句】These misfortunes almost deprived him of his reason. 这些不幸的事情几乎使他失去理智
9. drought /draut/ n. 干旱, 缺乏
【例句】Soon afterward drought set in. 不久之后又发生了干旱。
10. environmental /in vaiərən mentl/ a. 周围的, 环境的 s bəningən nud ətmidələə əW [日 18 次
【派生】environmentalist n. 环境保护者
【例句】Living creatures must be adaptable to environmental change.
生物必须能适应环境的变化。
【词组】an environmental factor 环境的因素
11. fascination /fæsi neif(ə)n/n. 令人着迷的事物,入迷,魅力 ab a tow a that a fill 2 次
【例句】Old churches have a certain strange fascination for me.
旧教堂对我具有某种奇特的魅力。
12. guarantee / ˈɡærən'ti:/ n. 担保,抵押品,保证书 vt. 保证,担保 4次
【例句】His turning up will guarantee the success of the meeting.
他一出席,会议便成功在望。
【词组】stand guarantee for 替······担保
【同义词】assure/warrant
13. hydroelectric /'haidrəi'lektrik/ a. 水力电气的 2012 bnəint id 2010 11 31 31 31 次
【词组】a hydroelectric power station 水力发电站
14. imagination /iˌmædʒi'neiʃən/ n. 想像, 听觉, 想像力 2次
【例句】The film Avatar Shows plenty of imagination. 电影《阿凡达》表现出丰富的想像力。
【词组】①beyond (all) imagination (完全) 出乎意料地; ②draw on (one's) imagination 村
撰,编造
15. irrigation / irri'geifən/ n. 灌溉, 冲洗
【例句】Public irrigation is the heart of cotton farming. 公共水利设施是棉花生产的命脉。
【词组】①an irrigation channel 灌溉渠;②bring the farmland under irrigation 使农田水利化
16. myth /miθ/ n. 神话, 虚构的事, 虚构的人。 seed that shreeqeb ventoring ni ventoring 1 次
【例句】He was a myth that had been created out of desperation and poverty and despair.
仙县从给培 贫困和生胡中创选山业的一个神兴郎的人物



17. meanwhile / mi:nwail/ n. 其时, 其间 ad. 同时

【例句】Meanwhile, two other actors had carried two large food baskets to a shady spot under some trees. 与此同时,另外两位演员把两个盛着食物的大篮子拿到树下荫凉的地方。

18. symbol /'simbəl/ n. 符号, 象征, 代号, 信条

1次

【例句】The private car was still a cherished status symbol. 私人小汽车仍然是一种地位高贵的标志。

【词组】a chemical symbol 化学符号

19. status / steitəs/ n. 状态,情形,地位,身份

8次

【例句】We celebrate our regained status as a sovereign and independent nation. 我们为重新取得了主权和独立国家的地位而欢欣鼓舞。

【词组】①the status of affairs 事态,形势;②class status 阶级成分;③a status seeker 想往上爬的人

20. silt /silt/ n. 淤泥 vt. 使淤塞 vi. 淤塞

1次

【例句】The cadres were digging up river silt with the commune members. 干部同社员们一起在挖河泥。

【词组】silt content/the total volume of silt 淤泥含量

21. scientific /saiən tifik/ a. 科学的, 系统的, 符合科学规律的

18次

【例句】Scientific statistical figures are from Beijing scientific resources check 2000. 科学统计数字为 2000 年北京市科技资源清查数字。

【词组】①scientific experiment 科学实验;②scientific point of view 科学观点

**22. troop** /tru:p/ n. 军队, 装甲部队, 骑兵队, 部队 vi. 群集, 结队, 成群而行

1次

【例句】There were troops of friends to see him off. 有很多友人为他送行。

【词组】①get one's troop 升任骑兵连长;②household troops 王室禁卫军

核心祠组

at the mercy of 受 ······ 所支配;任 ······ 摆布

deal with 处理

## Passage 3

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac

在实践中,科学与其说是依赖于 它准备的实验,不如说是取决于观察 实验的人所作的思想准备。据称艾萨 Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "The data are still inconclusive." "We know that", the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but also has convinced industrial and business management that they are true.

克·牛顿爵士通过苹果落地,发现了 万有引力。几个世纪以来,苹果在许 多地方落地,有成千上万的人看过。 但牛顿多年来一直对月球和行星绕轨 道运行的起因感到好奇。是什么使它 们各就其位?它们为什么没有从天上 掉下来?苹果朝地下掉落而不是往树 上飞的事实回答了牛顿长期以来对月 球和行星那些较大的天上果实所存的 疑问。

有多少人会考虑过苹果落到树上的可能性?牛顿考虑过,因为他不想对任何事情进行预测。他只是在不断思考。他的思想对不可预测的事情有所准备。不可预测性是科学研究的本质属性的一部分。如果没有不可预测的事物,就没有研究。科学家们在为专业期刊撰写千篇一律、枯燥乏味的论文时往往忘记这一点,而历史上这样的例子比比皆是。

在和一些科学家,特别是较为年轻的科学家们交谈时,你也许会有这样一种印象,即他们认为,"科学方法"可以取代想象思维。我参加过不少研讨会,会上曾有某一位科学家被问到,他对继续进行某项实验的眉头,看看图表,然后说"数据仍不够充分"。"这点我们知道,"预算办公室人员说,"但你的意见如何?实验还值得往下做吗?你认为我们的结果可能会怎样?"那位科学家大为震惊,他没有料到别人会要求他去预测。

当然这就等于说,科学家已经成为自己论文的牺牲品。他提出的不容置疑的观点那么能自圆其说,不仅自

#### 美文赏析 记单词 Ma Wen Shang Do Ji Dan C

If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team."

### 被心相心

i. piame	·/Dielin/ V. 題页,页音;归合 n. 页仁,过大	IW
【例句】	I don't blame you for the failure of the exam. 我不因为考试的失败而责怪你。	
【词组】	①blame sth on 把某事归咎于; ②blame sb. for sth. 因某事责备某人; ③in b	olamo
	of 责备	
2. budge	et/badʒit/n. 預算IF 生活 Sed Selecters & State of the Selecters of tiphotology of the Selecters of the Selecter	3 次
【例句】	Most of our defense budget goes for conventional forces and manpower.	
	我们大部分的国防预算是用在常规力量和人员上面。	
3. confe	rence /'kənfərəns/ n. 会议, 协商会, 讨论会	1次
【例句】	After the interview they held a press conference together.	
	会谈后,他们共同举行了记者招待会。	
【词组】	①in conference 正在开会; ②have a conference with 和协商	
4. confo	rmity /kənˈfɔːmiti/ n. 符合, 依照 (法规, 习俗等)	2次
【例句】	We should act in conformity with rules and laws. 我们应该依照规定和法律办事。	
【词组】	in conformity with sth. 与某事物相一致	
5. conve	entional /kən'venʃənl/ a. 按惯例办事的,守旧的; 传统的	5次
【例句】	After a few conventional remarks, he made a brilliant speech.	

讲了几句套话后,他做了一个非常精彩的演讲。

#### 6. convince /kən'vins/ vt. 使确信, 使明白 【派生】convinced a. 被说服的 convincing a. 令人信服的 【例句】What he said convinced me of the truth. 他所说的话使我相信了这个事实。 【词组】convince sb. of sth. 使某人相信某事 7. curious / kiuəriəs/ a. 好奇的, 好打听的 【派牛】curiosity n. 好奇心 【例句】She is curious about what has happened. 她很想知道发生了什么。 【词组】①be curious about 对……好奇;②be curious to do 很想(做);渴望(做) 8. distract /dis trækt/ v. 转移;迷惑,扰乱 【例句】The noise in the classroom distracted me from reading. 教室里的嘈杂声使我不能集中注意力看书。 【反义词】 attract 9. essential /i'senfəl/ a. 必要的; 本质的 【例句】We must dispose of too many essential features of the investigated phenomenon. 我们不得不排除所研究现象的许多基本特征。 【辨析】essential, fundamental, vital essential 指属于本事物最本质的东西或者能与其他事物相区别的特征; fundamental 指某一体系事物或建筑的基础; vital 指重要的,对事物的存在、持续的活力或效率必 不可少的。 10. faithfully / ˈfeiθfuli/ ad. 忠诚地, 诚实地 【例句】The old nurse has served the family faithfully for forty years. 这位老保姆为这个家庭忠诚地服务了四十年。 11. frown /fraun/ vi. 皱眉; 不悦, 不赞成 1次 【例句】The government frowns on any waste of taxpayers' money. 政府对任何浪费纳税者财税的行为表示不满。 【词组】frown on/upon 不赞成,不同意 12. gravity /ˈgræviti/ n. 重力, 引力 1次 【例句】Gravity, although the weakest known force, is the only universal force. 引力虽然是已知力中最弱的力,它却是唯一普遍存在的力。 13. inconclusive / inkən klusiv/ a. 非决定性的; 不确定的 1次



【例句】The jury found the evidence against the prisoner inconclusive and acquitted him.