



博士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书

考博英语 题源阅读 ①

《经济学人》 《科学美国人》

The Economist & Scientific American

主编 / 韩满玲

考博题源和盘托出 学得原汁原味英文
词汇难句各个击破 得实实实在在高分

 中国人民大学出版社

考博英语题源阅读一

主编 韩满玲

中国人民大学出版社

• 北京 •

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考博英语题源. 阅读. 1/韩满玲主编. —2 版. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2015. 7
ISBN 978-7-300-21638-6

I. ①考… II. ①韩… III. ①英语-阅读教学-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 153319 号

考博英语题源阅读一

主编 韩满玲

Kaobo Yingyu Ti yuan Yuedu Yi

出版发行	中国人民大学出版社	邮政编码	100080
社 址	北京中关村大街 31 号	010-62511770 (质管部)	
电 话	010-62511242 (总编室)	010-62514148 (门市部)	
	010-82501766 (邮购部)	010-62515275 (盗版举报)	
	010-62515195 (发行公司)		
网 址	http://www.crup.com.cn		
	http://www.lkao.com.cn (中国 1 考网)		
经 销	新华书店	版 次	2014 年 1 月第 1 版
印 刷	北京市鑫霸印务有限公司		2015 年 7 月第 2 版
规 格	185 mm×260 mm 16 开本	印 次	2015 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
印 张	16.25	定 价	36.00 元
字 数	363 000		

版权所有 侵权必究 印装差错 负责调换

前 言

考博英语一直是广大学子考博道路上的一座难以逾越的高峰，许多考生专业课成绩很优秀，但就是因为英语不过关而最终没能考取理想的学府。那么什么才是考博英语的关键所在呢？俗话说“得阅读者得天下”，这是显而易见的，通常阅读题的分量占考博试题的40%，因此阅读成绩的好坏，直接关系到能否取得理想的分数。

那么考博阅读有没有什么规律可循呢？答案是肯定的。我们通过对十几所高校最近10多年考博真题中的阅读理解进行分析，发现很多考博阅读真题源自英美国家的报纸杂志，总结如下：

(1) 经济类文章主要来源：*The Economist*（《经济学人》），*Business Week*（《商业周刊》），*Wall Street Journal*（《华尔街日报》）。

(2) 科技类文章主要来源：*Nature*（《自然》），*Discovery*（《探索》），*Science*（《科学》），*National Geographic*（《国家地理》），*Scientific American*（《科学美国人》），*New Scientist*（《新科学家》）。

(3) 社会生活类、教育类、健康类文章主要来源：*Newsweek*（《新闻周刊》），*Time*（《时代周刊》），*US News and World Report*（《美国新闻与世界报道》），*The Washington Post*（《华盛顿邮报》），*USA Today*（《今日美国》），*The Times*（《泰晤士报》），*The Guardian*（《卫报》）。

当然还有其他报刊来源，如：*Independent*（《独立报》），*International Herald Tribune*（《国际先驱论坛报》），*Daily Telegraph*（《每日电讯报》）。

通过上面的分析，我们很清楚地看到考博阅读真题原来是有源头的。但是新的问题来了：这么多考博阅读题源，即使我们一一找到，何时才能读得完？为此我们通过对考博阅读中的题源文章进一步对比分析，综合考虑到考博真题文章的出现频次、难易程度以及题材的分布情况，将焦点集中在《经济学人》、《科学美国人》、《时代周刊》、《新闻周刊》四大题源报刊上，本书为《经济学人》《科学美国人》分册。

全书内容共分三部分：

第一部分为“从题源文章到考博阅读真题的改编演示”，形象具体地演示从题源报刊到考博阅读真题的形成过程。

第二部分针对《经济学人》和《科学美国人》两份题源报刊，精心选取50篇在难度、篇幅、风格、题材方面与考博真题尽可能贴近的文章，分经济类、科技类、教育类、社会与生活类、健康类五大板块，并附之以主旨、词汇、难句等全方位、多角度的点拨，从而最大限度地帮助考生节约复习时间，提高学习效率，实现英语阅读能力与应试技巧的双重

跨越。

第三部分为考博英语模拟试题 20 篇，针对题源文章出题，并给予详尽解析，旨在对考生阅读后的收获作一次全面检测。

本书特色：

1. 地道英文、原汁原味

本书第二部分 50 篇文章全部选自 2012 年到 2015 年的《经济学人》与《科学美国人》。所选文章在题材、内容、难易程度等方面与考博阅读真题文章相近。

2. 精讲精析、深入细致

本书第二部分针对从这两份题源报刊精选的 50 篇文章，分为“提纲挈领”、“核心词汇”、“难句赏析”三个板块，进行全面解析。其中“提纲挈领”旨在用简短的语言让读者对文章主旨有个概括的了解；“核心词汇”为文中所出现的生僻单词和词组，旨在让读者在阅读中不断扩大词汇量；“难句赏析”板块针对文章中出现的难句进行翻译，旨在帮助读者更好地理解文章，同时可作为英汉翻译板块的练习。

3. 讲练结合、学以致用

本书第三部分，结合考博阅读真题选取 20 篇各类题源报刊文章，由专业老师出题，并给出详细分析，旨在对前面的阅读情况做一次汇总。

无限风光在险峰。我们真诚地期望本书能够助广大考生一臂之力，成功翻越“考博阅读”这一高峰，让更多的考生有机会感受胜利之巅的美好风光！同时，本书同样适用于考研学生、四六级考生及希望品味地道英语文章、提升英语能力的读者朋友们，也希望它能给您带去语言之美和阅读之乐。

编者

2015 年 6 月

目 录

contents

第一部分 从题源文章到考博阅读真题的改编演示

北京大学 2013 年博士研究生入学考试英语试题	3
北京大学 2012 年博士研究生入学考试英语试题	6

第二部分 题源报刊分类阅读

经济类

Passage One Emerging Economies: The Great Deceleration 新兴经济体：大 减速	11
Passage Two Law of the Lend 借贷的法则	15
Passage Three America's JOBS Act Still Not Working—A Law Designed to Jump- start Businesses Can't Get off the Ground 美国《就业法案》无济 于事——一项旨在助推企业的法律却空有其名	18
Passage Four The Missing \$ 20 Trillion 消失的 20 万亿美元	21
Passage Five If in Doubt, Innovate 若质疑，则创新	24
Passage Six America and China: Working Partners 美国与中国：生意伙伴	29
Passage Seven America's Central Bank Has Become Ever More Powerful Over the Past Century “百岁”的美联储	32
Passage Eight Europe on the Rack 饱受折磨的欧洲	36
Passage Nine For the Oil and Gas Industry, Tax Reductions Were Overdue? 油气 工业早应该减税？	40
Passage Ten Restraining Spending: Congress Should Let the President Try 要控制 开支，国会应该放手让总统一试	42

科技类

Passage One Net Benefits 网络净收益	46
--------------------------------------	----

Passage Two	Self-awareness with a Simple Brain 简单大脑的自我意识	50
Passage Three	Emotional Needs in Teens May Spur the Growth of New Brain Cells 青少年的情感需要可能会激发新的脑细胞生长	54
Passage Four	Dark Matter 寻寻觅觅暗物质	59
Passage Five	The Alibaba Phenomenon 阿里巴巴现象	63
Passage Six	Genetically Modified Tree; Into the Wildwood 天然林基因改良	66
Passage Seven	RoboCup 机器人世界杯	70
Passage Eight	Civilian Drones on Unclear Course 民用无人机将何去何从?	72
Passage Nine	Pesky Packing Peanuts Baked and Crushed to Make Battery Electrodes 物尽其用——泡沫填充颗粒作电极	75
Passage Ten	How Does IQ Relate to Personality? 智力与个性有怎样的关联?	78

教育类

Passage One	Shocks to the Brain Improve Mathematical Abilities 想要提高数学能力——刺激刺激大脑	81
Passage Two	Language-teaching Firms; Linguists Online 在线语言专家	84
Passage Three	Higher Education; Not What It Used to Be 高等教育: 今时不同往日	87
Passage Four	Taking the Long View 高瞻远瞩	93
Passage Five	Education and Class; America's New Aristocracy 教育与阶级: 美国的新权贵阶层	98
Passage Six	Poverty, Crime and Education; The Paradox of the Ghetto 贫困、犯罪与教育——贫民窟的悖论	101
Passage Seven	"Grandparenting" in Moderation Might Help Keep the Mind Sharp 适度的隔代教育可能有助于延缓大脑衰老	104
Passage Eight	South Korea's Education System 韩国的教育体制	106
Passage Nine	The Economics Curriculum Is Evolving, But Too Slowly for Some 经济学课程不断发展, 但对某些人来说节奏略慢	109
Passage Ten	School Reform: How to Tame a Trojan Horse 学校改革——如何驯服一匹危机四伏之马	112

社会与生活类

Passage One	The Lady Who Changed the World 改变世界的女人	116
Passage Two	Digital Family Trees 数字式家谱	119
Passage Three	How Plausible Are the Proposed Private Mars Missions? 私人火星旅行是否可行?	122
Passage Four	New Study of Foragers Undermines Claim That War Has Deep Evo-	

lutionary Roots 新研究显示战争并不根植于人类的进化过程	124
Passage Five Social Security with Chinese Characteristics 中国特色的社会保障 制度	128
Passage Six Fakes and Status in China 中国：假货向左，地位往右	131
Passage Seven Unreality Television 电视不靠谱	135
Passage Eight Love, Tax and Wedlock 爱情、税收和婚姻	138
Passage Nine Surveillance: Secrets, Lies and America's Spies 监视：秘密、谎言 和美国的间谍们	141
Passage Ten Water: All Dried Up 水资源枯竭	144


健康类

Passage One The Neuroscience of Everybody's Favorite Topic—Why Do People Spend So Much Time Talking about Themselves? 热门话题背后的神 经科学——为什么人类花这么多时间谈论自己?	148
Passage Two Horn of Scarcity 犀角难再得	152
Passage Three Sex, Drugs and Hope 性、药物与希望	156
Passage Four How Your Language Affects Your Wealth and Health 语言是如何影 响财富和健康的	159
Passage Five After the Horse Has Been Bolted 挂牛头卖马肉	164
Passage Six Choice Not Chance 要自主选择，不要听天由命	168
Passage Seven Unconscious Thought Not So Smart After All 无意识思考也许并不 那么高明	171
Passage Eight How Doctors Determine the Moment of Death? 医生是如何判定死 亡的?	174
Passage Nine Fact or Fiction: Elephants Never Forget? 事实还是虚构：大象能过 目不忘?	177
Passage Ten Crows Understand Analogies 擅长类比推理的乌鸦	180

第三部分 考博英语模拟试题及答案详解

Text 1	187
Text 2	189
Text 3	192
Text 4	196
Text 5	199
Text 6	202
Text 7	205
Text 8	208

Text 9	210
Text 10	214
Text 11	217
Text 12	221
Text 13	224
Text 14	227
Text 15	231
Text 16	234
Text 17	237
Text 18	240
Text 19	242
Text 20	245



第一部分

从题源文章到考博阅读 真题的改编演示

北京大学 2013 年博士研究生 入学考试英语试题

Part IV Reading Comprehension

文源分析

本篇阅读文章节选自 2012 年 4 月 1 日的 *Scientific American* (《科学美国人》) 上的一篇文章。真题省略了原文的主副标题, 对原文的举例和补充阐释部分进行了适当的删改, 替换了一部分超纲词汇, 删除了一些与文章主题关联不大的细节。

~~What Science Wants to Know:~~

~~An Impenetrable Mountain of Facts Can Obscure the Deeper Questions^①~~

Most scholars agree that Isaac Newton, while formulating the laws of force and gravity and inventing the calculus in the late 1600s, probably knew all the science there was to know at the time. In the ensuing 350 years an estimated 50 million research papers and innumerable books have been published in the natural sciences and mathematics. The modern high school student probably now possesses more scientific knowledge than Newton did, yet science to many people seems to be an impenetrable mountain of facts.

One way scientists have tried to cope with this mountain is by becoming more and more specialized, ~~with limited success. As a biologist, I wouldn't expect to get past the first two sentences of a physics paper. Even papers in immunology or cell biology mystify me—and so do some papers in my own field, neurobiology. Every day my expertise seems to get narrower.~~^② So scientists have

①删除文章标题, 不影响考生对文章的理解。

题 1

Which of the following would most scholars agree to about Newton and science?

- A. Newton was the only person who knew all the science in the 1600s.
- B. Newton's laws of force and gravity dominated science for 350 years.
- C. Since Newton's time, science has developed into a mountain of facts.
- D. A high school student probably knows more science than Newton did.

~~had to fall back on~~ another strategy for coping with the mountain of information ~~—we~~ (替换为 is to)^③ largely ignore it.

That shouldn't come as a surprise. Sure, you have to know a lot to be a scientist, but knowing a lot is not what makes a scientist. What makes a scientist is ignorance. This may sound ridiculous, but for scientists the facts are just a starting place. In science, every new discovery raises 10 new questions, ~~as playwright George Bernard Shaw sardonically declared in a dinner toast to Albert Einstein.~~^④

By this calculus, ignorance will always grow faster than knowledge. Scientists and laypeople alike would agree that for all we have come to know, there is far more we don't know. More important, every day there is far more we *know* we don't know. One crucial outcome of scientific knowledge is to generate new and better ways of being ignorant; not the kind of ignorance that is associated with a lack of curiosity or education but rather a cultivated, high-quality ignorance. This gets to the essence of what scientists do: they make distinctions between qualities of ignorance. They do it in grant proposals and over beers at meetings. As James Clerk Maxwell, probably the greatest physicist between Newton and Einstein, said, "Thoroughly conscious ignorance... is a prelude to every real advance in knowledge."

This perspective on science—that it is about the questions more than the answers—should come as something of a relief. It makes science less threatening and far more friendly and, in fact, fun. Science becomes a series of elegant puzzles and puzzles within puzzles—and who doesn't like puzzles? Questions are also more accessible and often more interesting than answers; answers tend to be the end of the process, whereas questions have you in the thick of things. ~~I can't grasp much of immunology even though I have a fancy Ph.D., but the wonderful thing is that most immunologists can't either—no one knows everything anymore. I can, however, understand~~

本题为细节题，考查对第一段各句话的理解。正确答案为 D。

②删除作者以自己经历举例的部分。

③删除不重要语句，换作更简洁的表达方式。

④删除不重要细节，使行文简洁明了。

题 2

Which of the following is best supported in this passage?

- A. A scientist is a master of knowledge.
- B. Knowledge generates better ignorance.
- C. Ignorance is a sign of lack of education.
- D. Good scientists are thoroughly ignorant.

本题为推理题，考查对第三段和第四段主要内容的理解，重点在第四段第四句。正确答案为 B。

题 3

Why is it a relief that science is about the questions more than the answers?

- A. Because people like solving puzzles.
- B. Because questions make science accessible.
- C. Because there are more questions than answers.
- D. Because questions point the way to deep answers.

本题为细节题，考查对第五段第二句的理解。正确答案为 B。

⑤删除作者以自己经历为例进一步阐释的部分。

⑥将超纲词汇替换为其同义词，降低难度。

the questions that drive immunology. And although I don't pretend to understand much about quantum physics, I can appreciate how the questions in that field arise and why they are so fundamental. ~~Emphasizing ignorance is inclusive; it makes everyone feel more equal in the same way the infinity of space pares everyone down to size.~~^⑤

Of late (替换为 Lately)^⑥ this side of science has taken a backseat in the public mind to what I call the accumulation view of science—that it is a pile of facts way too big for us to ever hope to conquer. But if scientists would talk about the questions ~~rather than boring your eyes out of their sockets with reams of jargon,~~^⑦ and if the media reported not only on new discoveries but the questions they answered and the new puzzles they created, and if educators stopped trafficking in facts that are already available on Wikipedia—then we might find a public once again engaged in this great adventure that has been going on for the past 15 generations.

So if you meet a scientist, ~~don't ask her what she knows, ask her what she wants to know. It's a much better conversation for both of you.~~^⑧

题 4

The expression “take a backseat” probably means _____.

- A. take a back place
- B. have a different role
- C. be of greater priority
- D. become less important

本题为推断题，定位到第六段第一句可知 D 选项正确。

⑦删除不重要细节，使行文简洁明了。

题 5

What is the author's greatest concern in the passage?

- A. The involvement of the public in science.
- B. Scientists' enjoyment of ignorance.
- C. The accumulation of scientific knowledge.
- D. Newton's standing in the history of science.

本题为推理题，考查对最后一段的理解，从最后一段中可以看出作者的关注点在于公众对科学的参与。

⑧在上一段中作者已总结了观点并提出了建议，删除此段不影响文章的完整性。

北京大学 2012 年博士研究生 入学考试英语试题

Part I Reading Comprehension

文源分析

本篇阅读文章节选自 2005 年 7 月的 *Scientific American* (《科学美国人》) 上的一篇文章。真题省略了原文的标题, 同从其他报刊、杂志上改编文章的方式不同, 本篇文章没有采取替换词汇、删除细节的方法来改编文章。而是保留了文章的引言部分未做改动, 而大幅度删除了正文主体。此篇文章是将精准而翔实的学术报告改编成概括而简洁的考博阅读理解的典型例子。

New Movement in Parkinson's Disease^①

Parkinson's disease, first described in the early 1800s by British physician James Parkinson as "shaking palsy," is among the most prevalent neurological disorders. According to the United Nations, at least four million people worldwide have it; in North America, estimates run from 500,000 to one million, with about 50,000 diagnosed every year. These figures are expected to double by 2040 as the world's elderly population grows; indeed, Parkinson's and other neurodegenerative illness common in the elderly (such as Alzheimer's and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) are on their way to overtaking cancer as a leading cause of death. But the disease is not entirely one of the aged: 50 percent of patients acquire it after age 60; the other half are affected before then. Furthermore, better diagnosis has made experts increasingly aware that the disorder can attack those younger than 40.

①删除文章标题, 不影响考生对文章的理解。

题 1

Which of the following statements about Parkinson's disease can be best supported by the passage?

- A. Parkinson's disease will become one of the leading causes of death for the old people.
- B. Parkinson's disease is not entirely one of the aged, as half of the patients are young people.
- C. Parkinson's disease first appeared in the 19th century.
- D. Parkinson's disease is a neurological disorder, but not yet a neurodegenerative illness.

本题为细节推断题。定位到第一

So far researchers and clinicians have found no way to slow, stop or prevent Parkinson's. Although treatments do exist—including drugs and deep-brain stimulation—these therapies alleviate symptoms, not causes. In recent years, however, several promising developments have occurred. In particular, investigators who study the role proteins play have linked miscreant proteins to genetic underpinnings of the disease. Such findings are feeding optimism that fresh angles of attack can be identified.

As its 19th-century name suggests—and as many people know from the educational efforts of prominent Parkinson's sufferers such as Janet Reno, Muhammad Ali and Michael J. Fox—the disease is characterized by movement disorders. Tremor in the hands, arms and elsewhere, limb rigidity, slowness of movement, and impaired balance and coordination are among the disease's hallmarks. In addition, some patients have trouble walking, talking, sleeping, urinating and performing sexually.

These impairments result from neurons dying. Although the victim cells are many and found throughout the brain, those producing the neurotransmitter dopamine in a region called the substantia nigra are particularly hard-hit. These dopaminergic nerve cells are key components of the basal ganglia, a complex circuit deep within the brain that fine-tunes and coordinates movement. Initially the brain can function normally as it loses dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra, even though it cannot replace the dead cells. But when half or more of these specialized cells disappear, the brain can no longer cover for them. The deficit then produces the same effect that losing air traffic control does at a major airport. Delays, false starts, cancellations and, ultimately, chaos pervade as parts of the brain involved in motor control—the thalamus, basal ganglia and cerebral cortex—no longer function as an integrated and orchestrated unit.

Proteins Behave Badly

~~In many Parkinson's cases, the damage can be seen in autopsies as clumps of proteins within the substantia~~

段可知 A 选项正确。

题 2

The author of the passage suggests that the developments in the study of Parkinson's disease can help

- A. prevent Parkinson's
- B. alleviate the causes of Parkinson's
- C. find new avenues for treatment of Parkinson's
- D. cure Parkinson's

本题为细节题，通过第二段最后一句可得出正确答案为 C。

题 3

According to the passage, what causes Parkinson's disease?

- A. The dopaminergic nerve cells are impaired by the victim cells.
- B. The dopaminergic nerve cells can no longer coordinate movement.
- C. There are tumors in the brain.
- D. There are not enough dopaminergic neurons in the brain.

细节推断题。答案在试题文章的最后一段。简单地说，多巴胺严重缺乏导致了帕金森病，选项 D 正确。

题 4

Janet Reno and Michael J. Fox are mentioned in the passage because

- A. they were experts on Parkinson's disease
- B. they made great efforts to fight Parkinson's disease
- C. they succeeded in fighting Parkinson's disease
- D. they were well-known sufferers of Parkinson's disease

细节理解题。由第三段第一句可知文章中提到的这两个人都是帕金森患者，选项 D 正确。



nigra's dopaminergic neurons, such protein masses also feature in Alzheimer's and Huntington's—but in Parkinson's they are called Lewy bodies, after the German pathologist who first observed them in 1912. Like researchers studying those other neurodegenerative diseases, Parkinson's investigators heatedly debate whether the protein clusters themselves cause destruction or are protective and endeavoring to remove toxic molecules from the neurons.

The Genetic Frontier

At the national Institutes of Health in 1997, Mihael H. Polymeropoulos and his colleagues identified a mutation in a gene for a protein called alpha-synuclein in Italian and Greek families with an inherited form of Parkinson's. It is an autosomal dominant mutation, meaning just one copy (from the mother or the father) can trigger the disease. Mutations in the alpha-synuclein gene are extremely rare and insignificant in the worldwide burden of Parkinson's (they account for far less than 1 percent of patients), but identification of the link between the encoded protein and Parkinson's set off an explosion of activity in part because alpha-synuclein, normal or otherwise, was soon found to be one of the proteins that accumulates in the protein clumps...

Current Therapies

Physicians take two basic approaches to treating Parkinson's disease. Both can produce striking benefits, but they also have disadvantages, which is why patients and researchers are so eager for new strategies.

Medications

The principal treatments encompass medications that mimic dopamine, compounds used to create dopamine in the brain (such as levodopa), and drugs that inhibit the breakdown of dopamine. Several others act on some of the nondopamine systems affected in Parkinson's, including those mediated by the neurotransmitters acetylcholine and glutamate...

Deep Brain Stimulation

At the turn of the century, investigators discovered that destroying a small number of cells in the brain's motor pathways could reduce parkinsonian tremors. Although the procedure often caused muscle weakness, patients preferred that to the shaking. Then, in 1938, surgeons injured the basal ganglia and found even more marked improvement in Parkinson's patients...

New Avenues for Treatment

Because the insights just described involve molecules whose activity could potentially be altered or mimicked by drugs in ways that would limit cell determine whether such interventions could be made to work in humans. ②

题 5

The primary purpose of this passage is to _____.

- A. analyze what causes Parkinson's disease
- B. demonstrate how to prevent Parkinson's disease
- C. warn the young people of the danger of Parkinson's disease
- D. present new movements in the study of Parkinson's disease

主旨大意题。本文主要介绍对帕金森病研究的新动向，选项 D 正确。

②为降低难度和缩减篇幅考虑，删除专业化程度较高的正文部分，不影响文章大意。