

# Scientific American, Businessweek, The Guardian

◆ 考研英语阅读理解题源深阅读系列丛书 ◆

韩满玲 王 瑞 编著

考研英语（一）、英语（二）通用

- 🎓 考研题源全面揭秘
- 🎓 时文阅读多维解析
- 🎓 词汇难句各个击破
- 🎓 阅读翻译同步提升

## 考研英语题源深阅读IV

《科学美国人》、  
《商业周刊》与《卫报》

分册

清华大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书从题源报刊杂志中共精选出四十篇最新文章,分社会人生、经济管理、文化艺术、教育科技及自然健康五大部分。所选文章特点突出、时效性强且与考研英语难度相当、体裁相近,每篇文章的讲解分为“提纲挈领”、“障碍词汇”、“难句翻译”和“文化背景小链接”四大板块,力求做到全面细致并精确地为读者剖析文章内容。本书还在第一部分演示了从题源文章到考研英语真题的改编过程,在最后附录中附上了近十年来选自本书题源的所有真题及答案。

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# 考研英语阅读理解题源深阅读系列丛书

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对于广大考研学子而言，考研英语阅读一直是一座难以跨越的高峰。近年来，随着考研英语阅读呈现出一系列的新变化，包括题源范围扩大化、文章题材多样化和考查角度灵活化等，阅读理解部分对考生的能力要求也相应有所提高。虽然市面上已有各种考研英语辅导资料来帮助考生攻克阅读难关，但是，无数的经验表明，仅靠题海战术及所谓的应试技巧是远远不够的，紧扣历年真题、深入剖析题源文章、注重阅读能力培养、实现应试技巧的全面提升才是决胜英语阅读的关键所在。

增加阅读量、扩大阅读范围是提高考生阅读能力的最有效的办法，而如何从浩如烟海的辅导资料中选择出真正贴近考研英语阅读、全面提升考研英语能力的文章则是至关重要的一步。事实上，如果我们能够选对英语文章、进行透彻分析，并且考生能够读深读透、坚持训练、持续总结，英语阅读能力的提升便指日可待。

幸运的是，通过对历年考研真题阅读理解文章来源的整理，我们发现，这其中是有规律可循的。下表为我们详细总结出的2005年至2015年的考研英语阅读理解部分真题来源以及出题频次汇总。

近十年考研阅读真题来源汇总

真题年份	真题部分	真题来源
2005	Text 1	<i>The Economist</i>
	Text 2	<i>U. S. News &amp; World Report</i>
	Text 3	<i>Newsweek</i>
	Text 4	<i>The Economist</i>



续表

真题年份	真题部分	真题来源
2006	Text 2	<i>The Observer</i>
	Text 3	<i>The Economist</i>
	Text 4	<i>TIME</i>
	Part B	<i>Newsweek</i>
2007	Text 1	<i>The New York Times</i>
	Text 2	<i>Scientific American</i>
	Text 3	<i>Harvard Magazine</i>
	Text 4	<i>The Economist</i>
	Part B	<i>TIME</i>
2008	Cloze	<i>The Economist</i>
	Text 1	<i>Discovery</i>
	Text 2	<i>The Economist</i>
	Text 3	<i>Scientific American</i>
	Text 4	<i>U. S. News &amp; World Report</i>
2009	Cloze & Text 1	<i>The New York Times</i>
	Text 2	<i>Scientific American</i>
	Text 3	<i>McKinsey Quarterly</i>
	Part B	<i>Encarta</i>
2010	Cloze	<i>The Economist</i>
	Text 1	<i>Commentary</i>
	Text 2	<i>Business Week</i>
	Text 3	<i>Harvard Business Review</i>
	Text 4	<i>The Economist</i>
	Part B	<i>McKinsey Quarterly</i>
2011	Cloze	<i>Scientific American</i>
	Text 1	<i>Commentary</i>
	Text 2	<i>Business Week</i>
	Text 3	<i>McKinsey Quarterly</i>
	Text 4	<i>Newsweek</i>
2012	Part B	<i>The Economist</i>
	Cloze	<i>The New York Times</i>
	Text 1	<i>TIME</i>
	Text 2	<i>Boston Globe</i>
	Text 4	<i>The Economist</i>
	Part B	<i>New Scientist</i>

续表

真题年份	真题部分	真题来源
2013	Cloze	<i>The Economist</i>
	Text 1	<i>Business Week</i>
	Text 2	<i>The Economist</i>
	Text 3	<i>New Scientist</i>
	Text 4	<i>The Wall Street Journal</i>
2014	Cloze	<i>The Economist</i>
	Text 1	<i>The Guardian</i>
	Text 2	<i>The Economist</i>
	Text 3	<i>Nature</i>
	Text 4	<i>The Wall Street Journal</i>
2015	Cloze	<i>Givology</i>
	Text 1	<i>The Guardian</i>
	Text 2	<i>The Washington Post</i>
	Text 3	<i>Nature</i>
	Text 4	<i>The Guardian</i>

上表详细列出了近十年考研英语真题阅读文章来源以及各刊物出题频次,根据这些报刊杂志的题源特点,我们按照真题选取频度由低到高,分类分册编写了5本丛书:《考研英语题源深阅读 I〈纽约时报〉与〈麦肯锡季刊〉分册》、《考研英语题源深阅读 II〈新闻周刊〉、〈探索〉与〈哈佛商业评论〉分册》、《考研英语题源深阅读 III〈时代周刊〉、〈科学〉、〈美国新闻与世界报道〉分册》、《考研英语题源深阅读 IV〈科学美国人〉、〈商业周刊〉与〈卫报〉分册》、《考研英语题源深阅读 V〈经济学家〉与〈评论〉分册》。本系列丛书的编写正是基于这样的目的:在题源中精心选取在难度、篇幅、风格、题材方面与真题尽可能贴近的文章,附之以主旨、词汇、难句、文化背景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式提升。具体而言,本书在编写上具有以下特点:

#### 1. 选文真题紧密接轨,应试学习两不误

本系列丛书涵盖考研真题十三大主要题源,力图为考生呈现最为全面的英语阅读图景。所选文章均为近两年的最新文章,题材涉及社会人生、文化艺术、科技教育、自然健康和经济管理等各个方面,极具时效性及新颖性。同时,选文紧扣与真题贴近的原则,无论在难度、篇幅还是题材、风格上都尽可能靠拢真题,

力求为考生打造最为真实有效的演练平台。

## 2. 词汇难句一网打尽，能力技巧同步提升

本系列丛书在所选文章后附有详尽的词汇归纳，将重点词汇按照“大纲词汇”及“超纲词汇”分类，并加以注释。释义不仅包含单词在文章的语境中的意思，也全面涵盖该词的多重意义，并给出常见搭配与相关例句，方便考生加深记忆，并在阅读中轻松扩展词汇量。

本系列丛书从每篇文章中摘选三到五个长难句并给出译文以扫除考生在阅读过程中遇到的障碍，同时帮助读者加深对英文中多种表达方式的理 解，品鉴地道英文表达之魅力。

## 3. 主旨背景一步到位，知识趣味完美融合

本系列丛书对每篇文章的主旨都进行了概括以使读者在阅读完一篇文章后，能够根据主旨介绍迅速抓住文章的话题、观点及作者的行文思路，有助于考生进行下一步的精读，进而全面准确地理解文章。

同时，每篇文章后附加的“文化背景小链接”也是本书的一大亮点。该板块主要选取文章所涉及的文化背景知识的词汇、短语，或者为当今社会最为流行的新词、热词进行介绍，以增加趣味性和知识性。这不仅加深了考生对文章的全面理解，还帮助考生拓展了视野，丰富了知识结构，更好地了解我们所处的时代背景、社会文化、潮流趋势，最终真正实现能力培养与快乐阅读的完美融合。

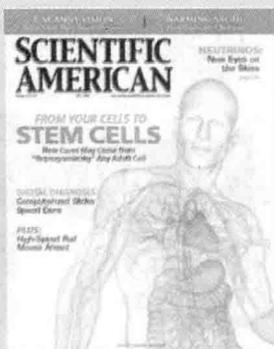
## 4. 题源真题对照比较，方法趋势同时掌握

本系列丛书在每册伊始，对相关真题的改编与出题点作出了演示与剖析，并在每册最后的附录中列出了各册所涉期刊的历年真题，以期待考生进一步熟悉考试出题思路和改编趋势。

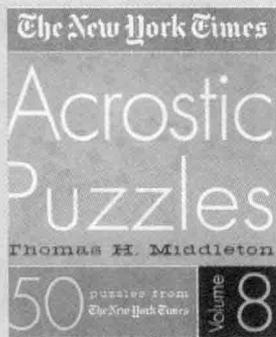
题源刊物出题频次汇总表

		
<p>《经济学人》15次</p>	<p>《新闻周刊》5次</p>	<p>《时代周刊》4次</p>

续表



《科学美国人》4次



《纽约时报》4次



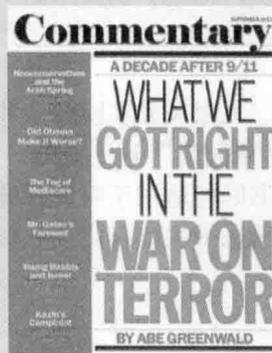
《商业周刊》3次



《美国新闻及世界报道》3次



《麦肯锡季刊》3次



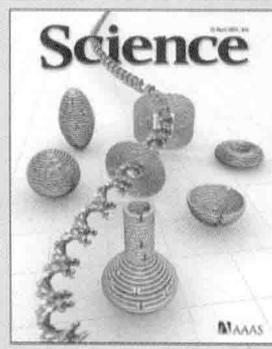
《评论》1次



《新科学家》2次



《哈佛商业评论》1次



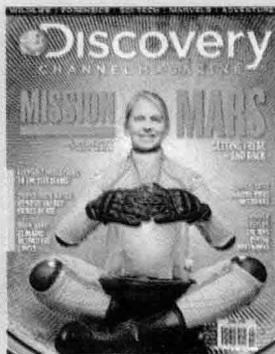
《科学》1次



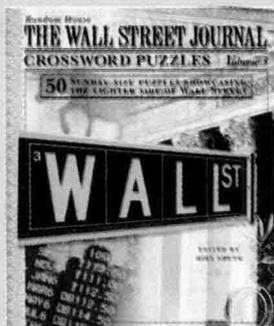
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《观察家报》1次  
(《卫报》的周日版)



《探索》1次



《华尔街日报》2次

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“考研阅读”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



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## 第一章

# 从题源文章到考研真题的改编演示

我们知道一篇考研英语的阅读真题是不可能与所选取的报刊杂志上的文章完全一致的，因为原文文章可能存在篇幅过长、超纲词汇较多、口语化表达或者书面化正式用语比较丰富等不适合考试阅读的情况。这就需要考研编题组对原文文章进行精简、改编，通过对题源文章和考研英语阅读真题的对比研究，我们发现，改编的原则大概有以下几条：

一、删去原文文章的题目。

二、将个别超出大纲的词汇或者并不常用的词语更换成大纲词汇或我们比较熟悉的词语、短语等。

三、将含有感情色彩、影响文章感情判断的词语或表达文章主旨立场的词或短语更换成没有感情色彩的、比较中性的词语。

四、精简文章内容，将不影响文章大意和阅读连贯性的细节部分合并或者直接去掉。

本书开篇分别对选自《商业周刊》与《科学美国人》的原文文章和考研英语真题文章进行对比分析，具体演示从题源文章到考研英语阅读的改编过程。

## 2010 年硕士研究生入学考试

## Reading Part A Text 2

选自 A Pending Threat to Patents, *Business Week*, Feb. 21st, 2007A Pending Threat to Patents<sup>①</sup>

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon. com (AMZN) received one for its “one click” online payment system. Merrill Lynch (MER)<sup>②</sup> got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation’s top patent court appears completely ready poised<sup>③</sup> to scale back on business method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U. S. court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on Feb. 15<sup>④</sup> said it would use a particular case pending before it<sup>⑤</sup> to conduct a broad review of business method patents. In re Bilski, as the case is known, is “a very big deal”, says Dennis D. Crouch of a pa-

26. Business method patents have recently aroused concern because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] their limited value to business  
[B] their connection with asset allocation  
[C] the possible restriction on their granting  
[D] the controversy over their authorization

出题点在第二段首句, 结合第一段主旨要义即可得出本题答案。

27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

- [A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions.  
[B] It involves a very big business transaction.  
[C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.  
[D] It may change the legal practices in the U. S.

结合第二段及第四段内容进行对比总结。

① 删去原文题目。

② 删去与文意不相关的股票代码以及缩写。

③ “poised to do” 译为做好准备随时做某事, 替换成容易理解的“completely ready”。

④ 删除具体的时间信息。

⑤ 将“case pending before it”用简单的“particular case”代替。

tent professor at<sup>①</sup> the University of Missouri School of law. It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents”.

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced ushered-in<sup>②</sup> such patents with its 1998 decision in the so called State Street Bank (STB) case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging nascent<sup>③</sup> Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, portfolios,<sup>④</sup> if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one

28. The word “about-face” (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] loss of good will
- [B] increase of hostility
- [C] change of attitude
- [D] enhancement of dignity

考查对第二段主旨内容及第三段“because”后的句意的理解。

29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] are immune to legal challenges
- [B] are often unnecessarily issued
- [C] lower the esteem for patent holders
- [D] increase the incidence of risks

解题线索在倒数第二段第二句及末段首句。

30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?

- [A] A looming threat to business method patents.
- [B] Protection of business-method patent holders.

① 用“of”代替细节“patent professor”，文章内容更精简。

② “usher in”（引进）用简单词汇“introduce”替换。

③ “nascent”（初期的，发生中的）用简单近义词“emerging”代替。

④ “portfolios”（档案，文件夹，投资组合）用简单词“files”代替。

issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should “re-consider” its State Street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit’s action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are “reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court”, says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

[C] A legal case regarding business method patents.

[D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

考查对文章主要话题的把握,结合全文主旨可以得出正确答案。

【答案】:

26. [C] 27. [D]

28. [C] 29. [B]

30. [A]

## 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试

### Reading Part A Text 2

选自 Intelligence Considered, *Scientific American*, Jan. 20th, 1998

#### Intelligence Considered ①

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn”. People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ intelligence quotient ② of 228—the

26. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?

[A] Answering philosophical questions.

[B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.

[C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.

① 删去原文题目。

② 将“智商”英文全称“intelligence quotient”替换为简称“IQ”。