



博士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书

考博英语 题源阅读 **二**

《时代周刊》 《新闻周刊》

Time & Newsweek

主编 / 韩满玲

考博题源和盘托出 **学** 原汁原味英文
词汇难句各个击破 **得** 实实在在高分

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考博英语题源阅读二

主编 韩满玲

中国人民大学出版社

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主编 韩满玲

Kaobo Yingyu Tiyuan Yuedu Er

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前 言

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，最终没能进入理想的学府。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%，因此阅读的成绩好坏，直接关系到能否取得理想的分数。

那么考博英语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试题进行分析，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 Scientists*（《新科学家》）。

(3) 社会生活类、教育类和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》）、*The 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？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《时代周刊》、《新闻周刊》、《经济学人》、《科学美国人》四大题源报刊上，本书为《时代周刊》与《新闻周刊》分册。

本书内容共分三个部分：

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文章到考博阅读真题的形成过程。

第二部分针对《时代周刊》和《新闻周刊》两份题源报刊，精心选取50篇在难度、篇幅、风格、题材和体裁方面与考博真题尽可能贴近的文章，并分经济类、科技类、教育类、社会生活类和健康类五大板块，皆附有“提纲挈领”、“核心词汇”、“难句赏析”等全方位、多角度的点拨，从而最大限度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。

第三部分为题源文章模拟试题 20 篇，即针对精选的题源文章命题，并给予详尽的参考答案及解析，旨在对考生阅读后的收获做一次全面检测。

本书特色分析：

1. 地道英文，原汁原味。

本书第二部分 50 篇文章全部选自 2011 年到 2015 年的《时代周刊》与《新闻周刊》。所选文章在题材、体裁、内容和难易程度等方面与考博阅读真题相近。

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中精选的 50 篇文章，每篇皆按“提纲挈领”、“核心词汇”和“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大概的了解。“核心词汇”部分为文中所出现的生僻单词和词组，旨在帮助考生扫除阅读障碍，并让考生在阅读中不断扩大词汇量。“难句赏析”主要是为文章中出现的长难句提供参考译文，旨在帮助考生更好地理解文章，同时也可作为英汉翻译练习。

3. 举一反三，学以致用。

在本书第三部分，我们结合考博英语阅读真题的命题思路和命题特点，精选了 20 篇最新题源报刊文章，精心命制题目，并给出了详尽的分析，旨在让考生对前面的阅读学习情况做一次全面检测，并身临其境，体验模拟考场，进而收到总结实战经验、提高应试能力的功效。

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，成功翻越考博英语阅读这一高峰，让更多的考生有机会饱览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，也希望它能带您体验语言之美和阅读之乐。

编者

2015 年 8 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

- 改编演示一 北京大学 2013 年博士研究生入学考试英语试题 3
改编演示二 中国科学院 2012 年春季博士研究生入学考试英语试题 6

第二部分 题源文章分类阅读

经济类

- Passage One Let the Gamification Begin 开始游戏化吧 13
Passage Two Is It Better to Rent or to Buy? 租房好还是买房好? 16
Passage Three China's Manufacturing Jobs Moved Overseas
中国廉价劳动力时代的终结 19
Passage Four The Artful Dodgers 狡猾的逃税公司 24
Passage Five Lei Jun—China's Phone King 雷军——中国手机大王 27
Passage Six Nearly Seven Years After the Onset of the Great Recession,
the National Mood Remains Troubled 经济危机爆发近七年后,
国民情绪仍然焦虑 29
Passage Seven You Are Half the Person You Used to Be
美国居民家庭收入减半 32
Passage Eight Will Tim Cook Succeed in Running Steve Jobs's Company?
库克能否成功经营苹果公司? 34
Passage Nine Rent Sweet Rent 租赁经济, 轻松惬意 37
Passage Ten The Brand Played out 大品牌大势已去 40

科技类

- Passage One How Apple Will Disrupt the TV Market 苹果将如何搅局电视市场 43
Passage Two Learning to Hate Big Tech 学会去讨厌高科技 47

Passage Three	How Facebook Could Sabotage Your Blind Date 脸书如何毁了你的相亲	50
Passage Four	How Apple Revolutionized Our World 苹果如何改变我们的世界	53
Passage Five	Scientists Map What Your Brain Looks Like on English 科学家绘制出大脑在英文模式下的样子	56
Passage Six	Being on Facebook Can Actually Make Us Happier 脸书能让我们更快乐	59
Passage Seven	Aliens on Line 2; Hold, Please... 不要放弃搜寻外星人的计划	62
Passage Eight	Designers Building Roadways That Generate Solar Power 太阳能之路	65
Passage Nine	The Billion-Dollar Race to Reinvent the Computer Chip 千金竞赛: 革新电脑芯片	67
Passage Ten	Magnetic Bacteria Could Help Destroy Tumors and Fight Cancer 磁性细菌或有助于治疗癌症	70

教育类

Passage One	The Myth of the Four-Year College Degree 四年制大学仅为神话	74
Passage Two	Why Parenting Is More Important Than Schools 为什么父母养育比学校教育更重要	77
Passage Three	Why Autistic Kids Make Easy Targets for School Bullies 为什么自闭症儿童在学校里总被欺负	81
Passage Four	Why It's Smart to Be Bilingual 掌握双语 明智之举	84
Passage Five	Don't Text While Parenting—It Will Make You Cranky 在教育孩子时不要低头发短信——这会让你暴躁	87
Passage Six	China: Just as Desperate for Education Reform as the U. S. 中国教育亟待改革	90
Passage Seven	Parenting Like a Tiger Mom May Make Your Kids Obese 虎妈的孩子易变胖	93
Passage Eight	The Internet Is a Safer Place for Your Teen Than You Think 互联网对青少年而言, 比你想象中要安全	96
Passage Nine	Two Words That Could Hurt Your Kids: Nice Job 过度称赞反而不利于孩子成长	99
Passage Ten	America Hates Its Gifted Kids 美国浪费了天才儿童	101

社会生活类

Passage One	Why I Want Women to Lean in? 我为什么希望女性挺身而出?	105
-------------	--	-----

Passage Two	Blood Ivory: Hong Kong Fights a Losing Battle Against Smugglers 带血的象牙: 香港与走私犯的背水一战	110
Passage Three	Humble People Are More Helpful 秉性谦和, 更易助人	115
Passage Four	Men Without Women 剩男	117
Passage Five	How Gillian Flynn Changed the Way You Look at Your Spouse 吉莉安·弗琳如何改变了你对配偶的看法	120
Passage Six	It's the Season to Break up 分手季	123
Passage Seven	Missed Chance on Immigration 错失良机的移民政策	125
Passage Eight	Korean Cool Is the Ultimate National Marketing Ploy 韩流本质上是一种国家营销策略	128
Passage Nine	Seeing Is Believing 眼见为实	131
Passage Ten	Nostalgia for the Soviet Era Sweeps the Internet 对前苏联时代的怀旧情绪风靡俄罗斯网络	134

健康类

Passage One	What Makes a Good Patient? 如何成为一个好患者?	137
Passage Two	White Coats, White Lies: How Honest Is Your Doctor? 白衣天使或善意谎言: 你的医生有多诚实?	140
Passage Three	Why Are Women More Vulnerable to Broken Hearts? 为什么女性更容易心碎?	143
Passage Four	It's Time to Pay Attention to Sleep, the New Health Frontier 关注睡眠, 健康新前沿	145
Passage Five	How Your Diet Can Hurt Your Marriage 节食如何能危害你的婚姻	148
Passage Six	Surprising Behaviors That Put Teens at Serious Risk of Depression 出人意料的行为让青少年成为抑郁症的高危人群	151
Passage Seven	Oscar Winners Live Longer Than Nominees, Study Says 研究发现: 奥斯卡获奖者寿命比提名者长	153
Passage Eight	Showing a Little Pacemaker 微型心脏起搏器的诞生	156
Passage Nine	The Hidden Dangers of "Skinny Fat" “瘦胖子”的潜在危险	158
Passage Ten	When It Comes to a Long Life, There Is No Equality 寿命无平等可言	161

第三部分 考博英语阅读模拟试题

Text 1	167
Text 2	170

Text 3	173
Text 4	177
Text 5	180
Text 6	184
Text 7	187
Text 8	190
Text 9	193
Text 10	196
Text 11	199
Text 12	202
Text 13	205
Text 14	209
Text 15	212
Text 16	216
Text 17	219
Text 18	222
Text 19	225
Text 20	228
后记	233



第一部分

**从题源文章到考博阅读
真题的改编演示**

改编演示一

北京大学 2013 年博士研究生 入学考试英语试题

Part V Proofreading

本篇文章节选自 2012 年 12 月 20 日的 *Time* (《时代周刊》) 上的一篇文章。真题省略了原文的主、副标题, 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, 使文章更符合考博英语的难度和篇幅要求, 是考博英语题源改编中一个比较典型的例子。

Unbreathable: Air Pollution Becomes a Major Global Killer^①

(1) The economic growth that many nations in Asia and increasingly Africa have experienced over the past couple of decades has transformed hundreds of millions of lives—almost entire for the better. (2) But there is by-product to that growth, one that's visible—or sometimes less than visible—in the smoggy, smelly skies above cities like Beijing, New Delhi and Jakarta. (3) ~~Thanks to~~ (替换为 Because of)^② new cars and power plants, air pollution is bad and getting worse in much of the world, and it's taking a major toll to global health.

(4) How big? According to a new analyze published in the *Lancet*, more than 3.2 million people suffered premature deaths from air pollution in 2010, the largest number on record. That's up from 800,000 in 2000. (5) And it's a regional problem: 65% of those deaths occurred in Asia, wherever the air is choked by diesel soot from cars and trucks, as well as the smog from power plants and the dust from endless urban construction. In East Asia, 1.2 million people died, as well as another

① 删除文章标题, 不影响考生对文章的理解。

题 1

答案: entire entirely。只能使用副词修饰介词短语 for the better。

题 2

答案: (is) a (byproduct)。by-product 为可数名词, 前面需要加不定冠词。

题 3

答案: to on。take a toll on sth. 为固定词组, 意义为“对……造成损失”。

② 替换为更直白易懂的同义词组, 降低难度。

题 4

答案: analyze analyze。analyze 为动词, 但这里需使用名词形式。

题 5

答案: wherever where. wherever

712,000 in South Asia, including India. (6) For the first time ever, air pollution is on the world's top-10 list of killers, and it's moving down the ranks faster than any other factor.

David Pettit of the Natural Resources Defense Council explains why air pollution can be so deadly.^③

So how can air pollution be so damaging? (7) It is the very finest soot—so small that it lodges deep within the lungs and from there enter the bloodstream—that contributes to most of the public-health toll of air pollution including mortality. (8) Diesel soot, what is also a carcinogen, is a major problem because it is concentrated in cities along transportation corridors impacting densely populated areas. (9) It is thought contribute to half the premature deaths from air pollution in urban centers. For example, 1 in 6 people in the U. S. live near a diesel-pollution hot spot like a rail yard, port terminal or freeway.

We also know that air pollution may be linked to other nonlethal conditions, including autism. Fortunately in the U. S. and other developed nations, urban air is for the most part cleaner than it was 30 or 40 years ago, thanks to regulations and new technologies like the catalytic converters that reduce automobile emissions. Governments are also pushing to make air cleaner—see the White House's move last week to further tighten soot standards. (10) It's perfect, but we've had much more success dealing with air pollution than climate change.

(11) Will developing nations like China and India eventually catch up? Hopefully—though the problem may get worse before long it gets better. The good news is that it doesn't take a major technological leap to improve urban air. (12) Switching from diesel fuel to unleaded helps, as do newer and cleaner cars that are more likely to spew pollutants. Power plants—even ones that burn fossil fuels like coal—can be fitted with pollution-control equipment that, at a price, will greatly reduce smog and other contaminants.

(13) But the best solutions may involve urban de-

引导让步状语从句, where 引导地点状语从句。先行词在从句中充当地点状语, 故引导词使用 where。

题 6

答案: down up。这句话是说空气污染首次上了全球十大致命之物榜单, 且比其他致命之物在榜单中上升的速度都快。

③ 删除不重要细节, 使行文简洁明了。

题 7

答案: enter enters。该句子主语为 it, 因此谓动词词要使用第三人称单数形式。

题 8

答案: what which。what 为疑问代词, 在从句中充当主语或宾语成分。which 为关系代词, 充当引导词。这里为非限制性定语从句。

题 9

答案: (thought) to (contribute)。it is thought to do sth. 为固定句型, 意思是“人们认为……”。

题 10

答案: (is) not (perfect)。这个句子中有 but, 由此可知前后分句形成转折关系。but 后面的分句表示肯定含义, 因此 but 前面的分句应表示否定含义。

题 11

答案: long。before long 为固定词组, 表示“不久, 很快”。这句话的意思是“尽管情况在好转之前可能会变得更糟”。

题 12

答案: more less。根据常识可知, 新型的更洁净的车产生的污染会更小一些, 因此这里将 more 改为 less。

题 13

答案: rich richer。根据句中的

sign. In the *Guardian*, John Vidal notes that Delhi now has 200 cars per 1,000 people, far more than much rich Asian cities like Hong Kong and Singapore. (14) Developing cities will almost certainly see an increase in car ownership as residents become wealthier—and that does have to mean lethal air pollution. (Even ultra-green European cities often have rates of car ownership at or above the level Delhi has now.) (15) Higher incomes should also lead to tougher environmental regulations, which is exactly what happened in the West. We can only hope it happens after the death toll from bad air gets even higher.

than 可知, 前后形成比较, 因此, 这里应该使用比较级。

题 14

答案: (does) not (have)。这句话的意思是, 随着居民变得更加富裕, 发展中的城市几乎都会经历一个私家车数量增加的过程, 这并不一定意味着致命的空气污染。

题 15

答案: after before。这句话的意思是, 我们只能期待在糟糕的空气导致更高的死亡率之前, 能出台更加严格的环境监管政策。如果在死亡率变得更高之后再出政策, 就没有任何意义了, 所以这里将 after 改为 before。

改编演示二

中国科学院 2012 年春季博士研究生 入学考试英语试题

Part I Reading Comprehension Passage Four

本篇阅读文章节选自 2010 年 6 月 18 日 *Newsweek* (《新闻周刊》) 上的一篇文章。真题省略了原文的标题, 替换了一部分超纲词汇, 适当删除了一些例子、细节、补充部分。出题人在保持原文基本精神的前提下尽量使文章简洁明了、难度适中。

The Caregiving Boomerang^①

Fifty is the gateway to the most liberating passage in a woman's life. Children are making test flights out of the nest. Parents are expected to be roaming in their RVs (替换为 recreational vehicles)^② or sending postcards of themselves riding camels. Free at last! Women can graduate from the precarious balancing act between parenting and pursuit of a career. Time to pursue your passion. Climb mountains. Run rapids. Rediscover romance. You have a whole Second Adulthood ahead of you!^③ that has been the message of my books since I wrote *New Passages* 15 years ago. What I didn't see coming was the **Boomerang**.

With parents living routinely into their 90s, a second round of caregiving has become a predictable crisis for women in midlife. Nearly 50 million Americans are taking care of an adult who used to be independent. Yes, men represent about one third of family caregivers, but their participation is often at a distance and administrative. Women do most of the hands-on care. The average family caregiver today is a 48-year-old woman who still has at

① 删除文章标题, 不影响考生对文章的理解。

② 将简写扩展为更清晰的全拼。

题 1

As a writer, the author has for years focused on women's liberation from _____.

- A. looking after their children
- B. taking care of their parents
- C. earning a living for their families
- D. doing housework all day long

本题是指代题, 答案在第一段第三句。答案为 A。

③ 删除举例说明部分, 使文章更简洁。

题 2

The word "boomerang" refers to _____.

- A. husbands and wives giving different care to their weak parents

least one child at home and holds down a paying job.^④

It starts with the call. It's a call about a fall. Your mom has had a stroke. Or it's a call about your dad—he's run a red light and hit someone, again, but how are you ever going to persuade him to stop driving? Or your husband's doctor calls with news that your partner is reluctant to tell you: it's cancer.

When that call came to me, I froze. The shock plunges you into a whirlpool of fear, denial, and feverish action. You search out doctors. They don't agree on the diagnosis. You scavenge the Internet. The side effects freak you out. You call your brother or sister, hoping for help. Old rivalries flare up. You haunt the corridors of the hospital, always on duty to prevent mistakes.

It begins to dawn on you that your life is also radically changing. This is a caregiving role that nobody applies for. You don't expect it. You aren't trained for it. And, of course, you won't be paid for it. You probably won't even identify yourself as a caregiver. So many women tell me, "It's just what we do."^⑤

We'd like to think that siblings would be natural allies when parents falter. ~~In countless of my interviews with family caregivers, I hear the same stories:~~^⑥ Brothers bury their heads in the sand. The farther away a sister lives, the more certain she will call the primary caregiver and tell her she doesn't know what she's doing. A major 1996 study by Cornell and Louisiana State universities concluded that siblings are not just inherent rivals, but the greatest source of stress between human beings.

There are many rewards in giving back to a loved one. And the short-term stress of mobilizing against the initial crisis jump-starts the body's positive responses. But this role is not a ~~sprint~~ (替换为 short race)^⑦. It usually turns into a marathon, averaging almost five years. ~~Demands intensify. Half of family caregivers work full time. Attention deficit is constant.~~^⑧ But most solitary caregivers ~~who call hotlines like Family Caregiver Alliance~~^⑨ wait until the third or fourth year before sending out

- B. women in their fifties taking all responsibilities for their families
- C. the elderly becoming dependent on their middle-aged children
- D. family caregiving having been shifted onto women's shoulders

词汇题，通过第二段可以猜出该词在此的意思。答案为 C。

④ 删除细节补充，不影响文章大意。

题 3

To many women, the calls as described would most likely be very _____.

- A. invigorating
- B. distressing
- C. refreshing
- D. confusing

主旨大意题，考查对第四段的大意理解。答案为 B。

⑤ 删除中间插入的细节描写，使上下文更连贯。

题 4

Your brother or sister would be angry with your request for helping to _____.

- A. stop the quarrel between your parents
- B. find your husband a better doctor
- C. deal with your family problems
- D. take care of your Mom or Dad

细节题，考查对改编后文章第五段第一句的理解。答案为 D。

⑥ 删除无关紧要的引导语。

题 5

According to the author, siblings tend to _____.

- A. live in different places after they form their own families
- B. stand on the same side when arguing with their parents

the desperate cry: "I can't do this anymore!"

The hypervigilant caregiver becomes exhausted, but can't sleep. Chronic stress turns on a steady flow of cortisol. Too much cortisol shuts down the immune-cell response, leaving one less able to ward off infection. Many recent clinical studies show that long-term caregivers are at high risk for sleep deprivation, immune-system deficiency, depression, chronic anxiety, loss of concentration, and premature death.

Ailing elders seldom say thank you. On the contrary, they often put up fierce resistance to the caregiver's efforts. "A major component of psychological stress that promotes later physical illness is not being appreciated for one's devoted work," explains Dr. Esther Sternberg, a stress researcher and author of *The Balance Within: The Science Connecting Health and Emotions*. She places caregivers at the same risk for burnout as nurses, teachers, and air traffic controllers.

Once the solitary caregiver gets so stressed out emotionally that her own health declines, she can no longer provide the care. The only option left is to place the family member in a nursing home—the last choice of everybody, the most expensive for taxpayers, and guaranteed to leave the caregiver burdened with guilt.

It doesn't have to be this way. From hundreds of interviews with caregivers and my own experience of 17 years in the role, I can suggest some survival strategies:

Ideally, have the conversation with your siblings before the crisis with Mom and Dad. Make it clear that you cannot do this alone. If the crisis is already upon you, hold a family meeting—in person—but don't set yourself up as the boss. Ask a neutral professional—your parent's primary doctor or a social worker—to act as mediator. Everyone will be informed of the diagnosis and care plan at the same time. Ask your siblings to come prepared with "What I can do best..." One may contribute money, another has more free time. Everyone has to feel valued.

Download a free Internet-based care calendar that is totally private and can function as the family's secretary, coordinating dates and tasks to be shared.

Join a support group. Learn from veteran caregivers, who are eager to offer practical short-cuts and know instinctively what you need emotionally. Regular exercise is vital to break the cycle of hypervigilance and prepare the body for more refreshing sleep. Ask for appointments for your physical checkups or tests at the same time and place where you take

C. compete with each other for being the primary caregiver

D. shift onto each other the responsibilities for their parents

推断题, 考查对改编后文章第五段第二、三句的理解。答案为D。

⑦ 将超纲词替换为大纲词汇, 降低难度。

⑧ 删除补充部分, 使行文连贯。

⑨ 删除修饰性的定语从句, 不影响文章大意。

题6

The author stresses that the process of giving back to a loved one is very _____.

A. hopeless B. rewarding

C. demanding D. fruitless

推断题, 考查对改编后文章最后一段第三句和第四句的理解。答案为C。

⑩ 删除其余部分, 使文章长度适应考试要求。