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陈正康英语
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SUPER INTENSIVE READING

考研英语(一)

真题超精读

提高篇 (2005 至 2015 真题)

主编◎陈正康

第2分册
文章逐句超精读

逐词逐句超详解
文章讲解最详细
选项分析最彻底

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博士，访美学者，英语测试学和英语教学研究专家，新浪网、搜狐网和网易等大型考试门户网站特约访谈专家，国内教育培训界公认的全才式英语教学辅导专家。8年考研英语辅导经验，考研英语少壮派旗帜，独创点线面题四位一体英语教学法，深受万千学子爱戴。授课融学术性与幽默性于一体，极具亲和力。

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考研英语一

真题超精读

2002-2015 历年真题精读

王江涛 主编

2
分册

考研英语一

2002-2015 历年真题精读

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SUPER INTENSIVE READING

考研英语(一)

真题超精读 提高篇
2005-2015

第2分册

主 编◎陈正康



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P 前言

reface

众所周知,历年真题是考研英语最宝贵的复习资料。历年考研学生也特别注重对真题的研究与学习,但是成绩并没有实质性的提高:单词似曾相识但就是想不起来,长难句依然似懂非懂,做错的题目再次做还是错。这是为什么呢?原因很简单,那就是他们并没有真正吃透真题!!!因此,多年来我始终倡导:要真正搞懂、吃透考研英语历年真题,要想在考研英语中得高分就必须对这些试卷进行“超精读”。所谓超精读,就是超级精细地阅读,就是一字不漏、逐字逐句地精读。要真正做到“超精读”,必须做到如下四点:

第一,没有一个核心单词不认识。在真题中背单词,这种效果是最好的,但有一点大家要注意:考研英语并不要求考生有大量的词汇储备,只是要求考生能掌握核心词汇的一词多义,熟词生义和衍生词,而这些都可以通过真题超精读来实现。

第二,没有一个句子是难句。在备考的过程中,考生如果能做到从考研真题中任意挑出一个句子,就能立刻看懂它,并把它翻译成汉语,那么大家的基本功就非常扎实了。

第三,全文翻译。在掌握了词汇和难句之后,考生可以尝试着对真题文章(尤其是阅读理解Part A 部分)进行翻译,一方面可以提高自己的翻译能力,另一方面也可以加深对文章的理解。但是很多考生翻译完之后感觉自己的译文不是很通顺,与参考答案很难对得上。这是正常的,因为参考答案都是老师翻译的,并且很多地方是“意译”的,考生只要能将文章大意看懂,翻译得准确、流畅即可。

第四,透析命题思路,掌握选项规律,弄懂正确选项为什么对,错误选项为什么错。考研英语的选项设置理念就是用一些错误的选项迷惑考生,从而考查考生对文章的理解和推理判断能力。因此,考生要不断地修正自己的做题思路,让自己的思路和命题专家的思路高度一致;不仅要知道正确选项为什么对,而且还要弄懂错误选项为什么错。只有经过认真、系统的准备,才能达到眼中只有正确答案的境界!

因此,在考研英语复习的基础阶段(暑假之前),考生应该仔细研读1994到2004年这11年的真题,这11年的真题相对来说比较简单,适合基础阶段使用。在真题中复习核心词汇,复习核心语法及长难句,掌握命题思路与答题技巧。暑假之后再认真专研2005到2015年的真题。考生只有将真题做到超精读,才能真正领会真题的奥秘!

为了便于大家用超精读的方法复习,结合多年授课经验,我特意编写了《考研英语真题超精读(基础篇)》(1994到2004年真题)和《考研英语真题超精读(提高篇)》(2005到2015年真题),每篇文章均给出了核心词汇详解、长难句精析、英汉互译及思路透析。因排版原因,对试题内容进行了一些调整。这两本书是我多年授课经验精华的总结,与市面上的真题书相比:文章讲解最详细,选项分析最彻底,考点把握最到位。考生只要严格按照科学的方法复习,认真吃透这两本书,英语成绩一定会有质的飞跃!!由于时间与精力有限,本书疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎大家批评指正。考生可以通过关注我的微博:陈正康老师(新浪微博)及公共微信号:czkkaoyanyingyu进行英语复习中相关问题的交流与答疑。最后祝大家考研成功,金榜题名!!!

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Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

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

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

Paragraph One

①Everybody loves a fat pay rise. ②Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. ③Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be

outraged. ④Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. ⑤But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

【必考词详解】

注:黑体和加下划线的部分为需要同学们重点把握的内容。

vanish ['væniʃ] v. 消失,消散

reputation [repju'teɪʃn] n. 名声,声望

slack [slæk] a. 懈怠的,懒散的,松弛的;萧条的 n.

淡季,萧条;[pl.] 便裤,运动裤 v. 松弛,松懈,懈怠

outrage ['aʊtreɪdʒ] n. 暴行;侮辱;愤怒 vt. 凌辱;引起……义愤

underlying [ˌʌndə'laɪɪŋ] a. 潜在的;在下面的

assumption [ə'sʌmpʃn] n. 假定,设想;承担

capable ['keɪpəbl] a. 有本领的,有能力的;(of) 可以……的,能……的

finely ['faɪnli] ad. 细微地;美好地

sense [sens] n. 感官,官能;感觉;判断力;见识;意义,意思 v. 感觉到,意识到

grievance ['grɪvəns] n. 不满,不平;委屈;冤情

publish ['pʌblɪʃ] v. 出版,刊印;公布,发表

all too human 人之常情

【逐句超精讲】

①Everybody loves a fat pay rise.

【精讲】本句为“主+谓+宾”结构的简单句。

【译文】人人都喜欢大幅加薪。

②Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one.

【精讲】本句为复合句,句子主干为 pleasure can vanish。介词短语 at your own 是 pleasure 的后置定语。if 引导条件状语从句,其中含有 that 引导的宾语从句,作 learn 的宾语。

【译文】但如果你知道一个同事的薪水加得比你还要多,那么加薪带给你的喜悦感就烟消云散了。

③Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged.

【精讲】本句为主从复合句,if 引导条件状语从句,后面的 you might even be outraged 为主句。

【译文】事实上,如果他还有懒散的名声,那么你甚至会气愤至极。

④Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

【精讲】本句为复合句,划线部分是句子的主干,其中使用了短语 regard...as...的被动形式。“with+名词短语”作状语,含义是“带有潜在的假定”,其中 assumption 后接有 that 引导的同位语从句解释说明 assumption 的内容。

【译文】这种行为被看作是“人之常情”,其潜在的假定是其他动物不可能具有这种高度发达的不满情绪。

⑤But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

【精讲】本句主干结构是 a study suggests that...。介词短语 by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal 是 a study 的后置定语;介词短语 of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia 修饰 Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal;which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 a study;后面 that 引导的宾语从句作 suggests 的宾语。

【译文】但是由佐治亚州亚特兰大埃默里大学的 Sarah Brosnan 和 Frans de Waal 进行的一项研究表明,它也是“猴之常情”。这项研究成果刚刚发表在《自然》杂志上。

Paragraph Two

①The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. ②They look cute.

③They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. ④Above all, like

their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

【必考词详解】

female ['fi:meɪl] *n.* / *a.* 女性(的), 雌性(的)

cute [kjʊ:t] *a.* 可爱的, 聪明的; 伶俐的

nature ['neɪtʃə] *n.* 自然界, 大自然; 性质; 本性, 天性

co-operative [kəʊ'ɒpərətɪv] *a.* 合作的, 协作的 *n.* 合作社

readily ['redɪli] *ad.* 容易地; 乐意地, 欣然地

counterpart ['kaʊntəpɑ:t] *n.* 对应的人(或物)

male [meɪl] *n.* / *a.* 男性(的), 雄性(的)

above all 最重要的是, 首先

【逐句超精讲】

①The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys.

【精讲】本句为简单句, “主+谓+宾”结构, of 引导的介词短语作 behaviour 的后置定语。

【译文】研究者们研究了雌性棕色卷尾猴的行为。

②They look cute.

【精讲】本句为“主+系+表”结构的简单句。

【译文】它们看起来很可爱。

③They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily.

【精讲】本句是由连词 and 连接的并列句。

【译文】它们性格温顺, 愿意合作并乐于分享食物。

④Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

【精讲】划线部分为句子主干。like their female human counterparts 为介词短语作方式状语。than 引导比较状语从句, 从句主语 males 与主句的主语 they 相比较, males 后面省略了谓语替代词 do。

【译文】最重要的是, 就像对应的女性同胞一样, 雌性往往比雄性更关注“商品和服务”的价值。

Paragraph Three

①Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. ②The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. ③Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. ④However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

【必考词详解】

characteristic [kærəktə'rɪstɪk] *a.* (of) 特有的, 独特的 *n.* 特征, 特性

candidate ['kændɪdət] *n.* 候选人, 候补者; 报考者, 应试者

token ['təʊkən] *n.* 标志, 象征; 记号; 纪念品; 代币, 代金券; 筹码 *a.* 象征性的

slice [slaɪs] *n.* 薄片, 切片; 一份, 部分

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn] *v.* 毗连, 靠近

chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] *n.* 房间; 室

observe [əb'zɜ:v] *v.* 遵守, 奉行; 观察, 注意到, 看到

markedly ['mɑ:kɪdli] *ad.* 显著地, 明显地

in return for 作为对……报答或回报

【逐句超精讲】

①Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study.

【精讲】该句为简单句, 主语是 Such characteristics, 谓语是 make, them 是宾语, 后面的成分为宾语补足语。

【译文】这些特性使它们成为 Brosnan 博士和 de Waal 博士理想的研究对象。

②The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food.

【精讲】该句为简单句,谓语部分使用了 spend some time in doing sth. 其中 in 可以省略。

【译文】研究者们花了两年的时间教这些猴子用代币换取食物。

③Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber.

【精讲】该句为简单句,表语部分使用了“形容词+enough+to do”的结构。

【译文】正常情况下,猴子很愿意用几块石头换几片黄瓜。

④However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

【精讲】本句为复合句,主干结构是 their behaviour became markedly different。句首 when 引导的是时间状语从句,so that 引导的从句是时间状语从句中的目的状语从句,这一目的状语从句中又嵌套了 what 引导的宾语从句,作 observe 的宾语。

【译文】然而,当把两只猴子安置在单独但相邻的两个房间里,这样它们能够互相看见对方用石头换回来什么东西时,猴子的行为就会变得明显不同。

Paragraph Four

①In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). ②So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. ③And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. ④Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

【必考词详解】

luxury ['lʌkʃəri] n. 奢侈,华贵;奢侈品 a. 奢侈的,

豪华的

preferable ['prefrəbl] a. (to) 更可取的,更好的

reluctant [rɪ'lʌktənt] a. 不情愿的,勉强的

toss [tɒs] v. 投,扔

presence ['prezns] n. 出席,到场;存在

induce [ɪn'dju:s] v. 引诱,劝使;引起,导致

resentment [rɪ'zentm(ə)nt] n. 怨恨,愤恨

【逐句超精讲】

①In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers).

【精讲】本句为简单句,句子主干是 grapes are luxury goods。In the world of capuchins 作状语。括号里的部分是对主语 grapes 的补充说明,实际是与 luxury goods 并列的表语成分。

【译文】在卷尾猴的世界里,葡萄是奢侈品(比黄瓜更受欢迎)。

②So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber.

【精讲】本句为复合句,主干结构是 the second was reluctant to hand hers over。for a mere piece of cucumber 为目的状语,前面的 when 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】所以当一只猴子用一个代币换回一颗葡萄时,第二只猴子就不愿意拿自己的代币只换回一片黄瓜。

③And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber.

【精讲】本句是复合句,划线部分为句子主干,其中 either...or 连接两个并列的谓语。or 连接的两个介词短语 at the researcher 和 out of the chamber 作状语,修饰第一个谓语 tossed。if 引导条件状语从句,其中 without 引出的介词短语作伴随状语。

【译文】如果一只猴子根本不用代币交换就能够得到一颗葡萄的话,那么另外一只要么就将代币掷向研究人员或者扔出房间外,要么就拒绝接受那片黄瓜。

④Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was

enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

【精讲】本句为简单句,句子主干是 the mere presence of a grape was enough to induce resentment. 介词短语 in the other chamber 为 a grape 的后置定语。括号里面的“without+名词+动词不定式”结构对主语起补充说明的作用。in a female capuchin 作定语修饰 resentment。

【译文】事实上,只要在另一房间里出现了葡萄(实际上没有猴子吃它),都足以引起雌卷尾猴的愤恨。

Paragraph Five

①The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. ②In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. ③Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. ④Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. ⑤Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. ⑥However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

【必考词详解】

social ['səʊl] *a.* 社会的;交际的 *n.* 社交活动

species ['spi:ʃi:z] *n.* 物种,种类

co-operation [kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃn] *n.* 合作,协作

stable ['steɪbl] *a.* 稳定的,安定的 *n.* 马厩,马棚

righteous ['raɪtʃəs] *a.* 正直的,正义的

indignation [ˌɪndɪg'neɪʃn] *n.* 愤怒,愤慨

preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] *v.* 保护,维持;保存,保藏;腌渍

n. 专门领域,专有领域

reward [rɪ'wɔ:d] *n.* (for) 报酬,赏金,奖赏 *v.* (for)

酬劳,奖赏;酬谢,报答

abundantly [ə'bʌndəntli] *ad.* 丰富地,大量地

fairness ['feənəs] *n.* 公平;正直

evolve [ɪ'vɒlv] *v.* 发展;进化

independently [ˌɪndɪ'pendəntli] *ad.* 独立地

stem [stem] *n.* 茎,干;词干 *vi.* (from) 源自,起源于

ancestor ['ænsesə] *n.* 祖宗,祖先

as yet 迄今为止

【逐句超精讲】

①The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions.

【精讲】本句为复合句,句子主干为 The researchers suggest that... that 引导 suggest 的宾语从句,从句中的 like humans 为插入语。

【译文】研究人员指出,正如人类一样,卷尾猴也受社会情感的影响。

②In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species.

【精讲】本句为“主+系+表”结构的简单句。

【译文】在野外,它们是相互合作的群居动物。

③Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated.

【精讲】本句主干结构是 Such co-operation is likely to be stable. when 引导时间状语从句,only 表示强调,it is not being cheated 是时间状语从句中嵌套的表语从句,作 feels 的表语。

【译文】只有当每只猴子感到自己没有受到欺骗时,这种合作才可能稳定。

④Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone.

【精讲】本句是“主+系+表”结构,划线部分为句子主干,it seems 是插入语。

【译文】义愤感似乎不是人类的专有领域。

⑤Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group.

【精讲】本句为简单句,动名词短语 Refusing a lesser reward 作主语,谓语是 makes,宾语是 these feelings,形容词短语 abundantly clear to other members of the group 是宾语补足语。

【译文】拒不接受较少的酬劳可以让这些情绪明确地传达给团体中的其他成员。

⑥ However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

【精讲】本句的主干结构为“主+系+表”结构,主语由 whether 引导的两个主语从句充当,两个主语从句由并列连词 or 连接,系动词是 is,表语是 an unanswered question。as yet 为插入语。在 whether 引导的第二个主语从句中,ancestor 后面的 that 引导定语从句,对其进行修饰。

【译文】但是这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成,还是来自 3 500 万年前他们共同的祖先,这个问题至今还没有答案。

Text 2

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of "paralysis by analysis."

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

Paragraph One

① Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? ② That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? ③ That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? ④ Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

【必考词详解】

doubter ['daʊtə] *n.* 怀疑者evidence ['evidəns] *n.* 证据, 证明; 迹象inconclusive [ɪnkən'klu:siv] *a.* 无定论的, 不确定的lobby ['lobi] *v.* 游说 *n.* 通道, 大厅; 游说团体buy [baɪ] *v.* 相信, 接受; 买, 购买nonsense ['nɒnsns] *n.* 废话, 胡说grave [greɪv] *n.* 坟墓 *a.* 重大的; 严肃的

out to do sth. 决心做某事, 力图做某事

out of the way 不挡道, 不碍事

【逐句超精讲】

①—③ Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antimoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way?

【精讲】这是三个问句, ①句的结构比较明了, 主干是 Do you remember all those years. when 引导定语从句, 修饰 all those years; 定语从句本身又是 but 连接的并列复合句, 其中 that 引导的两个宾语从句 that smoking would kill us 和 that we didn't know for sure, 分别作 argued 和 insisted 的宾语。②句和③句实际是由 that 引导的宾语从句, 与 that we didn't know for sure 并列作 insisted 的宾语。

【译文】还记得那些年科学家认为抽烟会致人死亡, 但是怀疑者却争辩说这件事还没有定论; 争辩说证据还不确凿, 科学也不确定; 争辩说那些反对抽烟的游说只会毁掉我们的生活方式, 所以政府应该不要干涉的时候吗?

④ Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

【精讲】本句是由 and 连接的并列句, 划线部分为主干。over three decades 为时间状语。

【译文】很多美国人相信了这些胡言乱语, 三十年来, 大约有一千万烟民过早离开了人世。

Paragraph Two

① There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. ② The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. ③ The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. ④ The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. ⑤ But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

【必考词详解】

upsetting [ʌp'setɪŋ] *a.* 令人不安的, 令人苦恼的parallel ['pærəlel] *n.* 相似的东西, 类似物 *a.* 平行的, 并行的; 相似的, 类似的panel ['pænl] *n.* 仪表板; 嵌板; 专门小组; 全体陪审员enlist [ɪn'lɪst] *v.* 征募, 使入伍, 登记; 赢得preface ['prefəs] *n.* 前言, 序言critical ['krɪtɪkl] *a.* 关键的; 危急的; 批评的concerning [kən'sɜ:nɪŋ] *prep.* 关于consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] *n.* 结果, 后果

in one wave after another 一阵又一阵地

get moving 行动起来

【逐句超精讲】

① There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming.

【精讲】本句为复合句, 划线部分是句子的主干, 为 "There be" 句型。today 为时间状语, as 引导的是时间状语从句, to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming 为 try 的宾语。

【译文】科学家们一波接一波地试图让我们意识到全球气候变暖带来的不断加剧的威胁,此时又出现了令人担忧的类似事情。

② The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made.

【精讲】本句为复合句。划线部分是句子的主干,为“主+系+表”结构。from the National Academy of Sciences 为介词短语作 panel 的后置定语,enlisted by the White House 为过去分词结构作 panel 的后置定语,to tell us...同样为 panel 的定语,that 引导的两个宾语从句作 tell 的直接宾语。

【译文】最近的一次行动是由白宫召集了一个来自国家科学院的专家小组,他们告诉我们,毫无疑问全球气候正在变暖,而且这个问题主要是人为造成的。

③ The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves.

【精讲】本句为复合句,主干结构是 The clear message is that...。that 引导表语从句。

【译文】这条明确的信息就是我们应该着手保护自己。

④ The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: Science never has all the answers.

【精讲】本句为复合句,句子主干为 Bruce Alberts added this key point. The president of the National Academy 是 Bruce Alberts 的同位语,用以说明其身份。in the preface to the panel's report 作状语。冒号后的分句用以说明 this key point 的具体内容。

【译文】国家科学院院长布鲁斯·艾伯特在专家小组报告的前言中加了一个重要观点:科学不可能解决所有问题。

⑤ But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.

【精讲】本句是由 and 连接的并列复合句,划线部分是句子的主干。and 之前的分句中,does 表示强调,to the future 作 guide 的后置定语。and 之后的分句中,it 为形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句,该主语从句的主干是 our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments, judgments 后接有两个定语,一是 that 引导的定语从句,一是 concerning 现在分词结构。

【译文】但是科学确实为我们的未来提供了最好的指导,关键是我们的国家和世界各国在做重要决策时,应该依据科学能够提供给我们的对于人类现在的行为对未来影响的最好判断。

Paragraph Three

① Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. ② This is a dangerous game; by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. ③ With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

【必考词详解】

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] n. 四分之一;地区;季度;一刻钟

prudent ['pru:dnt] a. 谨慎的,审慎的

【拓展】

insurance [in'fʊərəns] n. 保险;保险费;保险单;预防措施

many quarters 表示“很多方面”

incomplete [ɪnkəm'pli:t] a. 不完整的,不完全的

policy ['pɒləsi] n. 保险单;政策,方针;(处事)原则,策略

fume [fju:m] n. (难闻的)气味,气体

【逐句超精讲】

① Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure.

【精讲】本句为复合句,划线部分是句子的主干。Just as on smoking 为方式状语。现在分词短语

insisting that...作定语,修饰主语 voices,其中 that 引导的两个宾语从句作 insisting 的宾语。后一个宾语从句中,it 为形式主语,真正的主语是动词不定式 to keep pouring fumes into the air,until 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】像抽烟问题一样,来自不同领域的声音坚持认为:有关全球变暖的科学资料还不完善,因此在我们确定这件事之前可以继续向大气中排放气体。

② **This is a dangerous game; by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late.**

【精讲】冒号前为主句,冒号后部分是对主句的解释说明,其中 by the time 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】但这是一场危险的游戏:当百分之百的证据出现时,也许就太迟了。

③ **With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.**

【精讲】本句为简单句,划线部分为句子主干。With the risks obvious and growing 是 with 引导的复合结构作状语,表伴随。

【译文】如今危险明显存在,而且在不断加剧,一个谨慎的民族应该准备一份保单了。

Paragraph Four

① Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. ② But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. ③ Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of “paralysis by analysis.”

【必考词详解】

adviser [əd'vaɪzə] n. 顾问

take...seriously 认真对待

paralysis [pə'reɪləsɪs] n. 麻痹,瘫痪

press for 敦促,竭力推行

analysis [ə'neɪləsɪs] n. 分析,分解

【逐句超精讲】

① **Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention.**

【精讲】本句为简单句,“主+谓+宾”结构,其中动词不定式作宾语。

【译文】幸运的是,白宫正在开始关注这件事。

② **But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously.**

【精讲】本句为复合句,主干结构是 it's obvious that...,其中 it 为形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。

【译文】但是显然总统身边的大多数顾问都没有认真对待全球变暖的问题。

③ **Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of “paralysis by analysis.”**

【精讲】本句为简单句,划线部分为句子主干。Instead of a plan of action 作状语,破折号后面的名词短语 a classic case of “paralysis by analysis”是对前面句子的补充说明。

【译文】他们还在不断要求进行更多的研究,而不是去出台行动计划——一个典型的“过度分析,导致瘫痪”的实例。

Paragraph Five

① To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. ② But research alone is inadequate. ③ If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. ④ A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. ⑤ Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. ⑥ If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

【必考词详解】

steward ['stju:əd] *n.* 管理员,管家;乘务员
atmospheric [ætmə'sferik] *a.* 大气的(atmosphere
n. 大气,空气;环境)
oceanic [əu'fi'ænik] *a.* 海洋的
inadequate [in'ædikwət] *a.* 不足的
legislative ['ledʒislətɪv] *a.* 立法的,立法机关的
initiative ['ɪnɪʃətɪv] *n.* 主动,主动精神

fashion ['fæʃ(ə)n] *v.* 形成,塑造;制作,做成 *n.* 时
髦,时尚
conservation [kɒnsə'veɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 保护,保存
incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] *n.* 奖励,鼓励,刺激;动机
sound [saʊnd] *a.* 健康的,健全的;可靠的;正确的,
明智的;彻底的,充分的
take the initiative 采取主动,首先采取行动

【同根词】

initiate *v.* 开始,发动,发起

【逐句超精讲】

① To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research.

【精讲】本句为简单句,划线部分为句子主干。句首的动词不定式作目的状语。

【译文】作为地球上负责任的管理者,我们必须推进对大气和海洋的深入研究。

②—③ But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures.

【精讲】②句为简单句;句为复合句,句子主干为 Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. if 引导的是条件状语从句。

【译文】但仅仅研究是不够的,如果行政当局不争取立法上的主动权,国会就应该协助政府制定保护措施。

④ A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start.

【精讲】本句是复合句,句子主干为 A bill is a promising start. 介词短语 by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia 以及 which 引导的非限定性定语从句均修饰 a bill。

【译文】来自西弗吉尼亚州的民主党参议员罗伯特·伯德提出了向私人企业提供资金支持的议案,这就是一个良好的开端。

⑤ Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs.

【精讲】本句为复合句,句子主干是 Many see that...。that 引导宾语从句,作 see 的宾语。宾语从句的谓语使用了 get ready to do sth. “准备好做某事”的现在进行时,动词不定式 to meet our energy needs 作目的状语。

【译文】很多人看到国家正准备筹建许多发电厂以满足我们的能源需求。

⑥ If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

【精讲】本句为复合句,句子主干为 it is crucial that..., 其中 it 为形式主语,that 引导的主语从句为真正主语,主语从句中的谓语使用了虚拟语气,即“(should+)动词原形”。句首是 if 引导的条件状语从句。

【译文】如果我们要保护大气,关键是确保这些新发电厂对环境无害。

Text 3

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise”—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.”