

# Newsweek, Discovery, Harvard Business Review

◆ 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

🎓 时事阅读多维解析

🎓 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 II

《新闻周刊》、《探索》、  
《哈佛商业评论》

分册

清华大学出版社



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北 京

## 内 容 简 介

本书从题源报纸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。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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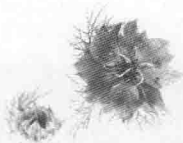
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## F 前言 Foreword

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、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的 2005—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>
	Part B	<i>The Economist</i>
2012	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,根据这些报纸杂志的题源特点,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〈经济学人〉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、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种意义，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翻译，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决，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

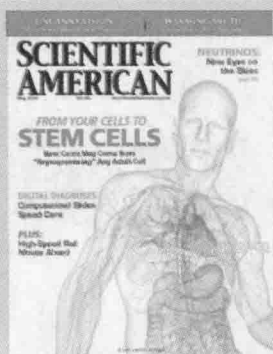
本系列丛书在每册伊始，对相关真题的改编与出题点做出了演示与剖析，并在每册最后的附录中列出了各册所涉期刊的历年真题，以期待考生进一步熟悉考试出题思路和改编趋势。

题源刊物出题频次汇总表

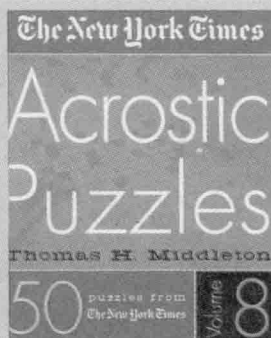
 <p>《经济学人》15 次</p>	 <p>《新闻周刊》5 次</p>	 <p>《时代周刊》4 次</p>
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续表



《科学美国人》4次



《纽约时报》4次



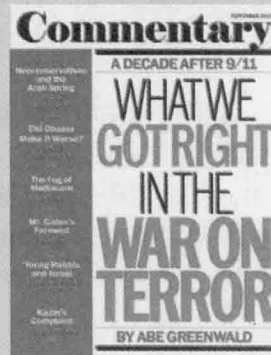
《商业周刊》3次



《美国新闻与世界报道》3次



《麦肯锡季刊》3次



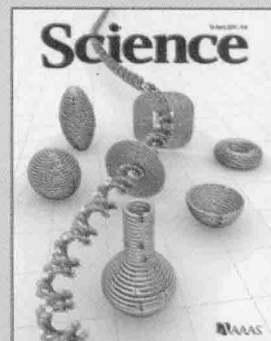
《评论》1次



《新科学家》2次



《哈佛商业评论》1次

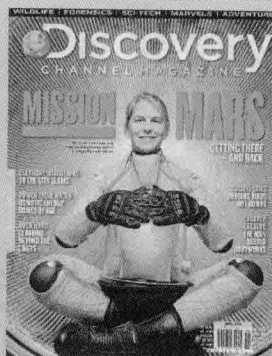


《科学》1次

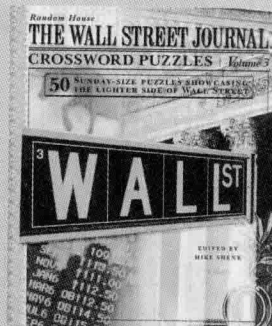
续表



《观察家报》1次  
(《卫报》的周日版)



《探索》1次

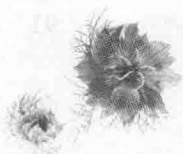


《华尔街日报》2次

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纸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文章主旨立场的词或短语弱化成没有感情色彩的、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删除。

本书开篇分别对选自《新闻周刊》、《探索》与《哈佛商业评论》的原文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。同时，在右侧附上真题对应题及答案（答案见本章末）。

## 2011 年硕士研究生入学统一考试

## Reading Part A Text 4

选自 Not On Board With Baby, *Newsweek*, July 9th 2010Not On Board With Baby<sup>①</sup>

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative *New York*<sup>②</sup> magazine cover story, "I love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing inciting<sup>③</sup> much chatter—nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life enriching experience. (~~Remember the heat that novelist Ayelet Waldman took for merely implying that she loved her husband more than her children?~~)<sup>④</sup> Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy elation<sup>⑤</sup>, we should consider being happy as a past tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification, nostalgia, and delight." ~~Apparently—that—selective, evolutionarily advantageous amnesia that makes women forget the pain~~

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] temporary delight
- [B] enjoyment in progress
- [C] happiness in retrospect
- [D] lasting reward

考查对第一段内容的理解。

37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip
- [B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention
- [C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining
- [D] having children is highly valued by the public

考查对第二段文意的理解。

① 删去文章的题目。

② 删去杂志的具体名称,不影响对文意的理解。

③ 将“inciting”替换为近义词“arousing”,两者均有“引起、激起”的意思。

④ 删去例子的一个长句,对于不熟悉相关背景的读者来说更易理解。

⑤ 将超纲词汇“elation”替换成简单词汇“joy”。

of childbirth lasts well beyond the first years of your children's lives. According to one long-term study in California, no participants regretted having children, but 10 people in the study reported regretting not having a family.<sup>①</sup>

The magazine *New York* cover showing an attractive blonde<sup>②</sup> mother holding a cute, chubby, blue-eyed baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image combo<sup>③</sup> on newsstands this week. There's also *Real Housewife* Bethenny Frankel above the *People* magazine headline "My Baby Saved Me," a possibly pregnant (but probably just bloated) Jessica Simpson (*OK!* magazine's "Baby for Jess"), and "Baby No. 2 on the Way!" (despite any evidence of conception whatsoever) for reality-TV personality Kourtney Kardashian on the cover of *inTouch*.<sup>④</sup> There are also stories about newly adoptive—and newly single—mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news. (at least the third such rumor about Aniston this year, but this is a slow year).<sup>⑤</sup> Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom to be, smiling beatifically<sup>⑥</sup> on the newsstands.

In a society that so persistently relentlessly<sup>⑦</sup> celebrates procreation, (especially when done by attractive celebrities),<sup>⑧</sup> is it any wonder that admitting

38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] are constantly exposed to criticism
- [B] are largely ignored by the media
- [C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities
- [D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life

考查对第三段文意的理解。

39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] soothing
- [B] ambiguous
- [C] compensatory
- [D] misleading

根据第四段第一、二句可以推理出该题答案。

① 删去后面进一步补充说明“the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification”的长句。

② 删去具体杂志名以及修饰“妈妈”与“宝贝”的定语。

③ “combo”原文强调“母婴结合”，换为更易理解的“image”。

④ 删去更多封面女星育儿态度的例证。

⑤ 删去与主题无关的对珍妮弗·安妮斯顿的谣言的说明。

⑥ 删去“smiling”的修饰词“beatifically”。

⑦ 将带有较强感情色彩的“relentlessly”（无情地、残酷地）替换成不带感情色彩的“persistently”（持续地、频繁地）。

⑧ 删去“procreation”后面的关于名人的补充说明，不影响文意。

you regret having children is equivalent tantamount<sup>①</sup> to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered—those freakish nonbreeders—are bombarded<sup>②</sup> with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world; obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby size holes in their lives.

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *U. S. Weekly* and *People*, ~~inTouch~~, and ~~OK!~~<sup>③</sup> present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their “own” (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous; most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of blissful<sup>④</sup>, stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting “the Rachel” might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

[A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.

[B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.

[C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.

[D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

根据最后一段第一句及最后一句可总结出本题答案。

① 将超纲词汇“tantamount”替换成近义词“equivalent”。

② 将复杂且贬义的短语替换为近义短语“are bothered”。

③ 删去后两个对中国读者来说不那么熟悉的杂志。

④ 删去与前面短语意义相近的超纲词汇“blissful”。