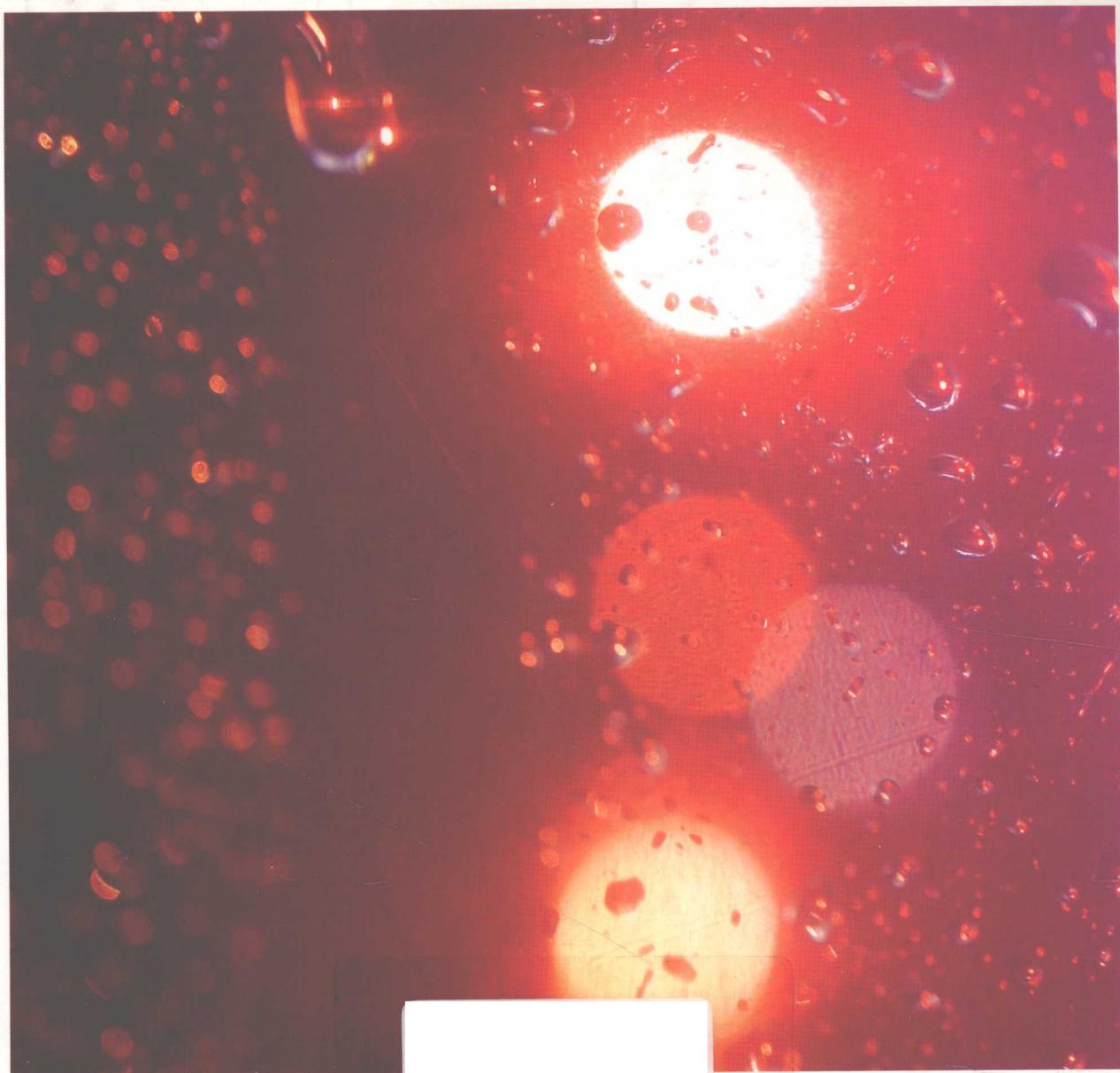


A No. 1 Book



英美外刊超精读

SUPERINTENSIVE INTERPRETATION 主编 | 丁晓钟

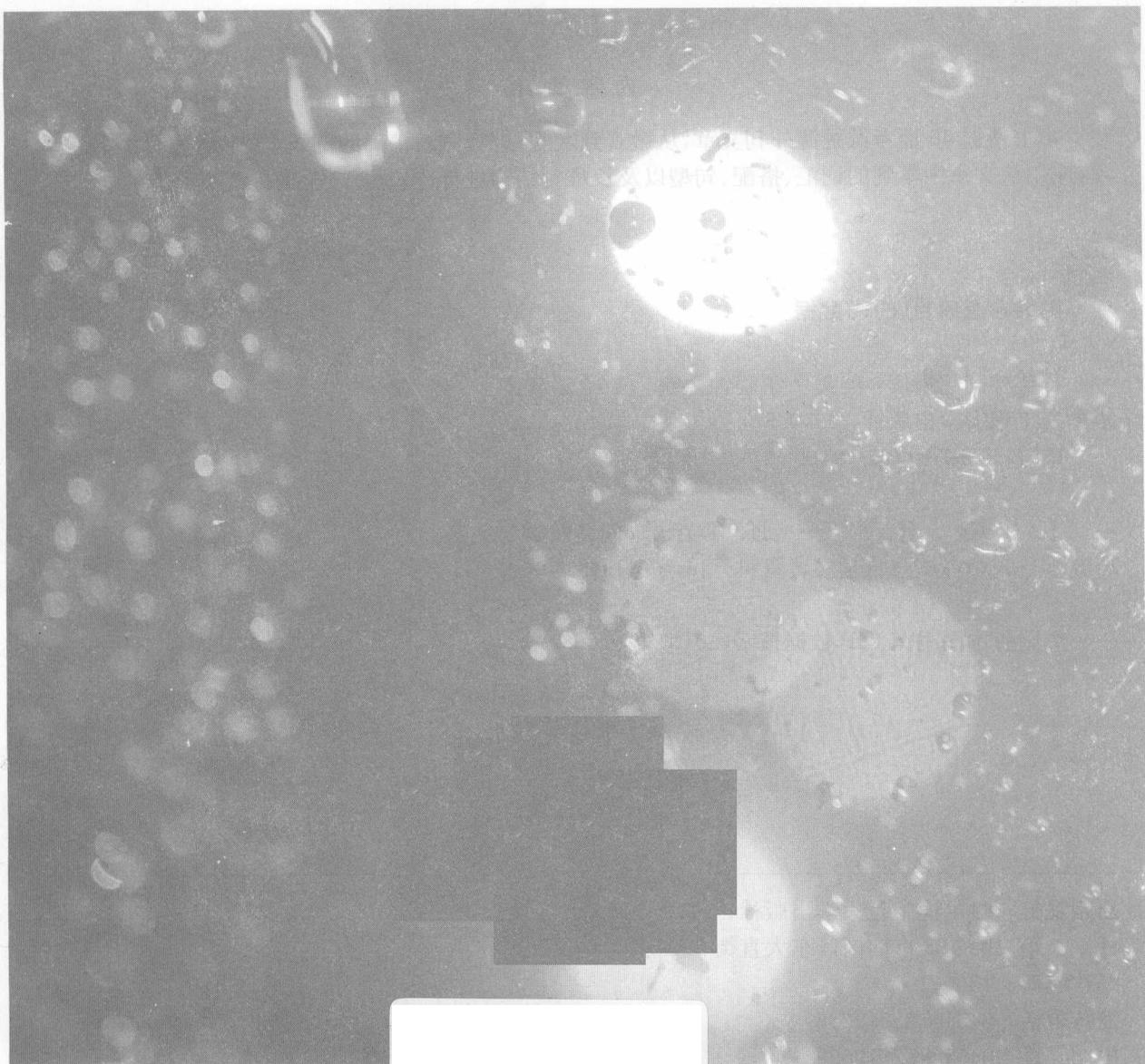
Meticulously Selecting and Analyzing Articles from Foreign Publications
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英美外刊阅读第一书 点点高级英语阅读培训教材

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内 容 简 介

本书精选 40 篇考试题源外刊文章,从微观到宏观,进行详细精确的剖析,学生通过对本书的学习,应用从文章中学到的词汇、搭配、句型以及长难句结构进行造句写作,全面提高英语能力。

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前 言

学习对大部分人来说都觉得是一件苦差事,我也不例外。但一直以来,我学英语的最大动力是掌握英语可以开阔眼界。很多年过去了,依然还记得大学时代从地摊上买到第一本 Time 时的欣喜。那时候,读外刊的目的很简单,不光是为了学英语,而是为了更好地了解外面的精彩世界。

在多年的英语学习、教学、考试研究中我发现,无论是为了提高英语水平还是备考任何英语考试,英美外刊应该列为首选的最重要的学习资料。通过研读外刊,不仅可以了解英语国家的文化、增长我们的见识,对于英语学习来说,还能够熟悉和积累以英语为母语者的常用词汇、短语和句型,掌握他们的行文思路及思维方式,对我们写出地道的英文也大有裨益。同时,研读外刊对英语考试也有非常大的帮助。历年的四六级、考研英语、中高级口译、雅思等考试中,所有与阅读相关的文章都源自英美主流报刊杂志。

遗憾的是,大部分英语学习者、备考者都没有意识到外刊对英语学习和考试的重要性。大部分人学英语是为了应付考试,只知道大量地做模拟题,这样不仅难以真正提高英语水平,其过程也是苦不堪言,结果也可想而知。部分人即使意识到了外刊的重要性,也往往是浅尝辄止,泛泛而读,因为要读懂原汁原味的外刊文章实非易事。实践证明,只有坚持下去并掌握正确的精读方法,才能迅速、准确地理解英语,真正体会英语水平提高带来的乐趣,同时也水到渠成地为英语考试分数带来实质性的突破。

点点教育自创立以来,提出了并致力于推广“外刊超精读”的理念。尽管这一条路很难,但我们一直在坚持前行,举办了多次外刊超精读班和出版了外刊超精读的图书。我很高兴地看到,越来越多的学子接受了这个理念,顺利地通过了各类英语考试,甚至改变了人生。

本书精选了 40 篇考试题源外刊文章,从微观到宏观,进行了详细的剖析,相信一定会对同学们的英语学习和考试带来极大的推动。建议大家在阅读本书时,每篇文章一定要自己先读三遍以上,再去查看我的分析。具体步骤是:第一遍快速阅读,尽量抓住文章重点、了解大意,不要查字典。第二遍开始精读,每看完一段,要仔细体会其中每一句在段落中的功能,各句之间的联系,这一段是如何衔接上下文的,它在整个语篇中的地位。这一遍也不要查字典,因为这可以提高你猜测词义和推理上下文能力。第三遍可以查字典,继续从微观到宏观地理解原文,学会区分重点和次要信息(这对考试时的阅读非常重要),总结词汇、搭配和句型等,并且最好翻译一遍原文,以进一步加深理解。最后,还建议大家要学以致用,利用从文章中学到的词汇、搭配、句型以及长难句结构进行造句,提高英文写作能力。除了精读本书之外,我向大家推荐《英语世界》杂志作为泛读材料。

在这里,我还要感谢我的家人,点点团队的刘骏、燕守伟、张培、于强、缪金华、朱云鹏、张晓佳、凌子京等各位同仁以及广大点友,在本书写作过程中给予的巨大帮助和鼓励。前路多艰,让我们一同前行!

丁晓钟

2013年5月于南京

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From *Time*

1. CANADA: A Danger of Dependence

After nearly a century and a half of peace along the border, Canadians had long since banished any fears they ever had about annexation to the U. S. Last week the bogeyman reappeared in another, more insidious form. Thoughtful Canadians were pondering the 517-page report of the Royal Commission on National Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences; in it they read a warning that U. S. films, radio programs, books and magazines are steadily shaping Canada in the U. S. image and that cultural, if not political, annexation is a real threat. Said the report: "We must not be blind to the very present danger of permanent dependence."

The five-member commission, headed by Chancellor Vincent Massey of the University of Toronto, had spent two years on a study of Canadian culture. It found Canada's arts and letters undeveloped, its universities, libraries and museums neglected. Said the commissioners: "The cultural life of Canada is anemic."

The commission seemed to feel that the ailment had been picked up largely from a lack of Canadian resistance to low-grade U. S. cultural germs such as soap operas, Hollywood banalities, pulp magazines and other commercialized peddling to mass tastes. Canada, the commissioners conceded, has gained much from the U. S. in higher culture (e. g., symphony broadcasts, Guggenheim fellowships, the better magazines, etc.). The question is whether she has gained too much for her own good.

"Our use of American institutions," they said, "or our lazy, even abject imitation of them has caused an uncritical acceptance of ideas and assumptions which are alien to our tradition."

If Canada wants to guard herself against the wrong kind of U. S. cultural influence, the commission said, the way to do it is by heavy government spending. The report proposed an estimated outlay of \$50 million for a new national art gallery, a national library, historical and scientific museums, to make Canadians more conscious of the best in their national life. Aside from the initial capital outlay, an annual \$30 million program was recommended for government sponsorship of the arts and aid to universities.

Many Canadians supported the commission's high-minded declaration of cultural independence but questioned whether Canada was ready to uphold it. Said the *Montreal Herald*: "A sparsely populated country adjoining a heavily populated country and sharing with it the same speech and largely the same cultural origins must expect to be dominated for a time." There was also an element of doubt whether money would buy the culture that Canada now lacks. "A nation cannot buy culture," warned the *Calgary Herald*. "It is something which grows out of the heart, not out of the pocketbook."



1. CANADA: A Danger of Dependence

①After nearly a century and a half of peace along the border, Canadians had long since banished any fears they ever had about annexation to the U. S. ②Last week the bogeyman reappeared in another, more insidious form. ③Thoughtful Canadians were pondering the 517-page report of the Royal Commission on National Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences; in it they read a warning that U. S. films, radio programs, books and magazines are steadily shaping Canada in the U. S. image and that cultural, if not political, annexation is a real threat. ④Said the report: “We must not be blind to the very present danger of permanent dependence.”

【分析】

①they ever had about annexation to the U. S. 为定语从句修饰 any fears, 之前省略了 that. ②引出本文主题. bogeyman 是超纲词, 也是一个阅读理解词汇理解题出题点. bogeyman 以另外的形式重新出现, 可以反推上句 bogeyman 在上句中已经消失了, 由此判断 bogeyman 就是 fear 的意思. ③ it 指代 report. they read a warning that... and that... 后引导的是两个并列的同位语从句. ④ very 表示强调. ②③④是一个意群, ③④具体用一份报告说明加拿大人对美国的新的恐惧. 预测后文, 应该是进一步阐述该委员会的报告.

【译文】

加拿大: 依赖的危险

①经过近一个半世纪的边境和平, 加拿大人早已消除了曾经怀有的被美国吞并的所有恐惧. ②上周, 这个恐怖幽灵以另外一种更加隐蔽的方式再现. ③富有思想的加拿大人正在深思全国艺术、文学和科学发展皇家委员会的一份 517 页的报告; 他们在其中看见了一个警告: 美国电影、电台节目、书籍和杂志正在以美国的形象来逐步塑造加拿大, 如果算不上政治上的吞并的话, 那么文化上的吞并已经是一个现实的威胁. ④这份报告称: “我们不能对正当前的永久性依赖的危险漠视不管。”

【词汇】

banish* vt. 驱除

annexation* n. (尤指通过武力)吞并某个国家或地区

bogeyman* n. 鬼怪; 可怕的人

insidious adj. 潜伏的, 隐伏的

thoughtful adj. 有思想的, 善于思考的

letters n. 文学研究

reappear vi. 重现

[总结] re-这个前缀表示“再”的意思, 例如 reaffirm(重新确认), reboot(重启), re-examine(再次检查)。

ponder v. 思考

[总结] 意思相近的词汇有: contemplate, meditate, muse about/on/over, chew over, think over.

注: 本书中【词汇】或【搭配】栏目内标有“*”的为不要求掌握的超纲词(组)。



【搭配】

long since 很久以前

banish fears 驱除恐惧

have fears about sth 对某事有恐惧

in a(n) ... form 以...形式

radio programs 电台节目

steadily shape 逐渐形成

in one's image 以某人的形象

a real threat 严重的威胁,实际的威胁

present danger 当前的危险

【搭配总结】

[1] be blind to sth 对某事一无所知; be deaf to sth 对某事充耳不闻,完全不理睬某事。这是两个形象用法,blind的本意是“瞎的”,deaf的本意是“聋的”。

[2] dependence *n.* 依赖,依靠

[总结一] dependence on/upon sb/sth 对某人或某物的依赖; be dependent on/upon sb/sth 对某人或某物有依赖; independence from sb/sth 对某人或某物的独立性; be independent of sb/sth 独立于某人或某物。dependence 和 independence 是一对反义的名词; dependent 和 independent 是一对反义的形容词。请读者注意以上固定用法中介词的使用,这是非常常见的完形填空考点。

[总结二] absolute, complete, total + dependence 完全的依赖; great, heavy + dependence 很大的依赖; excessive dependence 过度依赖; permanent dependence 永久的依赖; mutual dependence 相互依赖; cultural, economic, emotional, psychological + dependence 文化、经济、精神、心理依赖 || have dependence on/upon sth 对...有依赖 || dependence on/upon 对...的依赖

[3] threat *n.* 威胁

big, considerable, great, major, real, significant + threat 很大的威胁; grave, serious + threat 严重的威胁; deadly + threat 致命的威胁; growing, increasing + threat 不断增强的威胁; constant, permanent 永久的威胁 || pose, present + a threat (to sb/sth) (对某人或某事)构成威胁; face, meet + threat 面对威胁 || under threat 处于威胁之中; threat from 来自...的威胁; threat to 对...的威胁

①The five-member commission, headed by Chancellor Vincent Massey of the University of Toronto, had spent two years on a study of Canadian culture. ②It found Canada's arts and letters undeveloped, its universities, libraries and museums neglected. ③Said the commissioners: "The cultural life of Canada is anemic."

【分析】

①The five-member commission 指代上文 the Royal Commission on National Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences。headed by 是过去分词短语做定语修饰 The five-member commission, 体会插入语的使用。②③ 是一个意群,说明加拿大文化的现状。②是具体例子,③是总结。从 undeveloped, neglected 两个词可以推断 anemic 这个超纲词必定是一个贬义词。本段末句作了结论,后文中应该会分析此现象的原因。

【译文】

①由多伦多大学名誉校长温森特·梅西领衔的五人委员会花了两年时间来研究加拿大文化。②其发现加拿大的艺术和文学不发达,大学、图书馆和博物馆是无人过问的。③委员们说:“加拿大的文化生活是毫无生气的。”

【词汇】

neglected *adj.* 被忽略的,被忽视的

anemic* *adj.* 软弱无力的,乏味的

commissioner *n.* 委员

head *vt.* 领导负责,担任负责人

[总结一] in charge of, head, lead 领导管理某个组织、机构

[例句] [nytimes.com] Julie L. Myers is in charge of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency. 茱丽·L·梅耶斯领导移民和海关执法局。

[总结二] 英语中一些表示身体部位的名词可以作动词,作为一种形象用法。例如:eye 观察;mouth 不出声地说;finger 触摸;hand 传递;elbow 为了从人群中通过而用肘子拐;knee(*) 用膝盖顶;shoulder 肩负重物或者责任等。

[例句] ①[nytimes.com] She had been eyeing my laptop screen. 她一直都在盯着我的笔记本电脑屏幕。②[nytimes.com] In the current global financial crisis, tycoons with Kremlin ties are shouldering a heavy burden as Russian markets fall. 在现在的全球金融危机中,随着俄罗斯市场的下滑,与克林姆林宫有关系的寡头正在肩负着沉重的负担。③[cnn.com] Here's a guy trying to elbow his way through the angry mob. 这儿有一个家伙正试图拐着肘子从愤怒的暴民中挤出去。

undeveloped *adj.* 不发达的

[总结] developed 发达的; developing 发展中的; less developed, underdeveloped 欠发达的

【搭配】

head the commission 领导委员会

①The commission seemed to feel that the ailment had been picked up largely from a lack of Canadian resistance to low-grade U. S. cultural germs such as soap operas, Hollywood banalities, pulp magazines and other commercialized peddling to mass tastes. ②Canada, the commissioners conceded, has gained much from the U. S. in higher culture (e. g., symphony broadcasts, Guggenheim fellowships, the better magazines, etc.). ③The question is whether she has gained too much for her own good.

【分析】

①本句分析原因。seem to feel 为观点句特征短语。the ailment 承接上文,指代并总结上段最后两句话。②③为一个意群,反思加拿大是否只是 gain, 而不 resist。体会插入语 the commissioners conceded。concede 为观点句特征动词。

【译文】

①委员会似乎感到弊病主要源自加拿大缺少对低劣的美国“文化病菌”的抵抗能力,诸如肥皂剧、好莱坞烂片、低俗杂志和其他迎合大众口味的商业兜售。②委员们坦承,加拿大从美国高雅文化中受益很多(例如,交响乐节目,古根海姆奖,更好的杂志等)。③问题在于她(加拿大)是否已获得太多而对自己没有什么好处。

【词汇】

ailment *n.* 小病

largely *adv.* 大体上,大部分

low-grade *adj.* 低劣的,质量差的

germ* [名词] 病菌

banality* *n.* 平庸乏味的事物

pulp* *adj.* (报纸,杂志,电影等)色情或暴力的



peddle vt. 兜售, 贩卖

commercialize vt. 商业化

concede vt. 承认

symphony n. 交响曲, 交响乐

【搭配】

pick up an ailment 得病, 染病

resistance to 对...的抵抗

soap opera 肥皂剧

pulp magazine 低俗杂志

mass tastes 大众品味

for the good of sb, for sb's good 对某人有好处, 为了某人的利益

【搭配总结】

benefit/gain/profit from sth 从某处获得好处或利益

【例句】①[usnews.com] Any individual with average life expectancy-age 83-will benefit from implementing this strategy. 平均预期寿命为 83 岁, 任何人都将从这项策略的实施中获利。②[usnews.com] In other words, they profited from the malaise in the financial system. 换句话说, 他们从金融系统的弊病中获利。

【句型】

The question is whether... 问题在于是否...

【例句】①[bbc.co.uk] The question is whether the people of Britain as a nation are happy to follow the American model. 问题在于英国国民是否乐于去仿照美国模式。②[bbc.co.uk] The question is whether he has sufficient authority to drive the changes through. 问题在于他是否有足够的权力去推动改革完成。③[economist.com] The question is whether good intentions can be turned into good public policy. 问题在于好的意图是否能被转化为好的公共政策。

“Our use of American institutions,” they said, “or our lazy, even abject imitation of them has caused an uncritical acceptance of ideas and assumptions which are alien to our tradition.”

【分析】

they 指上文中 commissioners。这里是一个排序题或者七选五考点, 从代词指代处出题。even 强调, 表示对前文的递进, 可以推断 abject 这个超纲词是一个比 lazy 更具贬义的词, 考试时遇到类似的地方根本无须紧张。them 指代 American institutions。which are alien to our tradition 为 ideas and assumptions 的定语从句。连续两段反思和分析原因, 推断下文可能会指出解决方案。这也符合英文提出问题、分析问题、解决问题的语篇特征。

【译文】

他们说: “我们对于美国制度的利用, 或者我们对于这些制度的懒惰的、甚至卑劣的模仿, 致使我们不加批判地接受与我们传统相悖的观念和设想。”

【词汇】

institution n. 制度

abject* adj. 拙劣的, 下贱的

imitation n. 模仿

uncritical adj. 不能或不愿批评的

assumption n. 假定, 设想

alien adj. 与习惯不同的, 陌生的



【搭配】

be alien to 与...相悖的、不相容的

uncritical acceptance 不加批评的接受,全盘接受

【例句】 [cnn.com] Uncritical acceptance of credit ratings by purchasers of these toxic assets has led to huge losses. 这些有毒资产的购买者对信用评级的全盘接受造成了巨大的损失。

①If Canada wants to guard herself against the wrong kind of U. S. cultural influence, the commission said, the way to do it is by heavy government spending. ②The report proposed an estimated outlay of \$50 million for a new national art gallery, a national library, historical and scientific museums, to make Canadians more conscious of the best in their national life. ③Aside from the initial capital outlay, an annual \$30 million program was recommended for government sponsorship of the arts and aid to universities.

【分析】

①委员会提出了解决方案,政府要大量投资。to do it 指代 to guard herself against the wrong kind of U. S. cultural influence. the wrong kind of U. S. cultural influence 即指上文 low-grade U. S. cultural germs. ②③ 是一个意群,具体阐述 heavy government spending. ②主干为 The report proposed sth. to make Canadians more conscious of the best in their national life. sth. 这个结构较长,会构成阅读困难。the initial capital outlay 指代上文 an estimated outlay of \$50 million. aid 是和 government sponsorship 平行。如果文章到此结束,语篇已经完整。但后面还有一段,会出现什么样的内容呢?英文文章中常见的一个语篇模式是:一个委员会提出了一个分析解决问题的报告,接着再阐述各方对此的看法。

【译文】

①委员会称,如果加拿大想保护自己不受美国文化糟粕的影响,行之有效的方式是通过大量的政府支出。②此报告提议花费大约5,000万美元来兴建一个新的国家艺术馆、一个国家图书馆、众多历史和科学博物馆,以使加拿大人更加了解他们国家生活中最好的部分。③除了这笔初步的资金投入,一个每年3,000万美元的项目被提议用于政府对于艺术的支持和大学的资助。

【词汇】

outlay* n. 花费,支出

【总结】 expenditure, spending, outlay 都表示政府、公司或组织等对某项事业或活动的花费

【例句】 ①[economist.com] Americans have to quickly realize that the huge increase in military expenditure has not paid off. 美国人必须很快认识到军费的大幅上升是得不偿失的。②[usnews.com] Public spending is the only thing that will keep the economy afloat. 公共支出是使经济保持活力的唯一方式。③[time] The total defense outlay was nearly half as much as 1941's entire U. S. budget. 1941年国防支出总额接近美国全部预算的一半。

【搭配】

cultural influence 文化影响

heavy government spending 大量政府支出

national art gallery 国家艺术馆

be conscious of 对...明白、清楚

capital outlay 资金支出

government sponsorship 政府资助

sponsorship to 对...的资助、支持

aid to 对...的资助



【搭配总结】

[1] guard vt. 保护、保卫

[总结] defend/guard/safeguard/secure A against B, keep/protect/shield A from B 保护 A 不受 B 的伤害

[2] conscious adj. 清醒的, 有察觉的

[总结] be aware/conscious of, be alert/alive/awake to 意识到了, 了解, 对...有警觉; be unaware/unconscious of, be blind to 不知道, 没有意识到; alert/awaken sb to 使某人意识到, wake up/awaken to 意识到

[例句] ①[cnn.com] I also think that she is alert to the opportunity to take part in the national debate. 我也认为她明白参与这场全国辩论的机会。②[bbc.co.uk] The country needs a new party which is awake to the real concerns today. 国家需要一个清楚目前真正问题的新政党。③[time.com] They remain blissfully unaware of the looming disaster. 他们仍然优哉游哉而没有意识到正在逼近的灾难。

[3] aside from 除了

[总结] apart from, aside from, excluding, not counting, putting aside, other than 除了某物, 不包括此物

[例句] ①[cnn.com] Apart from this one issue, he's a very productive employee, but how can I cope with his constant hostility? 除这一个问题外, 他是一个工作效率非常高的雇员, 但我怎能对付他长期的敌意呢? ②[cnn.com] Except for Chile, no Latin American country merits an investment-grade rating. 除智利之外, 没有拉丁国家够得上投资级的评级。③[cnn.com] Excluding the advertising revenue that Google shares with partners, or so-called traffic acquisition costs (TAC), sales came in at \$ 503 million. 除了与合作伙伴分享的广告收入外, 或被称为流量获得成本, 谷歌销售进账为 5.03 亿美元。④[cnn.com] Not counting airfare, the eight-day trip costs about \$ 1500, with most meals included. 除机票外, 八天的旅行要花费大约 1500 美元, 包括大部分的餐费。⑤[cnn.com] Putting aside prices, new Yankee Stadium does a lot right. 除票价外, 新的扬基队体育场好处甚多。⑥[cnn.com] Other than missing the last shot of the game, which would have been a game-winner, Anthony did very little wrong. 除了错过了最后的绝杀外, 安东尼无可挑剔。

①Many Canadians supported the commission's high-minded declaration of cultural independence but questioned whether Canada was ready to uphold it. ②Said the Montreal Herald: "A sparsely populated country adjoining a heavily populated country and sharing with it the same speech and largely the same cultural origins must expect to be dominated for a time." ③There was also an element of doubt whether money would buy the culture that Canada now lacks. ④"A nation cannot buy culture," warned the Calgary Herald. "It is something which grows out of the heart, not out of the pocketbook."

【分析】

①②为一个意群。①指出许多加拿大人的观点。体会句内转折, support 和 question 都是表达观点的动词, 说明了加拿大人的看法。It 是指 declaration。②指出报纸的观点, 说明对现实的无奈, 并解释上文 questioned whether Canada was ready to uphold it。本句主干 A sparsely populated country must expect to be dominated for a time. adjoining 和 sharing 为并列现在分词做定语修饰 country。③④为一个意群, 指出花钱是否管用。doubt 为表达观点的动词或名词。③体会 also 表明是第二个意群。本句也是许多加拿大人的观点。请读者思考为什么此句中用虚拟语气 would。④和上一个意群结构一样, 也提出报纸的观点。warn 是表达观点的动词。



【译文】

①很多加拿大人支持此委员会的崇高的文化独立宣言,但是质疑加拿大是否愿意拥护。②《蒙特利尔先驱报》说:“一个人口稀少的国家,毗邻了一个人口稠密国家,并且与它共有同样的语言以及大体相同的文化渊源,必然将被支配一段时间。”③也有这样一丝疑问存在:钱是否能买到加拿大目前所缺少的文化?④《卡尔加里先驱报》警告说:“一个国家不能买文化,它是生自心灵的某种东西,而不是源自钱包。”

【词汇】

high-minded *adj.* 高尚的,崇高的

question *vt.* 质疑

uphold *vt.* 支持,拥护

sparsely *adv.* 稀疏地

adjoin* *vt.* 毗邻,邻接

pocketbook *n.* 拥有的钱,或者支付能力

speech *n.* 口语

【解释】 spoken language rather than written language

【搭配】

cultural independence 文化独立

heavily/sparsely populated 人口稠密的/稀少的

cultural origins 文化渊源

【搭配总结】

[1] populated

【总结】 a densely/heavily/highly/thickly populated area 人口密度大的地区, a populous area 人口多的地区; a sparsely/ thinly populated area 人口密度稀疏的地区

[2] a(n) element/hint/tinge/trace of 一丝,一点,少量的

【例句】 ①[usnews.com] “I learned that teachers aren't as stupid as some people think they are,” she says with just a hint of humor. “我知道老师没有一些人认为得那样笨,”她带着一丝幽默说道。②[cnn.com] He walks with a trace of a limp. 他走路有一些跛。③[cnn.com] There was a tinge of hope in the rescuer's voice. 这个救生员的语气里有一丝希望。

【句型】

There is an element of doubt whether... 对于...,有一丝疑问存在

【例句】 [herefordshire.gov.uk] There is an element of doubt whether improvement will continue sufficiently to finally achieve target. 有一丝疑问尚存:改革是否将一直继续下去直到最终完成目标。

【表达多样性】

[1] spending, outlay 支出,花费

[2] aid, sponsorship 资助,支持



From *Science*

2. Is a Dolphin a Person?

by David Grimm

Are dolphins as smart as people? And if so, shouldn't we be treating them a bit better than we do now? Those were the topics of discussion at a session on the ethical and policy implications of dolphin intelligence here today at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (which publishes ScienceNOW).

First, just how smart are dolphins? Researchers have been exploring the question for 3 decades, and the answer, it turns out, is pretty darn smart. In fact, according to panelist Lori Marino, an expert on cetacean neuroanatomy at Emory University in Atlanta, they may be Earth's second smartest creature (next to humans, of course).

Marino bases her argument on studies of the dolphin brain. Bottlenose dolphins have bigger brains than humans (1600 grams versus 1300 grams), and they have a brain-to-body-weight ratio greater than great apes do (but lower than humans). "They are the second most encephalized beings on the planet," says Marino.

But it's not just size that matters. Dolphins also have a very complex neocortex, the part of the brain responsible for problem-solving, self-awareness, and variety of other traits we associate with human intelligence. And researchers have found gangly neurons called Von Economo neurons, which in humans and apes have been linked to emotions, social cognition, and even theory of mind — the ability to sense what others are thinking. Overall, said Marino, "dolphin brains stack up quite well to human brains."

What dolphins do with their brains is also impressive. Cognitive psychologist Diana Reiss of Hunter College of the City University of New York brought the audience up to speed on the latest on dolphin behavior. Reiss has been working with dolphins in aquariums for most of her life, and she says their social intelligence rivals that of the great apes. They can recognize themselves in a mirror (a feat most animals fail at — and a sign of self-awareness). They can understand complex gesture "sentences" from humans. And they can learn to poke an underwater keyboard to request toys to play with. "Much of their learning is similar to what we see with young children," says Reiss.

So if dolphins are so similar to people, shouldn't we be treating them more like people? For example, should we really be keeping them captive in zoos and aquariums? "The very traits that make dolphins interesting to study," says Marino, "make confining them in captivity unethical." She notes, for example, that in the wild, dolphins have a home range of about 100 square kilometers. In captivity, they roam one-ten-thousandth of 1% of this.

Reiss is more concerned with the massive dolphin culling seen in some parts of the world. She showed graphic video of dolphins being drowned and stabbed as the waters turned red with blood in places such as the Japanese town of Taiji. Now that scientists know so much about how dolphins think and feel, she said, they should use that data to build a bridge to the public—a big theme of this



year's meeting. "Our scientific knowledge needs to be used to influence international policy and ethical considerations," she said. "Scientific facts should transcend geographic boundaries."

Thomas White, a philosopher at Loyola Marymount University in Redondo Beach, California, made the argument that dolphins aren't merely like people — they may actually be people, or at least, "nonhuman persons," as he described them. Defining exactly what it means to be a person is difficult, White said, but dolphins seem to fit the checklist many philosophers agree on: They're alive, aware of their environment, and have emotions — those ones are easy. But they also seem to have personalities, exhibit self-controlled behavior, and treat others appropriately, even ethically. That combination of traits is harder to come by in the animal world. When it comes to what defines a person, said White, "dolphins fit the bill."

But before the researchers take their findings too far, experts caution that the scientific case for dolphin intelligence is based on relatively little data. "It's a pretty story, but it's very speculative," says Jacopo Annese, a neuroanatomist at the University of California, San Diego. Despite a long history of research, scientists still don't agree on the roots of intelligence in the human brain, he says. "We don't know, even in humans, what is the relationship between brain structure and function, let alone intelligence." Far less is known about dolphins, Annese says.

And who wants to be like humans anyway? As one audience member noted, our conflicts kill and displace millions of our own species. "When we try to think about how we treat these creatures," he said, "we should also think about how we treat ourselves."

超 精 读

2. Is a Dolphin a Person?

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①Are dolphins as smart as people? ②And if so, shouldn't we be treating them a bit better than we do now? ③Those were the topics of discussion at a session on the ethical and policy implications of dolphin intelligence here today at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (which publishes ScienceNOW).

【分析】

①②用问句提出本文讨论主题。if so = if dolphins are as smart as people。③ those 指代上文两个问题。本句主干 Those were the topics of discussion。at the session 为介词短语修饰 discussion。on the ethical and policy implications of dolphin intelligence here today 为介词短语修饰 a session。at the annual meeting of... 为介词短语修饰 a session。

【译文】

海豚是人吗？

①海豚和人一样聪明吗？②而如果真是这样，难道相比现在，我们不应该对待它们更好一点吗？③在美国科学促进会（它出版有《科学此刻》杂志）年会，今天在此进行的一次海豚智商的伦理和政策影响的会议上，这些都是讨论的议题。



【词汇】

smart *adj.* 聪明的
 session *n.* 会议
 ethical *adj.* 道德的, 伦理的
 implication *n.* 影响
 association *n.* 协会
 advancement *n.* 进步, 前进

【搭配】

ethical and policy implications 伦理和政策影响
 at a session on sth 在关于…的会议上
 annual meeting 年会

【搭配总结】

修饰比较级的常用副词

【总结】 a bit/a little/slightly + 比较级 (+ than): 只比某物…一点点; a great deal/a lot/by far/considerably/far/much/rather + 比较级 (+ than): 比某物…很多, 大大…于。

【例句】 ①[newsweek.com] The fifth anniversary of the start of our war in Iraq is a little more than a month away. 现在离我们开始伊拉克战争五周年只有一个月多一点的时间。②[economist.com] China is keen to show its best face at the games and that face is indeed a lot better than it once was. 中国急切地在此赛事中展示其最好的面貌, 而其面貌实际上远远好于过去。

①First, just how smart are dolphins? ②Researchers have been exploring the question for 3 decades, and the answer, it turns out, is pretty darn smart. ③In fact, according to panelist Lori Marino, an expert on cetacean neuroanatomy at Emory University in Atlanta, they may be Earth's second smartest creature (next to humans, of course).

【分析】

①首先讨论海豚的聪明程度问题, 其后几段应该和本段是一个大的意群, 具体分析海豚的聪明问题, 然后再一个大的意群讨论人对待海豚的问题。②③为一个意群, 用研究人员的观点说明海豚很聪明。②it turns out 是观点特征句型, 曾经作为完形考点, 本句正常语序为 It turns out that the answer is a pretty darn smart. pretty, darn 是强调词。③体会 in fact 的语篇功能, 进一步举例支持上句观点。may be, of course 都是观点句特征词。

【译文】

①首先, 海豚究竟有多聪明呢? ②研究人员 30 年来一直在探索这个问题, 而答案表明海豚是非常聪明的。③实际上, 根据一位埃默里大学鲸类神经解剖学方面的专家, 研究小组成员洛里·马里诺所言, 它们可能是地球上第二聪明的生物(当然, 在人类之下)。

【词汇】

darn* *adv.* 非常
 panelist *n.* 专家小组的成员
 cetacean* *n., adj.* 鲸类(的)
 neuroanatomy* *n.* 神经解剖学
 explore *vt.* 研究, 探究

【总结】 表示探究、调查某个问题的词汇有: examine, explore, investigate, look at, research.

【例句】 ①[hbr.org] In this article they examine how theatre directors use these skills and



present a possible new model for creative leadership. 在这篇文章中他们探讨了剧场经理们如何使用这些技巧并为有创意的领导而提出一个可能的新模型。②[cnn.com] No injuries reported, but we will continue to investigate how this happened. 没有人员受伤报告,但我们将继续调查这是如何发生的。③[nytimes.com] He is an evolutionary plant geneticist who looks at how new species originate. 他是一位研究新物种如何起源的植物学遗传专家。

【搭配】

an expert on sth 某领域的专家

explore a question 探究问题

in fact 实际上

next to 次于,低于

【句型】

(插入语)it turns out 结果是,事实表明

【例句】①[usnews.com] Ordinary law-abiding people, it turns out, are pretty trustworthy. 结果是守法的平民很值得信赖。②[usnews.com] The federal government, it turns out, spends more money monitoring the safety of animal feed than testing the safety of products used by children. 结果表明,联邦政府在监控动物饲料上比在测试儿童使用产品安全上花的钱多。

①Marino bases her argument on studies of the dolphin brain. ②Bottlenose dolphins have bigger brains than humans (1600 grams versus 1300 grams), and they have a brain-to-body-weight ratio greater than great apes do (but lower than humans). ③“They are the second most encephalized beings on the planet,” says Marino.

【分析】

①上段是结论,本段进一步深入探讨海豚聪明的原因,语篇发展模式为从结论到原因。her argument 指代上文 Marino 的观点。②③为一个意群,通过与人类大脑大小的比较详述海豚的大脑。

【译文】

①马里诺的观点立足于对海豚大脑的研究。②瓶鼻海豚的大脑比人类更大(1600克对1300克),并且它们的大脑-身体重量比率较类人猿更高(但低于人类的)。③马里诺说:“它们是地球上脑部第二发达的生物。”

【词汇】

argument *n.* 观点,论点

ratio *n.* 比率

versus *prep.* 比,对

ape *n.* 猿

【搭配】

base A on B 使 A 以 B 为基础

【搭配总结】

on the planet 在地球上

【总结】 on the earth, on the planet, across / all over / around / round / throughout the earth / globe / planet / world, globally 在地球上,全球范围内

【例句】①[cnn.com] What methods and models do scientists use to track the changes in temperature all over the earth? 科学家用什么方法和模型来跟踪全球范围内的气温变化呢? ②[cnn.com] Traditional medicines continue to thrive globally. 传统医药继续在全球范围内兴盛。③[cnn.com] Obama is an inspiration to the youths all over the globe. 奥巴马是对全世界青年的一个激励。

