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新教程

张锦芯 主编

 中国人民大学出版社

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张锦芯 主编

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前言

在准备考研的过程中，经过一段时间的复习，不少考生经常感到自己收获不大。在我们看来，其中部分原因是，考生在做模拟试题的过程中各方面的积累甚少，他们大都满足于检验自己的得分率，而忽视了通过做模拟试题积累一些词汇、语法知识、解题技能，忽视了扩大自己的知识面。同时，在考研辅导过程中，我们看到不少学生基础较差，特别是那些只通过或还没有通过四级考试的考生，即使他们大量做题，收益也不明显。

对这些考生来说，实实在在地精读一些文章是非常必要的。在精读文章的过程中，他们不仅可以积累并巩固语言基础，体会并总结出一套适应于自己的解题技能，而且可以扩大自己的知识面。这就是我们编写这本教程的初衷。为了实现这个目的，我们对本书做了如下设计：

（一）全书分 15 个单元，每个单元涉及一个主题，相应地，每单元练习中的“综合填空”、“短文阅读”、“翻译”、“写作”部分都围绕主课文的主题展开练习。一般来讲，同一个主题使用的词汇和表达方式有一定的共性，这样，考生可以以一个主题为主线，集中学习并掌握与这个主题有关的一组词汇与表达方式。

（二）15 个主题是在对历年考研试题的“阅读理解”、“综合填空”、“翻译”、“写作”部分统计的基础上选定的，都是考研常考到的题材。因此，考生应该熟读这些题材的文章，扩大知识面。在照顾到主题的同时，我们力争使 15 个单元在难度上循序渐进。但个别练习由于受到同一主题的限制，有时不能做到由易而难。

（三）主课文稍长于考研试题阅读理解部分的文章，以便涵盖足够多的语言知识和足够宽的知识面。主课文配有理解练习和参考译文，目的是为了让考生真正理解课文内容。在理解的基础上，考生应记忆一些有用的语言知识。在阅读译文之前，我们建议考生自己先动手翻译一下课文，然后再对照译文检查。

（四）练习中的两篇文章在长度上与考研试题基本相当，文章配有理解练习和翻译练习，练习方式与考研试题基本一致。阅读理解的问题主要包括考研常考到的题型，也包括了少部分考研迄今尚未考到的题型，以便使考生对这些题型有一定的心理准备。

（五）写作部分仅仅围绕 15 个主题展开练习，体裁包含了议论文、记叙文和应用文。为了帮助考生有所积累，每篇作文为学生提供一些写作类似主题的文章常用的词语和句子，以便考生从中择取一些记忆。

（六）第三篇中提供了主课文的译文和所有练习的题解，考生应认真研读题解，从中学会思考问题的角度，总结一些解题技巧。

（七）附录中是总词汇表，列出了主课文和练习中的生词。选择的词语大都是大学英语四级以上的词汇，但也包括了部分四级内词汇，因为我们感到，许多考生对这些词

汇仍然掌握不牢固。词汇给出音标，这是因为我们认为从声音入手记忆词汇可以记得更牢固，同时也弥补了考研大纲中不给音标的缺憾。对超出考研词汇大纲的词也进行了标示，但我们建议考生主要记忆所列的属于大纲内的词汇。

为考研的学生编写一本教程，是我们的新尝试。主要目的是为考生创造条件，以便考生能扎扎实实地学习一些东西，通过基础和技能的双提高，达到切实提高应试能力的目的。

面对2002年新大纲，考生应该清醒地认识到，阅读理解和作文部分的得分是考生能否通过考试的关键。而无论是应试阅读理解部分（包括翻译），还是应试作文部分，考生的语言基础、解题技能和知识面都起着同样重要的作用，这就是我们强调这三方面能力的原因。由于今年听力暂定为参考成绩，本书今年未设计听力练习。

本书由中国人民大学外语系张锦芯教授主编，参加编写的都是多年从事考研辅导的教师，包括张锦芯教授，郭庆民、王敏、田育英副教授，新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审定工作。

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由于作者水平有限，错误和疏漏在所难免，衷心希望考生和英语界同仁提出宝贵意见。

编者

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第一篇

中级篇——坚实基础

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Unit One

Ecology and the Environment

生态与环境

Text

People and the Environment

Tropical rainforests cover over an area of nearly 3 billion acres, or about 8.3 percent of the Earth's total land surface. These remarkable forests are shared by some 50 countries on five continents. Biologists believe that rainforests are the home of perhaps half the world's biotic species, about five-sixths of which have not yet been described and named.

Throughout most of history, rainforests were considered to be remote, inaccessible, unpleasant places, and as a result they were little affected by human activities. In the present century, however, rainforests have been exploited and ruined at a quickening pace, and in the last decade or so, tropical deforestation has become one of the Earth's most serious environmental problems. The rate of deforestation is spectacular — 51 acres per minute; 74 000 acres per day; 27 million acres per year. More than half of the original African rainforest is now gone; about 45 percent of Asia's rainforest no longer exists; the proportion in Latin America is approaching 40 percent.

As the forest goes, so goes its animal life. In the mid-1980s it was calculated that tropical deforestation was responsible for the extinction of one species per day; by 1990 it is estimated that the rate was one species per hour.

Moreover, loss of the forests contributes to increased soil erosion, drought, flooding, worsening water quality, declining agricultural productivity, and greater poverty for rural inhabitants. In addition, atmospheric carbon dioxide continues to be increased because there are fewer trees to absorb it and because burning

of trees for forest clearing releases more to the air.

The irony of tropical deforestation is that the anticipated economic benefits are usually illusory. Much of the forest clearing, especially in Latin America, is in response to the social pressure of overcrowding and poverty in societies where most of the people are landless. The governments open up “new lands” for settlement in the rainforest. The settlers clear the land for crop growing or livestock raising. The result almost always is an initial one or two years of high soil productivity, followed by poor years as fertility declines and the soil begins to suffer from erosion.

The forests, of course, are renewable. If left alone by humans, they can regenerate, as long as there are seed trees in the neighborhood and the soil has not lost all its nutrients. The loss of biotic diversity, however, is much more serious. Extinction is an irrecoverable process. Valuable potential resources may disappear before they are even discovered. Natural genotypes that could be combined with agricultural crops or animals to resist disease, insects, parasites, and other environmental stresses may also be lost. Last, but not least, is the possibility that many small, isolated valuable groups of native people may be wiped out.

Much concern has been expressed about tropical deforestation, and some concrete steps have been taken. The development of agroforestry (planting crops with trees, rather than cutting down the trees and replacing them with crops) is being fostered in many areas. In Brazil, which has by far the largest expanse of rainforest, some 46 000 square miles of reserves have been set aside, and Brazilian law requires that any development in the Amazon region leave half of the land in its natural state. In 1985 a comprehensive world plan, sponsored by the World Bank, the World Resources Institute, and the United Nations Development Programme, was introduced. It proposes concrete, country-by-country strategies to combat tropical deforestation. It is an \$ 8 billion, five-year project, dealing with everything concerning the protection of rainforests.

Meanwhile, the sounds of the axe and the chainsaw and the bulldozer continue to be heard throughout the tropical forest lands.

Notes

1. 第四段第二句是一个简单主从复合句。句架是... carbon dioxide continues to be increased because there are ...and because burning of trees ...releases more to the air, 到 absorb it 中的 it 指 carbon dioxide; releases more to the air 中的 more 指 more carbon

dioxide; forest clearing 是“森林空地”的意思。

2. 第五段第二句中 in response to 的字面意思是“对……做出反应”。
3. 第七段第三句是一个并列主从复合句。句架是 some... miles of ... have been set aside and Brazilian law requires that ...。句首 which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰 Brazil; 句中 that 引导的名词从句是 require 的宾语从句, 因而宾语从句中的 leave 是以虚拟语气的形式出现, 即主语是第三人称单数时态, 谓语动词也不加“s”。句中 expanse 做“大片地区”讲; by far 是“最”的意思。

Exercises

I . Reading Comprehension

1. In the past, rainforests were nearly left intact because _____.
[A] people then had a better sense of environmental protection
[B] people then knew better how to protect them
[C] people then looked at rainforests in some awe
[D] people then did not know how to exploit them
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a result of deforestation?
[A] Loss of species diversity.
[B] Increased poverty for the concerned countries.
[C] Increased atmospheric pollution.
[D] Loss of culture diversity.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that forest destruction mainly results from _____.
[A] people's desire to meet their economic needs
[B] people's ignorance of the importance of forests to biotic species
[C] people's need to burn fuel to warm their homes
[D] people's desire to open up more farmland
4. People's attempt to clear the forest to open up new lands often has the result of _____.
[A] leaving even more people homeless
[B] expanding settlement but destroying the land
[C] finding more land for landless people to cultivate
[D] renewing the forest at a slower pace
5. The tone of the author's conclusion seems to be _____.
[A] optimistic [B] objective
[C] concerned [D] tolerant

II. Cloze

Biotechnology is one of the big hopes among both politicians and stockholders. It is 1 to provide more jobs, promote more growth, create better harvests, and 2 the Earth many insect-killing chemicals 3 the bargain. But while genetic science produces new headlines almost daily, the 4 material that this new science employs is slipping away. 5 astonishing speed, the plants and animals that genetic 6 depend upon are going 7.

This disappearance affects all of us. It is true 8 no one knows exactly how many plants and animals there are on the planet: so far, 1.75 million species have been counted, and it is 9 there are far more. 10 before we can accurately say how many species exist, people are 11 them. As many as 130 species per day may be disappearing.

A 12 of 12 professors has sounded the 13. It has made an unusually — for scientists — clear statement of its findings: The destruction of species due to human settlements and 14 of landscapes and ecosystems has already reached such 15 that restoring a complex system of species might take millions of years if this “terrible 16” is not stopped within a few decades.

The 17 results are not yet available, but the consequences will be 18. In just a few more decades, the tropical rain forests could be completely destroyed. A similar fate may 19 the coral reefs, although here part of the 20 will also be laid on amateur divers seeking pleasure underwater.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] supposed | [B] proposed | [C] obliged | [D] depended |
| 2. [A] provide | [B] spare | [C] install | [D] furnish |
| 3. [A] in | [B] for | [C] as | [D] to |
| 4. [A] raw | [B] primitive | [C] original | [D] innovative |
| 5. [A] On | [B] In | [C] For | [D] With |
| 6. [A] technicians | [B] mechanics | [C] engineers | [D] operators |
| 7. [A] dominant | [B] hostile | [C] extinct | [D] prevalent |
| 8. [A] when | [B] that | [C] if | [D] for |
| 9. [A] justified | [B] estimated | [C] diagnosed | [D] identified |
| 10. [A] And | [B] But | [C] So | [D] Hence |
| 11. [A] decomposing | [B] dispatching | [C] degenerating | [D] destroying |
| 12. [A] collision | [B] cluster | [C] conjunction | [D] commission |
| 13. [A] alarm | [B] trumpet | [C] bell | [D] blast |
| 14. [A] eruption | [B] disturbance | [C] explosion | [D] turbulence |
| 15. [A] expectations | [B] specifications | [C] proportions | [D] generalizations |
| 16. [A] approach | [B] monopoly | [C] trend | [D] attitude |
| 17. [A] detailed | [B] enormous | [C] permanent | [D] adverse |