

(共3册)

考点
分类

考研英语1号

2008版

英语

考点 分类 精读

资深命题人 ◎ 直接按大纲考点分类总结

精读
典范

张 磊 王建华 ◎ 主编

- ◎ 惟一能直接切入考试的分类标准
- ◎ 资深命题人全方位精细化彻底细解
- ◎ 对阅读理解三大难点进行分类总结

西北大学出版社

第四章 进行有关的判断、推理和引申(考点四)

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资深命题人◎直接按大纲考点分类总结

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1. 若要求对某段内容进行判断、推理、那么就必须看题干要求的那一段回答。

2. 选项词语过于绝对化的，一般不是正确选项。正确选项总是看似叙述模糊，留有余地，其叙述内容

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再版前言

本书是迄今为止惟一一本直接按照大纲规定考点进行分类总结的精读典范。本书全文精译，英汉对照，并对考研阅读的三大难点进行了针对性的系统总结。

惟一能直接切入考试的分类标准：按大纲规定的考点分类总结

最新大纲规定的8大阅读考点无疑是阅读命题法定的、也是惟一的依据。只有直接按照这指定的8大考点进行分类总结，才可能做到直接切入考试，避免其他分类标准给考生带来的不可避免的误导；同时，也有利于总结答题的技巧和方法，帮助考生在“没有时间看完文章或未完全看懂文章，甚至不细看文章只根据选项进行判断”的情况下，迅速捕捉住答案的要点所在。

全方位精细化彻底细解：不留死角地全文精译、多角度剖析

为方便不同水平的考生在不同复习阶段的使用，本书对所有的阅读文章进行了不留死角地全文精译，并采用英汉对照的方式进行排版。同时，本书着力从各个不同的角度对阅读进行全方位精细化地解析：如明确指出每道阅读题与大纲对应的具体考点；明确划出答案在阅读原文中的出处；在英汉对照中明确划出重点词及难点词所对应的具体中文字义等。

系统精解阅读三大难点：长难句、重点词、新题型

(1)对典型的长难句进行分类总结。长难句历来是考研阅读最难攻克的堡垒。鉴于此，本书将典型的长难句专列一篇进行分类精讲。

(2)将大纲中的重点词进行系统注释。必考的重点词无疑是考研阅读的第二个要害。对于本书中每篇经典文章所涉及到的所有重点词，作者都一一做了针对性的注释，并给所有已考词义均配有真题原句作为例句。从整体上看，全书基本涵盖了所有的重点词汇。

(3)对新题型部分的典型试题进行精解。对于阅读PART B部分，本书分门别类地精心设计了一些极具典型性和针对性的试题，广大考生一定要认真对待，深度总结。

张磊 王建华

2007年3月于北京

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(一点考) 义要旨主解野 章一章

上篇 大纲八大考点分类总结 80 篇(含重点词注释)

- 第一章 理解主旨要义(考点一)
- 第二章 理解文中的具体信息(考点二)
- 第三章 理解文中的概念性含义(考点三)
- 第四章 进行有关的判断、推理和引申(考点四)
- 第五章 根据上下文推测生词的词义(考点五)
- 第六章 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系(考点六)
- 第七章 理解作者的意图、观点或态度(考点七)
- 第八章 区分论点和论据(考点八)

What is the main idea of the passage?
 What is the key/main point of the passage?
 The passage is mainly about _____.
 The passage is mainly concerned about _____.
 The passage mainly discusses _____.
 The passage mainly deals with _____.
 What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
 Which sentence best summarizes the article?
 The purpose of this passage is _____.
 The passage is intended to _____.
 In this passage, the author tries to _____.
 Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
 The best title for the text may be _____.
 Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?
 What does the author want to discuss in the third paragraph?
 What's the subject of the passage?

1. 题干问主旨大意时, 通常问法有: What is the main idea of the passage? What is the key/main point of the passage? The passage is mainly about... The passage is mainly concerned about... The passage mainly discusses... The passage mainly deals with... What conclusion can be drawn from the passage? Which sentence best summarizes the article? The purpose of this passage is... The passage is intended to... In this passage, the author tries to... Which of the following could be the best title for the passage? The best title for the text may be... Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage? What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage? What does the author want to discuss in the third paragraph? What's the subject of the passage?
2. 题干问具体信息时, 通常问法有: What is the main idea of the passage? What is the key/main point of the passage? The passage is mainly about... The passage is mainly concerned about... The passage mainly discusses... The passage mainly deals with... What conclusion can be drawn from the passage? Which sentence best summarizes the article? The purpose of this passage is... The passage is intended to... In this passage, the author tries to... Which of the following could be the best title for the passage? The best title for the text may be... Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage? What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage? What does the author want to discuss in the third paragraph? What's the subject of the passage?
3. 题干问概念性含义时, 通常问法有: What is the main idea of the passage? What is the key/main point of the passage? The passage is mainly about... The passage is mainly concerned about... The passage mainly discusses... The passage mainly deals with... What conclusion can be drawn from the passage? Which sentence best summarizes the article? The purpose of this passage is... The passage is intended to... In this passage, the author tries to... Which of the following could be the best title for the passage? The best title for the text may be... Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage? What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage? What does the author want to discuss in the third paragraph? What's the subject of the passage?
4. 题干问判断、推理和引申时, 通常问法有: What is the main idea of the passage? What is the key/main point of the passage? The passage is mainly about... The passage is mainly concerned about... The passage mainly discusses... The passage mainly deals with... What conclusion can be drawn from the passage? Which sentence best summarizes the article? The purpose of this passage is... The passage is intended to... In this passage, the author tries to... Which of the following could be the best title for the passage? The best title for the text may be... Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage? What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage? What does the author want to discuss in the third paragraph? What's the subject of the passage?

第一章 理解主旨要义(考点一)

理解主旨要义题主要是测试考生对整篇文章的理解能力。解答此类题时,最有效的办法是找到并仔细研读文章的主题句。在大多数情况下,主题句都会出现在比较重要的位置,如文章的开头或结尾。如果一篇文章包括多个段落,一般来说,每个自然段的首句也是主题句。文章主题句之外的其他内容一般都是对主题句加以解释、补充说明或列举事实等。而在做主旨大意题时,考生要注意不能把太笼统或太具体、未能恰当反映文章整体意思的选项当作正确答案。另外,有些阅读材料的主题思想不是十分明确,需要通读全文,抓住主要论点或论题自己归纳出中心思想。应该注意的是,在归纳中心思想时,要从文章的实际内容出发,在依据事实的基础上进行判断、推论和归纳。在这里考生应该明白,了解文章或段落主旨大意的意义远远超过答主旨题本身,因为只有理解了主旨大意,才会给解答其他类型的试题奠定一个良好的基础。由此可见,无论一篇文章是否有该题型,考生都应有了解其主旨大意的习惯,这对正确回答问题很有帮助。

从考察的内容上分析,这类问题还可分为以下三类:(1)主题类:考查文章或段落的主旨大意。通常四个选项为陈述句。要求考生选择表达思想、观点等概括性的句子。(2)目的类:考查文章或段落的写作目的。选项形式多为动宾结构。(3)标题类:要求考生选出文章的最佳标题。选项形式通常为名词或名词词组,要求考生确定文章的主题或标题等。

提问方式

What is the main idea of the passage?

What is the key/main point of the passage?

The passage is mainly about _____.

The passage is mainly concerned about _____.

The passage mainly discusses _____.

The passage mainly deals with _____.

What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

Which sentence best summarizes the article?

The purpose of this passage is _____.

The passage is intended to _____.

In this passage the author tries to _____.

Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

The best title for the text may be _____.

Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage?

What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?

What does the author want to discuss in the third paragraph?

What's the subject of the passage?

考点分布

1. 段首、段尾句常考。一般来说,文章的首段首句或末段末句往往是文章中心思想所在,而每段的段首句或段尾句也往往是该段的主题句。因此,命题者常在这些地方出题。
2. 特殊标点符号处常考。尤其常考位于段首的特殊符号之后的内容,因为其往往表达了作者的论点,阐释了全文主题,因而也成为重点考查内容。
3. 语义转折处常考。尤其是位于段首的语义转折处。因为转折处后面的内容往往是作者真实的写作目的或基本观点,而这正是文章中心思想所在。
4. 因果句常考。因果句也可表现出文章的主旨,因此也是考点。表示因果关系的词有: because, since, for, as,

therefore, consequently, result in, originate from 等。有时作者也会通过先提出 Why...? 而后给予回答的方式阐释文章主题。

解题技巧

1. 利用略读(Skimming)的技巧解题。略读也叫快读,其目的是用浏览的方式了解文章大意和主题思想,并对文章的结构有总的认识。略读时,应将注意力集中在开始段、结束段、篇章连接段、文章中每段的段首句和段尾句以及行文中的信息词(signal word),因为它们往往是对文章内容所作的最简单的概括,是左右文章大意的关键。考生可以迅速通读全文,把握各段的主要内容,将各段主题进行概括总结,就可以得出全文的主旨大意。
2. 此类题型解题原则。考生需切记,对于理解主旨要义类题型,如果文章含有明确的主题句,则正确选项通常为该句的同义转述。如果文章没有明确的主题句,则应遵循三出现原则,即重要关键词必须出现,细节不能出现、新内容不能出现。
3. 主题句的判断方法。寻找段落主题句一般要看一段的第二句或第三句。如果第二句和第三句是对第一句进行说明或阐述,那么第一句便是主题句。如果第三句是对第二句进行阐述,那么第二句就是主题句。另外,也有段落主题句在段末的情况。对于整篇文章来说,应首先着重理解首末段,此外,文章中作者有意识地反复重复的观点,通常是主旨。
4. 考试中灵活应对。有些文章的主题段或主题句可能并不是特别明显,判断起来较为困难。当我们在考试中遇到这类文章,需要判断主旨大意时,不一定非要找主题句不可。我们不妨先做其他的题,等到把其他题做完后,自然会对整个篇章有进一步的了解,做主旨题就较为简单了。
5. 对于文章的标题,可采用排除法进行排除,即排除那些细节性描述的选项,找出概括总结性的选项。应特别注意的是有些选项概括范围太宽,超出了文章的内容。
6. 此类题的干扰项一般有以下特点:(1)局部信息:涉及文章的某一细节,犯了以偏概全的错误;(2)涉及某一自然段的大意,而并非整篇文章的中心思想,犯了归纳不够的错误;(3)选项概括范围太宽,其内容大大超出了文章阐述的部分,犯了归纳过头的错误。这类干扰项常常在提问文章标题的题目中出现;(4)与文章的内容毫不相干,或与文章内容完全相悖。
7. 此类题的正确选项一般有以下特点:(1)含有抽象名词和概括性词语的选项往往是正确答案。一般来说,句子中含有 approach, concept, chance, opportunity, various, both, general, many, difficult(y), way, necessary, necessity, importance 等词的是正确答案;(2)这类题的答案往往在内容相近的选项中;(3)较全面、有针对性地表达文章中心思想的选项一般是正确答案;(4)尽量避免选择有绝对词的选项,例如: all, completely, only, entirely, absolutely, definitely 等,这些词使句子过于绝对化,不够准确。

Passage 1

The most easily recognizable meteorites are the iron variety, although they only represent about 5 percent of all meteorites falls. They are composed of iron and nickel along with sulfur, carbon, and traces of other elements. Their composition is thought to be similar to that of Earth's iron core, and indeed they might have once made up the core of a large planetoid that disintegrated long ago. Due to their dense structure, iron meteorites have the best chance of surviving an impact, and most are found by farmers plowing their fields.

One of the best hunting grounds for meteorites is on the glaciers of Antarctica, where the dark stones stand out in stark contrast to the white snow and ice. When meteorites fall on the continent, they are embedded in the moving ice sheets. At places where the glaciers move upward against mountain ranges, meteorites are left exposed on the surface. Some of the meteorites that have landed in Antarctica are believed to have come from the Moon and even as far away as Mars, where large impacts blasted out chunks of material and hurled them toward the Earth.

Perhaps the world's largest source of meteorites is the Nullarbor Plain, an area of limestone that stretches for 400 miles along the southern coast of Western and South Australia. The pale, smooth desert plain provides a perfect backdrop for

spotting meteorites, which are usually dark brown or black. Since very little erosion takes place, the meteorites are well preserved and are found just where they landed. Over 1,000 fragments from 150 meteorites that fell during the last 20,000 years have been recovered. One large iron meteorite, called the Mundrabilla meteorite, weighed more than 11 tons.

Stony meteorites, called chondrites, are the most common type and make up more than 90 percent of all falls. But because they are similar to the Earth materials and therefore erode easily, they are often difficult to find. Among the most ancient bodies in the solar system are the carbonaceous chondrites that also contain carbon compounds that might have been the precursors of life on the Earth.

- Where can we find meteorites easily?
A. in the fields B. on the mountain ranges C. in the plains of Australia D. on the glaciers of Antarctica
- The word "stark" (Line 2, Para. 2) can be replaced by _____.
A. strong B. strict C. complete D. sharp
- Which title suits this passage best?
A. Classification of Meteorites B. Where to Find Meteorites
C. Characteristics of Meteorites D. Where do Meteorites Come From
- In what aspect is Nullarbor Plain similar to Antarctica glaciers?
A. its size B. its height C. its color D. its location
- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Meteorites are composed of almost the same elements.
B. Iron meteorites are harder than stony meteorites.
C. Meteorites in Antarctica are something from planets.
D. Carbon compounds may be the ancestors of life on the Earth.

全文精译及答案出处

The most easily recognizable [meteorites]^① are the iron variety, although they only represent about 5 percent of all meteorites falls. They are composed of iron and nickel along with sulfur, carbon, and traces of other elements. Their composition is thought to be similar to that of Earth's iron core, and indeed they might have once made up the core of a large [planetoid]^② that [disintegrated]^③ long ago. Due to their dense structure, iron meteorites have the best chance of surviving an impact, and most are found by farmers plowing their fields.

One of the best hunting grounds for meteorites is on the glaciers of Antarctica, where the dark stones stand out in stark contrast to the white snow and ice. When meteorites fall on the continent, they are [embedded]^④ in the moving ice sheets. At places where the glaciers move upward against mountain ranges, meteorites are left exposed on the surface. Some of the meteorites that have landed in Antarctica are believed to have come from the Moon and even as far away as Mars, where large impacts [blasted]^⑤ out chunks of material and [hurled]^⑥ them toward the Earth.

Perhaps the world's largest source of meteorites is the Nullarbor Plain, an area of limestone that stretches for 400 miles along the southern coast of Western and South Australia. The pale, smooth

最容易辨认的陨石是含铁的[陨石]^①, 尽管它们只占有所有陨石的5%。(5)它们是由铁, 镍, 以及硫, 碳和少量的其他元素组成的。人们认为它们的成分与地球的铁核成分相似。确实, 一颗多年前[风化分裂]^③了的巨大的[小行星]^②的核心可能就是由这些成分组成的。由于它们结构紧密, 铁陨石最能抵御撞击, 大多是农夫在犁地时发现的。

(1, 2, 4)寻找陨石的最好地方之一是南极洲的冰川上, 黑色的石头与白色的冰雪形成强烈对比。当行星落在大陆上时, 它们便[嵌入]^④那些移动的冰川上。当这些冰川逆着山脉向上移动时, 陨石就露在表面了。人们认为南极洲的有些陨石来自于月球甚至更远的火星, 在那儿很大的撞击力[炸出]^⑤大块的矿物质, 并把它们[抛向]^⑥地球。

(4)世界上最大的陨石源可能是纳勒博平原, 在这儿沿着西部的南海岸线和南澳大利亚有400英里的石灰石, 这片平坦的、荒芜

desert plain provides a perfect [backdrop]^⑦ for spotting meteorites, which are usually dark brown or black. Since very little erosion takes place, the meteorites are well preserved and are found just where they landed. Over 1,000 [fragments]^⑧ from 150 meteorites that fell during the last 20,000 years have been recovered. One large iron meteorite, called the Mundrabilla meteorite, weighed more than 11 tons.

Stony meteorites, called chondrites, are the most common type and make up more than 90 percent of all falls. But because they are similar to the Earth materials and therefore [erode]^⑨ easily, they are often difficult to find. Among the most ancient bodies in the solar system are the carbonaceous chondrites that also contain carbon [compounds]^⑩ that might have been the [precursors]^⑪ of life on the Earth.

的灰白色平原向我们提供了一个很好的寻找那些往往是棕黑色陨石的[背景]^⑦。由于几乎没有侵蚀,这些陨石就在它们落下的地方保存得很好。人们已发现了在过去两万年间落下的150颗流星的1000多块[碎块]^⑧。有一颗叫孟卓贝拉的大铁陨石,重达11吨多。

(5)石质陨石,称为球粒陨石,是最普通的种类,占所有陨石的90%多。但由于它们和地球成分相似,所以很容易被[侵蚀]^⑨,往往很难找到。在太阳系中最古老的星体是含碳的球粒陨石,它们是含碳的[化合物]^⑩。这些碳的化合物可能就是地球生物的先辈^⑪。

答案详解

1. 我们在哪里能很容易发现陨石呢?

A. 在田地里

B. 在山脉上

C. 在澳大利亚的平原上

D. 在南极洲冰川上

【答案】D

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第二个阅读考点:理解文中的具体信息。

【解析】看起来四个答案似乎文中都提到了,但选项A说在田地里,这是不对的,因为第一段最后一句只是说,由于铁陨石很硬,通常不容易受侵蚀,常常在农夫耕地时被发现,并不是说我们在地里就能很容易找到它们。选项B是指在山脉上也不对。因为文中提到的是在南极洲,冰川逆着山脉向上移动时,陨石就露在表面了,并不是泛指所有的山脉。选项C指的是在澳大利亚的平原上也不对。文中只是说到在澳大利亚的纳勒博平原上,由于都是白色的石灰石,所以很容易发现陨石,并非泛指澳大利亚平原。选项D是指在南极洲的冰川上是正确的,从文中第二段第一句话可以看出,寻找陨石的最好地方之一就是南极洲的冰川上。

2. “stark”一词(第二段第二行)可以用_____代替。

A. 强壮的

B. 严格的

C. 完全的

D. 强烈的

【答案】D

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第五个阅读考点:根据上下文推测生词的词义。

【解析】从整句话的意思来看,寻找陨石的最好地方之一就是南极洲的冰川上,在这里,这些黑色的石头与白色的冰雪形成 stark 对比,所以我们可以猜出白与黑形成强烈对比,在英语中,有短语 in sharp contrast to “与……形成强烈对比”,但我们不能说 in strong contrast to。

3. 哪个题目最适合本文?

A. 陨石的分类

B. 哪里可以找到陨石

C. 陨石的特征

D. 陨石是从哪里来的

【答案】B

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第一个阅读考点:理解主旨要义。

【解析】纵观全文,讲到了铁陨石是由铁,镍,硫等元素组成的,它们大多是一些行星爆炸的碎块,它们的颜色以及陨石的组成。所以看来 C、D 两项似乎都对。但事实上,我们在理解这类题时,主要是要找出文章或各段的主题句。第一段的主题句是 The most easily recognizable meteorites are the iron variety,讲最容易辨认的陨石是含铁的陨石。第二段的主题句是 One of the best hunting grounds for meteorites is on the glaciers of Antarctica,讲寻找陨石的最好地方是在南极洲冰川上。第三段的主题句是 Perhaps the world's largest source of meteorites is the Nullarbor Plain,讲世界最大的陨石源是纳勒博平原,也是讲找陨石的地方。第四段的主题句是 Stony meteorites...are often difficult to find,讲由于石陨石易被侵蚀,所以很难找到,因此,四个主题句都是讲 where to find meteorites。

4. 纳勒博平原和南极洲冰川在哪方面相似?

A. 大小

B. 高度

C. 颜色

D. 位置

【答案】C

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第四个阅读考点：进行有关的判断、推理和引申。

【解析】我们可以从文中看到，在南极洲冰川上很容易发现陨石，因为它们是白色的，而陨石是黑色的；在纳勒博平原上也很容易发现陨石，因为那里有大面积的石灰石，而石灰石的颜色也是白色的，因此，可以推断出它们的相似之处在于都是白色的。

5. 下列哪个陈述不正确？

A. 陨石的组成元素几乎都是相同的。

B. 铁陨石比石陨石更硬。

C. 南极洲的陨石来自于行星。

D. 碳化合物可能是地球生命之祖。

【答案】A

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第四个阅读考点：进行有关的判断、推理和引申。

【解析】注意题目要求选出不正确的一项。选项 A 说陨石几乎都是由同样的元素组成的。文中提到铁陨石是由铁、镍、硫等不易受侵蚀的元素组成，而石陨石是易受侵蚀的，因此组成成分肯定与铁陨石不同，故 A 项不正确。由此也能推出选项 B 是正确的。文中第二段说到南极洲的陨石可能来自于月球或火星，而月球和火星都是 planet 行星，因此能推断出选项 C 是正确的。文章最后一句 carbon compounds that might have been the precursors of life on Earth 中 precursor 即指 ancestor，因此能推断出选项 D 是正确的。

大纲重点词注释

1. recognizable[ˈrekəɡnaɪzəbl] a. 辨认的，可识别的，认识的

【大纲词汇】recognize[ˈrekəɡnaɪz] v.

【真题例句】①承认，认可：Sometimes they identify students whose high potential has not been previously recognized. 有时这些测试能鉴别出一些学生，他们有很高的潜能而过去一直没有得到承认。(95 翻译)

②明白，认识到：The ability to solve any problem or even to recognize that a problem exists depends on memory. 解决任何问题，甚至意识到问题存在的能力都依赖于记忆。(95 阅读 5)

③认出，识别

【派生词汇】recognition[ˈrekəɡˌnɪʃən] n. 认出，识别；承认，确认

2. iron[ˈaɪən] n. 铁，熨斗；(pl.) 手铐

【大纲词汇】irony[ˈaɪərəni] n.

【真题例句】①有讽刺意味的情况、事情等：The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process. 具有讽刺意味的是，在历史学领域，历史学家都知道，他们的努力只不过是对于一个永无止境的研究过程所做的一些贡献而已。(99 翻译)

②反语，反话

3. impact[ˈɪmpækt] n. 撞击，冲击(力)，影响力(u)

【大纲词汇】impact

【真题例句】①[ˈɪmpækt] n. 影响，作用：Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. 对大坝的影响以及治水的成本和利益进行合理的、科学的研究，有助于人们解决这些矛盾。(98 阅读 1)

②[ˈɪmpækt] n. 冲击，撞击

③[ɪmˈpækt] v. 压紧，挤满

④[ɪmˈpækt] v. 冲击；对……产生(不良)影响：The war impacted the poet. 战争对那诗人造成了不良影响。

【派生词汇】①impaction[ˈɪmpækʃən] n. 影响

②impacted[ɪmˈpæktɪd] a. (指牙齿)阻生的

4. plow[plau] vt. 犁地，耕地

【大纲词汇】plough/plow[plau]

【真题例句】①v. 缓慢或费力地在某方面取得进展：All (shortlists) tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them. 所有的(名单)通常都是按字母顺序排列的，当人们费力地往后翻阅时，兴趣随之减少。(04 阅读 2)

②v. 耕，犁

③n. 犁(c)

5. fragment[ˈfrægmənt] n. 碎块，碎片；片断

【大纲词汇】fragment[ˈfrægmənt]

【真题例句】①v. 破碎，裂开：What seems confusing or fragmented at first might well become clear and organic a third

time. 乍看似模糊不清或支离破碎的东西很可能会在看第三遍时变得既清晰又有条理。(97 词汇) ②n. 碎片, 小部分; 片断(c) ③n. 未完成部分

6. trace[treis]n. 少量, 少许; 踪迹, 足迹

【大纲词汇】trace[treis]

【真题例句】①v. 追踪, 跟踪, 查出, 找到: Effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. 那些一度归因于心态、情感和性格特征所造成的影响正在归结到那些较为容易理解的条件当中, 一种研究行为的技术手段于是开始成为可能。(02 阅读 Part B) ②v. 描绘, 草拟: a book which traces the decline of the Roman Empire 叙述罗马帝国衰亡的书 ③n. 微量, 少许; 痕迹, 踪迹(c/u)

7. sheet[ʃi:t]n. (水、冰、雪等的) 一片; 薄片; 被单, 床单; 帆脚索

【大纲词汇】sheet[ʃi:t]n.

【真题例句】①(一)张, (一)片: Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. 同样, 如果你想找一份工作, 你可以拿一张纸, 写一份简历。(96 阅读 1) ②被单(c) ③薄片(c)

8. compound[ˈkɒmpaʊnd]n. 化合物; 复合词; 院子; 有建筑物围绕的场地(尤指军营、监狱中的)

【大纲词汇】compound[ˈkɒmpaʊnd]

【真题例句】①n. 混合物, 化合物(c): Vitamins are organic compounds necessary in small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man. 维生素是有机化合物, 饮食中应该含有少量维生素以维持动物(包括人)的生存和正常生长。(96 完形) ②a. 复合的

9. disintegrate[disˈɪntɪɡreɪt]v. 分裂, (使某物) 碎裂, 瓦解

【大纲词汇】integrate[ˈɪntɪɡreɪt]v.

【真题例句】①使成一体, 使合并(with, into): Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. 不过, "业余人员"一词的确包含这样的含义: 研究者并没有完全融入科学界, 特别是他可能不认同科学界人士的价值观。(01 阅读 1) ②使完全, 使完善

【派生词汇】integration[ˌɪntɪˈɡreɪʃən]n. 结合; 整体

超纲词汇

meteorite[ˈmi:tɪərɪt]n. 陨石

glacier[ˈɡlæsiə(r)]n. 冰川, 冰河

chunk[tʃʌŋk]n. 大块; (informal) (某物) 相当大的部分

carbonaceous[kɑ:bəˈneɪfəs]a. 碳的, 含碳的, 碳质的

Antarctica[ænˈtɑ:ktikə]n. 南极洲

Passage 2

For years, the towering buttes along Interstate 40 in Arizona were surpassed in majesty only by the desert's night sky—a ceiling of ink glittering with stars and frosted with iridescent wisps of Milky Way. Today, however, the once pristine views from I-40 and various scenic byways across the U. S. are being whitewashed by floodlit roadside businesses whose commercial glow obscures the heavenly lights.

"The stars are an endangered species," complains Wini Brewer, a Morongo Valley, Calif. artist who purchased five acres of desert property for its starry vista in 1996 but is now mired in squabbles with the owners of what she considers grossly over-lit homes and businesses. "Ruining the sky," she says, "is no different from ruining the view of Yosemite."

Light pollution, a term coined by astronomers trying to protect mountaintop telescopes from the encroaching glare of urban sprawl, is fast becoming a national concern. Legislation to "bag the beam", as one campaign refers to it, is pending in four states, including New York and Massachusetts. Last summer Texas and New Mexico enacted tough laws to restrict outdoor lights, and just last week officials in Fauquier County, Va., joining hundreds of regional enforcement efforts,

voted unanimously in favor of similar restrictions. Even Inuits living more than 300km north of the Arctic Circle have reportedly begun to complain about the lights.

Thanks in part to the publicity surrounding Comet Hale-Bopp and other heavily hyped celestial events, "light pollution went from a non-issue to something that's on everyone's mind," says Maryann Arrien, a documentary-film maker and an amateur astronomer in Putnam Valley, N. Y. Efforts to curb light pollution are under way from the Australian Outback to Britain's Sherwood Forest, according to the International Dark-Sky Association (I. D. A.), which boasts 3,600 members in 70 countries.

The lights won't wink out without a fight. Home owners view brightly lighted streets as a crime deterrent and tend to feel more secure when their property shines like a Hollywood stage set. And business owners who pump a lot of money into outdoor signage insist that increased wattage is frequently all that sets them apart from the competition.

But there is such a thing as shining too much light on a subject. The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America studied commercial lighting and concluded that many companies use five times the amount of light necessary for effective marketing. "Business lights are out of control," says Nancy Clanton, a lighting designer who helped the I. E. S. draft new guidelines recommending that outdoor lighting be reduced as much as 80%.

Anti-light activists say it's possible to fight crime in residential areas without whiting out the sky. "We're not suggesting you live in the dark. We're saying it's time to keep lights on the ground where we need them," says Tim Hunter, co-founder of the I. E. S., who contends that at least 30% of all light is needlessly cast into the sky. Indeed, the solution to many light-pollution problems may be as absurdly simple as putting shields around outdoor bulbs to prevent their beams from traveling above the horizon.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. new methods for light pollution

B. business lighting

C. the problem of light pollution

D. the stars are endangered

2. What does the word "bag" (Line 2, Para. 3) mean?

A. a container used for storing items

B. to put into or as if into a bag

C. to cause to bulge like a pouch

D. to hang loosely

3. Who does not complain about the light?

A. Inuits

B. Businessmen

C. Wini Brewer

D. Astronomers

4. Which of the followings does not contribute to the awareness of people to light pollution?

A. the publicity surrounding Comet Hale-Bopp

B. other heavily hyped celestial events

C. some personal anti-light activities

D. the development of business

5. What does anti-light pollution mean?

A. Businessmen should turn off the light.

B. People should live in the dark.

C. People should turn off the light and save electricity.

D. People should prevent light beams from traveling too far.

全文精译及答案出处

For years, the towering buttes along Interstate 40 in Arizona were [surpassed]^① in majesty only by the desert's night sky—a ceiling of ink [glittering]^② with stars and frosted with [iridescent]^③ wisps of Milky Way. Today, however, the once [pristine]^④ views from I-40 and various scenic byways across the U. S. are being whitewashed by floodlit roadside businesses whose commercial glow [obscures]^⑤ the heavenly lights.

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许多年来,亚利桑那州40号州际公路两侧高耸的孤山的雄伟壮丽只有沙漠上的夜空可以[与之媲美]^①——那是一片墨黑的穹隆,与天上的星星交相[辉映]^②,在[灿烂]^③银河的照耀下罩上了一层银霜。然而现在,40号州际公路两旁原本[未受破坏的]^④景观和美国其他许多尚未被人所知的偏僻景观正被灯火通明的路边商店照得[黯然失色]^⑤,广告的明亮掩盖了天堂的光辉。

"星星正面临消失的危险,"威尼·布鲁尔抱怨道,她是加利福尼亚州摩落谷的一位艺术家,曾在

acres of desert property for its starry vista in 1996 but is now mired in [squabbles]^⑥ with the owners of what she considers grossly over-lit homes and businesses. "Ruining the sky," she says, "is no different from ruining the view of Yosemite."

Light pollution, a term coined by astronomers trying to protect mountaintop telescopes from the [encroaching]^⑦ glare of urban [sprawl]^⑧, is fast becoming a national concern. Legislation to "bag the beam", as one campaign refers to it, is [pending]^⑨ in four states, including New York and Massachusetts. Last summer Texas and New Mexico enacted tough laws to restrict outdoor lights, and just last week officials in Fauquier County, Va., joining hundreds of regional enforcement efforts, voted [unanimously]^⑩ in favor of similar restrictions. Even Inuits living more than 300km north of the Arctic Circle have reportedly begun to complain about the lights.

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The lights won't wink out without a fight. Home owners view brightly lighted streets as a crime [deterrent]^⑮ and tend to feel more secure when their property shines like a Hollywood stage set. And business owners who pump a lot of money into outdoor signage insist that increased wattage is frequently all that sets them apart from the competition.

But there is such a thing as shining too much light on a subject. The [illuminating]^⑯ Engineering Society of North America studied commercial lighting and concluded that many companies use five times the amount of light necessary for effective marketing. "Business lights are out of control," says Nancy Clanton, a lighting designer who helped the I. E. S. draft new guidelines recommending that outdoor lighting be reduced as much as 80%.

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1996年为了那布满星星的景色买了5亩荒凉的土地,现在却由于她认为房间和商店的灯光太亮而陷入了与业主的[争吵]^⑥。她说:“破坏天空的美就跟破坏约塞米蒂山谷的美一样(不可饶恕)。”

光污染正逐渐成为全国人民关心的问题,这个术语是由那些努力保护山顶上的望远镜不受城市[传过来]^⑧的光[干扰]^⑦的天文学家创造的。正如一项活动中提到的,“捕捉灯光”的法律在包括纽约和马萨诸塞州的四个州都一直[未能制定]^⑨出来。去年夏天,得克萨斯州和新墨西哥州颁布法令,(2)严格限制室外灯光的使用,而且就在上周,华雷欧市费奎尔县的官员联合上百个地方强制力量[一致]^⑩投票决定赞成同样的限制。据报道,甚至住在北极圈以北300公里外的因纽特人也开始抱怨灯光。

纽约普特南村的一位纪录片制造商兼[业余]^⑫天文学家 Maryann Arrien 说:“光污染从一个不成问题的问题变成了一个人人都关心的问题”,部分原因是由于海尔-波普彗星的广为人知和其他一些被过度[渲染]^⑪的天文事件。据国际黑暗夜空协会报道,从澳大利亚内陆地区到英国舍伍德森林都在努力[控制]^⑬光污染,该组织[自夸]^⑭在70个国家中有3,600位成员。

不经过一番斗争是不可能让这些灯光熄灭的。私房屋主认为灯火通明的街道能[制止]^⑮犯罪,并且他们觉得当他们的房屋像好莱坞的舞台布景一样闪闪发光时,他们会感到更安全。(3)那些投入大量金钱用于户外照明的商店老板则坚持认为,把商店照得通明可以让他们在商业竞争中获得领先优势。

但是,现在的问题是在一个物体上照射的灯光过多。北美的[点亮]^⑯工程协会研究了商业灯光并得出结论,即很多公司为了有效的销售,使用的灯是所需要的五倍。协助点亮工程协会设计新方案的一位灯光设计师南希·克兰顿说:“商业用灯已经无法控制了”,他建议室外用灯应被减少80%。

抵抗灯光的激进主义分子说不必将天空照的雪白也能制止住宅区的犯罪活动。点亮工程协会的一位创始人提姆·亨特说:“我们并非要让大家生活在黑暗中,我们只是说应将灯光控制在我们所需要的地面上。”他主张至少有30%的不必要的灯光照射到天空中。(5)的确,许多光污染问题的解决方法可能简单得[出奇]^⑰,比如在户外的灯泡上加个保护罩,防止灯光传得过远。

答案详解

1. 本文主旨是关于什么的?

A. 解决光污染的新方法

B. 商业照明

C. 光污染问题

D. 星体面临危险

【答案】C

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第一个阅读考点:理解主旨要义。

【解析】纵观全文,本文从美丽的夜色被路边灯火通明的商店照得黯然失色,谈到了光污染问题正逐渐成为大家普遍关心的问题,以及这个问题所引起的一些争论,有些人认为这有助于商业的发展,制止犯罪的发生等,但有些人则持相反观点,文章只是在最后才说到解决的办法可能非常简单,但整体上来讲,还是在讨论光污染的问题,而不是解决的方法问题。

2. 单词“bag”(第三段第二行)意思是什么?

A. 用来存放物品的容器

B. 放入或似乎放入包中

C. 使膨胀得像囊一样鼓出

D. 松散地垂挂

【答案】B

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第五个阅读考点:根据上下文推测生词的词义。

【解析】bag 这个词我们都认识,但在文章中显然不是“书包,提包”的意思,而是一个动词。根据上下文,我们可以看出,既然已经说到了光污染问题,那么就要控制光了,所以制定的法律应当是要控制光,或把光遮掩起来,因此,应选 B;C 是指“使膨胀得像囊一样鼓出”;D 是指“松散地垂挂”。

3. 谁不抱怨灯光?

A. 因纽特人

B. 商人

C. 威尼·布鲁尔

D. 天文学家

【答案】B

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第二个阅读考点:理解文中的具体信息。

【解析】关于光污染问题有很多争论,其中一方认为过多的光使原来的美丽景色显得黯然失色,并且天文学家也认为它们影响到了山顶的望远镜,还有文章第三段最后一句 Even Inuits living more than 300km north of the Arctic Circle have reportedly begun to complain about the lights, 所以我们可以看到抱怨的人是 A, C, D 三项,而 B 正是另一方,因为商人认为“把商店照得通明可以让他们在商业竞争中获得领先优势”。

4. 下列哪一项没有促使人们意识到光污染问题?

A. 海尔-波普彗星的公开

B. 其他一些被过度渲染的天文事件

C. 一些个体的抵抗光污染行动

D. 商业的发展

【答案】D

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第四个阅读考点:进行有关的判断、推理和引申。

【解析】从文章第四段的 Thanks in part to the publicity surrounding Comet Hale-Bopp and other heavily hyped celestial events, 我们可以判断 A, B 两项是正确的;通过前面提到的几个人抵抗光污染的实际情况也可以判断 C 项是正确的;而 D 项的“商业的发展”只是一个笼统的概念,确切地讲,应该是商业用灯过度的问题。

5. 抵抗光污染到底指的是什么?

A. 商人应该把灯关掉。

B. 人们应该生活在黑暗里。

C. 人们应该把灯关掉节约用电。

D. 人们应该防止灯光传递得过远。

【答案】D

【大纲阅读考点】本题考察的是大纲规定的第二个阅读考点:理解文中的具体信息。

【解析】选项 A 并不全面,因为商业灯光只是文章谈到的一个方面;而我们从文章最后一段的 We're not suggesting you live in the dark, 可以看出选项 B 也不正确;选项 C 指“省电”,而文章并未提到省电的问题,所以并非抵抗光污染的问题;我们从文章最后一句话 Indeed, the solution to many light-pollution problems may be as absurdly simple as putting shields around outdoor bulbs to prevent their beams from traveling above the horizon 可以看出,抵抗光污染实际上只是要防止灯光传得过远,所以只有选项 D 是正确的。

大纲重点词注释

1. surpass[sə'pɑ:s] *vt.* 优于或超过某人(某物)
【大纲词汇】surpass[sə'pɑ:s] *v.*
【真题例句】①超过, 优于, 强于, 胜过: As an industry, biotechnology stands to rival electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020. 作为一门行业, 到了 2020 年时, 生物技术在经济价值上将与电子技术抗衡, 在社会影响上则可能会超过电子技术。(01 词汇) ②超过……的界限, 非……所能办到(或理解): surpass one's ability 非某人的能力所能办到
2. glitter['glitə(r)] *vi.* 闪烁, 闪耀, 闪光
【大纲词汇】glitter['glitə(r)] *v.* 闪闪发亮(或发光), 光彩夺目, 闪耀//*n.* 闪光, 灿烂的光辉(*u*)
【派生词汇】①glittering['glitəriŋ] *a.* 闪光的, 闪耀的 ②glittery['glitəri] *a.* 闪光的, 闪烁的, 晶亮的
3. scenic['si:nɪk] *a.* 风景优美的, 天然风光的
【大纲词汇】scene[si:n] *n.*
【真题例句】①(舞台上的)场景, 布景: But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. 但是人类在大脑的一瞥之下就能发现这一迅速变化的场景, 随即忽视百分之九十八的不相关部分, 瞬间把注意力集中到蜿蜒的森林小路边上的猴子身上或人群中的一张可疑面孔上。(02 阅读 2) ②景色, 景象(*c*)
【派生词汇】scenery *n.* 风景; 舞台布景
4. glow[gləu] *n.* (无焰无烟的) 赤热, 白热光; 色彩鲜明; 容光焕发
【大纲词汇】glowing[gləuiŋ] *a.*
【真题例句】热情赞扬的, 热烈的, 光辉的: When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. 第二次世界大战结束后, 美国恰好进入了这样一段辉煌时期, 它拥有的市场是任何竞争对手的八倍, 这使得美国的工业达到了一个无与伦比的经济规模。(2000 阅读 1)
5. obscure[əb'skjuə(r)] *vt.* 遮掩, 使(某事物)不分明, 使模糊
【大纲词汇】obscure[əb'skjuə(r)]
【真题例句】①*a.* 不清楚的, 模糊的: The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. 虽然环境是非常重要的, 但其作用依然模糊不清。(02 阅读 Part B) ②*a.* 晦涩的, 费解的 ③*v.* 使变暗, 遮蔽 ④*v.* 使变模糊, 混淆: The theme is obscured by frequent digressions. 文字枝蔓、主题不分。
6. coin[kɔɪn] *vt.* 造字, 杜撰新词语; 铸币; 造币
【大纲词汇】coin[kɔɪn] *n.* 硬币; 钱币, 金属货币(*c/u*)//*v.* 铸(币); 发明, 杜撰(新字等)
【派生词汇】coinage['kɔɪnɪdʒ] *n.* [总称] 硬币; 铸币, 造币; 新创造的词语
7. glare[gleə] *n.* 炫目的光; 愤怒的目光; 炫耀, 显耀
【大纲词汇】glare[gleə] *n.* 怒视, 瞪眼; (发)强光; (发)耀眼的光(*u*)//*v.* 怒视, 瞪眼; 发强光, 发耀眼的光
【派生词汇】glareless *a.* 不刺目的
8. campaign[kæm'peɪn] *n.* 运动(为某一社会的、商业的或政治的目的而进行的一系列有计划的活动); 运动, 战役
【大纲词汇】campaign[kæm'peɪn] *n.*
【真题例句】①运动: Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom. 在涉及这一话题的文章中, 很少有人探讨这一区别——实际上是这一矛盾, 它直接关系到“将计算机引入课堂的这场运动究竟有什么不妥”这一问题的核心。(99 阅读 3) ②战役 ③竞选活动
【派生词汇】campaigner *n.* 参加战役或运动的人
9. legislation['ledʒɪs'leɪʃən] *n.* 立法, 法规
【大纲词汇】legislation['ledʒɪs'leɪʃən] *n.*

【真题例句】立法,法律的制定(或通过)(u): The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning. 不过, 专家小组对一个关键性问题——是否建议将利用私人基金克隆人类的行为法定为犯罪, 目前还没有达成一致意见。(99 阅读4)

【派生词汇】①legislative *a.* 立法的, 制定法律的 ②legislator *n.* 立法机关成员, 立法者

10. amateur[ˈæmətə(r)] *n.* 业余爱好者; 技术不熟练的人; 无经验的人

【大纲词汇】amateur[ˈæmətə(r)] *n.*

【真题例句】①(艺术、科学等的)业余爱好者: As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. 作为这种发展所带来的必然结果是, 目前出现了分别以专业读者和业余读者为对象的不同杂志。(01 阅读1) ②外行

【派生词汇】amateurish[ˈæmətəriʃ] *a.* 业余爱好的; 外行的

11. shield[ji:ld] *n.* 起保护作用的人或物; 盾; 挡风板, 防尘板

【大纲词汇】shield[ji:ld]

【真题例句】①*v.* 保护, 保卫; 庇护, 掩盖: Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who “until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death”. 蒙特菲尔医疗中心主任南希·达布勒认为, 这一原则将保护那些“直到现在还强烈坚持如果大剂量药物可能加速病人死亡, 那么他们就可能无法给病人大量用药来控制疼痛”的医生。(02 阅读4) ②*n.* 盾 ③*n.* 保护物, 防御物

12. horizon[həˈraɪzn] *n.* 范围, 见识, 眼界; 地平线; (idm) on the horizon 临近的, 即将发生的

【大纲词汇】horizon[həˈraɪzn] *n.* 地平(线); (知识、思想、经验、阅历、兴趣等的)范围; 眼界, 见识

【派生词汇】horizontal[ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl] *a.* 水平的, 横的; 平坦的; 地平线的

超纲词汇

butte[bju:t] *n.* 孤山, 山岗

iridescent[ˌɪrɪˈdesnt] *a.* 彩虹色的, (因位置改动)变色的

pristine[ˈprɪstɪn] *a.* 原始状态的, 未受损的; 新鲜而纯净的; 原始的, 远古的

Passage 3

Agatha Christie would not have gone near *The Mystery of the Missing Solar Neutrinos*, but the puzzler has held scientists in rapt frustration for more than 30 years. Finally, their doggedness appears to have paid off.

Accepted theory says the sun's core, heating itself by atomic fusion, should spew into space vast numbers of minuscule particles called electron neutrinos. Most of these ghostly particles travel billions of light-years, even straight through stars, without hitting a thing. Measuring them is obviously difficult, but every detector until now has consistently found half (or fewer) of that theory would predict. Physicists began to doubt their concept about why stars shine.

Last week, after 14 months measuring faint flashes of blue light from neutrinos and other particles streaming through a detector 6, 800 feet down in a Ontario nickel mine, 178 scientists from Canada, the United States, and Britain announced that they have solved the conundrum. Nothing is wrong with models of the sun, says project director Arthur McDonald of Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. The neutrinos are right where they should be. Some are just in disguise. The instrument found electron neutrinos mixed in with other, even harder-to-detect “flavors” of neutrinos. So while some may change identity on the way to the Earth, the grand total is just right.

Nobody greeted the results more joyously than physicist John Bahcall of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. j. In the early 1960s, he calculated how many neutrinos the sun's furnace should send through the Earth. It's a lot: about 5 million pass harmlessly through a fingernail-size area every second. In 1968, the first neutrino detector—located deep in the Homestake Gold Mine in South Dakota—found the discrepancy. Bahcall recalls it as the most embarrassing