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考研英语 真题同源阅读 100 篇

主编 白子墨

策划 学府考研英语图书编委会

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P 前言

reface

众所周知,考研英语历年真题的文章绝大多数改编自国内外知名期刊和报纸,以面向大众的社科类和科普类刊物为主,如 *The Economist*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *Financial Times*, *Science* 等。文章类型包括社科、人文、经济、管理、科技、能源、环保等。基于此,本书从这些刊物中精选出与考研英语真题选材、难度接近的 100 篇文章,列出考研级别的核心词汇,对难句进行解析,并分段逐句给出精确译文。本书所选文章题材、体裁合理,难度与真题相当,可以帮助考研学子熟悉考研英语题源文章的行文逻辑和风格,并提高自己的实际阅读能力。

本书有如下特点:

取材广泛:包括社科、人文、经济、管理、科技、能源、环保等类别。

紧扣时事:大部分文章都很新,都选自近几年的英文原刊。

来源权威:文章均选自考研英语历年真题的同源外刊,如 *The Economist*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *Financial Times*, *Science* 等。

知识性强:本书不仅有助于考研备考,同时也可以使读者学到许多知识。很多文章令读者拍案叫绝,思绪万千。有些文章是某些领域的最新发现和科研成果,各位未来的研究生读者还会用到,对以后的专业学习起到抛砖引玉的作用。有的文章有很强的教育意义,能够启发读者思考人生。

趣味性强:本书一改以往考研辅导书艰难枯燥的旧形象,可以说是一本考研阅读的兴趣文摘。

难度适宜：本书文章长度均与考研真题文章长度相当或稍长，文章难度与考研英语真题文章难度相当，非常适合考生锻炼自己的阅读能力。

体例合理：本书每一篇文章都附有逐句对照的译文，并在后面配有核心词汇、难句解析等，有助于读者透彻理解文章。

本书堪称第一本最权威的考研英语阅读实力提高书，适合所有考研学子和希望提高实际阅读能力的读者。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，书中难免有不足之处。恳请各位读者多提宝贵意见。

祝大家在考研的大潮中冲浪成功！

白子墨

2016年2月

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001

Password Pressure

密码压力

来源: *The Guardian*

类别: 科普知识

篇幅: 396 字

① Few things make you feel more helpless than sitting blank-faced at a screen, looking at a flashing cursor and a message saying "PASSWORD INCORRECT" in a disapproving tone.

② But that was the one for your bank, wasn't it? ③ Or was it? ④ And if it was, then what's your eBay one, again?

① The password pressure of modern life means that 61% of us use the same password wherever we can, according to a survey commissioned by digital communications agency @ www. ② In fact, with more than one in 10 people having 50 or more separate online accounts to log into, many are not only using the same password for everything, but also writing all their passwords down in one handy place, such as the notice board in their office, a document on their desktop, or a Post-it note stuck to their computers.

① While having your child's name and birth date might seem hard to decipher to you, if someone has access to any information about you, it may be only slightly cleverer than having

① 面无表情地呆坐在屏幕前,盯着上面不断闪烁着的光标和以不赞成的色调显示着的“密码错误”的信息,很少有事情能像这样让你感觉更加无助的了。② 但是那是你银行账户的密码,不是吗? ③ 是的? ④ 即便是,那么你的 eBay 账户的密码呢,也忘了?

① 根据数字通信系统代理机构 @ www 委托的一项调查结果显示,受制于现代生活的密码记忆压力,我们 61% 的人都尽量在各种不同的地方使用同一个密码。② 事实上,超过 10% 的人在网上有 50 个以上的注册账户,他们中的许多人不仅到处都用同一个密码,还将所有的私人密码记录在手头的地方,诸如办公室的通告栏、桌面上的文件或者贴在电脑上的便条。

① 如果他人有权查询你的个人信息,那用你孩子的名字和生日当密码似乎较难破译,这可能只比使用“password”当作密码聪明一点点。② 但这也不是意味着你不得不

the word “password” as your password. ② But this doesn’t mean you have to remember 50 completely unrelated nonsensical things.

① There’s clearly little harm in using the same password for the low-level-security accounts: a film club, a discussion group, a newspaper website — things that won’t bankrupt you if security was compromised. ② But the more important the account, the more complex and unique to it your password should be. ③ Never use standard dictionary words, for example.

④ Criminals use “bots” that can scroll through every word in the dictionary and try them out as your password in seconds. ⑤ To make them as secure as you can, try mixing letters with numbers, punctuation and misspellings. ⑥ And the longer you make them, the better — just because the password is “minimum six characters”, doesn’t mean you should stop there. ⑦ Think of a memorable phrase, take the spaces out, or use the first letter of each word.

① According to Microsoft, it’s not necessarily bad to write passwords down — a piece of paper is going to be much harder to hack for an Internet baddie than something stored on your computer or online, as long as it is adequately protected. ② Hide it, disguise it, and blend it in with other things. ③ And don’t write “My banking passwords” at the top of the page.

核心词汇

cursor ['kɜːsə] *n.* 光标

survey [sə'veɪ] *n.* 纵览, 视察, 测量 *v.* 审视, 视察, 通盘考虑, 调查

去记住 50 个毫无关联、没有任何意义的密码。

① 那些对安全等级要求不高的注册账户, 例如电影俱乐部、讨论组、报纸网站, 使用同一个密码也没多大害处, 因为纵使这些账户密码泄漏也不会让你破产。② 但是账户越重要, 密码就应该越复杂越独特。③ 比如说, 千万别用字典里列出的标准单词。④ 犯罪分子能够使用蠕虫病毒穷举字典里所有的词汇, 几秒钟就能破解密码。⑤ 尽量用一些字母、数字、标点、故意拼错的组合作为密码来确保安全。⑥ 而且密码越长越好——密码至少 6 个字符, 但并不代表你只能输入 6 个。⑦ 若是想起一些有纪念意义的短语, 那就把空格删除, 或者用每个单词的首字母来表达。

① 微软强调, 绝对有必要把密码记到一张纸上。只要将这张纸稳妥地保存好, 黑客绝对不会像通过互联网攻击存在电脑里或网上的东西般轻而易举地得到密码。② 所以我们要做的就是, 把纸藏起来、伪装好, 再夹放到其他东西中。③ 千万别在纸的顶端写“我的银行密码”。

【真题例句】A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who

advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

[1998 年阅读 3]

【例句精译】1996 年对新闻报道的调查表明，反科学的标签也贴在了许多其他群体上，这些人包括从提倡消灭所有现存的天花病毒的官方人士到倡议削减基础研究基金的共和党人。

commissioned [kə'mɪʃənd] *a.* 受委任的

notice-board ['nəʊtɪs 'bɔ:d] *n.* 公告栏, 布告牌

decipher [dɪ'saɪfə] *v.* 译解

nonsensical [nɒn'sensɪkl] *a.* 没有意义的, 荒谬的

bankrupt ['bæŋkrʌpt] *a.* 破产的 *n.* 破产者 *n.* 使破产

punctuation [ˌpʌŋktʃʊ'eɪʃn] *n.* 标点

adequately ['ædɪkwɪtli] *ad.* 足够地, 充分地, 适当地

难句解析

1. The password pressure of modern life means that 61 % of us use the same password wherever we can, according to a survey commissioned by digital communications agency @ www. (第二段第一句)

【译文】根据数字通信系统代理机构@ www 委托的一项调查结果显示,受制于现代生活的密码记忆压力,我们 61% 的人都尽量在各种不同的地方使用同一个密码。

【解析】该句主干为“The password pressure... means + that 从句”, wherever 引导地点状语从句; according to 引导介词短语,作状语,修饰主句。

2. In fact, with more than one in 10 people having 50 or more separate online accounts to log into, many are not only using the same password for everything, but also writing all their passwords down in one handy place, such as the notice-board in their office, a document on their desktop, or a Post-it note stuck to their computers. (第二段第二句)

【译文】事实上,超过 10% 的人在网上有 50 个以上的注册账户,他们中的许多人不仅到处都用同一个密码,还将所有的私人密码记录在手头的地方,诸如办公室的通告栏、桌面上的文件或者贴在电脑上的便条。

【解析】该句主干为“... many are not only using the same password... , but also writing all their passwords down...”,含有两个并列谓语;句型 not only... but also,意思是“不但……而且……”,表递进;with 引导介词短语作状语。

3. While having your child's name and birth date might seem hard to decipher to you, if someone has access to any information about you, it may be only slightly cleverer than having the word “password” as your password. (第三段第一句)

【译文】如果他人有权查询你的个人信息,那用你孩子的名字和生日当密码似乎较难破译,这可能只比使用“password”当作密码聪明一点点。

【解析】该句主干为“... it may be only slightly cleverer than...”, while 引导时间状语从句, 修饰主句, 其中现在分词结构 having your child's name and birth date 作该从句的主语; if 引导条件状语从句; 主句中含有一个比较结构 than + doing。

002

E-publishing

电子出版时代的到来

来源: *Business Standard*

类别: 科普知识

篇幅: 472 字

① When Brian Murray, group president of Harper Collins, said, “The younger generations are consuming information in a different way. They may not necessarily be going into bookshops. They are spending time on Google, MySpace, Facebook, author websites, Yahoo and MSN,” he meant the augment of the age of digitization of book publishing.

① As high-speed Internet access invades the average household, an odd 320 million households with broadband access in 2007 worldwide, digital publishing (e-books, e-papers, online research papers, etc.) is evolving into big business. ② Publishers are taking their content online to reach out to a wider audience across geographies.

① Globally, digital publishing is a \$430 billion industry. ② In the west, digitization has witnessed a revolutionary growth. ③ Microsoft

① 哈珀·柯林斯出版集团董事长布莱恩·默里表示:“年青一代以不同的方式获取信息。他们可能没有必要进入书店。他们在 Google, MySpace, Facebook, author websites, Yahoo 和 MSN 等网站上消磨时间。”布莱恩·默里认为图书出版的数字化时代正在加速来临。

① 随着高速网络进入普通家庭, 全球范围内, 2007 年接入宽带的家庭已达到空前的 3.2 亿户, 数字出版(电子书、电子报纸、在线调研报告等)正发展成为大生意。② 出版商们正在将他们持有的图书内容发布到网上, 以便跨越地理界线, 获得更多的用户。

① 在全球范围内, 数字出版业是一个 4 300 亿美元的大产业。② 在西方国家, 人们已经见证了数字化出版的革命性增长。

and the British Library announced a partnership to digitize 25 million pages from 100,000 out-of-copyright books in the British Library's collection in 2006.

① New gizmos (iPods, PDAs, e-readers, etc.) facilitating "anywhere reading" have provided with much impetus. ② Sony Reader, Sony's pint-sized e-book reader broke open the e-book market.

① While STM (science, technology and management) is the core business in digitization, the literati is not very enthusiastic about e-publishing, reason being the readers' approach.

① Steven Inchcoombe, chairman of MPS Technologies, a part of Macmillan group of companies, says, "I pick a Jeffrey Archer book, the way I absorb the information is on a pleasure-time basis. It is not like a pharmaceutical or biotech researcher or academic researcher like Harvard medical school, who is doing research on the 9-5 every day. More than 90 percent of what they are reading online is their work. If they need to do significant kind of research, then they need to crosslink searching a very large quality."

① There is sluggish progress on arts front.

② "I think there are several reasons. Readers want to read the book by the natural author and the story and the material are essentially a large volume of text. Hyperlinking or something like that robs the reader of interest," opines Inchcoombe.

③ 2006年,微软和大英图书馆宣布建立合作伙伴关系,这一合作旨在从大英图书馆藏书中选择 10 万本没有版权的图书,将其数字化,制成厚达 2 500 万页的电子出版物。

① 新科技发明(iPods, PDAs 和 e-readers 等)已经为实时阅读提供了更多的支持。

② 其中的一个例证是 Sony Reader(索尼公司的小型电子书阅读器)已经打开了电子书的市场。

① 然而,当 STM(科学、科技和管理)成为整个数字化的核心时,知识界对电子出版物并不十分看好,原因在于读者们习惯阅读纸质出版物。

① 麦克米伦集团公司之一的芯源科技(MPS Technologies)的主席史蒂文·因奇科布说:"我拿起一本杰弗里·阿彻写的书进行阅读是为了度过休闲时光,而不是像一位哈佛大学医学院的医药、生物或学术研究员,每天从早到晚地搞研究。他们在线阅读的 90% 以上的内容是关于工作的。但如果他们需要进行重大的项目研究,那么他们也需要对更高质量的读本进行综合研究。"

① 在艺术前沿,数字化的进程是缓慢的。② 因奇科布表示:"我认为有几个方面的原因。读者希望看到成册的实体书,由作者原创。超链接和其他一些格式的电子文本是对读者兴趣的非法剥夺。"

① Ranjit Singh, president and CEO of Aptara, a leader in content transformation, says: "The publishers and authors are not aware of the business model — how the publishers will earn their profit and how the authors will get compensated. Secondly, distribution is another concern as one copy you buy online can be shared with 1 million people unlike a physical book."

① And for that matter, "profit" remains a concern to publishers and authors when they think of e-publishing. ② To tackle this concern, publishing companies are inventing innovative technology.

① Recently, MPS Technologies launched one such widget — BookStore Discovery. ② Such technology helps maximize print and non-print sales. ③ Research shows that books offering a "browse inside" functionality see a 10 percent uplift in sales compared with books that do not have "browse inside" available. ④ Leveraged with new mediums and technology, certainly, digital publishing is slated to reveal good times.

核心词汇

access ['ækses] *n.* 通路, 进入, 使用之权
v. 存取

【真题例句】More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. [2001 年阅读 2]

【例句精译】越来越多的政府唯恐自己的国家落后, 纷纷推广互联网的普及。

【真题例句】"Knowledge is power" may well be

① Aptara(内容转换分析领域的领导者之一)总裁兼首席执行官兰吉特·辛格表示: "首先, 很多出版商和作者并不知道数字出版的商业模式——关于出版商获得利润和作者获得稿酬的方式他们都不清楚。其次, 数字出版的分销模式是另一个大家最为关切的问题。在线获得的内容拷贝可以跟 100 万个人共享, 而这种模式并不像实体书市场那样。"

① 正是这种模式上的不同, 使得"利润"一直是出版商和作者们对数字出版感到头疼的问题。② 为了打消这种顾虑, 出版公司正在探索新的科技。

① 最近, MPS 科技公司开发了一款针对数字出版的组件——BookStore Discovery。② 该科技成果可以最大限度地促进出版商的印刷物和数字出版的销售业绩。③ 研究证明, 提供"browse inside"技术支持的图书比那些没有提供该功能的图书在销售额上要高出 10%。④ 借助新媒体和科技的杠杆作用, 数字出版必将迎来一个狂欢时代。

the truest saying and access to information may be the most critical requirement of all people.

[1995 年阅读 3]

【例句精译】"知识就是力量"可能是最正确的格言, 获取信息也许是所有人最迫切的要求。

audience ['ɔ:diəns] *n.* 听众, 观众

【真题例句】Your humor must be relevant to

the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. [2002 年阅读 1]

【例句精译】你的幽默必须与听众有关,能够向他们显示你是他们中的一员,或者你了解他们的情况,同意他们的观点。

augment [ɔ:g'ment] *v.* 增加,增大

【真题例句】During this transfer, traditional historical methods were **augmented** by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

[1999 年翻译]

【例句精译】在这种转变中,历史学家研究历史时,那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

core [kɔ:] *n.* 关心,核心,要点 *v.* 挖去 (水果的)果心

【真题例句】At the **core** of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. [1997 年阅读 4]

【例句精译】于 1992 年接替已故董事长斯蒂夫·罗斯的 56 岁的现任董事长杰拉德·莱文是争论的焦点人物。

concern [kən'sɜ:n] *n.* 关心,关系,关切的事,忧虑 *v.* 涉及,与……有关,影响;使关心

【真题例句】Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce **concerns** the technology available for marketing. [1999 年阅读 2]

【例句精译】网络商业模式的另一个重大变化体现在营销策略上。

【真题例句】“I am a good economic indicator,” she says, “I provide a service that people can do without when they are **concerned** about

saving some dollars.” [2004 年阅读 3]

【例句精译】她说:“我是个准确的经济晴雨表,我提供的服务在当人们想攒钱时就变得可有可无。”

【真题例句】Consumers seem only **concerned**, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

[2004 年阅读 3]

【例句精译】消费者只是略有担心,并没有恐慌,许多人虽然稍微勒紧腰带,但他们说他们对于经济的长期前景还是乐观的。

【真题例句】In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened **concerns** about monopoly.

[2003 年阅读 3]

【例句精译】近年来,铁路公司相互联合,组成了超大型集团,引起人们对垄断行为的极大关注。

【真题例句】But insiders say several of them have shown their **concerns** in this matter.

[1997 年阅读 4]

【例句精译】但内部人士透露其中几位董事对此事表示担忧。

tackle ['tækl] *n.* 用具,复滑车 *v.* 处理,抓住

【真题例句】Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in _____.

[D] the elite's cunning **tackling** of dangerous and boring work [2002 年阅读 2]

【例句精译】人类的创造力最早表现在_____。

[D] 精英对危险和乏味的工作的巧妙处理

revel ['revl] *n.* 作乐,狂欢 *v.* 狂欢作乐,深爱