

# Newsweek Volume



丛书主编 / 北京外国语大学 江涛      本书主编 / 江涛 孟飞

考研成功，绿色通道，吃透题源，决胜终点！

考研英语  
阅读题源

新闻周刊

分册

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很多同学都知道，应付考研英语，除了背单词、做真题以外，扩大阅读量是个很好的办法。和所有的英语考试一样，考研英语中阅读题的分值最大。而通过阅读英语文章来复习，除了可以提高阅读能力外，还可以更高效地记忆单词、培养语感、提高写作能力，从而从整体上提高你的英语水平。

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这一规律对于复习考研至关重要。与其将大把时间浪费在其他类型的阅读上，为什么不直接从考研阅读的题源中进行发掘呢？无论是难度、篇幅还是文章的风格、选材，还有什么阅读材料比考题的题源更接近考题本身的呢？

因此，这套《考研英语阅读题源》系列丛书或许是你最好的阅读选择。

与考研命题人的思路一样，编者着眼于 *The Economist* 《经济学家》、*Newsweek* 《新闻周刊》、*TIME* 《时代周刊》、*The New York Times* 《纽约时报》、*The Times* 《泰晤士报》、*The Guardian* 《英国卫报》这六本国外的优秀杂志，从近几年刊载的文章中各精选出五十篇。根据考研真题的题材类型将这些文章分为社会类、文教类、经济类、科技类和健康类五部分。其中，每篇文章又包含以下三个部分。

题源文选：精选原汁原味、内容详实的英语报刊文摘，从风格、内容、难易程度方面均与考研真题相近。为了保证文章在原汁原味的基础上更好地体现考研英语阅读的特色，编者特节选了结构内容相对完整、篇幅与考研英语阅读文章相当的部分作为重点段落（即黑色实字部分），其余部分则以灰色虚字出现，便于考生有重点地阅读。

词汇注解：该部分列出了文章中考生需掌握的重点单词和超纲单词。重点单词部分列出了文中出现的、考研大纲中所包含的词汇，后面附有音标、文中释义及大纲全义，并在原文中以绿色加粗字体标出，帮助考生在阅读的同时更全面地掌握重点单词，并通过对单词的理解，更好地进行阅读。超纲单词部分则列出了文中出现的、不属于大纲考查范围的生词，在原文中以绿色斜体标出，来帮助考生排除阅读中的障碍，扩展词汇量。

重点段落译文：针对原文中的重点段落，提供精准的译文，为考生理解文章提供参考。

本分册所有文章均选自 *Newsweek* 《新闻周刊》。

希望这套丛书能助考研考生一臂之力。最后衷心祝愿广大考生考研成功！

编者

2008年4月

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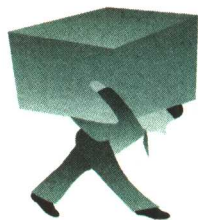
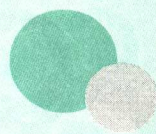
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英语 阅读题源



# S 社会类

ocial Class





From *Newsweek*  
By Hennie Lötter  
May 7, 2007



## Deserving of Respect

A hundred years ago, the only signs of elephants at Kruger National Park in northeastern South Africa, which had just opened, were a few tracks in a dry *riverbed*. Game hunters of the 19th century had hunted the creatures almost to extinction. Conservation efforts were so successful that by 1967 the authorities decided they had to start *culling* elephants — shooting them from helicopters and hauling their *carcasses* away in trucks — to keep their populations between 6,000 and 8,000, considered to be the park's "carrying capacity". Few people questioned the policy, which was dropped in 1995. Since then, however, the elephant population has soared to 14,000. Conservationists now fear that this herd might devastate vegetation, threatening many life forms with extinction.

A new proposal to cull the creatures has created a dilemma for the national parks authority — South African National Parks. As a responsible *custodian*, it has urged that "decisive action is required" to safeguard the survival of the rich diversity of life forms in South African wildlife reserves. The culling of elephants, it argues, is needed as a *precautionary* measure to avert local species' extinctions in future. "A decision on the use of culling as a legitimate option for management of elephants," the park managers said back in 2005, "should not be delayed beyond March 2006." What has held up this action is fierce disagreement over whether culling the elephants is a morally responsible choice — a debate that didn't exist in 1967.

What's changed? Scientists have told us in recent years that elephants



and other higher mammals, such as *chimpanzees*, gorillas, dolphins, whales and dogs, have aspects of consciousness, feelings and intelligence that until recently most people thought was the province of humans alone. Geneticists have shown that 98 percent of the human genetic code is identical to that of chimpanzees. Psychologists and neuroscientists assert that higher mammals experience emotions. Linguist researchers have proved that many mammals have languages with a diversity of sounds and symbols. The debate over what to do about Kruger's elephants — like similar debates over the ethics of animal testing and the treatment of animals raised for food — is challenging us to reflect on how we treat other living beings.

The elephant is a fitting object of this dilemma because it has more in common with humans than meets the eye. Elephants typically live for 65 years, spending their first 14 years growing up in a social group. Females teach them about the geography and vegetation of their range, the social hierarchies of their species and how to raise their young. They are playful, *compassionate* with the sick and *mournful* of deceased family members. An elephant will pause and smell the bones of its dead, making mournful sounds too low for humans to hear.

The understanding that science gives us about what these animals experience — their capacity for emotion and awareness — supports the contention of some animal-rights activists that we must treat such creatures with more respect than we have in the past. There are some simple ways of going cautiously down this path. We could start by extending anti-cruelty laws to include a few legal rights for higher mammals. For example, laws could prevent us from killing higher mammals except in self-defense, or from limiting their freedom without good reasons. We could forbid people to harm such special beings without sufficient justification. What constitutes good reasons and sufficient justification would be left to judges.

Where does that leave Kruger's elephants? The South African government's minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism got involved in these disputes by convening an Elephant Round Table in 2006, composed of eminent elephant scientists from universities and conservation authorities, to advise him on policies for elephant management. They found that culling is an acceptable option if scientific experts confirm an overpopulation of

elephants that will seriously threaten biodiversity in a specific region, and if all else fails. To be sure, other options won't be easy to come up with. One alternative — capturing elephants and moving them to other parks — is expensive, and most parks in southern Africa have no room for them. Instead, South African authorities are negotiating a combined conservation area that includes land from nearby Zimbabwe and Mozambique in hopes that Kruger's elephants will slowly migrate there. Contraception, another alternative, would require administering two injections each year from helicopters to 3,000 females. The method is costly and its side effects are poorly understood.

Many elephant scientists and animal-welfare groups claim that there's no convincing evidence that the park is overpopulated with elephants. The destruction of vegetation, they say, falls within the acceptable impact elephants should have on African savanna ecosystems. Their robust feeding patterns, in fact, create opportunities for successful survival for many other species. When a bull pushes over a tree, the log provides protected spaces for young plants to escape the browsers and grazers of the savanna. Natural ecological processes, many experts say, must be allowed to play themselves out without human intervention.

The crucial issue for conservation authorities now is whether they can convincingly show that elephant numbers have increased up to a point where other life forms will be threatened with local extinction in the near future. If so, then culling will go forward, and that would be acceptable. Nations resist going to war with other nations unless no alternative is available. Resisting the killing of elephants until all alternatives have been exhausted would accord these creatures the respect they deserve.



## 词汇注解

### 重点单词

creature /'kri:tʃə/

[文中释义] *n.* 生物

[大纲全义] *n.* 人, 动物; 生物; 造物, 产物



helicopter /'helɪkɒptə/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 直升机 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 直升(飞)机
capacity /ke'pæsɪti/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 容量 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 容量, 容积; 能量, 能力; 接受力
dilemma /di'lemə, dai/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> (进退两难的)窘境 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> (进退两难的)窘境, 困境
safeguard /'seɪf,ɡɑ:d/	[文中释义] <i>v.</i> 保护 [大纲全义] <i>v.</i> 维护, 保护, 捍卫 <i>n.</i> 安全装置, 安全措施
avert /ə've:t/	[文中释义] <i>v.</i> 防止 [大纲全义] <i>v.</i> 防止, 避免; 转移; 移开
legitimate /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmɪt/	[文中释义] <i>adj.</i> 合情合理的 [大纲全义] <i>adj.</i> 合法的; 合理的, 合乎逻辑的 <i>v.</i> 使合法
debate /di'beɪt/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 争论 [大纲全义] <i>v.</i> / <i>n.</i> 争论, 辩论
symbol /'sɪmbəl/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 标志 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 符号, 标志; 象征
reflect /rɪ'flekt/	[文中释义] <i>v.</i> 反省 [大纲全义] <i>v.</i> 反射, 反映, 表现, 反省, 沉思
vegetation /,vedʒɪ'teɪʃən/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 植物 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 植物, 草木
hierarchy /'haɪərə:ki/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 等级体系 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 等级制度; 统治集团, 领导层

### 超纲单词

riverbed	<i>n.</i> 河床
cull	<i>v.</i> 拣选
carcass	<i>n.</i> (鸟、兽的)尸体
custodian	<i>n.</i> 管理人

precautionary

adj. 预防的

chimpanzee

n. 黑猩猩

compassionate

adj. 有同情心的

mournful

adj. 悲伤的

## 重点段落

一百年前，在位于南非东北部刚刚开放的克鲁格国家公园里，能判断大象出现的唯一迹象就是在干涸的河床上留下的一些痕迹。19世纪的狩猎游戏使得大象这种物种几乎濒临灭绝。因为保护措施的异常成功，到1967年当局不得不决定对大象进行拣选——先从空中进行射杀，然后用卡车将尸体拖走——用这种方法将数量控制在6000头到8000头，这是公园“承受的数量”决定的。当时，几乎没有人质疑这项政策，可是到1995年这个政策就被废弃了。自那以后，大象的数量就一路飙升到14000头。自然资源保护论学家开始担心这个数量有可能会破坏植被，致使其他生物灭绝。

一项关于剔选大象的新议案使国家公园当局——南非国家公园陷入了进退两难的窘境。作为负责任的管理人竭力主张“果断的行动是必须做的”，从而保护南非野生动物保护区内物种的丰富多样性。对大象进行剔选是保护本土物种，预防其在将来灭绝的一项措施，十分有必要。早在2005年，公园的经理就曾谈道：“把对大象进行扑杀作为管理大象的一个合理选择这个决定不应该拖延到2006年的6月。”人们关于道德的争论阻碍了这项行动的开展，他们强烈的分歧在于对大象的捕杀是一种有违道德的不负责行为——在1967年则不存在这样的争论。

到底是什么发生了改变呢？在近几年，科学家告诉我们，大象和



其他高等哺乳动物，像黑猩猩、大猩猩、海豚、鲸和狗都是有意识、有感觉、有智力的，而此前大多数人都认为这些是人类所特有的。遗传学家指出有98%的人类基因编码与黑猩猩的基因是一致的。心理学家和神经学家声明更高级的哺乳动物可以体验情感。语言学家已经证实很多的哺乳动物都有语言，这些语言由多样的声音和标志组成。关于如何处理克鲁格的大象进行的争论就像由动物试验和为获得食物而饲养动物的这种做法引发的关于人性道德的争论一样，也向我们提出挑战，让我们反省我们该如何对待其他生物。

大象成为这种窘境中的主角是有道理的：因为它们跟人类在表面有很多相同点，而且背后还有千百万个相同点。大象通常都能活65年，前14年是在社会群组中度过的。雌象会教小象它们生活的地理环境和周围的植被、它们物种中的社会分层和如何培育下一代。它们喜欢玩，同情患病者，为家庭中死去的成员伤心。一头大象，当它碰到同种族的尸体时它会停下来，在嗅查尸体的同时会发出悲伤的声音，但是这些声音很低，人类是听不到的。

# Passage

## Two

From *Newsweek*  
By Lynn Waddell and  
Arian Campo-Flores  
Mar. 12, 2007

题源文选

### A Case of Gender Blues

After a lifetime of agonizing over his gender identity, Steven Stanton decided to become a woman about two years ago. “It wasn’t something I wanted to do,” says Stanton, 48, the city manager of Largo, Fla. “It was something I had to do.” He started *hormonal* therapy, gradually shedding body hair and losing muscle mass. He began to feel breast pain when he went jogging — a problem he remedied by following a doctor’s recommendation to wear a sports bra. On trips away from home, he began venturing out dressed as a woman. Although he *confided* all this to his wife and a small circle of friends, he knew that one day he’d have to tell the *townspeople* he served. So he prepared meticulously for that moment — aiming for May, when his 13-year-old son would be away — and created a detailed eight-page plan. “When you tell somebody this, it’s devastating,” he says. “It is like an element of betrayal.”

Stanton’s plan foundered two weeks ago when the St. Petersburg Times published an article about his plans for a sex change. In the ensuing *upheaval*, church leaders condemned him and angry residents demanded his ouster. At a *tumultuous* meeting last Tuesday, city commissioners voted 5-2 to begin the process of firing Stanton, who has received mostly solid reviews in 14 years as city manager. “I do not feel he has the integrity, nor the trust, nor the respect, nor the confidence to continue,” said Commissioner Mary Gray Black. Now on paid administrative leave, Stanton has until Tuesday to decide whether to appeal. Civil rights and transgender groups have rushed





to his defense. “It’s been a long time since I’ve seen that degree of just *flagrant* discrimination,” says Karen Doering, senior counsel for the National Center for Lesbian Rights and now Stanton’s lawyer.

Stanton has struggled with his identity since he was a child. He used to try on his sister’s dresses and continued accumulating women’s clothes over the years. When he married in 1990, he hoped to stifle his yearnings and eventually tried counseling. But “you go and try to get fixed,” he said at last week’s commission meeting, “and you learn you can’t get fixed.” In 2003, while city leaders were debating a human-rights ordinance that would protect transsexuals, the then Commissioner Pat Burke criticized Stanton for not lobbying hard enough for the measure (it didn’t end up passing, but the town did adopt an internal policy barring discrimination on the basis of gender identity). Stanton, who was possibly wary of accusations of favoritism, responded by confiding his secret to Burke. When he showed her photos of himself in drag, she laughed affectionately and offered him fashion tips. “It was a light dress, and it didn’t work,” she says.

Stanton’s case comes at a time when the transgender community is gaining acceptance. There’s “a growing trend among mental-health professionals to get the social environment to adapt to the person rather than force the person to conform to gender stereotypes,” says psychiatrist Jack Drescher. Federal civil-rights law offers no *explicit* protection for transgender workers, but eight states (not including Florida) and the District of Columbia do. In the corporate world, 122 of the Fortune 500 companies now have no discrimination policies that include gender identity, according to the Human Rights Campaign.

Yet Stanton’s experience shows the limits of such acceptance. The Largo city commission could vote to *finalize* his firing as early as Tuesday. Stanton, who initially refused to take legal action, is now contemplating it. “I never anticipated so many people calling up from the community saying, ‘Please, promise me that you’ll fight this.’” As Stanton told his son, “Being courageous is being willing to stand when others are willing to sit.” After years of battling himself, perhaps he’s ready to take on a broader struggle.