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# 考试虫考研英语 新题型突破

考试虫学习体系

## 新大纲

主编 王若平  
主审 李安林

选择填空题

排序题

例证题

标题题

6 专项训练 + 详解 + 全译文

航空工业出版社



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# 前言

今年考研英语大纲的变化主要体现在对阅读理解B型题的调整。为使该题型能够更加客观地检测考生的阅读能力，有更强的科学性，今年的考试大纲在去年的选择填空题的基础上，对其进行了扩充和完善。

根据新大纲，阅读理解B型题分成四种备选题型，包括：

备选题型一：选择填空题；

备选题型二：排序题；

备选题型三：例证题；

备选题型四：标题题。

虽然很多考生对B型题感到比较陌生，但这种题型的测试思想和实践在国内外其他考试中存在已经有一段比较长的历史了。根据笔者这些年对于这类试题的教学研究，在应对这种题型时，考生切记不要盲目轻信所谓的技巧，而应该重视试题的科学性并进行针对性的训练。以往这方面出现的问题很多，应该吸取的教训也不少。很多同学由于平时训练难度不够，或者科学性不够，不能适应考场上高难度的实考题。目前真正能够科学反映大纲变化的材料不多，而本书正是基于这种考虑编写的。

## 本书特色

1. 四类试题分项训练；
2. 题目设计合理，有思想深度；
3. 解析详尽、透彻；
4. 配有完整的参考译文。

总之，新题型的一个重要特点就是区分度好，成绩分布离散度高。要充分重视这种题目起到的关键作用。如果你能透彻理解本书每道题目的精髓，定能一通百通，使整个阅读理解能力上升到一个新的层面。

王若平 于北京

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考研英语阅读 B 型题测试对象为文章的连贯性、一致性等语段特征,以及篇章结构的理解。该题型能够客观地反映考生的阅读能力,有很强的科学性,考试中心采纳并且完善这种题型体现了测试方法的进步。阅读理解 B 题型分成四种备选题型,包括:

备选题型一:选择填空题;

备选题型二:排序题;

备选题型三:例证题;

备选题型四:标题题。

其中选择填空题和排序题主要考查考生推测作者写作意图的能力;例证题和标题题考查考生分辨论点和论据的能力。有关题型的具体讲解将在第二至五章中进行。

注意:这四种题型的基础是篇章分析,正本清源,下面我们首先重点讲解篇章分析的方法。

## 第一章 篇章分析的方法

根据大纲这一要求,同学们在阅读英语文章时应该注意以下三个方面:

### 一、话题和主线

#### 1. 主题:

主题是文章的核心,每一篇文章都应该只有一个主题,篇章中所有的文字都是为阐述该主题服务的,这是一致性的原则所要求的。一篇文章 500~600 词,篇幅很大,论述中很可能会以段落或句群为单位,进行多次语意的转换,但这都是作者从不同环节和不同的角度去展开同一主题。只要抓住了主题这个“纲”,文章其他部分的“目”便能得到张显。因此把握主题,是对考研英语阅读的最低要求。

#### 2. 段中心:

主题是目标,段落是实现目标(主题)的具体手段。每一个自然段都有一个段中心,总结段中心是把握主题的基础。英语大部分篇章的段落都包含主题句,所谓主题句即概括主题的句子。主题句在大部分情况下位于段首,有的时候位于段尾。主题句存在于其他位置或没有主题句的情况也不少见。

#### 3. 话题:

一个或几个自然段的中心,可以是或连接成一个完整的语义单位,这就是话题。尽管目前语篇分析的教科书上对话题论述不多,但在我们读文章时话题确实是进行批判性思考的最实用的语义单位。关于话题,我们要着重区分旧话题和新话题。如果发现作者谈论的还是上一段老话题,没有另提起新话题,在心理上常常会给人带来一种平稳的感觉。而另起新话题则与之相反,是我们特别警觉的。如果所填段落是新话题,常常给考生心里带来一种不确定的感觉,甚至是一种突兀感,这会给答题带来很大困难。在区分新老话题的基础上,考生就能够按照主题一致性和连贯性的原则,比较容易地给选项定位,排除与主题无关或脱节的选项。

#### 4. 主线:

把所有的话题连接在一起,就成了文章的主线,主线是主题发展的主要脉络。另外,在读



文章尤其是读人文科学的文章时,作者的态度和主线、主旨密切相关,作者的态度可能是鲜明的肯定或否定,但很可能出现隐含、矛盾或曲折的情况,这恰恰是命题者所精心设计的,故把握作者态度事关重大,把握了主线就等于取得了主动权。

在本章中笔者谈论了段中心、话题、主线和主题。在此四者中,居中的两者承上启下,最为关键。考生在实际考试时,应把注意力集中在话题和主线上。

## 二、语篇关系

展开方式决定了文章的行文结构和层次,不同的问题有不同的叙述和展开方式,准确地把握文章的展开方式是解 B 型题的一个不可忽视的要素。解 B 型题的关键是将选项放到原文最恰如其分的位置,以保证全文的组织结构完整性。

### 1. 时间与空间:

在记叙文中作者常以时间为主线展开情节,但考研阅读一般不出现记叙文,只考议论文和说明文。在议论文和说明文中,叙事的手法有时也使用,时间展开模式并不少见。而空间主要见于篇章的描写性部分。

### 2. 演绎与归纳:

演绎是从一般到特殊,归纳是从特殊到一般。英语篇章发展通常采用演绎的方法,归纳则远远少于演绎,所以很多段落由 point + support(论点 + 论据)组成,而不是由 support + point 组成。

### 3. 因果:

中国人的思维是螺旋型的,而外国人是直线型的思维。上面提到的演绎性篇章发展模式的普遍就是明证。在因果关系上,中国人很习惯先说“因”,后说“果”。外国人则倾向先说“果”,后说“因”。比如同样讲述一个救人的故事,中英两种文字表达方法很不一样。中国人可以对一个刚从国外归来的老友这样讲:“有一天我到河边去,看到你儿子掉水里去了。我赶快下水去救,等我游过去的时候,你儿子已经被水冲到河中间去了。我又向河中间游,好不容易抓住他了,一个浪冲过来,又把他冲走了。我……(听的人已经快昏过去了),最后我终于把他救上来了,你儿子没事。”而外国人一般会这样讲:“我救了你儿子一命。事情是这样的,……。”

### 4. 主张和反主张:

无论中国人写的文章,还是外国人写的文章,作者都喜欢以老、俗、错的观点作为铺垫,来反衬自己观点的新颖、高雅、正确和重要。文中经常出现这样的说法,如“*It is generally accepted, ...*”“*Many people believed. ...*”像类似这样的观点很可能是错误的,而后面引出的观点才最有可能是正确的。

### 5. 让步和转折:

与主张和反主张类似的是让步和转折,让步和转折可以发生在更加微观的句的层面。主张和反主张,让步和转折是人类思想曲折性的体现。

### 6. 比较和对比:

这两个词的英语说法是“*comparison and contrast*”,*comparison* 强调的是两者的共同点,而 *contrast* 强调的是不同点。比如我和你们(同学们)进行比较。我和你们的共同点是都是人,这就是 *comparison*;我和你们的区别是我是老师,你是同学,这就是 *contrast*。





### 7. 列举:

列举在英语里是十分常见的,但在考试中命题者由于考虑到试卷的难度,一般不考很容易的列举,总是考有难度的、不规则的列举。

### 8. 递进:

这是由考研英语测试的难度所决定的,即所选文章很可能有一定的思想深度。作者在论述观点的时候,常常由表及里、从浅入深地进行。

### 9. 定义:

对难的概念作出界定在自然科学的文章中常用。既然作者认为有必要下定义,被界定之处一般也是一个重要考点。

## 三、连接手段

上面我们重点是从主题和结构上对篇章进行了分析,下面我们要谈的是语篇中的连接手段,也就是文字上的呼应。对于考研的同学而言,需要掌握的连接手段主要有三类:

### 1. 关键性的名词:

名词再现是英语语篇连接的重要手段,上下文出现同样的名词是两段相连的重要标志。在很多时候,区分一个名词在文中是第一次出现,还是第二次出现对于解题有重要的作用。

### 2. 代词:

this, that, these, those 等。这些指示代词在上下文中对于文意走向的推测有着强烈、明确的提示作用。

### 3. 冠词:

不定冠词“a/an”常常标志着单数可数名词在文中第一次出现;定冠词“the”常常标志着该名词在文中再次出现,即特指。但必须用定冠词的名词例外。如在“The internet is very important in our life.”中,internet 前的“the”属于必须用定冠词的情况(机构名称)。因此,不能以偏概全。

需要指出的是:命题者会回避,或者弱化这些连接手段,以检验考生对文章内容理解深刻的程度。这使B型题测试的科学性提高,但对考生而言,应试的技巧性相对下降。所以如果过分强调这些所谓的技巧,很可能会适得其反。





## 第二章 选择填空题

### 一、要求

在一篇总长 500~600 词的文章中有 5 段空白,文章后有 6~7 段文字,要求考生根据文章内容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段,使全文语义连贯、逻辑通顺。每题 2 分,共 10 分。

### 二、特点

1. 所选文章逻辑性强,结构紧密。
2. 补充的句子可以位于段首、段中、段尾和段间。其中以段间难度相对最大。
3. 要求补充的段落或句子,理解起来有难度。

### 三、样题解析

#### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 - 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A - G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Long before Man lived on the Earth, there were fishes, reptiles, birds, insects, and some mammals. Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now. (41) \_\_\_\_\_ . Very occasionally the rocks show impression of skin, so that, apart from color, we can build up a reasonably accurate picture of an animal that died millions of years ago. The kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on it, and even of its climate.

(42) \_\_\_\_\_. Nearly all of the fossils that we know were preserved in rocks formed by water action, and most of these are of animals that lived in or near water. Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds, and insects of which we know nothing.

(43) \_\_\_\_\_. There were also crab-like creatures, whose bodies were covered with a horny substance. The body segments each had two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming. The head was a kind of shield with a pair of compound eyes, often with thousands of lenses. They were usually an inch or two long but some were 2 feet.

(44) \_\_\_\_\_. Of these, the ammonites are very interesting and important. They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary home of the animal. As the young grew larger it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previ-



ous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

(45) \_\_\_\_\_.

About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals, though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carvings.

- [A] The shellfish have a long history in the rock and many different kinds are known.
- [B] Nevertheless, we know a great deal about many of them because their bones and shells have been preserved in the rocks as fossils. From them we can tell their size and shape, how they walked, the kind of food they ate.
- [C] The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago the amphibians, the animals able to live both on land and in water, appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, or formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea, and in the air.
- [D] The best index fossils tend to be marine creatures. These animals evolved rapidly and spread over large areas of the world.
- [E] The earliest animals whose remains have been found were all very simple kinds and lived in the sea. Later forms are more complex, and among these are the sea-lilies, relations of the star-fishes, which had long arms and were attached by a long stalk to the sea bed, or to rocks.
- [F] When an animal dies the body, its bones, or shell, may often be carried away by streams into lakes or the sea and there get covered up by mud. If the animal lived in the sea its body would probably sink and be covered with mud. More and more mud would fall upon it until the bones or shell become embedded and preserved.
- [G] Many factors can influence how fossils are preserved in rocks. Remains of an organism may be replaced by minerals, dissolved by an acidic solution to leave only their impression, or simply reduced to a more stable form.



## 答案与解析:

## 整体分析:

本文介绍了化石形成的机理和动物的进化。

## 局部分析:

## (41) B

空前说早在人类出现在地球上以前,就已经有了各种生物,其中一些是现存物种的祖先,还有一些已经灭绝了。空白后说在非常偶然的情况下,岩石会留下皮肤的痕迹,以至于除了颜色外我们可以合理地建立起数百万年以前灭绝动物的准确全貌。空白前后是转折关系,在各个选项中,只有 B 是转折关系。B 说我们对其中许多动物了解不少,因为它们的骨骼、贝壳保留在化石中。B 项中的骨骼、贝壳与下文中的皮肤相呼应。

## (42) F

本空为段首句。空后说几乎所有的化石都是水作用形成的,大多数动物一定生活在水里或者水附近。D 说最佳的标准的化石大都是海洋生物,这些动物迅速进化,遍布全世界大部分区域。和下文相连,逻辑不通。G 谈到动物遗迹的三种转归,和水有关的只是其中一种,和下文不符。F 讲了一个连续的过程,说动物死了的时候,身体会被溪流冲到湖或海里,然后被泥沙覆盖。如果动物生活在海洋里,身体就会下沉,也会被泥沙覆盖,直到被包埋、保存。下文正是对它的总结,从一般到具体,这在语篇上是归纳模式,正确。

## (43) E

本文从第四段开始,讲动物从低向高进化,所以本空谈的应是进化的最原始阶段。C 开始的词为“first”,看似原始,但实际上谈的第一个带椎骨的动物,这在进化上是很靠后的阶段。E 谈的是最早的动物,而且结构很简单,和下文谈论的蟹类都是很初级的,正是本题所需要的。

## (44) A

本空后说“of these”,说明本空和下文有从属关系。空后谈论的是贝类。只有 A 是集合的概念,而且谈的贝类,故 A 正确。

## (45) C

本空后说爬行类的时代结束了,哺乳动物迅速繁殖,人类产生。说明本空谈论的动物位于进化的较后阶段,而且必须以爬行类作为结尾。只有 C 符合这一要求。

## 参考译文:

早在人类出现在地球上之前很久,就已经有了鱼类、爬虫类、鸟类和某些哺乳类动物。其中有些动物是今天仍然存活的动物的祖先,有些已经灭绝了。也就是说,它们没有活着的后代。但是,我们对其中许多动物了解不少,这是因为它们的骨骼或者外壳作为化石保存在石头中。从这些化石上,我们可以知道它们的大小和形状,也知道它们如何行走,吃什么食物。

岩石偶尔也会显示出皮肤的压痕,因此,除了颜色之外,我们可以描绘出一幅相当精确



的关于几百万年前死去的动物的图画。这种保存有遗骸的岩石告诉我们许多关于这片原始土地的情况,常常保存有在这片土地上生长过的植物的情况,甚至是其气候的情况。

当一个动物死了的时候,其遗体,或者骨骼和外壳,往往被水冲到湖中或者海中,然后被泥沙覆盖。如果这个动物是在海里生活的,它的遗体大概会下沉而被泥沙覆盖。越来越多的泥沙会盖在它的身上,直到其骨骼或外壳固定在泥沙中而保存下来。几乎所有我们知道的化石都是保存在水成岩之中的,而其中的大多数是生活在水中或近水的动物。因此可以说,还有许许多多的哺乳动物、鸟类和昆虫是我们所不知道的。

所有已被发现遗骸的最古老的动物都是十分简单并生活在海里的。其后的一些形态就更复杂些,其中有海百合,它是海星的亲戚。海百合有很长的臂,并通过一条长茎吸附在海床或岩石上。还有类似螃蟹的东西,身上有着一层硬壳。它身体的每一节有两对腿,一对腿用来在沙底上行走,另一对腿用来划水。它的头部像一个盾牌,有一双复眼,往往有成千个晶体。它们通常一两英寸长,但有的长达两英尺。

甲壳类动物在岩石中的历史悠久,已知有许多不同的种类。其中鹦鹉螺化石十分有趣和重要。它们的壳由许多小室组成,每个小室就是它临时的住处。小的鹦鹉螺长大时,就长出一个新的小室而封闭旧的小室。在多西特海岸的岩石上可以看到成千上万个鹦鹉螺。

最早的真有脊椎动物是鱼类,在化石中发现的最早的鱼类是三亿七千五百万年前的。大约三亿年前,出现了能够在陆地上也能够在水里生活的两栖类动物。它们的体型巨大,有的八英尺长。许多两栖类动物生活在沼泽地,我们用的煤就在那里沉积成层、最后形成。两栖类动物导致爬行动物的出现,在将近一亿五千万年中,爬行动物是陆地上、海洋里和天空中的主要生命形式。

大约七千五百万年前,爬行动物的时代结束了,其中大多数爬行动物灭绝了。哺乳动物迅速发展起来。我们可以寻找到许多熟悉的动物例如大象和马的进化过程。后来的一些哺乳动物是原始人所熟悉的,虽然那些动物现在已经灭绝了,但原始人把它们画在洞穴的壁上或者刻在骨头上了。

#### 干扰项译文:

[G] 化石如何保存在岩石中受到许多因素的影响。有机体可能被矿物质所取代,或者被酸性溶液所分解,只留下它们的痕迹,或者只留下其稳定的外形。

### 四、练习题

#### Text 1

##### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 - 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A - G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Observations and research findings indicate that people in advanced industrial societies are



increasingly concerned with opportunities for leisure and what they can do in their leisure time. The importance people attach to paid holidays and the paid services for mass entertainment and recreation are signs of this increasing concern.

The term "quality of life" is difficult to define. It covers a very wide scope such as living environment, health, employment, food, family life, friends, education, material possessions, leisure and recreation, and so on.

41.

Thus, people who need to exert much energy on their work will find relaxation most desirable in leisure. Those with a better education and in professional occupations may tend more to seek recreation and personal development (e.g., cultivation of skills and hobbies) in leisure.

42.

Thus, the following are possible uses of television watching, a popular leisure activity: a change of experience to provide "escape" from the stress and strain of work; to learn more about what is happening in one's environment; to provide an opportunity for understanding oneself by comparing other people's life experiences as portrayed in the programmes.

In an urban society in which highly structured, fast-paced and stressful work looms large in life, experiences of certain leisure, be it television watching or bird watching, can lead to a self-renewal and a more "balanced" way of life.

43.

Our likes and dislikes, tastes and preferences that underlie our choices of such activities as reading books, going to the cinema, camping, or certain cultural pursuits, are all related to social contexts and learning experiences.

44.

Professional workers in recreation services, too, will find that to impart positive leisure attitudes to the general public is essential in motivating them to use their leisure in satisfying ways.

45.

Parents, teachers in schools, work associates and communicators in or using the mass media are all capable of arousing our potential interests.

Schools usually set as their educational objective the attainment of a balanced development of the person. The more seriously this is sought, the more likely positive attitudes towards leisure as well as academic work will be encouraged.

[A] We acquire interests in a variety of things and subjects from our families, schools, jobs, and the mass media. Basically, such attitudes amount to a recognition that leisure is an important area of life and a belief that leisure can and should be put to good use.



- [B] Hence, it can be argued that the people with whom we come into contact in these various contexts are all likely to have exerted some influence in shaping our attitudes, interests and even skills relevant to how we handle leisure. Influence of this kind is a form of leadership.
- [C] As activity carried out as one thinks fits during one's spare time, leisure has the following functions: relaxation, recreation and entertainment, and personal development. The importance of these varies according to the nature of one's job and one's life-style.
- [D] Generally speaking, the quality of life, especially as seen by the individual, is meaningful in terms of the degree to which these various areas of life are available or provide satisfaction to the individual.
- [E] Therefore, people should be encouraged to live a better life by being more active in participating games, sports, and cultural pursuits which attribute to the shaping of leisure attitudes.
- [F] Since leisure is basically self-determined, one is able to take to one's interests and preferences and get involved in an activity in ways that will bring enjoyment and satisfaction.
- [G] The specific use of leisure varies from individual to individual, even the same leisure activity may be used differently by different individuals.

## Text 2

### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 – 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A – G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Screaming headlines about stars arrested for everything from spousal abuse to firearms violations make it painfully clear that athletic talent isn't enough to deal with the rigors of being a pro.

41.

A team that finds itself in serious behavioral straits will often hire a famous person to help defuse the situation and help polish a tarnished franchise images — witness the Dallas Cowboys naming extremely-clean former All-Pro running back Calvin Hill, a Yale Divinity School graduate, as a special consultant. There is an accompanying commandment, handed down from on high by the czars of pro sports: If you're an elite athlete, the role of role model is mandatory,





not optional.

42.

"We're running a business where players are our products. It's a business with very visible and prominent young men in the forefront," says Pat Williams, senior executive vice president of the NBA's Orlando Magic, a franchise that has hired "Doctor J", Julius Erving, as a broad-ranging ambassador to the community, and the locker room. "Sure, we're protecting the business, but we're also protecting the sport, too. And having a bunch of lawbreakers playing your sport doesn't make it attractive — to fans or to sponsors. It's also the right thing to do for these young men."

43.

Hill, who has held executive positions with the Cleveland Browns and the Baltimore Orioles since ending his playing days, says the pressure and scrutiny faced by his son, Detroit Pistons star Grant Hill, are far more intense than what he endured during his days in the 1960s and 1970s with the Cowboys, Redskins and Browns.

44.

"What scares me about free agency is the same thing that scares me about society — there is no longer stability or a sense of community," says Hill. "and that's helped break down a sense of team culture and tradition."

45.

Not only are today's new pros younger than ever, they have a healthy disrespect for their athletic elders and the traditions of the leagues they are entering, according to Gary Sailes, a sports sociologist at Indiana University.

- [A] But ask yourself: Does Jerry Jones, the owner of the Dallas Cowboys, hire Hill because he is genuinely concerned about the psychological effects of fame on Michael Irvin, a married man, who was found in a hotel room full of cocaine and exotic dancers? Or does Jones want to expropriate Hill's upright image as whitewash for the damage done to his cash flow and corporate relations by Irvin and other members of "America's Team"?
- [B] "The value system are different," says Sailes, "The boundaries of their mainstream don't intersect with the boundaries of mainstream America. And if you're not finding some way to bridge the gap between mainstream America and where these kids come from, you're wasting your time."
- [C] At the heart of all this counseling and concern is the day-to-day pressure on a pro athlete. "There is a lot of money and fame involved when you sign a NBA contract," says Lamont Winston, who handles player programmes for the Kansas City Chiefs. "Yet there is nowhere in that contract that says you will feel tremendous stress, you will feel tremen-