

测试性与研读性完美结合



考研英语阅读 2006 测试+研读 118篇

主编：钟玲 副主编：李延宁

主审：中国人民大学 张澜

编写：笃志考研英语教学与测试研究中心

◎真题自测篇◎分析预测篇◎范例讲解篇◎实战训练篇◎能力拔高篇

真题分析 • 技巧讲解
核心词精讲 • 超纲词释义
思路点拨 • 指点迷津
难句详解 • 全文精译



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前言

2005 年考研大纲发生重大调整,新增阅读理解 B 节选择搭配题,阅读理解的分值也随之从 50 分增加到 60 分。显然,阅读理解的得分情况直接决定着考研英语分数的高低。

一直以来,“考研看英语,英语看阅读”的说法在考生中广为流传,考生也确实把英语阅读当作考研的头等大事在抓,但阅读成绩却似乎未见显著提高。究其原因,编者认为有以下几点:

1. 要么片面注重做题数量而忽视做题后的研读和消化,要么被紧随题目之后(甚至是直接在题目中)的提示与详解左右了思维。一言以蔽之,就是没有很好地将测试性与研读性结合起来。

2. 对真题规律和直接针对真题的解题技巧研究不够,领会不深。

3. 缺乏结构意识,对于固定句型与特殊句式的敏感度不够。对于从句(特别是多重嵌套从句)、强调、倒装、省略、插入等语法现象理解不透彻,以至于碰到长难句就发懵。

4. 对于大纲核心词汇理解与掌握不够透彻,只知其一,不知其二,对于一词多义、词组搭配、习惯用法等掌握不够。

5. 对基本的猜词技巧和翻译技巧掌握不够好,导致词汇功底不错但考研词义理解题很难做对或者句子似乎能读懂就是翻译得不了高分的情况。

为了帮助考生解决以上问题,切实提高英语阅读理解的能力和水平,保证大家在考研英语这一科上获得理想的分数,我们组织编写了这本书。

体例安排

本书分为 5 篇,共 20 个单元 118 篇文章。其中,“分析预测篇”专门探讨考研阅读理解的命题规律和考生应对策略,“范例讲解篇”的练习部分按照 A、B、C 三节的相关解题技巧分题型进行安排,其余各篇的各个单元都是严格按照最新考试大纲的考试模式来安排的。文章的题材和体裁也力求高度仿真。

为了使考生对本书有个整体的了解,在此对本书各篇的内容作个大体的简单介绍。具体到如何利用每篇内容,每篇内容的设计目标是什么,则请考生翻阅每篇正式内容开始之前的“导读”与“目标”。

1. 真题自测篇

本篇分 3 个单元,分别为 2003、2004、2005 年的考研真题。本篇内容是考生检测自己现有水平、把握考研英语固有特点的最佳工具;而对历年特别是最近几年真题的考察与分析,更是本书范例讲解、实战训练与能力提高部分编选设计的依据与基础。

2. 分析预测篇

本篇内容建立在对考研历年实考试题的分析的基础之上,分别对阅读理解 A、B、C 三节对考生的能力要求、选材特点、命题思路、考查焦点做了科学、透彻的分析。并以此为依据,分别给出了总体的复习应试策略。

3. 范例讲解篇

本篇分为 4 个单元,分别对阅读理解 A、B、C 三节各种命题形式的总体解题策略、具体解题技巧等内容进行了深入研究和系统阐述(其中,阅读理解 A 节占两个单元)。每单元的技巧讲解之后,紧接着给出了 6 篇典型试题,考生可以充分利用它们来消化前面讲述的技巧。

4. 实战训练篇

本篇分 10 个单元,文章选取与试题设计都以真题分析为基础,力求做到全面、深度仿真以及测试性、学习性的完美结合。单独来看,每个单元都可以作为一套完整的全真模拟试卷;每单元后

面的详细、扩展性的解析则将引导考生对做过的文章进行透彻理解和高效研读。

5. 能力拔高篇

本篇分3个单元,难度略高于考研试题。有了前面实战训练的扎实基础,适当拔高的训练可以使考生的能力得到更充分的提高,并给考生带来充足的信心。这样,即便在正式考试时碰到难题,也能临场不惧,游刃有余。

本书特色

1. 逻辑严密,层次分明

真题自测篇、分析预测篇、范例讲解篇、实战训练篇、能力提高篇这5篇内容构成一个逻辑严密的整体,之后的篇章都以前面的篇章为基础进行编写,符合考生复习周期和能力进步的特点与规律,能够达到事半功倍的效果。

2. 测试性与研读性完美结合

“范例讲解篇”之外的所有练习,都是首先给出完整单元的阅读理解题目(A节4篇,B节1篇,C节1篇),然后再给出详细、扩展性的解析,引导考生对做过的文章进行透彻理解和高效研读。而“实战训练篇”因为所选文章极尽仿真,每个单元都可以作为一套完整的全真模拟试卷来对待。

3. 核心词精讲

对阅读理解A节文章中的一些考研常考核心词汇,本书在每单元答案讲解的相应位置给出了详细的、扩展性的讲解。讲解范围涉及到核心词的基本用法、构词法特征、一词多义、词组搭配、习惯用法等诸多方面。全书讲解到的核心词汇和短语达1000余个,若加上每个单词或短语在讲解过程中涉及到的“联系记忆”词汇与相关搭配,则基本上可以涵盖考研经常考查的所有核心词。

4. 超纲词释义

考研英语阅读理解试题中会包含3%的超纲词,本书试题的选编也按照这个标准执行。在答案讲解的相关位置,我们给出了超纲词的释义,并且加注音标。这一方面可以免去考生做完题目后研读时的查词典之苦,节约宝贵的备考时间;另一方面,最重要的是,考生可以对照这些释义词条,留意那些在不同单元不同文章中重复出现、多次出现的词汇,因为这些单词必然就是考研试卷中的“核心超纲词”。

5. 长难句分析

长难句一直就是考研阅读的拦路虎之一。在本书中,对阅读理解A节试题中出现的长难句,我们在答案讲解部分给出了详细分析。综合这些长难句,考生可以发现它们涉及到从句、强调、倒装、省略、插入等重难点语法结构现象,以及多数的固定句型与特殊句式。而对阅读理解C节划线部分的句子,无论“结构剖析”与“难点透视”,更是极尽详细。

6. 答案精解:思路点拨,指点迷津

一般来说,市面上的辅导资料都给出了答案讲解(主要是对正确答案为什么正确的分析),差别只在于抓住要害的程度有所不同。但本书则首创将“思路点拨”与“指点迷津”分开来讲的路子,不仅关注正确答案为什么正确,同时高度重视错误答案为什么错误的问题。这样,考生可以进一步加深对于文章内容和命题者思路的理解,在潜移默化中达到与作者以及命题者的心意相通。

7. 全文翻译

考研英语阅读理解的文章一般比较难,为了便于考生做完题之后的仔细研读,书中的每篇文章(C节翻译题除外),我们都在答案部分相关位置给出了全文翻译。这样,考生在研读之时,可以对文章的行文模式、篇章结构有着更为透彻和准确的把握。同时,也有助于考生翻译能力的提高。

编者
2005年6月

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真题自测篇

本篇分三个单元,分别为 2003、2004、2005 年的考研真题。考研的英语和四六级考试存在较大的区别,难度也比较高,要想在较短的备考期内最大限度地提高成绩,最关键的一点就是有的放矢的针对性复习。近年的真题,是检测自己现有水平、把握考研英语固有特点的最佳工具;而对近年真题的考察与分析,则是本书范例讲解、实战训练与能力提高部分编选设计的依据与基础。

导读:

1. 每单元在集中的时间与安静的环境内进行自测。
2. 第 1 遍,以检测应试水平为目标。具体做法:每篇文章分配 12-15 分钟,规定时间内不论有没有读懂,选出答案。
3. 第 2 遍,以发掘阅读理解能力为目标。具体做法:每篇文章分配 25-30 分钟,力争看懂,仔细权衡选出答案。
4. 注意:第一遍做完后不要察看正确答案;第二遍的时间以第一遍之后 1-2 天为佳。
5. 第二遍做完后,分别核对两次的答案,给自己打分。
6. 对两次分数进行对比,分析其中原因,给自己一个适当的定位,以此为基础安排自己的复习侧重点和进程。

目标:

1. 熟悉真题的题型、题材、难度、命题思路与特点。
2. 检测自己当前阶段的应试水平(以第一遍的成绩为参照)。
3. 认清自己的阅读理解与把握命题思路的能力(以第二遍的成绩为参照)。
4. 通过 2 与 3 的对比,分析自己目前的强弱项,以此为基础制定初步的复习规划。
5. 对真题特点与自身情况进行通盘考虑,确定自己的目标。



Unit 1

• Part A •

Text 1

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of espionage—spying as a “profession”. These days the Net, which has already re-made pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan’s vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn’t simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen’s e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it “open source intelligence”, and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. ~~Straitford~~ makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster’s dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. “As soon as that report runs, we’ll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor. “And we’ll hear back from some of them.” Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That’s where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm’s outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford’s briefs don’t sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

1. The emergence of the Net has B.

- A. received support from fans like Donovan
- ☒ B. remolded the intelligence services
- C. restored many common pastimes
- D. revived spying as a profession

2. Donovan’s story is mentioned in the text to A.

- ☒ A. introduce the topic of online spying
- B. show how he fought for the U. S.
- C. give an episode of the information war
- D. honor his unique services to the CIA

3. The phrase “making the biggest splash” (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means C.

- A. causing the biggest trouble
 - B. exerting the greatest effort
 - ☒ C. achieving the greatest success
 - D. enjoying the widest popularity
4. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that _____.
 A. Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
 B. Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
 C. Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
☒ D. Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
5. Straitford is most proud of its B.
 A. official status
☒ B. nonconformist image 非同一般和形像
 C. efficient staff
 D. military background

Text 2

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, “all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing.” One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, “Then I would have to say yes.” Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, “Don’t worry, scientists will find some way of using computers.” Such well-meaning people just don’t understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother’s hip replacement, a father’s bypass operation, a baby’s vaccinations, and even a pet’s shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could “adopt” middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

6. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke’s words to _____.
☒ A. call on scientists to take some actions
 B. criticize the misguided cause of animal rights

- C. warn of the doom of biomedical research
D. show the triumph of the animal rights movement
7. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is B .
A. cruel but natural
✓ B. inhuman and unacceptable
C. inevitable but vicious
D. pointless and wasteful
8. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's _____.
A. discontent with animal research
✓ B. ignorance about medical science
C. indifference to epidemics
D. anxiety about animal rights
9. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should _____.
✓ A. communicate more with the public
B. employ hi-tech means in research
C. feel no shame for their cause
D. strive to develop new cures
10. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is _____.
A. a well-known humanist
B. a medical practitioner
✓ C. an enthusiast in animal rights
D. a supporter of animal research

Text 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

11. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because _____.
 A. cost reduction is based on competition
 B. services call for cross-trade coordination
 C. outside competitors will continue to exist
 D. shippers will have the railway by the throat
12. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?
 A. Indifferent.
 B. Supportive.
 C. Indignant.
 D. Apprehensive.
13. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that _____.
 A. shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad
 B. there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide
 C. overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief
 D. a government board ensures fair play in railway business
14. The word "arbiters" (line 6, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those _____.
 A. who work as coordinators
 B. who function as judges
 C. who supervise transactions
 D. who determine the price
15. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by _____.
 A. the continuing acquisition
 B. the growing traffic
 C. the cheering Wall Street
 D. the shrinking market

Text 4

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the U. S. spent \$ 12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$ 1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way”, so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. Ask a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

16. What is implied in the first sentence?

- A. Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
- B. Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.
- ☒ C. Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
- D. Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.

17. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that _____.

- ☒ A. medical resources are often wasted
- B. doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
- C. some treatments are too aggressive
- D. medical costs are becoming unaffordable

18. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of _____.

- A. strong disapproval
- ☒ B. reserved consent
- ☒ C. slight contempt
- D. enthusiastic support

19. In contrast to the U. S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care _____.

- A. more flexibly
- B. more extravagantly
- C. more cautiously
- ☒ D. more reasonably

20. The text intends to express the idea that _____.

- A. medicine will further prolong people's lives
- B. life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
- ☒ C. death should be accepted as a fact of life
- D. excessive demands increase the cost of health care

• Part B •

H

uman beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. 21. Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other

life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

“Anthropology” derives from the Greek words *anthropos* “human” and *logos* “the study of”. By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. 22. Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. 23. The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor’s formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. 24. Tylor defined culture as “...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.” This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor’s definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

25. Thus, the anthropological concept of “culture”, like the concept of “set” in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

答案与详解



— Part A —

Text 1



核心词精讲

1. intelligence [in'telidʒəns] *n.* 情报;智力,才智;理解力
have secret intelligence of the enemy's plans 获得敌方计划的秘密情报
artificial intelligence 人工智能
a boy who shows little intelligence 理解力低下的男孩
联系记忆:
intelligent *adj.* 聪明的,明智的
intellectual *adj.* 智力的,有智力的 *n.* 知识分子
2. reinforce [ˌriːɪn'fɔːs] *vt.* 增援,加强
构词法:
re(再) + in-(投入) + force(力量)
reinforce the regular troops 增援正规部队