



曹其军考研英语④

2004年版

# 英语

## 阅读理解 高分突破

主编 曹其军

国家行政学院出版社



曹其军考研英语④(2004 年版)

# 英语阅读理解 高分突破

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# 突破考研阅读,取得英语高分

## (代前言)

无论从分值所占的比例还是从花费的时间看,阅读理解在研究生英语入学考试中都算得上是一出“重头戏”,历来受到考生的重视。但是仅重视未必就能保证结果理想,事倍功半的现象并不少见,原因在于对阅读的实质认识不足,学习和解题的方法不当。阅读理解题主要考查考生对英语词汇、短语、句型等习惯表达方式,尤其是对出现在篇章中的语言知识和语言技能的掌握情况,从另一方面说,它也包含了对英语国家和世界其他国家的政治、经济、文化、历史和社会等背景及科技发展动态、热门话题乃至西方人思维、交流方式等非语言性知识和学习能力方面的考查。因此可以说,阅读理解题是一个综合性很强的能力测试题。总之,英语能否过关,阅读是关键。

本书共分六部分:

### 第一部分

#### 考研英语阅读理解摸底测试

知己知彼,百战不殆。我们将2003年阅读理解试题拿来让考生进行摸底测试,目的有二:一是考题的短文与短文后的试题比较规范,便于考生掌握该题型命题新动向,了解短文体裁与题材类型,从而有针对性备考;二是通过摸底测试,便于考生及时发现问题,找出差距,从而明确备考方向,最后取得好成绩。

### 第二部分

#### 考研英语阅读理解命题规律及解题技巧

要切实提高英文阅读理解能力,第一是要真正读懂文章,掌握一定的阅读技巧和阅读理解试题命题规律,第二才是应试技巧。我们通过分析和研究近十年考研英语阅读理解试题各方面特点,并结合编者多年来教学体会和考研辅导的经验,归纳和总结了一些关于考研英语阅读理解命题规律及行之有效的解题技巧,希望读者认真体会和掌握。

### 第三部分

#### 考研英语英译汉命题规律及解题技巧

英译汉的基础是理解。答好英译汉题,考生既要有较强的阅读理解能力,又应掌握英译汉的主要基本技能。我们通过分析和研究近十年考研英语英译汉试题的特点,并结合编者多年来教学体会和考研辅导的经验,归纳和总结了一些关于考研英语英译汉试题的命题规律及行之有效的解题技巧,希望读者认真体会和掌握。

### 第四部分

#### 考研英语阅读理解热身训练

理论要联系实际。我们从历年考研英语阅读理解试题中经反复推敲遴选55篇短文让考生作热身训练,验证我们前面所述命题规律和解题方法与技巧。

7/11 x 12/10/1

## 第五部分

## 考研英语阅读理解分类训练

实践出真知。我们从英美报刊上分门别类地精选了100篇有代表性且极具时代感的短文,对每篇短文后的试题,我们均作了较详尽的解析,并将前面所归纳总结的命题规律及解题技巧与实际一一对应,以加深考生对命题规律的理解和解题技巧的实际应用。

## 第六部分

## 考研英语阅读理解全真模拟考场

提前入场,稳操胜卷。我们严格按照考试要求精编了5套全真模拟考场试题,一方面,我们以模拟考场的形式与氛围,以利于考生提前进入考试状态,做到临场不乱,应对自如,提高应试水平。另一方面,使考生通过模拟取得临场实战的体验,全面检测自己的复习效果,总结经验教训,从而在考试中稳操胜卷。

学如春起之苗,不见其增,日日以长,若考生能按照编者建议去做,我们相信,您的阅读水平一定能登上一个新台阶。

本书由曹其军主编,参加编写的有北京大学习天辉、章杰,中国人民大学王芳,山东大学孔进以及赵庆华等同志,在此一并表示感谢。

囿于时间和水平,书中错误与疏漏在所难免,敬请读者和同行批评指正。

愿读者善用此书!愿读者学有所成!

编者

2003年2月于北大燕园

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# 第一部分 考研英语阅读理解摸底测试

编者按 知己知彼,百战不殆。我们将 2003 年阅读理解试题拿来让考生进行摸底测试,目的有二:一是考题的短文与短文后的试题比较规范,便于考生掌握该题型命题新动向,了解短文体裁与题材类型,从而有针对性地备考;二是通过摸底测试,便于考生及时发现问题,找出差距,从而明确备考方向,最后取得好成绩。

## Section III Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in 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 such everyday 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 this 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](http://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.

41. The emergence of the Net has
- [A] received support from fans like Donovan.
  - [B] remolded the intelligence services.
  - [C] restored many common pastimes.
  - [D] revived spying as a profession.
42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to
- [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.
43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (*line 1, paragraph 3*) most probably means
- [A] causing the biggest trouble.
  - [B] exerting the greatest effort.
  - [C] achieving the greatest success.
  - [D] enjoying the widest popularity.
44. 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.
45. Straitford is most proud of its
- [A] official status.
  - [B] nonconformist image.
  - [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.

46. 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.
47. Misguided people tend to think that using an animal in research is
- [A] cruel but natural.
  - [B] inhuman and unacceptable.
  - [C] inevitable but vicious.
  - [D] pointless and wasteful.
48. 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.
49. 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.
50. 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 shippers.

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.

51. 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.
52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?
- [A] Indifferent.
  - [B] Supportive.
  - [C] Indignant.
  - [D] Apprehensive.
53. 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.
54. The word "arbiters" (line 7, 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.
55. 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. As 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.

56. 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.

57. 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.
58. The author's attitude towards Richard Lamm's remark is one of
- [ A ] strong disapproval.
  - [ B ] reserved consent.
  - [ C ] slight contempt.
  - [ D ] enthusiastic support.
59. 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.
60. 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

### Directions:

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

Human 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. (61) 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. (62) 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. (63) 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. (64) 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.

(65) 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.

## 【答案与解析】

### Part A

#### Text 1

### 【文章大意】

有人认为因特网使间谍这一职业以新的形式出现。网上从事间谍活动已经很久了。美国中央情报局曾经举办过一次网上收集情报的竞赛,结果弗吉尼亚的一家小公司脱颖而出,获得冠军。最成功的例子是 Straitford 公司,它是得克萨斯的一家私营企业,它提供的情报准确可靠。公司总裁弗雷德曼说,“我们值得骄傲的是我们可以不受约束地发表言论”。

41. 网络的出现已经\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 得到像多诺万这样的网迷的支持

[B] 重新设计了其智能服务

[C] 恢复了许多普通娱乐游戏

[D] 使间谍职业复兴

【答案】 B

【解析】 这是一道细节题。题干中的信号词是“the Net”,出自于文章第一段第四句话“*These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.*”中。文章第一段第四句话说:如今,因特网重新设计的程序已使人们的日常生活和多诺万的职业焕发新貌。由此可知,因特网已经改版了自己的程序。B项中说“remolded the intelligence services(重新设计了其智能服务)”,这与文中“*These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.* (如今,因特网重新设计的程序已使人们的日常生活和多诺万的职业焕发新貌)”的意思相符。文中只是说多诺万喜欢因特网络,因为他可以利用因特网从事间谍活动,并没有说他是因特网迷,所以A项“received support from fans like Donovan(得到像多诺万这样的网迷的支持)”之意不对;文中只是说因特网重新设计了他的娱乐游戏,并不是说恢复了娱乐游戏,所以C项“restored many common pastimes(恢复了许多普通娱乐游戏)”之意也不对;文中是说“因特网使多诺万的职业焕发新貌”,并不是说使间谍职业复兴,所以D项“revived spying as a profession(使间谍职业复兴)”之意也不对。A项的考点是短语“support from...(得到...的支助)”和单词“fan(球迷、影迷)”;B项的考点是单词“remold(重新设计)”;C项的考点是单词“restore(恢复)”和“pastime(娱乐)”;D项的考点是单词“revive(复兴)”和“profession(职业)”。

42. 文中提到多诺万的事例是为了\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 介绍网上间谍这一话题



- [B] 说明他如何为美国服务
- [C] 给文章增添一个有关信息战的插曲
- [D] 高度赞扬他为中央情报局所作的独特贡献

【答案】 A

【解析】 这是一道结构题。题干中的信号词是“Donovan”，出自于文章第一段第一句话“Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet.”中。文章第一段指出：多诺万可能喜爱因特网，他是美国间谍组织的头目，在第二次世界大战中建立了战略服务部，后来又创建了中央情报局；他对信息非常痴迷；他相信，无论使用什么技术，都可从中发现间谍活动；如今的因特网使多诺万的职业以新的形式出现。由此可知，文中提到多诺万的事例是为了介绍在网上从事间谍活动这一话题。A项中说“introduce the topic of on-line spying(介绍网上间谍这一话题)”，这与文章的意思相符。文中只是提到多诺万创办了两个组织，并没有说明他如何工作，所以B项“show how he fought for the U. S. (说明他如何为美国服务)”之意不对；本文一开始就以多诺万引出网上间谍活动这一话题，并不是中间插入的情节，所以C项“give an episode of the information war. (给文章增添一个有关信息战的插曲)”之意也不对；文中没有赞扬或批评多诺万，所以D项“honor his unique services to the CIA. (高度赞扬他为中央情报局所作的独特贡献)”之意也不对。A项的考点是短语“topic of... (…的话题)”和单词“spy(间谍活动)”；B项的考点是词组“fight for... (为…而战)”；C项的考点是单词“episode(插曲)”；D项的考点是单词“honor(给…荣誉)”和“unique(独特的)”以及“CIA(中央情报局)”。

43. 短语“making the biggest splash”(第三段)最可能的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 造成最大的麻烦
- [B] 尽最大的努力
- [C] 取得最大的成功
- [D] 受到最广泛的欢迎

【答案】 C

【解析】 这是一道词义题。题干中的信号词是“making the biggest splash”，出自于文章第三段第一句话“Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas”中。文章第二段指出：一九九五年，美国中央情报局举办了一次竞赛活动，看谁收集有关布隆迪的信息最多；结果弗吉尼亚的一家小公司获胜，这家公司的优势就是它在电子领域的领先地位；第三段接着指出：在新兴的电子领域，最引人注目的公司是一家叫“Straitford”的有限公司，它是一家私营的智能分析公司。由此可知，“making the biggest splash”的意思应该是说“成就最大的”。C项中说“achieving the greatest success(取得最大的成功)”，这与文章的意思相符。A项“causing the biggest trouble(造成最大的麻烦)”、B项“exerting the greatest effort(尽最大的努力)”和D项“enjoying the widest popularity(受到最广泛的欢迎)”三项之意都不对。A项的考点是短语“cause trouble(造成…麻烦)”；B项的考点是单词“exert(尽力)”；C项的考点是短语“achieve success(获得成功)”；D项的考点是单词“enjoy(享有)”和“popularity(声望)”。

44. 从第四段可了解到\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] “Straitford”有关乌克兰的预言被证实是正确的
- [B] “Straitford”保证其所提供信息的真实性