

第2版
Second Edition

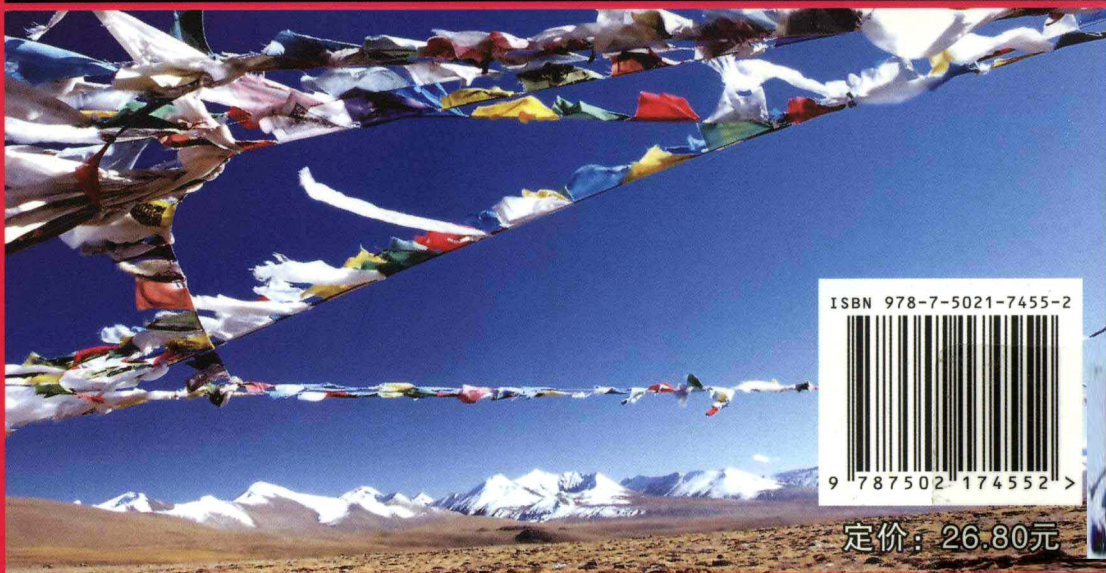
Newsweek

Volume



- 🌀 **考研题源文选** 选材新颖，时效性强
- 🌀 **精选重点段落** 巅峰阅读，模拟真题
- 🌀 **双重词汇注释** 国际音标，双重词义，文中释义，大纲全文；
- 🌀 **重点段落精译** 推敲细节，突破盲点，对照阅读，提高能力！

In her quest to shed pounds, Amy Jamieson-Pelenic tried the cabbage-soup diet, a hot-dog and peanut-butter diet, and just about everything in between. Then, after an aha! Moment as she tried on a size 22 coat, she said, No more. She started eating smaller portions and healthier foods, and took up running. Lo and behold, she slowly lost 100 pounds. Fifteen years later, Jamieson-Pelenic, now a 38-year-old registered dietitian and spokeswoman for the American Dietetic Association, has kept off all the weight. Real people can do this, she says.



ISBN 978-7-5021-7455-2



9 787502 174552 >

定价：26.80元



Newsweek



WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 11, 1998

ISSUE NO. 45

ISSN 0028-7021

WORLDWIDE EDITION

ISSN 0028-7021

ISSN 0028-7021

ISSN 0028-7021

...and the rest of the world's news, including the latest in science, technology, and the environment. Newsweek is a leading source of information and analysis for readers around the globe.



Newsweek

Volume

如对您有帮助，请点“好评”



主编 / 北京外国语大学 江涛

考研成功，绿色通道，吃透题源，决胜终点！



新闻周刊

分册

第1版连续20个月
全国畅销书
排行榜

石油工业出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考研英语阅读题源. 新闻周刊分册 / 江涛主编. —2 版 (修订本).
北京: 石油工业出版社, 2010.01
(江涛英语)
ISBN 978-7-5021-7455-2

- I . 考…
- II . 江…
- III . 英语 - 阅读教学 - 研究生 - 入学考试 - 自学参考资料
- IV . H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 188192 号

考研英语阅读题源 新闻周刊分册 (第二版)
丛书主编 江涛 本书主编 江涛

出版发行: 石油工业出版社
(北京安定门外安华里 2 区 1 号楼 100011)
网址: www.petropub.com.cn
编辑部: (010) 64523646 营销部: (010) 64523604
经 销: 全国新华书店
印 刷: 北京晨旭印刷厂

2010 年 1 月第 2 版 2010 年 1 月第 4 次印刷
710 × 1000 毫米 开本: 1/16 印张: 17.75
字数: 297 千字

定 价: 26.80 元
(如出现印装质量问题, 我社发行部负责调换)
版权所有, 翻印必究

顾问: [美] 彭铁城

主编: 江涛

副主编: 王宏 陈超 瞿莉 王丽丽 张晨玺 梁妍

《考研英语阅读题源》编委会

主编: 江涛

编委: (按姓氏笔画排列)

马磊 王洁 王晶 王榆 王世君 王宁宁

东刚 叶适宜 邝丹 任晶雪 刘静 刘凤先

刘尚杰 刘莹 刘晓雯 刘淑平 孙洁 朱芳英

许悦 张菁 张晓青 李莉 李杨 李婷

李庆煜 李孟芳 李晓鹏 杨颖 杨雪 杨少芳

杨春霞 杨宜莲 汪全芳 陈玲 陈红玲 陈文凯

单勇 周丽 周雅娴 招敏仪 郑小倩 郑雪玲

金玲 哈蕊 姚岚 胡嫚 胡莲 胡凤霞

赵籽君 赵艳丽 赵顺丹 徐佳 徐上标 徐向群

桂风 秦彤 谈伟 谈媛 高丽芬 曹娟

曹菲 盛洪 黄星 黄胜 黄晶 龚雪琼

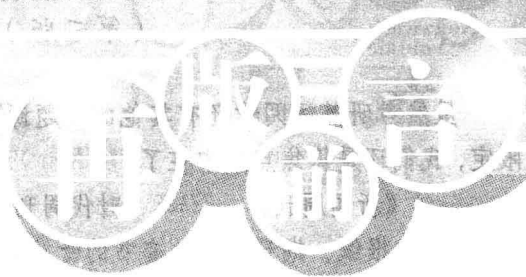
彭珺 彭静 董军 韩怡 褚振飞 褚小雯

詹洁 虞源源 路璐 廖正芳 廖海辰 瞿灵

[美] Steven Hasinger [美] Caroline Catts

[英] Charlie Black [加] Wesley Brown

[澳] Chris Green



2008年4月出版的《考研英语阅读题源》系列是我们下了大力气编写而成的，其间的痛苦只有我们自己才能体会——在众多原版报刊杂志中确定对考生最有帮助的几本是一个浩大的工程，而想要在周刊，甚至是日报中筛选与考研阅读趋势最接近的文章就更加艰难。毫不夸张地说，最终确定的300篇文章（每本分册50篇）是从上千篇文章中“海选”出来的，每每敲定一篇文章，那种成就感就好比文章是自己写出的一般。文章确定了，就要翻译，原版出版物文章的翻译绝非易事，不能说我们的翻译尽善尽美，但可以保证的是，最终的翻译是我们花费了大量心血译成的。

因此，在得知《考研英语阅读题源》系列面世之后，受到广大考研考生，甚至是大众英语学习爱好者的热烈追捧之时，我们感到异常欣慰。

“题源”并不是一个全新的概念，通过对考研英语真题阅读文章的分析就可以看出，大部分文章都是由近几年知名原版英文报刊杂志中发表的文章改编而来的。这一点通过下表就可以看出：

近年考研英语阅读真题文章主要来源分析

年份	篇章	<i>The New York Times</i> 《纽约时报》	<i>The Economist</i> 《经济学家》	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》	<i>Time</i> 《时代周刊》
2009	Text 1	2008.5.4			
2008	Text 2		2005.9		
2007	Text 1	2006.5.7			
	Text 4		2005.6.23		
2006	Text 3		2003.5.15		
	Text 4				2005.1.17
	Text 1		2003.9.18		
2005	Text 3			2002.7.10	
	Text 4		2004.1.29		
2004	Text 2		2001.9.1		
	Text 3			2000.12.18	
2003	Text 1				1999.1.25
	Text 4			2001.8.27	
2002	Text 3		1999.11.27		

虽然考研英语阅读还有其他的“题源”，但考虑到文章的难易程度以及题材和体裁的限定，我们还是将焦点集中在了 *The New York Times* 《纽约时报》、*The Economist* 《经济学家》、*Newsweek* 《新闻周刊》、*TIME* 《时代周刊》、*The Times* 《泰晤士报》、*Guardian* 《卫报》这 6 本优秀的报纸、期刊上。这套书的受欢迎程度证明了我们的判断没有错。

不少考生通过各种渠道向我们表达了对这套书的喜爱之情，也有“准考生”在别人的推荐下开始关注这套书，同时他们也提出了自己的担忧：“考研英语阅读文章时代感很强，选取的都是近几年的文章，到我们考研的时候，这套书就过时了吧？”

既然我们的努力得到了认可，那为何不再努力一下，帮助更多的考生，让我们的《考研英语阅读题源》系列成为考研考生的首选阅读材料呢？

为此，我们将最受欢迎且与考研阅读真题最为贴近的 *The New York Times* 《纽约时报》、*The Economist* 《经济学家》、*Newsweek* 《新闻周刊》、*TIME* 《时代周刊》分册进行了修订。替换掉部分不再“新鲜”的文章，换上更符合时代潮流且更贴近考研趋势的文章，这样考生就不用再担心过时或与考研趋势不符的问题了。

修订后的每本分册仍然各包括 50 篇文章，根据考研英语阅读文章的题材类型分为社会类、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：原汁原味、内容翔实的英语报刊文摘。从风格、内容、难易程度方面均与考研英语阅读文章相近。为了在保证文章原汁原味的基础之上更好地体现考研英语阅读的特色，编者特节选结构内容相对完整、篇幅与考研英语阅读文章相当的部分作为重点段落（即黑色字体部分），其余部分则以灰色字体出现，便于考生有重点地阅读。

词汇注解：列出文中需考生掌握的重点单词和超纲单词。重点单词部分列出文中出现的、考研大纲中所包含的词汇，后面附有音标、文中释义和大纲全义，在原文中以蓝色加粗字体标出，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文中出现的、不属于考研大纲考查范围的生词，在原文中以蓝色斜体标出，为考生排除阅读中的障碍，帮助扩展词汇量。

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借鉴。

我们发现，这套书的读者中除了考研考生外，还有不少大众英语学习爱好者，其中不乏白领读者，他们把这套书当做原版报刊杂志的“精编合订本”，用做泛读，或用做了解更广阔的世界。因此，强烈建议考研考生在考研过后，也争取抽时间看看我们的书，让它们继续发挥“余热”。其他大众英语学习爱好者也大可以读读我们的书，相信一定会有意想不到的惊喜和收获！

希望我们能和考研考生以及大众英语学习爱好者一起，在英语学习的海洋中同舟共济，不断前行！

编者

2010年1月 于北京



目录

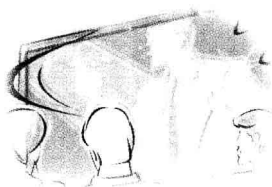
Contents



Social Class

社会类

Passage One Deserving of Respect.....	2
Passage Two A Post-Car Society.....	8
Passage Three Poor Among Plenty.....	13
Passage Four The Insurance Climate Change.....	17
Passage Five Financial Planning: Wills and Other Ways.....	23
Passage Six Making Your Grass Greener.....	29
Passage Seven Real Food for Thought.....	34
Passage Eight Smile! You're an Unwitting Net Star...	39
Passage Nine Get Ready to Rumble.....	44
Passage Ten As Kids Grow, So Do Risks.....	50



Culture and Education

文教类

Passage One Movies: Who's That Guy with Harry Potter?	56
Passage Two An Imperfect Storm	60
Passage Three The Men of Summer	66
Passage Four Fourth-Grade Slump.....	71
Passage Five The Low Cost of Guitar Heroism.....	76
Passage Six The Sound of One Hand Clicking	81

Passage Seven	The Rev. John Foley	86
Passage Eight	Common	91
Passage Nine	There's Something about Mary	96
Passage Ten	Extreme Makeovers	102



Economy

经济类

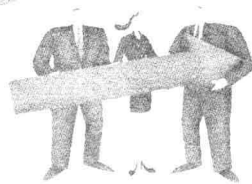
Passage One	The Economic Mega-Worry	108
Passage Two	Escape From the Money Pit	113
Passage Three	Europe's Apple Attack	118
Passage Four	Easy Money, a Click Away	123
Passage Five	Putting Detroit in the Shop	129
Passage Six	Stimulus Overload	135
Passage Seven	The Color of Money	140
Passage Eight	How to Count Eyeballs	146
Passage Nine	Rogue Offspring	151
Passage Ten	Rebalancing the Economy	156



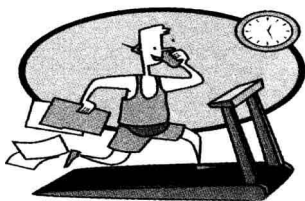
Science and
Technology

科技类

Passage One	Perfecting Pinot	162
Passage Two	Honey, iBricked the New Mobile Phone!	168
Passage Three	Who's the Smart Sibling?	173
Passage Four	Know Thyself-Man, Rat or Bot?	179



Passage Five Prick Up Your Rabbit Ears.....	184
Passage Six Technology: Valley of the Gadgets	189
Passage Seven Making the Skies Green	194
Passage Eight Targeting Needless Breast Biopsies	199
Passage Nine New Flights of Fancy	204
Passage Ten Plotting Pluto's Comeback	210



Health

健康类

Passage One A Passionate Advocate for Addicts of All kinds, She's Determined to Find a Cure ...	216
Passage Two The Dieter's Dilemma	221
Passage Three Vitamin D in the Spotlight.....	227
Passage Four Old Bugs Learn Some New Tricks	233
Passage Five Minds and Magnets	238
Passage Six Health: I Screen, You Screen	244
Passage Seven Cancer and Staying Fit.....	249
Passage Eight Can We Slow Aging?	255
Passage Nine A Terrible Mystery.....	262
Passage Ten Taking on Ticks.....	268

考 研
Newsweek
Volume

英语 阅读题源
(第二版)



S 社会类 Social Class



试读结束：需要全本请在线购买：www.ertongbook.com



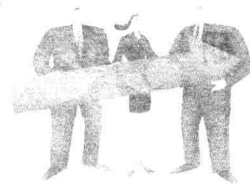
From *Newsweek*
By Hennie Lötter
May 7, 2007

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.



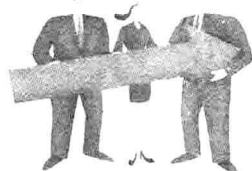
词汇注解

重点单词

creature /'kri:tʃə/

[文中释义] *n.* 生物

[大纲释义] *n.* 人, 动物; 生物; 造物, 产物



helicopter /'helikɒptə/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 直升机 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 直升(飞)机
capacity /kə'pæsiti/	[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 /'seif,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 /li'dʒitimit/	[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 /ri'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 /,vedʒi'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> 挑选
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

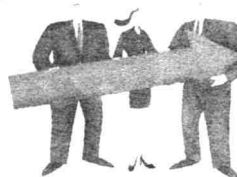
adj. 悲伤的

段落译文

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。

