



考研英语

阅读攻略 及分阶训练

English Reading and Training

主编◎孔祥龙 副主编◎张 艳



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内 容 提 要

本书不仅为考生系统讲解了攻克考研英语阅读的基本策略,而且系统讲述了考研英语阅读解题的方法、步骤、技巧和做题原则,为大家提供了相应的例题和例文。此外,考虑到备考初期的考生英语水平相对薄弱,本书为考生提供了150篇分阶阅读、20篇完型填空和10篇新题型及配套答案解析,从而使考生在练习中逐步达到考研英语阅读所要求的能力。

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前 言

考研英语考试主要分为阅读和写作两部分,而阅读部分从广义上来看包括传统阅读、完型填空、翻译和新题型,总共占考研英语的 70%。因此如何突破考研英语,找到行之有效的方法对考生来说非常重要。根据多年教学辅导经验,攻克考研英语应遵循四个步骤:

★ **掌握大纲词汇**——要求考生熟练掌握考研大纲词汇,尤其是核心词汇及其熟词生义、衍生词等。单词的记忆可通过词根、词缀理解记忆,考研并不要求考生掌握海量词汇,更多是对词汇深度的考查。

★ **把握和理解长难句及核心语法**——考研英语语言灵活,句式多变;考生必须在备考过程中熟练掌握长难句、核心语法及各种语言现象。

★ **对文章精读并翻译从而全面提升阅读能力和语感**——在掌握词汇和把握长难句后可适当做文章翻译来进一步提高阅读能力和语感。

★ **熟知命题思路、应试思维,掌握阅读技巧**——研究常考题型,洞悉选项特征,做到不仅知道正确项为什么正确,更要知道错误项为什么错。

本书不仅为考生系统讲解了攻克考研英语的基本策略,而且系统地讲述了考研英语解题的方法、步骤、技巧和做题原则,并为大家提供了相应的例题和例文。此外,考虑到考生备考初期英语水平相对薄弱,本书为考生提供了 150 篇分阶阅读、20 篇完型和 10 篇新题型及配套答案解析,从而使考生在练习中逐步达到考研英语所要求的能力。

考生若能按照科学的方法备考,英语成绩一定会有质的飞跃。由于时间和精力有限,若有疏漏之处,欢迎大家批评指正。本书在校稿过程中得到了祝影、陈亮等人的帮助,特此感谢。本书为同达教育多年指定教材。

编 者
于上海

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第一章 阅读理解攻略

考研英语主要分为阅读和写作两部分,而阅读部分从广义上讲包括传统阅读、完型填空、翻译和新题型,总共占考研英语的70%,因此如何突破考研英语,找到行之有效的方法对考生来说非常重要。根据多年教学辅导经验,攻克考研英语应遵循四个步骤:①熟练掌握考研大纲词汇,尤其是高频核心词及熟词生义;②理解长难句及常见语言现象;③对文章做精读训练并译成中文从而提高阅读能力和语感;④熟知命题思路、应试思维,掌握阅读技巧。至于单词该如何掌握,在本书中不做赘述。那么考研英语阅读究竟有哪些策略、方法和技巧,该如何攻克呢?

第一节 阅读理解解题方法与技巧

1. 英语阅读“逻辑思维解题法”

考研英语阅读理解文章后的5道题目均根据该文章内容而设计,故题目间可能会存在逻辑上的某种关联,根据题目间是否存在逻辑上的关系可将题目分为两种类型:逻辑型和非逻辑型。

★**逻辑型题**:可根据题目间的关联进行解题(可相互印证答案);

★**非逻辑型**:定位原文找(相对)精确改写项。

2. 逻辑思维解题法步骤

- ①**阅读题目抓关键**——理解中心,明确问题→寻找题目间的逻辑关系
- ②**阅读框架标重点**——进一步把握全文主旨
- ③**定位原文选答案**——找到具体出题点(八大常考点)
- ④**原则技巧记心间**——铭记答题技巧

3. 常见阅读理解的五大行文模式(并非只有这五种)

- ①**现象解释型**——对自然现象或社会现象进行解释
- ②**问题解答型**——对问题进行分析应对
- ③**观点论证型**——对作者观点进行论证
- ④**新老观点对比型**——对某事过去和现在对比来突出现在的是与非
- ⑤**实验型**——掌握实验目的与实验结论

4. 阅读理解的八大常考点

- ①**强转折对比**: but/however/yet/unlike...
- ②**段首段尾句**: 最重要/考试一定重点关注
- ③**列举处**: firstly/secondly/thirdly; initially/additionally...
- ④**举例、比喻处**: as/such as/for instance/for example...
- ⑤**引用人物论断**: 引用某名人的论断或重要发现等
- ⑥**复杂句常考**: 复杂句常是出题之处,如同位语、插入语、定语……
- ⑦**因果句常考**: because/as/therefore/consequently/originate from...

⑧特殊标点符号处：破折号，括号，冒号，引号……

5. 常见阅读理解题型解题原则

- ①主旨题(中心思想、写作目的、加标题)：遵循“三出现原则”即中心词或中心词的近义词必须出现；细节出现不是答案；无关选项出现更不是答案。
- ②因果条件细节题：找出表示因果或条件的词眼——分清谁是因谁是果；谁是条件谁是结果；若出现多个因果关系则要辨别问的是哪个。
- ③比较型细节题：遵循语言形式对应或含义对应(正确选项通常形式也是比较式，同时要做到含义一致)。
- ④实验型细节题：通常与实验目的和实验结果相关(实验是为了得出结果)。
- ⑤选择正误题：通常要求选出错误或正确的一项，四个选项通常分布在全文不同的地方；每个选项的定位要根据八大常考处及该题的题号顺序。
- ⑥列举题：若文中列举了多处信息，务必注意选项与原文细节上的对应是否做到了精确改写。
- ⑦举例题：一般分为两种情况，一种是问例子本身(细节题)，另一种是问例子在文中的作用。做题时一定要分清是哪种情况。
- ⑧推理题：避免过度推理，无中生有；正确选项一般是对原文的归纳总结或正话反说。
- ⑨单词释义题：根据上下文及构词解题。
- ⑩观点态度题：重点理解段首段尾句中动词、形容词和副词，可领会作者的观点态度。

6. 阅读理解答题的常用技巧

- ①对立选项通常选其一，相同意思选项同时排除；
- ②若该题精确定位在第二段，则精确对应在其他段落的选项再精确也不对；
- ③非常符合常识及人们潜意识的选项若原文没有正面回应或谈及则不是答案；
- ④选项与文中某处信息极为对应但其谓语动词已被偷梁换柱则不是答案；
- ⑤文中不同句子内容的拼凑一定不是答案；
- ⑥极端选项通常不是答案，除非文中有明显的对应词；
- ⑦过于笼统的选项只是与文章相关通常不是答案，同理，文中的细节以点概面通常也不是答案；
- ⑧由文中某处信息推理得出的若干个可能情况的相关选项通常不是答案；
- ⑨定位处信息要尤为注意形容词、副词、语气词及动词；
- ⑩细节题的考察一定注意出题人问的角度：是问细节本身还是细节在文中的作用(例子数据名言等)。

⇒友情提示：

- ①若想提高做题速度一定注意定位技巧的应用；
- ②看清题目问的是作者的观点还是人们的观点(非常重要)；
- ③看清所问的是关于什么的有没有具体的主语、时间、地点。

第二节 “逻辑思维阅读法”例文讲解

Passage 1

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as

such a virtue. ①

The problem with such a view is that **some people actually attempt to live by it**. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. ② **Consequently, I have been on a diet** for the better — or worse — part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

Where did we go off the track? When did eating butter become a sin, and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing, if not repellent? All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating, and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins. ③ **However**, until quite recently, most people had a problem getting enough to eat. In some religious groups, wealth was a symbol of probable salvation and high morals, and fatness a sign of wealth and well-being.

④ **Today the opposite is true**. We have shifted to thinness as our new mark of virtue. The result is that being fat — or even only somewhat overweight — is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength.

Our *obsession* with thinness is also fueled by **health concerns**. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before, and that, in many cases, being overweight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessels diseases. These diseases, however, may have as much to do with our way of life and our high-fat diets as with excess weight. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem — too much fat and a lack of fiber — than a weight problem.

④ **The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well**. Exercise is necessary for strong bones and both heart and lung health. A balanced diet without a lot of fat can also help the body avoid many diseases. We should surely stop paying so much attention to weight. Simply being thin is not enough.

⑤ **It is actually hazardous if** those who get (or already are) thin think they are automatically healthy and thus **free from paying attention to their overall life-style**. Thinness can be pure *vainglory*.

- In the eyes of the **author**, an **odd phenomenon** nowadays is that _____.
 A) religious people are not necessarily virtuous
 B) **looking slim** is a symbol of having a large fortune
 C) **being thin** is viewed as a much desired quality
 D) the Duchess of Windsor is regarded as a woman of virtue
- Swept by the prevailing trend, the author _____.
 A) had to wear highly fashionable clothes
 B) had to seek help from rich distant relatives
 C) had to **go on a diet** for the greater part of her life
 D) could still prevent herself from going off the track
- In human history, people's views on **body weight** _____.
 A) changed from time to time
 B) led to different moral standards
 C) varied between the poor and the rich

- D) were closely related to their religious beliefs
4. The author **criticizes women's** obsession with **thinness** _____.
 A) from a historical and religious standpoint
 B) from sociological and **medical** points of view
 C) from an economic and educational perspective
 D) in the light of moral principles
5. What's the author's advice to **women who are absorbed** in the idea of **thinness**?
 A) They should gain weight to look healthy.
 B) They should be more watchful for fatal diseases.
 C) They should be **more concerned with their overall lifestyle**.
 D) They should rid themselves of fantasies about designer clothes.

[解题思路] 根据各题黑体词部分可判断全文的中心一定与体重有关,第 4/5 题题干说作者批判女士渴望苗条,故第 1 题答案选 C;第 2 题 C 项与主题最贴切;第 3 题为常识选 A;第 4 题 B 项是从医学的角度谈健康;根据文章主题批评女性希望苗条,可得知作者不认同盲目跟风而是认为 **健康** 最重要;第 5 题作者从健康的角度批判这一趋势,故 C 项最佳。总结:该篇文章题目之间的逻辑关系极强,答案可相互印证!

当然,若不从逻辑关系的角度也可答题;只要定位原文,找到对应的精确改写项即可如原文标记的题号处便可知答案:CCABC。

Passage 2

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, ① **is by his success raising new doubts about the worth** of the business world's favorite academic title: **the MBA** (Master of Business Administration).

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and *greed* on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.

"If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, 'Should I attempt to get an MBA,' the answer a lot more is: It depends."

② **The success of** Bill Gates and other **non-MBAs**, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc. **has helped inspire** self-conscious **debates** on business school campuses **over the worth** of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.

The *Harvard Business Review* printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize **complaints** about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said ④ **"MBAs want to move up too fast, ③ they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team** until their third year. But by then, ④ **they're out looking for**

other jobs.”

The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an *aura* of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.

Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one. The growth was fueled by a *backlash* (反冲) against the anti-business values of the 1960s and by the women's movement.

⑤ **Business people** who have hired or worked **with MBAs** say those with the degrees **often know** how to analyze systems **but are not so skillful at motivating people**. “They don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business,” said James Shaffer, vice-president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

1. According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?
A) Envious. B) Scornful. C) Realistic. D) Appreciative.
2. It seems that the **controversy over the values** of MBA degrees has been **fueled** mainly by _____.
A) the success of many non-MBAs
B) the complaints from various employers
C) the poor performance of MBAs at work
D) the criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines
3. What is the major **weakness of MBA holders** according to *The Harvard Business Review*?
A) They are not good at dealing with people.
B) They keep complaining about their jobs.
C) They are usually self-centered.
D) They are aggressive and greedy.
4. From the passage we know that most MBAs _____.
A) can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly
B) cherish unrealistic expectations about their future
C) quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates
D) receive salaries that do not match their professional training
5. What is the passage mainly about?
A) A **debate** held recently on university campuses.
B) **Doubts** about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
C) Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.
D) The necessity of **reforming MBA** programs in business schools.

[解题思路] 根据第 2/3 题题干可知全文主要是讲 MBA 的缺点和不足,故第 1 题答案为 B;则第 5 题答案为 B;其他题目要定位原文。根据文中标记处可知答案:BAABB。

Passage 3

Early in the age of *affluence* that followed World War II, an American retailing

analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, ① “**Our enormously productive economy ... demands that we make consumption our way of life**, that we convert the **buying and use of goods into rituals**, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, is consumption ... We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate.”

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed.

Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. ② **Opinion surveys** in the world's two largest economies — Japan and the United States — **show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent**.

Overconsumption by the world's fortunate is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, ③ **high consumption may be a mixed blessing** in human terms, too. ③ The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches.

Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow — that, misled by a ④ **consumerist culture**, they have been **fruitlessly** attempting to satisfy what are essentially **social, psychological and spiritual needs** with material things.

Of course, the opposite of overconsumption — poverty — is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. *Dispossessed* peasants slash-and-burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry *nomads* turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have ⑤ **either too little or too much**, we are left to wonder **how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support?** When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction?

- The emergence of the affluent society after World War II _____.
 A) led to the reform of the retailing system
 B) resulted in the worship of consumerism
 C) gave rise to the dominance of the new egoism
 D) gave birth to a new generation of upper class consumers
- Apart from enormous productivity, another important impetus to **high consumption** is _____.
 A) the people's desire for a rise in their living standards
 B) the concept that one's success is measured by how much they consume
 C) the imbalance that has existed between production and consumption
 D) the conversion of the sale of goods into rituals
- Why does the author say **high consumption** is a mixed blessing?
 A) Because poverty still exists in an affluent society.
 B) Because overconsumption won't last long due to unrestricted population growth.
 C) Because traditional rituals are often neglected in the process of modernization.
 D) Because moral values are sacrificed in pursuit of material satisfaction.

4. According to the passage, **consumerist culture** _____.
 A) will not alleviate poverty in wealthy countries
 B) will not aggravate environmental problems
 C) cannot thrive on a fragile economy
 D) cannot satisfy human spiritual needs
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A) human spiritual needs should match material affluence
 B) whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue
 C) how to keep **consumption at a reasonable level** remains a problem
 D) there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs

〔**解题思路**〕根据 2/3/4 题题干可知全文主要讲述高消费主义文化,故第 1 题答案为 B; 根据文中标记处可知答案分别为: BBDDC。

Passage 4

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected **the art of** creating automatic behaviors — habits — among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks, apply lotions and wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

①“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hand instead of a **soap habit**, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits,” **Dr. Curtis said**. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever — had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day — chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, antiperspirants, colognes, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins — are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of canny advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip **bottled water** all day long. ②**Chewing gum**, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. ②**Skin moisturizers** are **advertised** as part of morning beauty **rituals**, ④slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

“Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns,” said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. “Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to

making new products commercially viable.”

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through **relentless** advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, ⑤ **controversies** have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell **questionable** beauty creams or **unhealthy** foods.⑤

1. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.
A) should be further cultivated
B) should be changed gradually
C) are deeply rooted in history
D) are basically private concerns
2. **Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers** are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to _____.
A) reveal their impact on people's habits
B) show the urgent need of daily necessities
C) indicate their effect on people's buying power
D) manifest the significant role of good habits
3. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?
A) Tide.
B) Crest.
C) Colgate.
D) Unilever.
4. From the text we know that some of **consumer's habits are developed due to** _____.
A) perfected art of products
B) automatic behavior creation
C) commercial promotions
D) scientific experiments
5. The author's attitude toward the **influence of advertisement on people's habits** is _____.
A) indifferent
B) negative
C) positive
D) biased

[解题思路] 根据 3/4/5 题的题干可知文章是讲产品及产品广告对人们习惯的影响,故可知第 2/4 题答案分别为 A/C;根据常识可知第 3 题答案为 D(联合利华是公司企业而不是产品);第 5 题顺序原则找到最后一段看形容词 (relentless/controversies/questionable/unhealthy)可知答案为 B。各题答案为:AADCB。

Passage 5

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades — by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. ① But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives

were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman’s risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalized medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make **three main arguments against gene patents**: ② a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents’ monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad’s. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature ... than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds.”

Despite the appeals court’s decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

AS the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules — most are already patented or in the public domain. firms are now studying how **genes interact**③, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug’s efficacy, ③ **companies are eager to win patents for ‘connecting the dots’**, explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. **Each meeting was packed.**④

1. It can be learned from paragraph 1 that the **biotech companies** would like _____.
 A) their executives to be active
 B) judges to rule out gene patenting
 C) genes to be patentable
 D) the BIO to issue a warning
2. Those who are against **gene patents** believe that _____.
 A) genetic tests are not reliable
 B) only man-made products are patentable
 C) patents on genes depend much on innovation
 D) courts should restrict access to genetic tests
3. According to Hans Sauer, **companies are eager to win patents** for _____.
 A) establishing disease correlations
 B) discovering gene interactions
 C) drawing pictures of genes
 D) identifying human DNA