



硕士研究生入学考试必备丛书

2006 考研英语 阅读 综合训练

丛书主编 李小红 李洁红
本书主编 刘 英 黄芙蓉

7月2日
新大纲

最新大纲 最新题型
阅读翻译 搭配排序
综合概括 例证阐述
解题要点 分析透彻

哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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前言

过去两年,“全国硕士研究生入学统一英语考试”考题形式不断地发生着变化:取消“听力”部分,阅读部分增加了 Part B, Part B 又变成了“选择”形式。频繁的变化令广大考生有应接不暇的感觉,如何能够迅速调整自己“跟上”新的模式,特别是如何尽快认识和了解新的考题形式,成为“制胜”的关键。

记得在《2005 考研英语新题型》一书中我们曾说过,对于有关的变化我们是“有所准备”的。在这里我们还是把同样的话告诉大家:对于今年的变化我们还是“有所准备”的。

语篇的整体结构,语篇内各部分之间的关系,这些是篇章理解的关键,而这些又恰恰一直是许多考生——甚至可以说是多数考生——的薄弱环节。考题朝着这一方向的转变可以说是迟早的事。

针对今年的新变化,我们已在最短的时间内作了研究——准确地说是证实了我们的判断——并在此基础之上进行了“跟进”——准备了相当数量的仿真题。相信我们的努力会有助于大家取得更加优异的成绩。

本书特点:

1. **题型齐全 层层深入** 本书包括 2006 年 7 月最新考试大纲中阅读部分的最新题型,即排序题、概括题、阐述题、例证题等 40 篇,选择搭配题 20 篇。同时,包含 80 篇多项选择题和 20 篇翻译题。本书试题的难易程度均与大纲要求类似,为全面提高考生阅读部分的成绩提供帮助。
2. **解答详尽 分析透彻** 多项选择题均有详细解答,并配有【题解】、【生词与重点词】、【难句解析】、【全文翻译】;新题型的解答包括【本文大意】、【解题分析】等;翻译部分有【分析】和【译文】。这些有利于考生掌握答题的角度和方法。
3. **大纲解析 阐述技巧** 每部分将考试大纲的要求一一列出,并将答题技巧提炼升华,使考生在复习备考过程中做到心中有数。

由于时间十分紧迫——我们知道每一天,甚至每一个小时对于广大考生都可能决定着成败——书中或许会有某些“瑕疵”,虽然我们尽了最大努力,但由于水平有限,恳请读者不吝赐教。

愿我们的书如夏日里清凉的泉水,在您烦躁时,带给您清新与希望,伴您走向成功。
祝大家考试成功!

本书编者

2005 年 7 月于红森林工作室

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Part A

阅读理解之多项选择题

大纲要求:

本节(20题)主要考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义,进行有关的判断、推理和引申,根据上下文推测生词的词义等能力。要求考生根据所提供的4篇(总长度约为1600词)文章的内容,从每题所给出的4个选项中选出最佳答案。考生在答题卡1上作答。

技巧点拨:

阅读时,划出重点词和句子,如话题、表示逻辑关系的词、转折词、因果词、结论和态度词等。答题时注意以下几点:

- 1.先看题干** 一定要根据所给题目的题干信息,回原文仔细查找,找到对应的地方,再比较几个答案,切忌凭记忆答题,因为干扰项一般都是原文提到的内容,只不过做了概念偷换。
- 2.排除干扰** 排除表达太绝对的选项,如“所有学生都……”,“只有……”等,这样的选项一般都是错的。
- 3.通篇考虑** 注意原文思路,不要只读有关的一句,视野要宽。
- 4.抛开自我** 答题时切忌把自己的想法当成答案,要站在作者的角度去选择。忘记“我认为……”。
- 5.重在答题** 把重点放在答题上,记住文章理解得再好不等于分数,只有把题选对,才能得分,因此,答题时不要匆忙,一个题就是2分,而阅读又是惟一有可能多拿分的部分。

Passage 1

The California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) has positioned itself as the premier champion of investor rights, regularly singling out bad managers at some of the nation's largest companies in its annual corporate-governance focus lists. And with \$153 billion under management, Wall Street tends to listen when CalPERS speaks out. But the country's largest pension fund has never taken on as big a fish as it did Dec. 16, when it filed a class action against the New York Stock Exchange and seven of its member firms. CalPERS' suit charges the NYSE and specialist firms with fraud, alleging that the exchange skirted its regulatory duties and allowed its members to trade stocks at the expense of investors.

The move is a major slap in the face for the NYSE's recently appointed interim Chairman John Reed. The former Citibank chairman and CEO came on board in September after the exchange's longtime head, Richard Grasso, resigned under pressure over public outrage about his excessive compensation.

Reed has been widely criticized by CalPERS and other institutional investors for not including representatives of investors on the exchange's newly constituted board and not clearly separating the exchange's regulatory function from its day-to-day operations. The CalPERS lawsuit is evidence that the investment communities' dissatisfaction hasn't ebbed. "Our hopes were dashed when Mr. Reed didn't perform," says Harrigan.

The suit alleges that seven specialist firms profited by abusing and overusing a series of trading tactics. The tactics, which are not currently illegal, include "penny jumping," where a firm positions itself between two orders to capture a piece of the price differential, "front running," which involves trading in advance of customers based on confidential information obtained by their orders, and "freezing" the firm's order book so that the firm can make trades on its own account first.

Many of the suit's allegations are based on a previously disclosed investigation of the exchange conducted by the Securities & Exchange Commission. According to the suit, the October SEC report found "serious deficiencies in the NYSE's surveillance and investigative procedures, including a habit of ignoring repeat violations by specialist firms."

The suit highlights the growing frustration that institutional investors have expressed with what they perceive as a system that needs to be revamped—if not eliminated. According to California State Comptroller Steve Westley, a CalPERS board member who participated in the Dec. 16 press conference, he has repeatedly called on the NYSE to end its use of specialist firms to facilitate trades and move to a system of openly matching of buyers and sellers. BLIND EYE? "There's no reason not to move to a fully automated exchange," Westley says. "Every exchange in the world is using such a system. The time is now for the NYSE to move into the 21st century and remove the cloud that there's self-dealing working against investors."

1. What does the word "a fish" (Para. 1) probably refer to ?
 A. CalPERS. B. Pension fund. C. Wall Street. D. NYSE.
2. The CalPERS lawsuit indicates that _____.
 A. the NYSE did ignore its regulatory duties
 B. John Reed should resign like his predecessor
 C. the investors were dissatisfied with the NYSE
 D. the exchange should have its board reelected
3. Which of the following statements is Not true ?
 A. Investors were not sufficiently represented on NYSE's board.
 B. The seven specialist firms made profits by illegal procedures.
 C. CalPERS' suit against the NYSE resulted largely from a SEC's report.
 D. NYSE had ignored the firms' improper operations for a long time.
4. According to Westley, NYSE's problem results from _____.
 A. its reliance on specialist firms B. its system of matching traders
 C. its automated exchange D. its violation of investors' interests
5. The best title for the text may be _____.
 A. Champion of investor rights B. Seven specialist firms
 C. CalPERS speaks out to Wall Street D. Lawsuits against NYSE

【题解】

1. D 细节题。题干关键词: fish; 原文关键词: as big a fish as ... it filed an action against the New York Stock Exchange (Para. 1)。
2. C 细节题。题干关键词: CalPERS lawsuit; 原文关键词: The CalPERS lawsuit is evidence that... dissatisfaction hasn't ebbed. (Para. 3)。
3. B 判断题。A 项论述与原文第 3 段第 1 句对应。B 项论述中 illegal 与原文第 4 段中 not illegal 矛盾。C 项论述与原文第 5 段第 1 句对应。D 项论述与原文第 5 段最后一句 a habit of ignoring repeat violations 对应。
4. A 细节题。题干关键词: Westly; 原文关键词: Westley, ... has repeatedly called on the NYSE to end its use of specialist firms...
5. A 主旨题。这是一篇新闻题材文章, 全文讲述了加退协为了投资者的权益而将 NYSE 告上法庭。B 项和 C 项只是在文中提及, 并未就此展开。D 项 Lawsuits 加复数是不对的, 予以排除。

【生词与重点词】

the California Public Employees' Retirement System	加州公共企业雇员退休协会(加退协)
corporate-governance focus list	控管公司核心名单
pension fund	退休基金会
specialist firm	专营公司
fraud	n. 欺诈行为
skirt	v. 边缘绕行
regulatory duty/function	监控职责/功能
trade stock	证券交易

at the expense of	以……为代价
interim	v. 临时过渡
ebb	v. 衰退
tactic	n. 策略
price differential	差价
Securities & Exchange Commission	证券交易委员会
surveillance	监控
repeat violation	n. 屡次犯规
revamp	v. 更新
comptroller	n. 监管员, 审计员
self-dealing	自我交易

【难句解析】

1. The California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) has positioned itself as the premier champion of investor rights, regularly singling out bad managers at some of the nation's largest companies in its annual corporate-governance focus lists.

【分析】本句中 position 是动词, regularly singling out 是现在分词作伴随状语。

【译文】加州公众企业雇员退休协会(加退协)挺身担纲投资者权利的第一捍卫者,他们会定期挑出一些全国最大公司内的糟糕经营者,列入年度的公司控管核心名单。

2. The tactics, which are not currently illegal, include "penny jumping," where a firm positions itself between two orders to capture a piece of the price differential, "front running," which involves trading in advance of customers based on confidential information obtained by their orders, and "freezing" the firm's order book so that the firm can make trades on its own account first.

【分析】本句中 include 有三个并列宾语 penny jumping, front running 和 freezing, 前两个宾语都有定语从句修饰。

【译文】这些目前并非非法的策略包括 "penny jumping" (专营公司在两个交易单中间介入, 抢得差价), "front running" (根据从交易单中获得的机密情报, 抢在顾客前面交易) 和 "freezing" (稳住公司的交易簿, 以便公司能用自己的户头第一个交易)。

3. According to California State Comptroller Steve Westley, a CalPERS board member who participated in the Dec. 16 press conference, he has repeatedly called on the NYSE to end its use of specialist firms to facilitate trades and move to a system of openly matching of buyers and sellers.

【分析】本句虽然较长, 但是一个简单句。主语是 he, 谓语动词是 called on, 后面的不定式有两个, 分别是 to end 和 move to。

【译文】加州公司监管员 Steve Westley (作为加退协的董事, 参加了 12 月 16 日的记者招待会), 不断呼吁纽约证券交易所停止使用专营公司来方便交易的做法, 转而采用公开匹配交易双方的制度。

【全文翻译】

加州公众企业雇员退休协会(加退协)挺身担纲投资者权利的第一捍卫者,他们会定期挑出一些全国最大公司内的糟糕经营者,列入年度的公司控管核心名单。每当加退协发话时,账下经营着 1 530 亿美元的华尔街都会侧耳倾听。但是,这个全国最大的退休基金会还从没有像 12 月 16 日那样逮住这么大的一条鱼,它向美国纽约证券交易所及其属下的 7 个会员公司发起挑战,指控他们具有欺诈行为,宣称交易所疏忽自己的监控职守,允许 7 个会员公司在损害投资者利益的情况下进行证券交易。

这次行动对纽约证券交易所的新任(临时)主席 John Reed 来说,是当头一棒。这位前花旗银行董事

长兼 CEO 9 月才加盟交易所,当时,长期担纲交易所领导工作的 Richard Grasso 因报酬太高而引起公愤,被迫辞职。

因为没能将投资者的代表选入新组选的董事会,也因为未能将交易所的监控职能与日常经营有效区分,Reed 遭到加退协及其他机构投资者广泛批评。加退协的诉讼表明,广大投资者的不满情绪没有消退。Harrigan 说:“因为 Reed 不采取行动,我们的希望整个破灭了。”

诉讼指控说,7 个专营会员公司滥用或过分使用交易策略并从中获益。这些目前并非非法的策略包括“penny jumping”(专营公司在两个交易单中间介入,抢得差价)、“front running”(根据从交易单中获得的机密情报,抢在顾客前面交易)和“freezing”(稳住公司的交易簿,以便公司能用自己的户头第一个交易)。

诉讼中的许多指控依据的是前不久公开的,由证券交易委员会对交易所进行的调查结果。根据诉讼,10 月份的证券交易委员会的报告发现,“交易所的监控、调查程序中存在严重不足,包括对专营公司的屡次犯规视而不见”。

这次诉讼突出反映了机构投资者对交易体系的失望,该体系即便不取消,至少需要更新。加州公司监管员 Steve Westley (作为加退协的代表,参加了 12 月 16 日的记者招待会),不断呼吁纽约证券交易所停止使用专营公司来方便交易的做法,而采用公开匹配交易双方的制度。视而不见? Westley 说:“没有理由不采用全部自动化的交易。世界上每笔交易都是这么做的。证券交易所该进入 21 世纪了,从而拨去公众心目中的疑云:有不少侵犯私权益的内部交易。”

Passage 2

Multifunction superpills aren't nearly as farfetched as they may sound. And reducing such serious risks to heart health as soaring cholesterol, diabetes, and high blood pressure potentially could save many lives and be highly lucrative for drug companies. A combo pill from Pfizer (PFE) of its hypertension drug Norvasc and cholesterol-lowering agent Lipitor “could have huge potential,” says Shaojing Tong, analyst at Mehta Partners. “Offering two functions in one pill itself is a huge convenience.”

If such pills catch on, they could generate significant revenues for drug companies. In Pfizer's case, the goal is to transfer as many qualified patients as possible to the combo pill. Norvasc's patents expire in 2007, but Pfizer could avoid losing all its revenues from the drug at once if it were part of a superpill. Sena Lund, an analyst at Cathay Financial, sees Pfizer selling \$4.2 billion worth of Norvasc-Lipitor by 2007. That would help take up the slack for falling sales of Lipitor, which he projects will drop to \$5 billion in 2007, down from \$8 billion last year.

Pfizer argues that addressing two distinct and serious cardiovascular risk factors in one pill has advantages. People with both hypertension and high LDL cholesterol (the “bad” kind) number around 27 million in the U.S., notes Craig Hopkinson, medical director for dual therapy at Pfizer, and only 2% of that population reaches adequate treatment goals. Taking two treatments in one will increase the number of patients who take the medications properly and “assist in getting patients to goal,” he says.

Doctors also may be quick to adopt Norvasc-Lipitor, Pfizer figures, because it's made up of

two well-studied drugs, which many physicians are already familiar with. But Dr. Stanley Rockson, chief of consultative cardiology at Stanford University Medical Center, says fixed-dose combination pills represent "an interesting crossroads" for physicians, who are typically trained to "approach each individual problem with care." Combining treatments would challenge doctors to approach heart disease differently. But better patient compliance is important enough, says Rockson, that he expects doctors to be open to trying the combined pill.

Some other physicians are more skeptical. "If you want to change dosage on one of the new pill's two drugs, you're stuck," fears Dr. Irene Gavris, professor of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine. She says she would feel most comfortable trying the combination pill on patients who "have been on the drugs for a while" and are thus unlikely to need changes in dosage.

As usual, economics could tip the scales. Patients now taking both Lipitor and Norvasc "could cut their insurance co-pay in half" by switching to the combo drug, Gavris notes. That's a key advantage. Controlling hypertension, for instance, can require three or more drugs, and the financial burden on patients mounts quickly. If patients also benefit — as Pfizer and other drug companies contend — making the switch to superpills could be advantageous for everyone.

1. Pfizer could avoid the loss caused by expiration of Norvasc's patents by _____.

- A. reducing the various risks to heart health
- B. switching the patients to the superpills
- C. offering greater convenience to patients
- D. increasing the sales of Lipitor

2. Which of the following is Not one of the advantages of superpills?

- A. Lessening several risks to the heart at the same time.
- B. Restoring the lost body functions of the patients.
- C. Contributing enormously to the income of drug companies.
- D. Helping more patients to reach treatment goals.

3. The fourth paragraph is intended mainly to _____.

- A. contrast different responses to combopills
- B. explain Pfizer's expectation of doctors' support
- C. illustrate doctors' possible reception of combopills
- D. stress the importance of patient compliance

4. It can be inferred from the text that _____.

- A. doctors' approval is decisive for the invention of medicines
- B. drug companies will benefit a lot from the new pills financially
- C. different people exhibit different attitudes toward the new pills
- D. switch in medications is up to a combination of factors

5. The author's attitude towards superpills can best be described as one of _____.

- A. approval
- B. neutral
- C. tolerance
- D. disapproval

【题解】

1. B 细节题。题干关键词: avoid ... loss ... by; 原文关键词: the goal is to transfer as many ... patients as possible to the combo pill (Para. 2)。
2. B 判断题。A 项论述与原文第 1 段第 2 句对应。B 项原文中未提到超级药丸对身体功能丧失的恢复作用。C 项论述与原文第 2 段中的数字对应。D 项与原文第 3 段 reaches adequate treatment goals 对应。
3. C 意图题。本段四句话形成信息链, 最后 1 句是总结性信息。原文中 be open to trying 与 C 选项一致。B 选项是干扰项, Pfizer 在第 3 段中出现, 而非第 4 段。
4. D 推断题。题干暗示在最后 1 段中推测答案。A 选项中 doctor's approval 和 B 选项中的 drug company 过于片面; C 项与作者最后的赞成态度不相符。最后 1 段开头提及使用超级药丸在经济上比较划算, 这是使之进入医药领域的另一个有利因素, 所以 D 正确。
5. A 态度题。从全文最后 1 段看, 尤其是分析了经济因素, 作者对超级药丸持有赞同态度。

【生词与重点词】

farfetched	a. 牵强的
soaring cholesterol	高胆固醇
lucrative	a. 有利可图的
combo pill	组合药丸
hypertension drug	(降)高血压药
cholesterol-lowering agent	降低胆固醇药
catch on	推广
patent	n. 专利
expire	v. 过期
slack	n. 损失
cardiovascular	a. 心血管的
dual therapy	双重疗效
compliance	n. 依从, 顺从
skeptical	a. 令人怀疑的
tip the scale	使天平倾斜
contend	v. 主张

【难句解析】

1. A combo pill from Pfizer (PFE) of its hypertension drug Norvasc and cholesterol-lowering agent Lipitor "could have huge potential," says Shaojing Tong, analyst at Mehta Partners.
 【分析】本句难点在于弄清专有名词的含义。
 【译文】用 Pfizer 公司的高血压药 Norvasc 和降低胆固醇的药 Lipitor 组合而成的药丸“具有巨大的潜力”, Shaojing Tong, 一名来自 Mehta Partners 的分析师这么认为。
2. People with both hypertension and high LDL cholesterol (the "bad" kind) number around 27 million in the U.S., notes Craig Hopkinson, medical director for dual therapy at Pfizer, and only 2% of that population reaches adequate treatment goals.
 【分析】本句中 notes Craig Hopkinson, medical director for dual therapy at Pfizer, 使插入部分; 句中的 number 和 reaches 是两个谓语动词。

【译文】Pfizer 双药治疗中心主任 Craig Hopkinson 指出,美国患有高血压和高胆固醇的病人有 2 700 万,其中只有 2% 的人得到了充分的治疗。

3. But Dr. Stanley Rockson, chief of consultative cardiology at Stanford University Medical Center, says fixed-dose combination pills represent “an interesting crossroads” for physicians, who are typically trained to “approach each individual problem with care.”

【分析】本句中有一个同位语部分修饰 Dr. Stanley Rockson,还有一个从句修饰 physicians。

【译文】但是,斯坦福大学医疗中心心脏科咨询部主任 Dr. Stanley Rockson 认为,固定剂量的组合药丸对医生们而言,是“一个有趣的十字路口”,医生们接受的训练往往要求他们“细心对待每个个别病例”。

【全文翻译】

多功能超级药丸并不夸大其辞,它能减少高胆固醇、糖尿病及高血压对心脏的潜在危害,从而挽救不少生命,对医药公司而言也是有利可图。用 Pfizer 公司的高血压药 Norvasc 和降低胆固醇的药 Lipitor 组合而成的药丸“具有巨大的潜力”,Shaojing Tong, 一名来自 Mehta Partners 的分析师这么认为,他说,“一片药丸具有双重功能也极其方便”。

如果这种药推广开来,医药公司将获得巨大受益。Pfizer 公司的目标是尽可能多地符合合格病人转用这类组合药。Norvasc 的专利将在 2007 年过期,但公司可将它转为超级药丸的一部分,从而避免收入方面的损失。来自 Cathay Financial 的分析师 Sena Lund 说,Pfizer 到 2007 年通过这种组合药能赚到 42 亿美元,从而补偿 Lipitor 的销售疲软所带来的损失,Lipitor 的赢利到 2007 年将降到 5 亿美元,而去年是 8 亿美元。

Pfizer 认为,用一颗药丸治疗两个不同但却严重的心血管疾病是有益的。Pfizer 双重治疗中心主任 Craig Hopkinson 指出,美国患有高血压和高胆固醇的病人有 2 700 万,其中只有 2% 的人得到了充分的治疗。服一片药治两种病能使更多的病人得到适当的治疗,并有助于病人得到理想的救治。

Pfizer 认为,医生们也会乐于接受组合药,因为它由两种很成熟的药品构成,医生们对它们很熟悉。但是,斯坦福大学医疗中心心脏科咨询部主任 Dr. Stanley Rockson 认为,固定剂量的组合药丸对医生们而言,是“一个有趣的十字路口”,医生们接受的训练往往要求他们“细心对待每个个别病例”。组合用药对他们的针对不同个体采用不同疗法是个挑战。但他也说,病人能更好地接受该药可促使医生们去尝试接受这种药丸。

有些医生持怀疑态度。波士顿大学医学院的药理学教授 Dr. Irene Gavis 则担心,“如果你想改变组合药中一种药的剂量,你可难办了。”她说,她很愿意给那些“已用药有过一段时间的病人”使用这种组合药,他们不太可能需要改变剂量。

通常,经济决定天平的倾向。Gavis 说,正在服用 Lipitor 和 Norvasc 的病人由于转用该药“能将他们的医保费用减少一半”。这很重要。例如,控制高血压可能需要 3 种或 3 种以上的药物,病人的经济负担急剧增加,如果病人也想获益——正如 Pfizer 和其他医药公司所宣称的那样——转用超级药丸对大家都有好处。

Passage 3

After their 20-year-old son hanged himself during his winter break from the University of Arizona five years ago, Donna and Phil Satow wondered what signs they had overlooked, and started asking other students for answers.

What grew from this soul searching was Ulifeline (www.ulifeline.org), a Web site where

students can get answers to questions about depression by logging on through their universities. The site has been adopted as a resource by over 120 colleges, which can customize it with local information, and over 1.3 million students have logged on with their college ID's.

"It's a very solid Web site that raises awareness of suicide, de-stigmatizes mental illness and encourages people to seek the help they need," said Paul Grayson, the director of counseling services at New York University, which started using the service nearly a year ago.

The main component of the Web site is the Self-E-Valuator, a self-screening program developed by Duke University Medical Center that tests students to determine whether they are at risk for depression, suicide and disorders like anorexia and drug dependence. Besides helping students, the service compiles anonymous student data, offering administrators an important window onto the mental health of its campus.

The site provides university users with links to local mental health services, a catalog of information on prescription drugs and side effects, and access to Go Ask Alice, a vast archive developed by Columbia University with hundreds of responses to anonymously posted inquiries from college students worldwide. For students concerned about their friends, there is a section that describes warning signs for suicidal behavior and depression.

Yet it is hard to determine how effective the service is. The anonymity of the online service can even play out as a negative. "There is no substitute for personal interaction," said Dr. Lanny Berman, executive director of the American Association of Suicidology, based in Washington.

Uline would be the first to say that its service is no replacement for an actual therapist. "The purpose is to find out if there are signs of depression and then direct people to the right places," said Ron Gibori, executive director of Uline.

Mrs. Satow, who is still involved with Uline, called it "a knowledge base" that might have prevented the death of her son, Jed. "If Jed's friends had known the signs of depression, they might have seen something," she said.

1. The first paragraph is written to _____.
 - A. report the suicide of a young man
 - B. show the suffering of Mr. And Mrs. Satow
 - C. describe the Satows' confusion over their son's death
 - D. introduce the topic of a website called Uline
2. One reason that many colleges adopt the website is to _____.
 - A. provide their students with campus information
 - B. offer medical treatment to students in mental disorder
 - C. encourage their students to seek advice about depression
 - D. give their students various help they may need
3. Go Ask Alice as mentioned in the passage is _____.
 - A. a side effect caused by some prescription drugs
 - B. intended to counsel college students on mental problems