

2005 年最新版

**精 编 英 语
阅 读 理 解
220 篇**

石春祯 编著

English Reading
Comprehension 220



朝 华 出 版 社

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第五次修订说明

(代前言)

本书问世以来,一直深受广大读者的厚爱。看到本书对读者学习英语,尤其对提高英语阅读理解能力有所帮助,本人感到十分欣慰。听到许多读者对本书提出的各种宝贵建议,本人表示万分感激。

本次修订的基本原则是为读者着想,进一步方便读者学习使用,使读者尽快提高英语阅读理解能力。

本书共选编英语阅读理解文章 220 篇。文章体裁以议论文和说明文为主;文章题材主要涉及科普、经济、社会生活、教育、人的生理和心理等方面。全部文章选自国外出版的书刊。

本次修订后,本书结构如下:

本书共 44 个单元,每单元包括 5 篇文章。前 4 篇文章的每篇文章后都附有 4 道或 5 道阅读理解题。这些题目以深层次问题为主,主要涉及文章的主旨和大意、作者的观点和态度、根据文章的思路进行判断、推理和引申等。第 5 篇文章为英译汉练习,请读者把划线的 5 句话译成汉语。

本书共分两大部分:Part 1 和 Part 2。

第一部分(Part 1)共 40 单元,总计 200 篇文章。每单元后附有该单元每篇文章的注释和答案。注释分为文章注释和答案注释两部分。每单元前 4 篇文章注释部分对原文中的部分难句(句尾有数字序号标示的句子)进行了句法分析,并给出了汉语译文。使用这一部分时,读者不仅可以检验对原文理解的准确性,而且可以把注释的句子作为英译汉练习素材使用,以便提高英译汉的能力。每单元第 5 篇文章注释部分是英译汉要求翻译的 5 句话的“句结构解析”,旨在帮助读者理清句子结构,以便准确理解句子的意思。具体使用办法,请参看“英译汉‘句结构解析’体例说明”。

第二部分(Part 2)共 4 单元,总计 20 篇文章。供读者做阅读理解练习使用。第二部分后附有该部分的全部答案。其中包括每单元第 5 篇文章英译汉句子的“句结构解析”和参考译文。

本书最后附有按字母次序排列的第一部分文章的超纲词汇总表,共计 1580

个。还附有第一部分文章中出现的超纲动词总表,共收录动词 304 个。

本书可供准备参加研究生入学考试的读者使用。如果考生能把本书的 220 篇阅读理解文章全部读完,练习全部做完,必然会大幅度提高自己的英语阅读水平。

本书虽然可供准备参加研究生入学考试的读者使用,但是,需请读者特别关注一点:本书不是模拟题,每篇文章后的题目或要求翻译的句子只不过是供读者自我检验理解程度的手段而已。每个单元做完后,能得多少分,并不代表考试时能考多少分。本书的主要目的是帮助读者提高真正的英文阅读理解能力。如果读者把注意力放在切实读懂每一篇文章上,把这 220 篇文章都彻底读懂了,研究生入学英语考试的成绩必然会大幅度提高。

本书文章选材涉及的面相当广泛,希望能在扩充知识方面给读者带来一定益处。

本书可用作英语阅读教材,供大学英语四级以上水平的读者使用,或供那些对提高英语阅读理解能力感兴趣的读者使用。

石春祯
2004. 3. 29
于北京大学

英译汉“句结构解析”体例说明

本书共 44 单元,每单元 5 篇文章,其中第 5 篇都是供英译汉练习用的文章。每篇大约 400 字,其中有 5 句话用下划线标示出来,请读者译成汉语。在 Part 1 各单元后的答案部分,Part 2 的答案部分给出了所有这 44 篇英译汉练习的参考译文。

英译汉涉及到两种能力:第一是对英语原文的阅读理解能力;第二是把理解了英文意思用汉语表达出来的能力。英译汉的基础在于对英语原文的理解。没有对英语原文的准确理解,汉语译文绝对不可能做到准确、完整、通顺。

读者使用本书做这 44 篇英译汉练习时,请首先注意对原文的准确理解。

每篇文章中要求翻译的 5 句话,相对来说,都是该篇文章中最难的句子。句子的难度主要体现在句子较长,结构比较复杂,或有一些比较难于识别的语法现象。只要把句子的结构理清,句子的意思就迎刃而解了。

为了帮助读者准确理解这些句子的意思,本书在 Part 1 各单元后的注释部分,Part 2 的答案部分都设有“句结构解析”,把 44 篇英译汉练习要求翻译的每句话的结构都清楚地标示了出来。

现举例对“句结构解析”的体例说明如下:

[Text 43-5 的第二句]

(2) ¹⁾ *During the 1960s doubts grew as to [whether the application of the death penalty was constitutional];* ²⁾ *the question was raised as to [whether execution was “cruel and unusual punishment” of a kind (forbidden by the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution)] or [whether it violated the requirement of the Fifth and Fourteenth amendments (that all persons within the United States should be afforded equal protection under the law)].*

主语:字体加粗。

如:主句主语 **doubts; the question**

从句主语 **the application; execution; it; all persons**
谓语动词: 字体加粗倾斜。

如: 主句谓语动词 ***grew; was raised***

从句谓语动词 ***was; was; violated; should be afforded***
非谓语动词: 字体加粗倾斜。

如: ***forbidden***

介词: 字体倾斜。

如: *as to; of; by; to; within; under*

连词: 字体下划线。

如: or

上标数字: 并列结构。

如: ¹⁾ *During the 1960s ...*; ²⁾ ***the question was raised ...***

其中两个上标数字表示两个分句的并列关系。

方括号: 一级(最大层次)从句或非谓语动词短语。

如: 介词宾语从句[*whether ... constitutional*]

圆括号: 二级(第二层次)从句或非谓语动词短语。

如: 同位语从句(*that ... the law*)

如: 过去分词短语(***forbidden*** ... the Constitution)

尖括号: 三级(第三层次)从句或非谓语动词短语。

编者

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PART ONE

(UNIT 1—UNIT 40)

UNIT 1

Text 1-1

Science has reached greater heights of sophistication and productivity, while the gap between science and public life has grown ever larger and more dangerous, to an extent that now poses a serious threat to our future. ^① We need to understand the causes of the divide between science and society and to explore ways of narrowing the gap so that the voice of science can exert a more direct and constructive influence on the policy decisions that shape our future. ^②

In today's public domain, scientists are highly respected but not nearly as influential as they should be. In the arena of public policy, their voices are mostly marginalized. They do not have the influence due to them by virtue of the importance and relevance of their work and of the promises and dangers it poses for our communal life. ^③

Among the many reasons for science's lagging influence, the major one is difficult to engage directly, because it is so elusive. The unfortunate reality is that scientists and the rest of society operate out of vastly different worldviews, especially in relation to assumptions about what constitutes knowledge and how to deal with it. ^④ Scientists share a worldview that presupposes rationality, lawfulness, and orderliness. They believe that answers to most empirical problems are ultimately obtainable if one poses the right questions and approaches them scientifically. They are comfortable with measurement and quantification, and they take the long view. They believe in sharing information, and their orientation is internationalist because they know that discoveries transcend borders.

The nonscientific world of everyday life in the United States marches to a different drummer. ^⑤ Public life is shot through and through with irrationality, discontinuity, and disorder. Decisionmakers rarely have the luxury of waiting for verifiable answers to their questions, and when they do, almost never go to the trouble and cost of developing them. Average Americans are uncomfortable with probabilities, especially in relation to risk assessment, and their time horizon is short. Policymakers are apprehensive about sharing information and are more at home with national interests than with internationalism. Most problems are experienced with an urgency and immediacy that make people impatient for answers; policymakers must deal with issues as they arise and not in terms of their accessibility to rational methods of solution. ^⑥

This profound difference in worldview manifests itself in many forms, some superficial, some moderately serious, and some that cry out for urgent attention.

400 words

1. Our future may be jeopardized by _____.

- A. irrationality, discontinuity, and disorder
 - B. the narrowing divide between science and society
 - C. the lack of influence of science on policy decisions
 - D. the promises and dangers science poses for our communal life
2. The underlined word “marginalized” in the 2nd paragraph most probably means _____.
- A. excluded
 - B. neglected
 - C. sacrificed
 - D. slighted
3. One important reason for science’s lagging influence is that _____.
- A. most empirical problems are frequently ignored by the scientific world
 - B. rationality, lawfulness, and orderliness are never obtainable in the real world
 - C. there is inadequate communication between scientists and nonscientists
 - D. policymakers usually hold a different worldview from that of scientists
4. It can be inferred from this passage that most policymakers _____.
- A. are anything but scientists
 - B. are not qualified for their jobs
 - C. are rational in making decisions
 - D. are rarely concerned about national interests
5. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A. the profound difference between scientists and average people
 - B. the apparent separation between science and society
 - C. how to make decisions scientifically
 - D. two totally different worldviews

Text 1-2

Why is the Bush recovery different from all other recoveries? A slump is a slump is a slump, but it’s during recoveries that the distinctive features of a changing economy become apparent.^① And our current recovery differs so radically from every other bounce-back since World War II that you have to wonder whether we’re really talking about the same country.

After inching along imperceptibly for quarter after quarter, the economy is, by some measures, roaring back. The annual growth rate last quarter topped 8 percent, while productivity increased by more than 9 percent. To be sure, employment is still down by 2.4 million jobs since Bush took office, but it’s finally begun to rise a bit.

And there are some indices that make even the productivity increases pale by comparison.^② Corporations have been having a bang-up recovery all along, it turns out; they are about to experience their seventh straight quarter of profit growth. The operating earnings of the 500 companies on the Standard and Poor’s index, researchers at Thomas First Call in Boston estimate, will rise by 21.9 percent over last year. Who could ask for anything more?^③

Well, the American people, for one. Since July the average hourly wage increase for the 85 million Americans who work in non-supervisory jobs in offices and factories is a flat 3 cents. Wages are up just 2.1 percent since November 2002—the slowest wage growth we’ve experienced in 40 years. Economists at the Economic Policy Institute have been comparing recoveries of late, looking into the growth in corporate-sector income in each of the nine recoveries the United States has gone

through since the end of World War II. ^④ In the preceding eight, the share of the corporate income growth going to profits averaged 26 percent, and never exceeded 32 percent. ^⑤ In the current recovery, however, profits come to 46 percent of the corporations' additional income.

Conversely, labor compensation averaged 61 percent of the total income growth in the preceding recoveries, and was never lower than 55 percent. In the Bush recovery, it's just 29 percent of the new income coming in to the corporations.

Someone with an antiquarian vocabulary might rightly note that this is a recovery for capital, not labor; indeed, that it's a recovery for capital at the expense of labor. But we are none of us antiquarians, so let's just proceed. ^⑥

1. It can be inferred from this passage that the current recovery in the United States is _____.
A. imperceptible B. unusual
C. predictable D. sophisticated
2. Which of the following increases most in the current recovery?
A. Employment. B. Productivity.
C. Profits. D. The Annual Growth Rate.
3. In the current recovery, the percentage of _____ in the income growth is much lower than that in every other bounce-back since World War II.
A. labor compensation B. capital compensation
C. operating earnings D. profit growth
4. The current recovery is different from the preceding ones in that _____.
A. the average hourly wage increases at a higher speed
B. the average hourly wage increase is only 3 percent
C. the share of the profits in the corporations' additional income decreases tremendously
D. the share of the profits in the corporations' additional income increases tremendously
5. The best title for this passage should be _____.
A. Un-American Slump B. Un-American Recovery
C. Nine Recoveries in the United States D. The Distinctive Features of American Economy

Text 1-3

In its 4.5 billion years, Earth has evolved from its hot, violent birth to the celebrated watery blue planet that stands out in pictures from space. But in a new book, two noted University of Washington astrobiologists say the planet already has begun the long process of devolving into a burned-out cinder, eventually to be swallowed by the sun. ^①

By their reckoning, Earth's "day in the sun" has reached 4:30 a. m., corresponding to its 4.5 billion-year age. By 5 a. m., the 1 billion-year reign of animals and plants will come to an end. At 8 a. m. the oceans will vaporize. At noon — after 12 billion years — the ever-expanding sun, transformed into a red giant, will engulf the planet, melting away any evidence it ever existed and sending molecules and atoms that once were Earth floating off into space. ^②

"The disappearance of our planet is still 7.5 billion years away, but people really should

consider the fate of our world and have a realistic understanding of where we are going,” said UW astrophysicist Donald Brownlee. “We live in a fabulous place at a fabulous time. It’s a healthy thing for people to realize what a treasure this is in space and time, and fully appreciate and protect their environment as much as possible.”

The prospects of humans surviving by moving to some other habitable planet or moon aren’t good, Brownlee and Ward contend, because even if such a place were found, getting there would be a huge obstacle. Various probes sent into space could survive Earth’s demise, and just a few grams of material could arguably carry a DNA sample from every human, they say, but it’s not likely the human species itself will survive.^③ Long before the planet’s final end, life will become quite challenging, and finally impossible, for humans.

As the sun gets hotter and grows in size, it will envelop Mercury and Venus. It is possible it will stop just short of Earth, the authors say, but the conditions still would make this a most-inhospitable planet.^④ More likely, though, the sun will consume Earth as well, severing all the chemical bonds between molecules and sending its individual atoms out into space, perhaps eventually to form new planets.^⑤ That would leave Mars as the nearest planet to the sun, and on Mars the fading sun’s glow would be like that of Earth’s moon.

That end is still some 7.5 billion years distant, but by then Earth will have faced a variety of “ends” along the way, the authors say. The last dinosaur perished long ago. Still to come are the last elephant, the last tree, the last flower, the last glacier, the last snowflake, the last ocean, the last life.

“It’s a healthy thing to think of the place of Earth among the other planets, and its place in the sun. The sun gave life and ultimately it will bring death.”

484 words

1. According to the new book, the life expectancy of the Earth is _____.
A. 1 billion years
B. 4.5 billion years
C. 7.5 billion years
D. 12 billion years
2. It can be inferred from this passage that _____.
A. life is nothing
B. the world is precious
C. man can never conquer nature
D. the future of human species is gloomy
3. The authors of the new book believe that the human species will _____.
A. disappear long before the disappearance of the Earth
B. survive in the universe even if the Earth disappears
C. find a place to live after the disappearance of the Earth
D. be sent into space by various spacecrafts
4. All of the following things would come to an end before the final end of the Earth, except _____.
A. Mars
B. animals
C. plants
D. oceans
5. The authors of the new book intend to tell readers primarily that _____.
A. the Earth is nothing but one planet in the solar system