

The Economist

Volume



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！

第2版
Second Edition

考研英语 阅读题源

经济学家

分册

第1版连续20个月
位居全国畅销书
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再版前言

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	原文发表时间			
		<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”在他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），其余部分则以灰度字体出现，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



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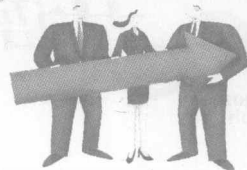


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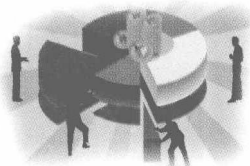


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经济类

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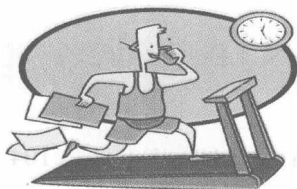
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S 社会类 Social Class





From *The Economist*

June 22, 2006

题源文选

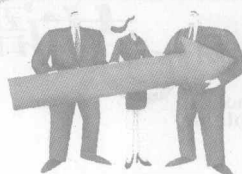
Seeds of Hope

If catastrophe were to befall humanity—be it plague, nuclear war or an *asteroid* striking the Earth—what **provision** could be made for the survivors? This week work began on a project to re-establish agriculture should such a **calamity** occur. On a remote Arctic island, a **vault** is being dug to house the seeds of up to 3m different crops, as part of plans to protect food supplies across the world.

The Svalbard International Seed Vault, as the facility is called, will cost the Norwegian government, which is paying for it, about \$3m. Eventually it will contain samples of every known crop variety that can be grown from seed, from the **Tropics** to the highest **latitudes**.

Svalbard was chosen because it is cold and remote. The island is expected to remain frozen for the next hundred years, despite changes in the world's climate, and the vault is being carved out of the ice and rock. Seeds deposited in the bank will be preserved by the cold, certainly for hundreds and perhaps even thousands of years. The freezing conditions, not to mention polar bears, should put off any **unwelcome** visitors. Just in case they do not, the bank will be 70 meters (230 feet) **underground**, inside **concrete** walls more than a meter thick and behind a strong security door and a *perimeter* fence.

The Global Crop **Diversity** Trust, a charity involved in the creation of the vault, estimates that there are now some 1,400 gene banks for crops, scattered on every **inhabited** continent. It is developing plans to **conserve** every important crop on the planet. Some do not have seeds and so cannot



be stored on Svalbard. Bananas, for example, are estimated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to be the world's fourth most consumed food (after wheat, rice and *maize*) and form the **staple** diets of some 400m people in the tropics. Bananas can only be conserved as cuttings, and these must be cut back and replanted every few months. Work is under way to develop better ways of preserving such crops.

Many of the gene banks are in countries where the crop is not native, to make it more likely that the species will survive a disaster. (The banana bank is in Belgium.) The Svalbard vault fulfils this **criterion** for any seed you can think of. Whether anyone will be able to reach it if catastrophe strikes is another question.



词汇注解

重点单词

provision /prə'viʒən/

[文中释义] *n.* (为将来或为防万一而做的) 准备

[大纲全义] *n.* 供应, (一批) 供应品; 预备; 条款; (*pl.*) 给养, 口粮

calamity /kə'læmɪti/

[文中释义] *n.* 灾难

[大纲全义] *n.* 灾难, 祸患, 不幸的事

vault /vɔ:lt/

[文中释义] *n.* 地窖, 地下室

[大纲全义] *n.* 拱形圆屋顶; 地窖, 地下室; 贵重物品储藏; (教堂下的) 墓穴, 苍穹, 天空

tropic /'trɒpɪk/

[文中释义] *n.* 热带(地区)

[大纲全义] *n.* 回归线; [the Tropics] 热带地区

latitude /'lætitju:d/

[文中释义] *n.* 纬度地区

[大纲全义] *n.* 纬度, 行动或言论的自由(范围), (*pl.*) 地区

unwelcome /ʌn'welkəm/

[文中释义] *adj.* 不受欢迎的

[大纲全义] *adj.* (客人等) 不受欢迎的; (消息

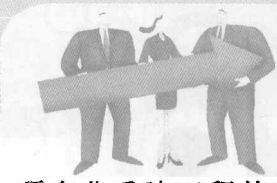
	等)不愉快的
underground /'ʌndəgraund/	[文中释义] <i>adj.</i> 地下的 [大纲全义] <i>adj.</i> 地下的; 秘密的 <i>n.</i> 地铁; 地下组织(或运动) <i>adv.</i> 在地下
concrete /'kɒkri:t/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 混凝土 [大纲全义] <i>adj.</i> 具体的, 实质性的 <i>n.</i> 混凝土 <i>v.</i> 用混凝土修筑
diversity /dai'və:siti/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 多样(性) [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 不同, 相异(性), 相差(性); 多样(性), 参差, 变化
inhabited /in'hæbitid/	[文中释义] <i>adj.</i> 有人居住的 [大纲全义] <i>adj.</i> 有人居住的, 有人烟的
conserve /kən'sə:v/	[文中释义] <i>v.</i> 保藏, 保存 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 防腐剂 <i>v.</i> 保存, 保全
staple /'steipl/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 主食 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 主要产品, 名产; 主要成分, 主食; 钉书钉 <i>v.</i> 用钉书钉钉 <i>adj.</i> 主要的, 经常需要(或使用)的
criterion /krai'tiəriən/	[文中释义] <i>n.</i> 标准 [大纲全义] <i>n.</i> 标准, 尺度

超纲单词

asteroid	<i>n.</i> 小行星
perimeter	<i>n.</i> 周, 周边
maize	<i>n.</i> 玉米

重点段落译文

如果即将有大灾难降临到人类身上——这种灾难可能是鼠疫、核战争或者行星与地球相撞——我们该为灾难的幸存者做些什么准备



呢？本周，在假设灾难发生的情况下，致力于一项农业重建工程的工作开始启动。目前在一个偏远的北极岛屿上，一座最多可储存 300 万种粮食种子的地下仓库正在挖凿之中，这是保护世界粮食供应的计划之一。

这一地下仓库被称为“斯瓦尔巴特全球种子库”，它将耗资 300 万美元，由挪威政府来投资此项工程的建立。最终它将储存人们所知的从热带地区到纬度地区、能用种子培育的所有的农作物品种。

之所以选择在斯瓦尔巴特修建地下仓库，是因为该地寒冷而偏僻。据预计，在未来一百年里，尽管全球气候可能发生变化，但斯瓦尔巴特岛将一直保持冰冻的状态。地下仓库是在冰和岩石中挖凿而成的，严寒必将使储存在此的这些种子在数百年甚至几千年内保持生命力。这样严寒的天气，已足以将任何不速之客拒之门外，更不用说北极熊了。尽管如此，为了以防万一，这个地下仓库被安置在距地面 70 米（230 英尺）的地方，外面是坚固的安全门和环绕四周的屏障，里面的混凝土墙甚至有 1 米多厚。

据参与地下仓库修建的一个慈善组织——全球农作物多样性信托基金估计，大约有 1400 个农作物基因库分散在人类居住的几个州。这个组织正致力于制订一些有关保护地球上所有重要农作物的计划。有些重要农作物因没有种子而无法保存在斯瓦尔巴特。譬如，香蕉——据联合国粮食及农业组织估计，在世界上的所有食物中，香蕉的食用量位居第四（前三位分别是小麦、大米和玉米），是生活在热带地区约 4 亿人的一种主食。香蕉只能以插枝的方式保存，但必须每隔几个月对这些插枝进行一次修剪和移植。一些研究工作正在研究更好地保存此类物种的方法。

很多农作物的基因库都位于这些作物的非本土国家，这使得它们更有可能在灾难中幸存（如香蕉的基因库在比利时）。对于任何一种你所能想到的农作物，斯瓦尔巴特的种子库都符合这一标准——它不是任何农作物的原产地。而一旦灾难降临，是否所有人都能到达这个岛上就是另一个问题了。

From *The Economist*

June 7, 2007

题源文选

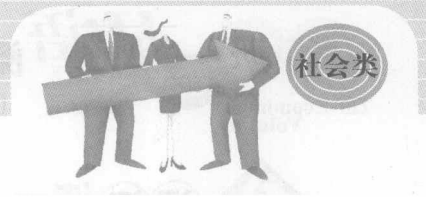
The Truth about Recycling

As the importance of recycling becomes more apparent, questions about it **linger**. Is it worth the effort? How does it work? Is recycling waste just going into a *landfill* in China? Here are some answers.

It is an awful lot of rubbish. Since 1960 the amount of *municipal* waste being collected in America has nearly **tripled**, reaching 245m tonnes in 2005. According to European Union statistics, the amount of municipal waste produced in western Europe increased by 23% between 1995 and 2003, to reach 577kg per person. (So much for the plan to reduce waste per person to 300kg by 2000.) As the volume of waste has increased, so have recycling efforts. In 1980 America recycled only 9.6% of its **municipal** rubbish; today the rate stands at 32%. A similar trend can be seen in Europe, where some countries, such as Austria and the Netherlands, now recycle 60% or more of their municipal waste. Britain's recycling rate, at 27%, is low, but it is improving fast, having nearly doubled in the past three years.

Even so, when a city introduces a *kerbside* recycling programme, the sight of all those recycling **lorries trundling** around can raise doubts about whether the collection and transportation of waste materials requires more energy than it saves. "We are constantly being asked: Is recycling worth doing on environmental grounds?" says Julian Parfitt, principal analyst at Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP), a non-profit British company that encourages recycling and develops markets for recycled materials.

Studies that look at the entire life cycle of a particular material can



shed light on this question in a particular case, but WRAP decided to take a broader look. It asked the Technical University of Denmark and the Danish Topic Centre on Waste to conduct a review of 55 life-cycle analyses, all of which were selected because of their rigorous **methodology**. The researchers then looked at more than 200 *scenarios*, comparing the impact of recycling with that of burying or burning particular types of waste material. They found that in 83% of all scenarios that included recycling, it was indeed better for the environment.

Based on this study, WRAP calculated that Britain's recycling efforts reduce its carbon-dioxide emissions by 10m~15m tonnes per year. That is equivalent to a 10% reduction in Britain's annual carbon-dioxide emissions from transport, or roughly equivalent to taking 3.5m cars off the roads. Similarly, America's Environmental Protection Agency estimates that recycling reduced the country's carbon emissions by 49m tonnes in 2005.

Recycling has many other benefits, too. It conserves natural resources. It also reduces the amount of waste that is buried or burnt, hardly ideal ways to get rid of the stuff. (Landfills take up valuable space and **emit methane**, a **potent** greenhouse gas; and although *incinerators* are not as polluting as they once were, they still produce *noxious* emissions, so people dislike having them around.) But perhaps the most valuable benefit of recycling is the saving in energy and the reduction in greenhouse gases and pollution that result when **scrap** materials are substituted for virgin *feedstock*. "If you can use recycled materials, you don't have to mine ores, cut trees and **drill** for oil as much," says Jeffrey Morris of Sound Resource Management, a consulting firm based in Olympia, Washington.

Extracting metals from ore, in particular, is extremely energy-intensive. Recycling aluminium, for example, can reduce energy consumption by as much as 95%. Savings for other materials are lower but still substantial: about 70% for plastics, 60% for steel, 40% for paper and 30% for glass. Recycling also reduces emissions of pollutants that can cause smog, acid rain and the **contamination** of waterways.



重点单词

- linger** /'lɪŋgə/ [文中释义] *v.* 徘徊
[大纲全义] *v.* 逗留, 徘徊, 拖延, 留恋, 浪费光阴, 苟延残喘; 继续存留, 缓慢消失
- triple** /'tri:pl/ [文中释义] *v.* 增至三倍
[大纲全义] *n.* 三倍数 *adj.* 三倍的; 三部分构成的 *v.* 使成三倍
- municipal** /mju(:)'nɪsɪpəl/ [文中释义] *adj.* 市区的
[大纲全义] *adj.* 市(立, 政)的; 地方性的, 地方自治的
- lorry** /'lɒrɪ/ [文中释义] *n.* 卡车, 货车
[大纲全义] *n.* 卡车, 运货汽车
- shed** /'ʃed/ [文中释义] *v.* 散发, 发出
[大纲全义] *v.* 流出; 发散, 散发, 脱落, 脱去
n. 棚, 小屋
- methodology** /meθə'dɒlədʒi/ [文中释义] *n.* 方法论
[大纲全义] *n.* 方法学, 方法论
- emit** /'i:mɪt/ [文中释义] *v.* 产生
[大纲全义] *v.* 发出; 放射; 吐露; 散发; 发表; 发行
- potent** /'pəʊtənt/ [文中释义] *adj.* 强有力的
[大纲全义] *adj.* 强有力的; 有势力的; (议论等)使人心服的; (药等)有效力[验]的
- scrap** /skræp/ [文中释义] *n.* 废物, 残余物
[大纲全义] *n.* 碎片; 废料; 废金属; (*pl.*) 残羹剩饭; 少量, 点滴 *v.* 废弃, 报废
- drill** /drɪl/ [文中释义] *v.* 钻井
[大纲全义] *v.* 练习; 操练; 钻孔 *n.* 操练; 练习; 钻孔(机)
- extract** /'ɪks'trækt/ [文中释义] *v.* 冶炼
[大纲全义] *v./n.* 拔出, 抽出; 摘录, 提炼出
n. 抽取物; 精华; 选集
- contamination** /kən,tæmɪ'neɪʃən/ [文中释义] *n.* 污染
[大纲全义] *n.* 污染, 污物; 【微】染菌