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考研英语 ②

英语

【最新版】

阅读理解

过关200篇

• 主编 肖克

国家行政学院出版社



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阅读理解过关 200 篇

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前 言

英语能否过关,阅读理解是关键。考研英语试卷中,

Section I Use of English ——10 分(20 小题);

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A——多项选择题,40 分(20 小题),

Part B——选择搭配题,10 分(5 小题),

Part C——英译汉,10 分(5 小题)。

作为一项综合技能测试,“英语知识运用”首先检验的是阅读能力。它也可以说是阅读理解的一个变体,所以解题的首要步骤是将短文的大意理解清楚,提高阅读理解能力。

英语阅读理解能力是考生必须具备的一种较强的英语综合能力,包括对英语文章中词汇的理解能力、对句子的分析能力和对篇章的把握能力。这种综合能力要求考生:

一、掌握丰富的词汇量,能够运用词汇猜测技巧,根据上下文领会生词的基本含义。

二、不仅能快速理解简单句子和一般难度句子的结构和大意,而且能准确分析和把握结构复杂、词语繁多的难句、长句。

三、能够掌握文章的篇章结构,通过词语、句子、段落这些表面具体的语言信息深入理解文章句子及段落间的逻辑关系和上下文之间的关系。

四、能够掌握文章的中心思想、主题、主旨及论证文章中心大意的具体事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点、态度和意图,推断文章的体裁、写作对象和作者身份等。

另外,考生要在考试中取得满意的成绩,不仅需要进行广泛、大量的阅读,提高阅读速度和技能,而且还要在阅读过程中掌握有效的答题方法,培养并提高推断能力和概括能力。

本书有以下突出特点:

1. 所有文章选材都很新颖,在类型和内容上与大纲样题和历年真题非常贴近;注重文章内容的社会性和实用性;题材涉及社会文化、科技信息、经济管理等;体裁主要以议论文和说明文为主,包括少部分应用性文章,如产品介绍、文献阅读等。

2. 所选文章在长度、难度上与大纲样题及近几年考题高度一致,突出“适度偏难”的特点,即少部分文章略长于或难于大纲样题,目的是为了让考生在复习过程中准备得更加充分,具备比考试要求略高的水平。

3. 命题紧密依照大纲要求,考点与历年真题、尤其是近几年的真题基本一致,题型覆盖全面,包括主旨要义题、事实细节题、推理引申题、词义句意题、观点态度题和选择搭配题等各种常考题型,突出阅读技能和解题思路训练。

4. 所有短文与试题(题干及选项)均配译文。一方面,帮助考生彻底理解短文大意及试题内容;另一方面,增强考生的自信心和做阅读理解题的兴趣。有许多考生在看别的同类书时,就因那些书不配译文而看不懂短文意思导致心灰意冷。

5. 答案解析详尽。本书在解析每道题时,首先点出题型(细节题、推论引申题、词义题、文章主

旨题等),然后给出题干的信号词(或句)出自哪一自然段,最后详细说明正确项的正确性(与文章哪句相符)和干扰项错在哪(与文章哪句相背)。这样使考生知其所以然,便于考生掌握各类题型的解题思路及方法与技巧。

本书由肖克主编。编者有肖克,刘华,章杰,习天辉。在本书出版过程中,国家行政学院出版社的李锦慧作为本书的责任编辑,作了认真细致地编辑工作,在此表示感谢。

囿于编者的水平,本书遗误之处在所难免,望广大读者和同行给与批评指正,以便将来更好地改进和提高。

编者

2009 年 2 月

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第一篇 考研英语阅读理解 Part A 180 篇

第一部分 基础 60 篇

Unit 1

Text 1

From the health point of view we are living in a marvellous age. We are immunised from birth against many of the most dangerous diseases. A large number of once fatal illnesses can now be cured by modern drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most stubborn remaining diseases. The expectation of life has increased enormously. But though the possibility of living a long and happy life is greater than ever before, every day we witness the incredible slaughter of men, women and children on the roads. Man versus the motor-car! It is a never-ending battle which man is losing. Thousands of people the world over are killed or horribly killed each year and we are quietly sitting back and letting it happen.

It has been rightly said that when a man is sitting behind a steering wheel, his car becomes the extension of his personality. There is no doubt that the motor-car often brings out a man's very worst qualities; people who are normally quiet and pleasant may become unrecognisable when they are behind a steering-wheel. They swear, they are ill-mannered and aggressive, wilful as two-year-olds and utterly selfish. All their hidden frustrations, disappointments and jealousies seem to be brought to the surface by the act of driving.

The surprising thing is that society smiles so benignly on the motorist and seems to condone his behaviour. Everything is done for his convenience. Cities are allowed to become almost uninhabitable because of heavy traffic; towns are made ugly by huge car parks; the countryside is desecrated by road networks; and the mass annual slaughter becomes nothing more than a statistic, to be conveniently forgotten.

It is high time a world code were created to reduce this senseless waste of human life. With regard to driving, the laws of some countries are notoriously lax and even the strictest are not strict enough. A code which was universally accepted could only have a dramatically beneficial effect on the accident rate. Here are a few examples of some of the things that might be done. The driving test should be standardised and made far more difficult than it is; all the drivers should be made to take a test every three years or so; the age at which young people are allowed to drive any vehicle should be raised to at least 21; all vehicles should be put through stringent annual tests for safety. Even the smallest amount of alcohol in the blood can impair a person's driving ability. Present drinking and driving laws (where they exist) should be made

much stricter. Maximum and minimum speed limits should be imposed on all roads. Governments should lay down safety specifications for manufacturers, as has been done in the USA. All advertising stressing power and performance should be banned. These measures may sound inordinately harsh. But surely nothing should be considered as too severe if it results in reducing the annual toll of human life. After all, the world is for human beings, not motor-cars.

1. The main idea of this text is

- [A] traffic accidents are mainly caused by motorists.
- [B] thousands of people the world over are killed each year.
- [C] the laws of some countries about driving are too lax.
- [D] only stricter traffic laws can prevent accidents.

2. What does the author think of society toward motorists?

- [A] Society smiles on the motorists.
- [B] Huge car parks are built in the cities and towns.
- [C] Victims of accidents are nothing.
- [D] Society condones their rude driving.

3. Why does the author say "his car becomes the extension of his personality" (Para. 2)?

- [A] Driving can show his real self.
- [B] Driving can show the other part of his personality.
- [C] Driving can bring out his character.
- [D] His car embodies his temper.

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way against traffic accidents?

- [A] Build more highways.
- [B] Stricter driving tests.
- [C] Test drivers every three years.
- [D] Raise age limit and lay down safety specifications.

5. The attitude of the author is

- [A] ironical.
- [B] critical.
- [C] appealing.
- [D] militant.

■ 试题解析

1. 本文的主要意思是

- [A] 主要由司机造成的交通事故。
- [B] 全世界每年有成千上万的人被杀死。
- [C] 有些国家有关驾驶的法规太松弛。
- [D] 只有更严厉的交通法规才能够防止交通事故。

[D]

【解析】 主旨题。文章前面几段介绍了交通事故的情况以及产生的原因,最后一段指出,是制定世界交通法规以便减少无谓牺牲的时候了。这说明,本文主要讲的是制定严格交通法规的必要性。D 可以表达本文的主题,为正确答案。A、B 和 C 都是文中部分段落的内容,不能表达本文的主题。

2. 作者觉得社会对汽车驾驶员的态度怎样?

- [A] 社会对司机微笑。
- [B] 在城市和城镇里修建大型停车场。
- [C] 交通事故的受害者无关紧要。
- [D] 社会宽恕他们的野蛮驾驶。

[D]

【解析】 细节题。题干中的 "society toward motorists" 出自文章第三段(文中用的是 society on the mo-

torist)。第二段介绍了驾驶员的问题,第三段提到,令人惊讶的是,社会只是对他们宽厚地笑笑,似乎宽容他们的行为,所做的一切都是为了他们的方便。这说明,作者认为社会宽容驾驶员。D 与此意符合,为正确答案。A 和 B 只是宽容的具体表现,不准确;C 与作者的观点相反。

3. 作者为什么说“his car becomes the extension of his personality”(第二段)?

[A] 驾驶可以展示他的真实本性。

[B] 驾驶可以展示他个性的另一面。

[C] 驾驶可以展示他的性格。

[D] 他的车体现了他的脾气。

[A]

【解析】 细节题。第二段首先提到这句话,接着解释说,汽车通常可以展示一个人最差的品质,驾驶员隐藏的所有挫折感、失望感和嫉妒感似乎都在开车的时候暴露出来了。这说明,作者认为,驾驶汽车可以展示一个人的真实个性。A 与此意符合,为正确答案。B 不准确;C 和 D 与文意不符。

4. 下面哪项不是被提到的防止交通事故的方法?

[A] 修建更多的公路。

[B] 更严格的测试。

[C] 每 3 年考核司机。

[D] 提高年龄限制、制定安全条例。

[A]

【解析】 细节题。最后一段介绍了应该采取的措施——驾驶员测试要标准化,应该要求所有驾驶员每 3 年左右进行一次考核,年轻人被容许驾车的年龄应该提高到至少 21 岁,所有机动车辆都应该接受严格的安全年检,政府应该给汽车制造商制定安全条例。这说明,B、C 和 D 都是防止交通事故的方法。只有 A 文中没有提到,为正确答案。

5. 作者的态度是

[A] 讽刺的。

[B] 批评的。

[C] 恳求的。

[D] 好战的。

[B]

【解析】 态度题。第一段提到,全球每年有成千上万的人被杀死,而我们只能静坐一旁,第三段提到,令人惊讶的是,社会似乎宽容他们的行为,最后一段提到,是制定世界交通法规以减少无谓牺牲的时候了,毕竟,世界是为人类的,不是为机动车的。这说明,作者对目前的状况不满意。B 与此意符合,为正确答案。A 不准确,没有提到不满之意;C 和 D 是误解了作者的态度。

■ 全文译文

从健康的角度来看,我们生活在一个不可思议的年代。我们从出生就开始接种疫苗,以便预防大多数危险的疾病。如今,现代药物和手术能够治愈很多曾经致命的疾病。几乎可以肯定的是,将来某一天,人们能够找到治愈最顽固疾病的方法。人类的寿命有了很大的提高。但是,虽然寿命长、生活愉快的可能性比以往更大,但是,我们每天都目睹男人、女人和小孩被不可思议地残杀在路上。人类与汽车在对抗!这是一场人类注定要失败的无休止的战斗。全球每年有成千上万的人被杀死,或者被残忍地杀死,而我们只能静坐一旁,任其发生。

当一个人坐在方向盘后面时,他的车就成了他性格的延展,这种说法正确。毫无疑问,汽车通常可以展示一个人最差的品质,平常温文尔雅的人坐在方向盘后面时可能变得难以辨认。他们诅咒,粗野、好斗,像两岁的孩子那样任性,并且非常自私。他们隐藏的所有挫折感、失望感和嫉妒感似乎都在开车的时候暴露出来了。

令人惊讶的是,社会只是对驾驶员宽厚地笑笑,似乎宽容他们的行为。所做的一切都是为了他们的方便。由于严重的交通拥堵,城市几乎变得无法居住;城镇被大型停车场弄得丑陋不堪;乡村被公路网破坏;每年残杀的大量人数也只不过是统计数字,很容易被人忘却。

是制定世界交通法规以便减少无谓牺牲的时候了。对于驾车,有些国家的法规太宽松,即便是最严厉的国家也不够严格。一个得到普遍接受的法规可能只对事故率产生很好的影响。在此给大家列举一些可能该做的事情的例子。驾驶员测试要标准化,而且应该比现在严格得多,应该要求所有驾驶员每 3 年左右进行一次考核,年轻人被容许驾车的年龄应该提高到至少 21 岁,所有机动车辆都应该接受严格的安全年检。即便血液里含有最少量的酒精也会降低人的驾驶能力。目前的饮酒和驾驶法律(无论哪里存在的)都应该制定得更严格。所有道路都应该有最高和最低时速的限制。政府应该给汽车制造商

制定安全条例,就像在美国所做的那样。所有强调发动机与性能的广告都应该被禁止。这些措施可能听起来非常刺耳。但是,如果它们的结果能够导致年死伤人数的减少,那么就确实不应该被认为太严厉。毕竟,世界是人类的世界,不是机动车的世界。

Text 2

The entertainment industry and technology companies have been warring for years over the dazzling ability of computers and the Internet to copy and transmit music and movies.

A crucial battle ended this week with a ruling by America's Supreme Court in favor of copyright holder and against two companies that distribute peer-to-peer (P2P) software, which lets users share files online with others. The court's decision, though ostensibly a victory for content providers, is nevertheless unlikely to stamp out file sharing—much of which will continue from outside America—or stop the technological innovation that is threatening the current business models of media firms.

The court was asked to decide whether two firms, Grokster and StreamCast, were liable for copyright infringement by their customers. Two lower courts had said that the firms were not liable, citing a 1984 ruling in favor of Sony's Betamax video recorder. This held that a technology firm is immune from liability so long as the device concerned is "capable of substantial non-infringing uses". The court did not reinterpret the 1984 decision in light of the Internet. Instead the justices ruled that the case raised a far narrower issue: whether Grokster and StreamCast induced users to violate copyrights and chose not to take the simple steps available to prevent it. Such behavior would make the firms clearly liable for copyright infringement and end their immunity, even under the Betamax standard. The court reasoned that there were sufficient grounds to believe that inducement occurred, and sent the case back to lower courts for trial.

Although the Grokster decision will probably not squelch innovation as much as many tech firms fear, it should certainly make IT and electronics firms more cautious about how they market their products—and quite right. But the Supreme Court's narrow ruling makes this unlikely—indeed, the justices noted the technology's widespread legitimate use. Yet their decision will surely embolden the entertainment industry to pursue in court any firms that they can claim knowingly allow infringement. This could kill off some small innovative start-ups. On the other hand, the ruling could also provide legal cover for tech firms with the wit to plaster their products with warnings not to violate the law.

But judged from a long-term perspective, this week's victory for copyright holders seems likely to prove a Pyrrhic one. The Internet and file sharing are disruptive technologies that give consumers vastly more ability to use all sorts of media content, copyrighted or not. Surely entertainment firms must devise ways to use this technology to sell their wares that will also allow copyright to be protected.

So long as technology continues to evolve in ways that enable legitimate content sharing, piracy will also probably continue to some degree. Happily, in this case the piracy seems to have prompted content firms to compete by offering better fee-based services. The challenge for content providers is to use new technology to create value for customers, and to make those who use content illegally feel bad about it.

6. The ruling of America's Supreme Court

- [A] indeed hit the piracy industry hard.
- [B] has little impact on content sharing.
- [C] may prevent tech firms from innovating.

[D] can lead to a flourish of entertainment industry.

7. The Grokster decision was based on the evidence that Grokster

- [A] distributed P2P software illegally.
[B] allowed users sharing without permission.
[C] violated the copyright of entertainment firms.
[D] took advantage of Betamax standard.

8. The word "Pyrrhic" (Para. 5) can be replaced by

- [A] undeserving. [B] unacceptable. [C] pointless. [D] unreasonable.

9. In the last paragraph, the author suggests that

- [A] piracy to some extent be advocated.
[B] content providers promote tech innovation.
[C] all entertainment firms protect the copyright.
[D] better fee-based services be offered to combat piracy.

10. The best title for the text might be

- [A] Copyright, to Be Protected Urgently.
[B] The Pro-copyright Holder Verdict, a True Victory?
[C] Piracy out of Control.
[D] Tech Firms, How Far to Go?

■ 试题解析

6. 美国最高法院的裁决

- [A] 确实沉重打击了盗版业。 [B] 对资源共享没有产生什么影响。
[C] 可能阻碍科技公司的创新。 [D] 可能引导娱乐业走向繁荣。 [B]

【解析】 细节题。题干中的 "America's Supreme Court" 出自文章第二段。第二段首先提到了最高法院的裁决,接着指出,虽然表面上看来是网络资源供应商的胜利,但是,法院的裁决却不可能消除文件共享。B 与此意符合,为正确答案。虽然第二段第一句话提到,裁决有利于版权所有者、不利于两家公司,但第二句话却说 "法院的裁决却不可能消除文件共享",而文件共享是盗版的重要前提,说明 A 与文意不符;C 与该段第二句话的意思不符合;第二段的信息表明,裁决对娱乐业有利是表面现象,并不是事实,所以 D 与文意不符。

7. 针对 Grokster 公司一案的裁决是基于这样的证据, Grokster 公司

- [A] 非法销售 P2P 软件。 [B] 允许用户未经许可共享文件。
[C] 侵犯了娱乐公司的版权。 [D] 利用了 Betamax 一案的标准。 [B]

【解析】 细节题。题干中的 "Grokster" 出自文章第三段。第三段首先介绍了最高法院的裁决,接着指出,本案提出了一个狭隘得多的问题,即 Grokster 和 StreamCast 这两家公司是否引诱用户侵犯版权,并且故意不采取任何简单可行的措施来防止这种事情的发生,而最高法院认为,有充分的理由使人相信存在这种诱导。这说明,裁决的依据是该公司可能引诱用户侵犯版权。B 与此意符合,为正确答案。A 与该段第一句话的意思不符;第三段的信息表明,侵犯版权的是该公司的顾客,不是公司本身,所以 C 文意不符;第三段提到,即使是按照 Betamax 牌录像机一案的裁决标准,公司也应该对侵犯版权的行为承担责任,说明 D 与文意不符。

8. 单词 "Pyrrhic" (第五段) 可以被 _____ 代替。

- [A] 不值得的 [B] 无法接受的 [C] 没有意义的 [D] 不合理的 [A]

【解析】 词义题。第四段介绍了裁决的影响,第五段指出,从长远看,版权所有者本周的胜利似乎可能被证明是一场得不偿失的胜利,随后分析说,因特网和文件共享是破坏性的技术,这些技术使得用

户更能使用各种有版权的或没版权的传媒资源。这说明,版权所有者的胜利可能是一场不值得的胜利。A 与此意符合,为正确答案。B、C 和 D 都不准确。

9. 在最后一段,作者提出

- [A] 应该在一定程度上提倡盗版。 [B] 资源供应商应该促进技术创新。
[C] 所有娱乐公司都应该保护版权。 [D] 应该提供更好的付费服务来对付盗版行为。

[D]

【解析】 细节题。最后一段提到,侵犯版权的行为似乎已经促使资源公司通过提供更好的收费服务来竞争,资源供应商面临的挑战就是利用新技术为用户创造价值。D 与此意符合,为正确答案。文中说的是“只要技术以允许分享合法资源的方式继续发展,那么侵犯版权的行为也将继续下去”,说明 A 与文意不符;文中说的是“资源供应商面临的挑战就是利用新技术为用户创造价值”,B 是对此意的曲解;C 属于无中生有。

10. 本文的最佳标题可能是

- [A] 应该立即保护版权。
[B] 对版权所有者的裁决是一场真正的胜利吗?
[C] 盗版行为失去了控制。
[D] 科技公司可以走多远?

[B]

【解析】 主旨题。文章首先提到了最高法院的裁决,接着指出,虽然表面上看来是网络资源供应商的胜利,但法院的裁决却不可能消除文件共享,随后的段落介绍了法院的裁决,指出,从长远看,版权所有者的胜利可能被证明是一场得不偿失的胜利,接着分析了原因。这说明,本文主要是在解释法院的裁决是否真的对版权所有者的有利。B 可以表达本文的主题,为正确答案。本文虽然提出应该保护版权,但是并没有强调保护版权的紧迫性,所以 A 不能表达本文的主题;C 与最后一段的意思不符合;科技公司只是文中在介绍裁决时提到的细节,所以 D 不能表达本文的主题。

■ 全文译文

多年来,娱乐业和技术公司一直就计算机和因特网复制和传播音乐、电影的惊人能力进行着较量。

本周,美国最高法院做出的有利于版权所有者的、不利于两家销售 P2P 软件的公司的裁决结束了一场关键之战,P2P 软可以使用户与其他人在线共享文件。虽然表面上看来是网络资源供应商的胜利,但是,法院的裁决却不可能消除文件共享——许多共享文件将继续来自于美国以外的地区——或者阻止技术革新,这种革新正威胁着传媒公司的现有商业模式。

最高法院被要求就 Grokster 和 StreamCast 这两家公司是否应该为其用户侵犯版权的行为负责一案做出裁决。两个下级法院援引了 1984 年针对索尼公司的 Betamax 牌录像机一案的裁决,判定这两家公司不必承担责任。1984 年的裁决认为,只要相关设备具有“实质性的非侵权用途”,那么技术公司就不必承担责任。最高法院没有针对因特网的情况重新解释 1984 年的裁决。相反,法官认定,本案提出了一个狭隘得多的问题:Grokster 和 StreamCast 这两家公司是否引诱用户侵犯版权,并且故意不采取任何简单可行的措施来防止这种事情的发生。毫无疑问,这种行为使得公司应该对侵犯版权的行为承担责任,并且应该受到处罚,即使是按照 Betamax 牌录像机一案的裁决标准也是如此。最高法院认为,有充分的理由使人相信存在这种诱导,因此将本案发回下级法院审理。

虽然针对 Grokster 公司一案的裁决可能不会妨碍革新,正如许多科技公司所担心的那样,但是,裁决肯定会使 IT 和电子公司对它们如何销售其产品更谨慎——这非常应该。但是,最高法院的有限裁决使得这种情况不可能发生——实际上,法官注意到了技术的普遍合法应用这一点。不过,法官的裁决肯定会鼓励娱乐业在法庭上寻求控告它们能够指控的任何公司故意纵容侵犯版权的行为。这可能使一些小型创新公司破产。另一方面,裁决也可能为那些巧妙地在其产品上粘贴“不得违法”警示标签的技术公司提供法律保护。

但是,从长远看,版权所有者的胜利似乎可能被证明是一场得不偿失的胜利。因特网和文件共享是破坏性的技术,这些技术使得用户更能使用各种有版权的或没版权的传媒资源。娱乐公司肯定会设法利用这种也能保护版权的技术来销售其产品。

只要技术以允许分享合法资源的方式继续发展,那么,在某种程度上,侵犯版权的行为也将继续下去。幸运的是,在这种情况下,侵犯版权的行为似乎已经促使资源公司通过提供更好的收费服务来竞争。资源供应商面临的挑战就是利用新技术为用户创造价值,并使得那些非法利用资源的人们觉得有罪。

Text 3

Cardiologists have pioneered the world's first non-surgical bypass operation to turn a vein into an artery using a new technique to divert blood flow in a man with severe heart disease; the keyhole procedure, which avoids the extensive invasive surgery of a conventional bypass, will offer hope to tens of thousands of people at risk from heart attacks.

Coronary heart disease, where the arteries are progressively silted up with fatty deposits, is responsible in a major industrial country like Britain for more than 160,000 deaths each year. Although major heart surgery is becoming commonplace, with more than 28,000 bypass operations in the UK annually, it is traumatic for patients and involves a long recovery period.

The new technique was carried out by an international team of doctors who performed the non-invasive surgery on a 53-year-old German patient. According to a special report in *Circulation*, journal of the American Heart Association, cardiologists developed a special catheter which was inserted into one of his leg arteries, threaded up through the aorta to the top of the diseased artery, which was the only part still open and receiving blood. Then, guided by ultrasound, a physician pushed a needle from inside the catheter through the artery wall and into the adjacent vein. A thin, flexible wire was threaded through the needle and the needle and catheter were withdrawn, leaving the wire behind and a small angioplasty balloon, which was used to widen the channel. Finally, the vein was blocked off just above the new channel allowing blood from the artery to be re-routed down the vein.

After the procedure, the vein effectively became an artery, carrying blood in the reverse direction from the previous way, and feeding the starved heart tissue with oxygen.

Dr. Stephen Oesterle, who led the team, said: "This milestone marks the first coronary artery bypass performed with a catheter. The technology offers a realistic hope for truly minimally invasive bypass procedures in the future. One of the most invasive things you can do in medicine is coronary artery bypass surgery. Our ultimate goal is to replace traditional coronary artery bypass with a procedure that does not require surgery." Dr. Oesterle is director of cardiology at Massachusetts General Hospital and associate professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School in Boston. Melanie Raddon, cardiac nurse at the British Heart Foundation, said it was likely to be many years before the procedure was routinely used in hospitals.

11. Compared to conventional bypass procedure, the new bypass treatment

- [A] makes the patient feel less painful and recover sooner.
- [B] is an extensive invasive surgery employing high technology.
- [C] can bring an artery into vein without surgery.

[D] can progressively silt up with fatty deposits.

12. Which of the following is the first step of the bypass operation?

- [A] Thread up through the aorta to the top of the diseased artery.
[B] Push a needle through artery wall into the adjacent vein.
[C] Put a special catheter into one of the leg arteries.
[D] Block off the vein to allow blood to be re-routed.

13. It can be concluded that after the new bypass treatment,

- [A] the wire inside the vein widens the channel.
[B] blood flows in the opposite direction to the former one.
[C] the starved heart tissue is fed through the previous blood route.
[D] the patient was implanted with a new electronic heart.

14. What is Dr. Oesterle's attitude towards the new bypass?

- [A] Critical. [B] Positive. [C] Indifferent. [D] Neutral.

15. The purpose of writing this text is probably to

- [A] praise the high technological level of Harvard Medical School.
[B] comfort those patients who have developed coronary heart disease.
[C] introduce a new therapy to cure heart disease.
[D] criticize the traditional bypass surgery.

■ 试题解析

11. 与传统的搭桥手术相比,新搭桥手术

- [A] 使得病人觉得不那么痛苦,恢复得更快。[B] 是一种应用高科技进行的大范围侵入手术。
[C] 可以不用手术就把动脉变成静脉。[D] 可以逐渐被脂肪沉积物阻塞。 [A]

【解析】细节题。题干中的“the new bypass treatment”出自文章第一段(文中用的是“a new technique”)。第一段提到新搭桥手术时指出,这种手术的钻孔步骤避免了传统搭桥手术的大范围侵入,将给成千上万有心脏病发作危险的人们带来希望,第二段提到传统搭桥手术时指出,手术会给患者带来创伤,并且需要很长时间才能恢复。这说明,新手术不会给患者带来创伤,并且恢复的时间也短。A与此意符合,为正确答案。B是传统搭桥手术的做法;C与第四段的意思不符;D是在解释冠心病的病因,与新技术没有关系。

12. 下面哪项是搭桥手术的第一步?

- [A] 穿透主动脉到患病的动脉顶部。[B] 用一根针穿透动脉到邻近的静脉。
[C] 将一个特殊导管植入大腿动脉。[D] 隔开静脉,使得血液回流。 [C]

【解析】细节题。第三段在介绍新技术时指出,心脏病学家将一种特殊导管插入患者大腿的一条动脉,通过主动脉向上穿行到患病的动脉顶部,然后一位医生推动导管内部的一根针,穿透动脉,进入相邻的静脉……。这说明,C是搭桥手术的第一步,为正确答案。A、B和D都是后面的步骤,与题目的要求不符。

13. 可以总结到,实施新搭桥手术后

- [A] 静脉里面的细线扩展了通道。
[B] 血流从相反的方向流到原来的部位。
[C] 通过以前的血流通道向缺血的心脏组织供血。
[D] 病人被植入一个新的电子心脏。 [B]

【解析】归纳题。题干中的“after the new bypass treatment”出自文章第四段(文中用的是 after the procedure)。第四段提到,经过搭桥手术后,静脉实际上就变成了动脉,沿着与原来相反的方向输送

血流。B 与此意符合,为正确答案。C 与此意相反;A 和 D 属于无中生有。

14. 厄斯特勒博士对新搭桥手术的态度如何?

- [A] 批评的。 [B] 肯定的。 [C] 漠不关心的。 [D] 中立的。 [B]

【解析】 态度题。题干中的“Dr. Oesterle”出自文章最后一段。最后一段引用厄斯特勒博士的话说,这标志着用导管进行的首例冠状动脉导管手术,这项技术为今后真正实施侵入性搭桥手术提供了现实希望。这说明,厄斯特勒博士肯定这项技术。B 与此意符合,为正确答案。A 与此意相反;C 和 D 与文意不符。

15. 写本文的主要目的可能是

- [A] 赞扬哈佛医学院的高科技水平。 [B] 安慰那些患有冠心病的病人。
[C] 介绍一种治疗心脏病的新方法。 [D] 批评传统的搭桥手术。 [C]

【解析】 主旨题。文章前面两段介绍了新搭桥技术的优越性,随后两段具体说明了新疗法的过程与疗效,最后一段引用专家的话评价了该技术。这说明,本文主要是介绍一种治疗心脏病的新方法。C 可以表达本文的主要目的,为正确答案。哈佛医学院是最后一段提到的细节,所以 A 不能表达本文的主要目的;B 属于无中生有;本文没有批评传统搭桥手术,所以 D 不能表达本文的主要目的。

■ 全文译文

通过使用新技术改变一位严重心脏病男患者的血流方向,心脏病学家开创了世界上首例非外科搭桥手术治疗的先河,将静脉变成了动脉;这种手术的钻孔步骤避免了传统搭桥手术的大范围侵入,将给成千上万有心脏病发作危险的人们带来希望。

冠心病是由于动脉逐渐被脂肪沉积物阻塞而引起的,像英国这样的主要工业国家,每年有 16 万多人死于冠心病。尽管重大心脏手术已经变得司空见惯——英国每年进行 2 万 8 千多例搭桥手术,但是手术会给患者带来创伤,并且需要很长时间才能恢复。

新技术是由一个国际医疗队实施的,医疗队的医生为一位 53 岁的德国患者实施了非侵入性手术。根据美国心脏协会调阅月刊《循环》的专题报道,心脏病学家研发了一种特殊导管,将它插入患者大腿的一条动脉,通过主动脉向上穿行到患病的动脉顶部,该动脉是唯一仍然通畅并接受血液的部分。然后,通过超声波导引,一位医生推动导管内部的一根针,穿透动脉,进入相邻的静脉。针上带有一根细软丝线,然后将针和导管拔出,留下丝线 and 一个小血管重建术气囊,这可以用来扩充通道。最后,就在新通道的上部把静脉堵死,让血液从动脉流入下部的静脉。

经过这个步骤后,静脉实际上就变成了动脉,沿着与原来相反的方向输送血流,向缺氧的心脏组织供氧。

领导这个医疗队的斯蒂芬·厄斯特勒博士说,“这个里程碑标志着用导管进行的首例冠状动脉导管手术。这个技术为今后真正最小限度地实施侵入性搭桥手术提供了现实希望。医学上最大的侵入性治疗方法之一就是冠状动脉搭桥手术。我们的最终目标就是以不需要外科手术的方法来替代传统的冠状动脉搭桥手术。”厄斯特勒博士是马萨诸塞州总医院心脏病科的主任、波士顿哈佛医学院的医学副教授。不列颠心脏基金会的心脏病护士梅拉妮·拉顿说,这种治疗方法恐怕还得经过许多年才能在医院常规使用。

Text 4

“All too often... in the history of the United States, the school teacher has been in no position to serve as a model to the intellectual education,” Hofstadter wrote. “Too often he has not only no claims to an intellectual education of his own, but not even an adequate workmanlike competence in the skills he is

supposed to impart.”

Harsh words, perhaps, but Hofstadter's idea makes sense: If teachers—on the front line of education—don't have an active intellectual life, they're not likely to communicate a love of learning and critical thinking to their students.

In his 1995 book, *Out of Our Minds: Anti-Intellectualism and Talent Development in American Schools*, Craig Howley cites several studies about the education and habits of public school teachers. According to one study, prospective teachers take fewer liberal arts courses than their counterparts in other arts and science majors—and fewer upper-division courses in any subject except pedagogy. It appears, Howley writes, that prospective teachers do not often make a special effort during their college years to pursue advanced study in fields other than pedagogy.

Frequent reading of literature in academic fields is the mark of the scholar, Howley says, so it's logical to look at teachers' reading habits. Readers tend to be more reflective and more critical than nonreaders, argues Howley, who found that studies of teachers' reading showed two patterns. One is that teachers don't read very much—on average, just 3.2 books a year. (In fact, 11 percent of those surveyed said they had not read a single book during the current year.) The second pattern is that when teachers do read, they prefer popular books rather than scholarly or professional literature. Of those who were reading about education, most were reading books intended for the general public.

It's true that U. S. teachers have traditionally been poorly paid and not well respected, which means that the best and the brightest are often not attracted to teaching. But until teachers can be role models and exhibit their own love of learning and academics, the children won't get it.

“Create a culture among the adults, a community of adults who are learners, who are excited about ideas in the other disciplines,” says Deborah Meier, educator and author of *The Power of Their Ideas*. “The school must represent the culture it wants to encourage. If we want kids to feel that an intellectual life belongs to them, it must belong to the teacher, too.”

16. According to Hofstadter, American teachers

- [A] serve as models to the intellectual life. [B] are not active in their intellectual life.
- [C] only work as adequate workmen. [D] play a very important role in the society.

17. In Craig Howley's opinion, prospective teachers should

- [A] learn more about pedagogy.
- [B] be active on the front line of education.
- [C] take more courses in liberal arts.
- [D] learn from their counterparts majored in science.

18. The author quoted the studies of teachers' reading to show that

- [A] Howley conducted sophisticated researches.
- [B] there are two patterns of teachers' reading.
- [C] teachers should read more books.
- [D] the reading patterns lead to the present situation.

19. The word “it” (Line 3, Para. 5) most probably refers to

- [A] the state of being respected and well-paid.
- [B] the wish to become the best and brightest students.
- [C] a culture among the adults that embrace new ideas.