

2007年考研英语研究报告

题源阅读



主编：王长喜

第1辑

编辑概要： 追根溯源，筛选语篇，熟悉真题的出处文章；
解剖全文，分析结构，了解西方的行文思维；
点明删节，突出重点，掌握主题词汇的分布。

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历年考研真题都从这里选来

如果提前知道了考题，你还能考不好吗？

北文新理念考研丛书

2007年考研英语研究

题源阅读



主编：王长喜

北文学校教学研究委员会 编

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考研英语成功之道

——探其源 知其道 用其妙

当同学们在题海之内苦苦挣扎时，当大家为考研英语的及格线心急如焚时，当大家为英语阅读多得一分而努力拼搏时，谁曾把目光聚焦于所有问题的起点——题源！题海无边，题源有限！切中肯綮的“题源阅读”才是从根本上解决问题的关键。2006 年阅读理解 Text 2，选自 The Observer！Text 3—The Economist！Text 4—Time！Part B—Newsweek！试问：哪位考生在平日的英语学习中经常翻开这些杂志，或者点击这些网站？ever or never？请问：面对浩如烟海的文章，又如何选择？再请问：拿到一篇地道的原文，你能否真正读懂？

再对过去考研英语阅读文章追根溯源，我们发现，阅读文章多源于 The Economist，Newsweek，Science，Time，U.S. News and World Report 以及 Scientific American 等杂志，而大多数同学因为平时很少接触外刊杂志，不熟悉西方人的思维模式，不了解报刊英语的特点，对一些社会科学、自然科学等方面的常识缺乏了解，面对考研英语阅读文章往往无从下手，最终导致考试失利。

时间紧迫！在集中备考的短暂日子里想要读遍所有外刊杂志无异于浪费时间，《考研英语题源阅读》正是从考生的角度出发，将大海之鱼集于池塘之内，从外刊杂志中筛选出结构、题材均接近考研阅读真题的文章，逐一分析，引领考生了解英语阅读的技巧，帮助考生培养良好的阅读习惯，迅速掌握阅读的要领，从而在阅读考研英语文章时成竹在胸。

本书将所选题源文章分为社会生活、商业经济、科普知识、文化教育、生态环境五大类别，以便广大考生在短时期内获取捕捉考题信息的能力，熟悉外刊文章的行文模式，在最短的时间内理解文章。同时本书不但授人以鱼，更是授人以渔，在呈现考研英语阅读文章的同时，也通过分析使考生能掌握透彻理解文章的技巧。

一、把握文章的主题及结构

我们在阅读时应有一个语篇的观念，从整体上把握文章的脉络，在了解主旨结构的情况下做题，思路就会十分清晰。鉴于此，考研学生在阅读时，要做到以下两点：

第一、关注文章标题在文章内容中的体现，强化实战考试时思维的流畅性和阅读的准确性。

第二、了解每篇文章的行文模式，捕捉阅读重点。这不是一蹴而就的事情，因此我们在文章左侧的导读部分详细讲解每个语篇的模式以及标题，帮助考生理解文章。

二、掌握作者的用词特点

每篇文章都是由句子和词构成，文章的主旨以及作者的态度往往体现在词句之中，因此我们在每篇文章的右侧都标出文章的词句要点，用来帮助考生理解文章主旨，同时还附加地道表达，不仅能使学生提高阅读水平，而且还能够为考研写作打下基础。

三、积累背景知识

语言与文化关系密切，这一点毋庸置疑。语言是文化的载体，学习一门外语的过程，也是了解和掌握该国家文化背景知识的过程。因此，我们在每篇文章后面都附有“背景点击”，为考生扩大知识面、提高阅读能力构架一座桥梁。

四、扩大词汇量

考研英语阅读题材涉及范围较广，涉及的词汇量较大，尽管出题人在修改文章时往往都会把影响文章主题表达的超纲词替换掉，但是在阅读原文的同时也是积累词汇量的最好时机，然而为了使考生节省时间，减少阅读原文时的挫折感，我们特地在背景点击后面附加了“免查单词”。

由于结构体现作者的行文思维，而掌握行文思维又是阅读的首要技巧，因此我们特地单独说明一下考研英语文章常见的语篇类型及其结构模式，以及文章分析中所有的缩略术语。通过对历年考研真题进行归纳分析，我们把阅读文章的结构模式大体上分为四类：G-S类型、P-S类型、Matching类型以及H-R类型。这四类结构模式在一篇文章中并不是独立存在的，有时往往是几种段落结构模式交织在一起构成一篇考研文章。下面就这四类常见结构模式一一进行详述。

G-S类型

G-S类型，即 general-specific，又称为一般——特殊型或者演绎型文章：即段落开头先给出 general statements，之后的部分是 specific sentences，是一种由总到分、由大到小的结构模式。这种模式在考研阅读中最为常见。一般可分为文章演绎型和段落演绎型，甚至有些句际关系也为 G-S 型。

G-S类型文章结构模式是“总论+分论（分论1+分论2+分论n）”。这类文章遵循从观点到材料，从抽象到具体的逻辑法则，其基本框架是先总论后分论，中心论点出现在分论之前。因此文章演绎型的主题句多位于文章的第一段，而段落演绎型的段落主旨句多位于段落开头。

P-S类型

P-S类型，即 problem-solution，又称为问题——解决型文章：首先陈述文章背景，在该背景下提出问题，然后给出问题的解决方法或对该问题的反应，最后评估该方法。

问题——解决型文章模式的特征可以用四个字母概括：S-P-S-E，即，首先说明情况

和背景 (situation), 然后提出问题 (problem), 接着做出反应, 也就是解决问题 (solution), 当然, 问题也可能没有解决或没有完全解决, 最后给予适当的评价或者分析 (evaluation)。总体布局上有时会舍去 situation 部分或 evaluation 部分。

Matching 类型

Matching 型也就是匹配型: 段落的发展主线为两种事物之间的类比, 可以是两种事物各自优缺点的一一对比, 也可以是先介绍完一个事物, 再接着介绍另一个事物。

Matching 类型文章结构模式是: 两种论点概述——一种论点——另一种论点; 或者是现象——一种事物——另一种事物——得出结论。这种文章模式常常用于对比语段, 或与一般——特殊型一起组成复杂的语篇模式。对比包括两种类型: 立足于两种事物之间的相似之处对其进行比较, 从而说明事物之间的内在联系, 比如 2005 年的 Text 1; 立足两者之间的不同之处对其进行对照, 从而突出论点的客观性, 比如 1995 年的 Passage 2。Matching 类型文章行文模式是两种事情平行论述, 没有主次之分, 作者一般不发表态度和结论 (但有时也有例外), 可以把两种观点的开头当作文章主旨, 还有一种情况是文章主旨通过对比的两方面来体现。

H-R 类型

H-R 类型, 即 hypothetical—real, 也称为假设——真实型: 即作者先提出一种普遍认可或某些人认可的主张和观点, 然后进行澄清, 说明自己的主张和观点, 或者提出相反主张或真实情况。通常可分为驳论型和劝说型。

英语的驳论 (argumentation) 和劝说 (persuasion) 往往联系紧密, 难分彼此, 因此人们常用 argumentation 把这两者概括起来。然而, 严格来说, 论辩的目的是要获得真理, 而劝说的目的是要使被劝说者赞同劝说者的观点。

H-R 类型文章结构模式是: 假设观点——进行反驳——作者观点。因此作者往往在文中开头即提出一种观点或主张, 发人深思, 然后从赞同与反对两个方面进行澄清或反驳, 经过论证之后才提出作者本人的观点, 这样可避免主观武断、强加于人的文风, 增强文章的说服力。文章内容前后对比, 在结构层次上可以明显体现出来, 正反两方面交叉论述, 能使观点更鲜明, 立意更突出。

独特的学习方法能使你立于考研之巅峰, 良好的阅读习惯能使你处于考研英语的不败之地, 仔细阅读本书, 你收获的是 both!

导读

本文的主题就是导语

①通过对 used to 与 Today 进行对比说明公司对待突发事件的态度转变。其中前一句中 little more than 与后一句中 many more 的对比也说明了这一点。后两句以新西兰政府和 Gartner 公司为例具体说明现在公司已意识到这一问题。

②通过 This week 来对上一段的 Last week 进行照应, 从正面进一步举例说明: 由于飓风的影响, 各大公司都已认识到他们的问题是供应链的断开。

③本段属于 G-S 型。以爱立信公司为例, 说明保证供应持续的重要性, 其中标题 When lightning strikes 就是来自本段的事例。最

When lightning strikes How to maintain business as usual in unusual times

Companies' contingency planning **used** to consist of little more than duplicating IT facilities in case their systems went down or the hardware in their basement was flooded. **Today**, however, firms are aware that they need to think about many more potential disruptions. Hardly a week goes by without a new threat. **Last week**, the government of New Zealand issued a pandemic planning guide for businesses, suggesting how firms should prepare for an outbreak of avian flu. Gartner, a large IT research firm, has advised companies to consider whether their systems could continue if up to 30% of their staff were to be absent from the workplace. ①

This week yet another hurricane swept across the southern states of America. Every time a Katrina, Rita or Wilma wreaks her havoc, firms around the world worry that a vital supplier may have been knocked out of their increasingly global supply chains. In a recent survey by Harris Interactive, a polling firm, and FM Global, an American property insurer, financial executives in Britain and North America said that the top threat to their revenues came not from terrorism or natural disasters directly, but from a breakdown in their supply chain. ②

The effect on Ericsson, a Swedish mobile-phone company, of a fire in a New Mexico chipmaking plant belonging to the Dutch firm Philips, has become a legend. The fire, in March 2000, started by a **bolt of lightning**, lasted less than 10 minutes, but it caused havoc to the super-clean environment that chipmaking requires. Ericsson, unable to find an alternative source of supply, went on to report a loss of over \$2 billion in its mobile-phone division that year, a loss that

要点

① contingency planning “实施应急方案”, potential disruptions “潜在的破坏”, an outbreak of avian flu “禽流感的爆发”都是副题中的 maintain business in unusual times 的具体体现。
注意: Hardly a week goes by without a new threat. 是一种特殊用法, 因此没有倒装, 意为“每天都有新的威胁出现”。

② been knocked out of their increasingly global supply chains. 意为“他们走向全球化的供应链会遭到破坏”, top threat “最大的威胁”对应副题中的 unusual times.

③ hard-to-monitor disruptions 对应导语中的 unusual times; continuity planning =

主题词汇在文章内处处体现——解决主旨大意题。

解剖文章, 分析结构, 使作者意图一目了然。

分析段落结构, 突出重点, ——解决细节题。

关于文章段落结构, 以及提高阅读速度的方法, 在《考研英语研究报告》中有详细讲解。

从阅读中学习写作，提高作文分数。

指出出题人怎样在完整的文章结构内删减段落，压缩字数，使你阅读时有的放矢，详见《考研英语阅读研究报告》。

词汇体现作者态度——解决观点态度题。

提供文章背景，扩大知识面，使你在阅读之前就万事俱备，只待文章。

不必手拿词典为生词烦恼，这一部分列出了所有超纲单词，省时省力，使你流畅地阅读。

后一句进行转折，举例说明从这个例子中获得的教训。

⑤属于G-S型，以一个also来回应第三段。后面举例对第一句话进行说明。

⑥最后一段通过引言提出小公司对此问题的解决方案。这里要注意两点：1. 文章最后一句Lightning can strike twice in New Mexico和文章标题以及第三段内容照应，从而形成完整的语篇。2. 作者把小公司包含进来是为了更全面、客观，出题人可能会把最后两段删除，因为前几段以大公司为例已经把主题论证清楚。

背景点击

本文以美国通用汽车公司(General Motors)、世界最大的航空航天公司——波音(Boeing)公司(美国航空航天局(NASA)最大的承包商)、以及美国物流巨头UPS公司(United Parcel Service)以及沃尔玛(Wal-Mart)为例指出大型企业更应该采取应急手段。

本文标题—When lightning strikes指的是2000年3月，一个闪电击中了飞利浦在阿尔伯克基的半导体工厂，大火几乎毁灭了这家企业，致使飞利浦的芯片工厂数周无法正常供货，由于它向诺基亚和爱立信供应无线电频率芯片，使爱立信的手机生产因部件短缺而陷入停工状态，同时由于爱立信行动迟缓，没有及时做出有效反应，当年手机业务亏损17亿美元。

免查单词

havoc *n.* 大破坏，在这里指得是卡特里娜飓风造成的大的毁坏。

also-ran *n.* 失败者，文中指爱立信公司从以前行业中的先锋者变成了维持经营的公司。

resilient *a.* 有弹性的

be shy of 畏缩，迟疑，文中指懒于做...

many a crash = many crashes, 但后面的谓语用单数。

left it as an also-ran in an industry where it had once been a leader. The lesson was not lost on other firms with far-flung global supply chains. General Motors, for example, now systematically tracks the geographic origin of all the bits that go into making its cars. ③

Firms around the Gulf of Mexico also get plenty of practice at business continuity plans that kick in when the storms blow in. Companies such as Boeing, UPS and Wal-Mart, which have thousands of employees in and around Houston, for instance, were up and running again a couple of days after Hurricane Rita hit the city in September. NASA's flight controllers were away from their desks for six days, during which time control of the international space station passed seamlessly to colleagues in Moscow. Good planning can save both money and lives. ⑤

...

In a book published this month ("The Resilient Enterprise" by Yossi Sheffi; MIT Press), the author, a professor of engineering systems at MIT, gives some guidance to firms that are shy of examining these risks. "Large-scale disruptions", he says, "rarely take place without any warning". By carefully monitoring and analysing near-misses, the airline industry has avoided many a crash. Likewise, says Mr Sheffi, "learning from small incidents can help organizations correct the conditions that lead to accidents." **Lightning can strike twice in New Mexico.** ⑧

contingency planning 指得是在紧急状况下使公司继续运营的方案，对应导语中的maintain business

⑤ plenty of practice 就是副题中的how to maintain—一种解决方案。注意本段中一些词汇的用法，不知道词的灵活运用有时是读不懂文章的一个原因：kick in意为“开始，开始起作用”。此处hit的使用十分地道，写作时可以借鉴。

⑧ near-misses 意为差点造成事故，对应副题中的unusual times。

can 暗示出作者的警示用意。

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Passage 1

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导读

第一段论述由于事物的复杂性,大多数问题并非是利弊之间的衡量而是风险大小之间的比较,这是文章的中心论点。本段最后一句话点明主旨。

第二段承接上文,阐述现象,指出在西方国家,各种机构更倾向于低估风险,因此导致非此即彼的选择,而没有中间道路可走。作者在此暗含批评之意。

第三段属于G—S模式,首句为General sentence,接下来以具体例子进行说明:EPA是如何进行风险评估的。

Risks and Risks

When society makes a decision about some action (to build a dam or approve a new drug, for example), its choice is usually based on a comparison of risks and benefits. If the latter exceed the former, assuming that risks and benefits accrue to the same person or group, the project goes forward. But we do not live in a black-and-white world, and outcomes sometimes don't fall readily into a yes-or-no choice, especially when there are alternative ways of gaining the same benefits. In that case, the only realistic basis for choosing comes down to a comparison of the risks associated with each alternative.①

In the United States and some other industrial democracies, where people and their governments tend to be risk-averse, legislatures, courts, and administrative entities usually create a presumption favoring more safety rather than less. The definitions of risk in law are often vague ("reasonable certainty of no harm" or "adequate margin of safety") and are likely to encourage an unrealistic belief that risks can be minimized or even eliminated altogether. A frequent result is that legal choices for administrative agencies or individual decision-makers amount to all-or-none options, leaving little room for intermediates.②

But on occasion, a zone opens for risk comparisons, as in the following examples. Suppose a municipality is treating its water supply with chlorination. Chlorine sometimes combines with organic compounds in natural water supplies to form chlorinated hydrocarbons, some of which have carcinogenic potential. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is charged with regulating such substances, but it is also

要点

① 文章标题 Risks and Risks, 同指风险, 为何要说两遍? 本文指出面对两种都有风险的行为进行选择时, 权衡利弊, 选择风险相对较小的行为。第一段中出现的 "risks and benefits", "yes-or-no", "black-and-white", 以及第二段最后一句的 all-or-none 都和标题表达的意思相反, 因此可以看出作者对非黑即白的选择的现像的不认同。最后一句中的 comes down to 准确传神地表达了作者的观点, 意为 "归结于...", 并且最后一句中的 choosing 直接点明作者的目的。

② 第二段最后一句中的 amount to 在这里不是 "总计达到...", 而是意为 "具有相同效果"。

第四段针对个人的风险选择再举一例。由于上段已足以支撑作者的论点,已能说明问题,所以这段内容很可能被出题人删掉以压缩文章字数。

第五段从更大的方面——社会来进一步论证权衡风险大小之间的重要性。本段在文中的地位和第三、四段是一样的。从第三段的机构到第四段的个人再到第五段的社会,这三个例证都是为了暗示了作者的态度:权衡风险大小的必要性和重要性。

第六段过渡巧妙,在总结前文的基础上,作者于后半段开始回应文章开

responsible for controlling waterborne infections. In determining appropriate levels of chlorination, the EPA had to balance the risk of such infections against the risk of contamination with small amounts of a potentially cancer-causing substance. In a lengthy negotiation, the EPA undertook a risk-balancing exercise, resulting in a decision about the safe (least risky) level of chlorine addition.③

Or suppose you're taking a prescription drug that relieves a painful arthritic condition. Suddenly a study conducted by a large health maintenance organization shows that at doses higher than those used by patients seeking relief from chronic joint pain, there is a risk of cardiac malfunction — a risk twice as great as that of control subjects. You have to decide whether the risk of continuing to take the medicine is greater or less than the risk associated with your mobility loss and pain. Over-the-counter anti-inflammatory drugs may cause some digestive tract problems, so you prefer not to switch to them. There's no history of heart disease in your family, so you become more comfortable with the drug's cardiac risk. In the end, after consultation with your physician, you decide to continue the drug regime despite the warning label.④

There may be a lesson here for much larger-scale societal decisions. For a number of reasons, many developed nations have concluded that the risks of nuclear power generation are too great to engage in traditional risk/benefit assessment of its use. But there is a growing scientific consensus that the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, released in the course of energy production and industrial combustion, is related to global warming. It is clear that business as usual will entail increasing climate-associated risks. Nuclear power is an alternative that emits no greenhouse gases. On the other hand, it presents risks that include nuclear accident, diversion and proliferation of fissile material, and uncertainty about the management of high-level waste.⑤

These are substantial risks, all right. But so are those associated with global climate change: rising sea levels, increased frequency of extreme weather events, changes in

③ a zone opens for... 的用法很生动,考生在写作时可以借鉴这种说法。句中 risk comparison 呼应第一段末句中的 comparison of the risks, 直承文章主旨。

④本段中作者的用词极好地体现了西方人的求异思维。同一个意思用不同的词表达,即 condition / malfunction / problems / disease。

⑤本文强调“compare”,因此作者在文中多次使用了体现这一主题的词,比如“choosing”“comparison (para. 1, para. 3)”, “assessment (para. 5)”, “balancing (para. 6)”

头,再一次指出事物不论大小总有风险,而对于各种风险的认真比较和综合考量,无疑是我们应对复杂的现实世界的最好态度。

综观全文,作者采用的是起(para.1)承(para.2)转(paras. 3, 4, 5)合(para.6)的行文模式。

agricultural productivity, and weather-induced hazards to human health. Balancing these kinds of risks will require complex and difficult decisions, and the need to make them will be a challenge to our societal appetite for no-risk solutions. Just as we compare risks as we seek to protect or improve our personal health, we will need to do so on a larger scale as we seek to manage the environmental effects of our industrial economy. In the latter case, it is pointless to take one option off the table without a serious comparison of risks. We may wish for safe solutions, but neither option is free of risk, leaving us to make choices among imperfect alternatives. The real world is complex, but it's the one we have.⑥

⑥该段中“need”一词再次体现作者的态度。
“imperfect”照应标题“risks”。

背景点击

做任何事情都有风险,大到社会,小到个人,在决定某种行为之前都应该充分考虑到其利弊得失,哪怕仅就弊和失而言,也要仔细权衡弊大弊小、失多失少。比如文章中提到的,建核电站可以有效减少产生温室效应的气体的排放,但同时核电站又有发生核事故的危险。因此,任何个人、机构以及社会在风险评估的问题上都应该采取认真的、现实的态度,而不能把问题理想化,简单化,因为所谓的安全,只不过是风险相对最小。这也是作者撰写此文的警示目的。

EPA: 美国环境保护局,成立于1970年12月2日。

免查单词

■ accrue <i>vi.</i>	自然增加,产生,这里指把利弊放在同一个实体上考虑。
■ chlorine <i>n.</i>	[化]氯
■ chlorination <i>n.</i>	[化]氯化,用氯处理。
■ hydrocarbon <i>n.</i>	烃,碳氢化合物。
■ carcinogenic <i>a.</i>	致癌物(质)的
■ contamination <i>n.</i>	玷污,污染,污染物。
■ arthritic <i>a.</i>	关节炎的
■ cardiac <i>a.</i>	心脏的,(胃的)贲门的。
■ inflammatory <i>a.</i>	炎性的,发炎的。
■ regime (also regimen)	养生法,摄生法。文章中指遵医嘱吃药的行为。
■ societal <i>a.</i>	社会的
■ combustion <i>n.</i>	燃烧
■ proliferation <i>n.</i>	增殖,分芽繁殖,此处指突然的,大量的增加。
■ fissile <i>a.</i>	易分裂的,可分裂的,裂变的。

Passage 2

题源: Newsweek

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题材: 社会生活类

文章字数: 864

导读

本文主要就美国主管校园餐的官员、政客和家长们共同努力寻求改善校园饮食问题的方法。

第一段首先以 Jorge Collazo 为例具体阐述了人们关注并致力改善校园学生餐的具体表现。由于本段为引文, 出题人在设题时, 有可能为压缩字数, 删除本段, 并对下段首句进行处理。

段首承上启下。本段阐述了 something must be done 的原因——学生餐质量差, 学生们转而使用一些不利于健康的快餐。

How to Fix School Lunch

Celebrity chefs, politicians and concerned parents are joining forces to improve the meals kids eat every day.

For Jorge Collazo, executive chef for the New York City public schools, coming up with the perfect jerk sauce is yet another step toward making the 1.1 million schoolkids he serves healthier. In a little more than a year, he's introduced salad bars and replaced whole milk with skim. Beef patties are now served on whole-wheat buns. Until recently, "every piece of chicken the manufacturers sent us was either breaded or covered in a glaze," says Collazo. Brandishing the might of his \$125 million annual food budget, he switched to plain cutlets and asked suppliers to come up with something healthy — and appealing — to put on top. Collazo tastes the latest offering. The jerk sauce isn't overly processed and doesn't have trans fats. "Too salty," he says with a grimace. Within minutes, the supplier is hard at work on a lower-sodium version.①

A cramped public-school test kitchen might seem an unlikely outpost for a food revolution. But Collazo and scores of others across the country — celebrity chefs and lunch ladies, district superintendents and politicians — say they're determined to improve what kids eat in school. Nearly everyone agrees something must be done. Most school cafeterias are staffed by poorly trained, badly equipped workers who churn out 4.8 billion hot lunches a year. Often the meals, produced for about \$1 each, consist of breaded meat patties, french fries and overcooked vegetables. So the kids buy muffins, cookies and ice cream instead — or they feast

要点

本文标题中的 How 明确体现出文章目的是要论述 Fix School Lunch 的方法, 而 Fix School Lunch 具体是何含义? 这在副标题中体现出来: improve the meals kids eat every day.

① making the 1.1 million schoolkids he serves healthier. 以及 asked suppliers to come up with something healthy 都是 how 的具体体现。

Brandishing, grimace 都着力描述出 Jorge Collazo 作为 Celebrity chefs 的气派。

② 本段第二句照应文章副题。其中, they're determined to improve 对应副标题中的 are joining forces to improve。

on fast food from McDonald's, Pizza Hut and Taco Bell, which is available in more than half the schools in the nation. Vending machines packed with sodas and candy line the hallways. "We're killing our kids" with the food we serve, says Texas Education Commissioner Susan Combs.②

第三段首句进一步说明学生餐亟待改善的原因——肥胖和糖尿病发病率猛增。第二句以 It won't be easy. 进行转折并引领四、五段, 同时本段指出部分问题: 家庭饮食受到忽视, 电视广告不停的针对学生做广告推销各种快餐。并以 Alice Waters 和 Jamie Oliver 为例指出解决办法。

第四段属于 G—S 型, 是对 It won't be easy. 的第二层论述——Changing school food takes time, 从十年前 Lynn Walters 发起的改善学生餐到举办校内烹调课, 说明 How to Fix School Lunch。But 后具体介绍了学校厨房现状——很多厨房用具是用来反复加热食物而非制作食物的, 指出实现大的改善突破还有困难。注: 本段细节较多, 但将清文章脉络后不难把握。

As rates of childhood obesity and diabetes skyrocket, public-health officials say schools need to change the way kids eat. It won't be easy. Some kids and their parents don't know better. Home cooking is becoming a forgotten art. And fast-food companies now spend \$3 billion a year on television ads aimed at children. Along with reading and writing, schools need to teach kids what to eat to stay healthy, says culinary innovator Alice Waters, who is introducing gardening and fresh produce to 16 schools in California. It's a golden opportunity, she says, "to affect the way children eat for the rest of their lives." Last year star English chef Jamie Oliver took over a school cafeteria in a working-class suburb of London. A documentary about his work shamed the British government into spending \$500 million to revamp the nation's school-food program. Oliver says it's the United States' turn now. "If you can put a man on the moon," he says, "you can give kids the food they need to make them lighter, fitter and live longer." ③

Changing school food takes time. More than a decade ago, when local restaurateur Lynn Walters lobbied school-board members in Santa Fe, N.M., to provide kids with — healthy alternatives to soggy pizza, they refused. So Walters and parent volunteers began an in-school cooking class. Armed with an electric griddle and a bag of fresh produce, they taught fractions using measuring cups and discussed nutrition over bunches of kale while concocting such lunch alternatives as spinach fettuccine and black-bean tostadas. The teachers loved it; so did the kids. But getting the entrees on the school menu was another challenge. The school kitchens there, like many around the country, were equipped to reheat food, not to prepare it. "I was passionate, but I was ignorant of the realities" the school was facing, says Walters, who got a grant to buy knives so the school cooks could at least peel and chop fresh fruits and vegetables.④

churn 搅拌, 一词生动的说明了现在的校园学生餐是由一些差劲的厨师粗制滥造出来的。

③ Revamp 对应文章标题中的 fix, improve. 即改善学生餐。officials, culinary innovator, star English chef 对应文章副标题的 Celebrity chefs, politicians and concerned parents are joining forces. 即大家共同致力的表现。

在表达增长迅速时, 作者用了 skyrocket 一词, 很形象, 我们在写作时可以借鉴。

④ Changing school food 对应文章标题 improve the meals kids eat every day. Armed with 后是具体的改善措施。another challenge 照应上段 It won't be easy。本段最后一句, Walters 用一个过去时态 was 说明了他曾经对学校厨房状况一无所知。后又用一个过去时态 got 说明了他已经为学生餐状况的改

第五段 G—S 型, It won't be easy. 的第三层论述 Changing school food will take money. 具体阐述学校为了赚钱而设立自动售货机, 从而造成学生用餐质量不高的原因。So he devised a vending machine 提出了 Hirshberg 的解决方法: 直接在自动售货机里放入营养食品, 对应文章的 How to Fix School Lunch.

第五段指出各州采取的措施以及给出的解决办法, 照应标题。

Changing school food will take money, too. Many schools administrators are hooked on the easy cash — up to \$75,000 annually — that soda and candy vending machines can bring in. Three years ago Gary Hirshberg of Concord, N.H., was appalled when his 13-year-old son described his daytime meal — pizza, chocolate milk and a package of Skittles. “I wasn't aware Skittles was a food group,” says Hirshberg, CEO of Stonyfield Farm, a yogurt company. So he devised a vending machine that stocks healthy snacks: yogurt smoothies, fruit leathers and whole-wheat pretzels. So far 41 schools in California, Illinois and Washington are using his machines — and a thousand more have requested them. The schools don't make as much money. Kids spend about half as much on granola bars as they did on Fritos. But, Hirshberg says, “schools have to make good food a priority.” ⑤

Some states are trying. California, New York and Texas have passed new laws that limit junk food sold on school grounds. Districts in California, New Mexico and Washington have begun buying produce from local farms. Las Vegas parent Terri Jannison says real change can be incremental. After three years of lobbying, the cafeterias there now sell reduced-fat muffins. The soda and candy in the vending machines have been replaced by juice and beef jerky. Doritos were banned, but then replaced by baked Doritos. “It's not perfect,” says Jannison. But it's a cause worth fighting for. Even if she has to battle one chip at a time.

善做了一些事情。容易设题。

⑤ Changing school food 即 improve the meals kids eat every day.

注: 从 “schools have to make good food a priority.” 可以推断 Hirshberg 认为学校改善学生餐也是解决问题的关键。

⑥ 首句用正在进行时 are trying, 表明各州的努力。

背景点击

2000 年, 美国儿童中, 肥胖者占 15%, 这一数字是 20 世纪 60 年代的 4 倍。鉴于这种情况, 美国中小学开始实施学生饮食改革计划, 增加学生餐中的营养成份, 让学生远离糖类、糕点、冷饮等 “垃圾食品”, 本文就是在这一背景下写的。

免查单词

beef patty	牛肉馅饼
whole-wheat bun	全麦小圆面包
brandish vt.	挥舞
lower-sodium	低钠的, 文中指口味淡一些的
grimace n.	面部的歪扭, 痛苦的表情, 鬼脸, 文中指 Collazo 对酱汁不满意。

■ cramped <i>a.</i>	狭促的, 难辨的, 难懂的, 文中指挑剔的。
■ outpost <i>n.</i>	前哨, 边区村落, 文中指引发校园食物革命的前奏。
■ muffin <i>n.</i>	松饼
■ diabetes <i>n.</i>	[医] 糖尿病, 多尿症
■ skyrocket <i>v.</i>	暴涨, 猛涨: 迅速和突然地升高或使升高
■ culinary <i>a.</i>	厨房的, 烹调用的, 厨房用的
■ griddle <i>n.</i>	煎饼用浅锅
■ concoction <i>n.</i>	调合, 混合, 调合物
■ fettuccine <i>n.</i>	意大利面
■ entree <i>n.</i>	入场许可
■ granola <i>n.</i>	格兰诺拉麦片(源出商标名)
■ Fritos <i>n.</i>	油炸玉米饼
■ incremental <i>a.</i>	增加的
■ Doritos <i>n.</i>	薯片

Passage 3

题源: US News & World Report

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题材: 社会生活类

文章字数: 593

导读

首段说明州政府医疗补助 (Medicaid) 目前存在的问题。

通过对 in 1994 与 Now 进行对比说明田纳西州政府医疗补助 (Medicaid) 前后的地位变化及其现状。

第二、三段说明各方态度。希望减少州政府医疗补助 (Medicaid), 但是困难很大: 这是 a political hot potato。

Taking on a budget-busting mess

When it was created in 1994, TennCare, the state of Tennessee's Medicaid-supported healthcare program, was hailed for offering coverage to more uninsured than in any other state in the nation. Now TennCare is the poster child for problems with the nation's low-income medical assistance program. Medicaid spending nationwide has nearly doubled since 1997 and currently totals \$300 billion a year. In January, Gov. Phil Bredesen of Tennessee announced he was cutting 323,000 people from TennCare, which is consuming about a third of the state's total budget.①

Government officials and healthcare experts agree that Medicaid's growth must be curtailed. But the fact that Medicaid's funding is shared between states (40 percent) and the federal government (60 percent) makes the program

要点

①本段中 hailed for 和 the poster child for problems 形成鲜明对比, 说明了医疗补助使得田纳西州政府不得不 cutting。

②本段 curtailed 和 pare 均表明不同方面对医疗补助费用的态度, 两词均有减少的意思。

第三段指出各州州政府却希望能更灵活的分配资金，但联邦政府的改革却与他们的希望背道而驰。

第四、五段说明州政府医疗补助资金增长的部分原因：经济低迷，人口老龄化。

第五段说明联邦政府的对应措施以及不同方面对其措施的态度。而针对各方的不同态度可能命观点态度题，第一种观点 gives states flexibility, providing more coverage 表明支持；第二种 calls the Bush budget “heartless” 表示不赞同。

a political hot potato. For that reason, President Bush's plan to pare the projected growth of Medicaid by \$60 billion over the next 10 years isn't likely to be embraced by state lawmakers — and seems less than a sure bet for success.②

For years, governors have lobbied the federal government for reform. But governors wanted more flexibility with existing dollars. What they got were proposed restrictions on Medicaid accounting loopholes that states use to generate extra federal revenue. Democratic Virginia Gov. Mark Warner, chairman of the National Governors' Association, assailed the Bush proposal as a “cost shift to the states” so the federal government “can hit a budget deficit reduction number.” ③

Conceived in the 1960s, Medicaid's joint funding arrangement has spurred contention for decades. An aging population and skyrocketing medical costs caused many states to engage in creative accounting to boost the federal dollars they received. But even as the feds struggled to end abuses, the recent recession threw more people into Medicaid, which now serves 50 million. The percentage of total state resources devoted to Medicaid doubled from 10 percent in 1989 to 20 percent in 2004. Caught in the middle are the poor, especially elderly people who rely on Medicaid to cover nursing home expenses.④

Even under the administration proposal, federal Medicaid spending would increase by 7 percent over the next 10 years. The Bush plan would pare enrollment by restricting the eligibility of the middle-income elderly who have given assets to family members in order to qualify for Medicaid. It would also allow states to buy prescription drugs at lower rates. Secretary of Health and Human Services Michael Leavitt says the plan also gives states flexibility to “construct target benefit packages that allow them to coordinate with private insurance,” thus providing more coverage. Leavitt, a former Utah governor, is known as a consensus builder, but some in Congress promise a fight. Democratic New York Sen. Charles Schumer calls the Bush budget “heartless.” ⑤

③本段注意两方的观点：governors... wanted flexibility 和 federal government... proposed restrictions.

④ skyrocketing 说明文章主旨：补助费用上升的程度很大。

⑤本段指出布什政府的应对措施 pare enrollment 和 buy drug at lower rates. 注意这里提出相反观点时，作者的用词为 promise a fight, 其中 promise 的用法很地道，可以借鉴。