

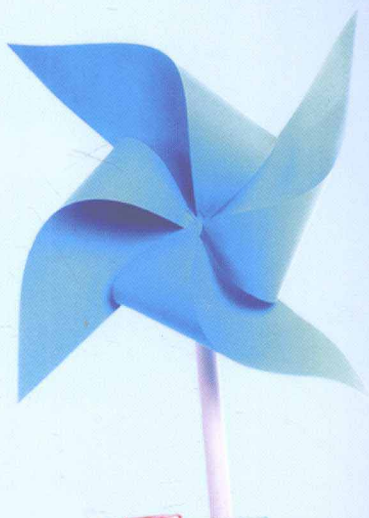
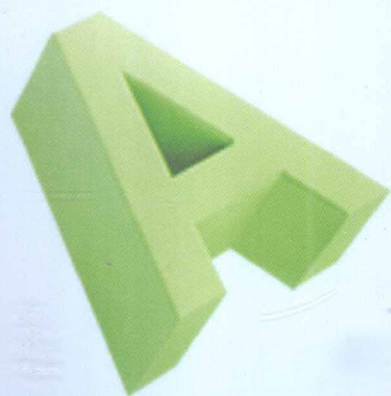
适用于考研英语（一）和考研英语（二）



考研英语 美文赏析记单词

■ 编 著 丁雪明

■ 总策划 海天培训学校



百文精选 中英对照 精品译文

经典例句 分类记忆 设计精美

 中国人民大学出版社

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序 言

古语有云：“世事洞明皆学问，人情练达即文章。”面对考研，我们与考生朋友一道，去勇敢地迎接人生的挑战，搏击生命长河中的惊涛骇浪。

首先，让我们审视教育部每年颁布的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）、（二）大纲》，其中近2/3的内容是词汇。这一点足以证明词汇在考研英语中的重要性。实际上，考生也非常重视词汇，将其视为征服考研英语的开端和关键，也使用了不同的书籍和方法背单词。但是许多考生向我反映，能否让考研走入我们的生活？既然我们每天都能迎来新升的太阳，那么我们能否在对生活的揣摩中积累考研英语词汇？

我必须感谢这些在思路走在前面的考生朋友们，是他们激发了我编写这样一本书的灵感。本书内容丰富、实用性强，本人精心挑选出近百篇文章，范围遍及科技、生活、社会问题、教育、经济金融、医学健康、人物传记、文化历史、自然环境等领域，内容几乎涵盖了西方社会生活的方方面面，考生通过阅读短文，不但可以主动记忆单词，而且可以全面接触原汁原味的英文，从思维方式、语言习惯来挑战传统的英语学习方式。同样，也可以为今后的考研英语写作积累语法知识与素材。

本书所选的短文趣味性强，可读性强，并结合了考研英语历年真题中的文章，在选材方面颇具权威性。这样可保证考生在使用本书时始终紧扣考研英语的实际水平进行备考。文章中也有一些超纲词汇，其目的是为了帮助考生在考试之前尽量识记大量的词汇。

本书分篇讲解，所选文章主题均可当做考研英语写作的范文进行模仿学习。平时多读、常记经典段落、句子，养成良好的阅读习惯，写作时自然水到渠成。

本书具有以下特点：

1. 科学选材成就考生阅读、写作的突破。
2. 紧扣最新的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）、（二）大纲》，囊括了5500个考研必备词汇。词汇的讲解包括派生词、例句、词组、辨析、同义词及反义词等几个部分。此外，我们对每篇文章中的词汇进行了重点分类和细化，分为核心词汇和超纲词汇，并为核心词汇添加了词频（即该词在历年考研真题中出现的次数），便于考生有针对性地记忆单词。

3. 为了使考生能够在赏析美文的同时，提高自己的英语翻译水平和写作能力，我们用波浪线画出了文章中的长难句和写作佳句。此外，给英文配以准确和精彩的译文，便于考生理解原文。
4. 文章后的超纲词汇、核心词组有助于考生更加准确地理解文章内容。
5. 难句精解鞭辟入里的分析，帮助考生揭开长难句难理解的神秘面纱，找到它内在的本质。
6. 全新的版式设计。英文和译文分栏编排，方便考生阅读。
7. 幽默与智慧交融的英语小贴士。为提高考生学习英语的兴趣和效率，为考生打开英语学习的另一扇窗，每篇末尾都附有趣味性和知识性强的英语小贴士，如“影视留声机”、“流金岁月”等。

总之，相信考生朋友们会在饶有兴致地阅读中感受到丰富的内涵，同时将思路拓展，真正在身边发现闪光的金子——我们的智慧之源！祝大家好运！

丁雪明

考生在使用本书的过程中如有任何疑问，或者对图书体例、结构等有意见或建议，请与海天图书编辑部联系，联系电话：010-62136216，或者关注海天图书微博 <http://weibo.com/htbook>，让我们共同探讨学习。

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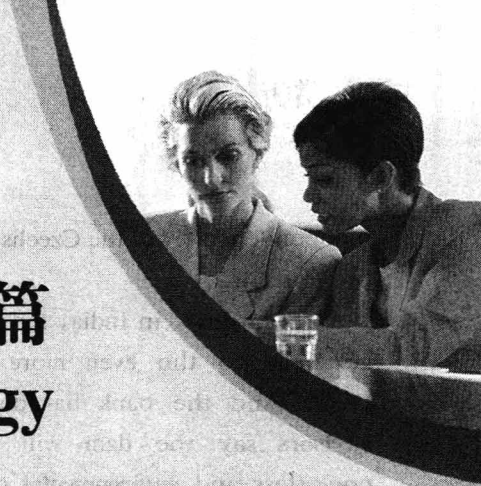
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科学技术篇

Science and Technology



Passage 1

Few creations of big technology **capture** the **imagination** like giant **dams**. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was **cemented** by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World **status** includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left — all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the **myth** of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of **civilized** Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just **short of** sending in the **troops** in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for

很少有什么高科技能像大型水坝这样让人痴迷。也许是因为长期以来洪涝干旱的折磨，人类对控制水力这个念头十分着迷。但着迷有时也会使人盲目。有些巨型水坝的项目弊大于利，这就对我们构成了威胁。

水坝的修建告诉我们：大的并不一定总是好的。尽管修建一座强大的水坝已经成为国家和民族彰显实力的标志，但水坝本身并没有多大作用。埃及在阿拉伯世界的领导地位因为阿斯旺水坝的建造而得到了巩固。土耳其也为了争取第一世界的地位修建了巨大的阿塔特克水坝。

但巨型水坝并没有像预期那样发挥作用。例如阿斯旺水坝，虽然制止了尼罗河的洪水泛滥，但也使埃及失去了洪水泛滥所留下的肥沃土壤——所有这些换来的只是一个疾病滋生的大水库。现在整个水库填满了淤泥，几乎不能发电。

然而，控制水力这个不切实际的想法仍在继续。本周，在欧洲文明的中心，斯洛伐克人和匈牙利人为了在多瑙河上修建一处水坝而引发了争端，差点儿动用了军队。所有水坝的常见问题这个大型工程都有可能遇到

independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the costs and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

到。但由于斯洛伐克正在力图脱离捷克，实现独立，所以现在它需要建一个水坝来证明自己的实力。

同时在印度，世界银行已经同意给那个更为离谱的纳玛达水坝发放贷款。尽管世界银行的顾问指出，对于百姓来说，该水坝带来的将是苦难和周边环境的破坏，但世界银行还是这样做了。虽然对于当权者来说，修建水坝是利可图的，但这种利益也是没有保障的。

正确而科学的研究水坝的影响以及水坝治水的成本和收益，能够有效地解决这些冲突。即使不兴建大型水坝，水力发电、治理洪水以及灌溉也是有可能的。但如果想法是不切实际的，你就很难做到合理或者科学了。现在该是世界从阿斯旺水坝吸取教训的时候了。我们未必要通过建水坝来拯救自己。

核心词汇

1. assert /ə'sɜ:t/ *vt.* 主张，坚称，断言

3次

【例句】You must assert yourself, or they will continue to bully you.

你必须维护自己的权利，否则他们还会继续欺负你。

【词组】assert oneself 坚持自己的权利；表现自己的权威

【同义词】affirm/declare

2. advisor /əd'vaɪzə(r)/ *n.* 顾问，劝告者，指导教师

1次

【例句】The Queen consults with her advisors before making a speech to Parliament.

女王在向议会作报告之前总是要先与她的顾问商议。

3. bidding /'bɪdɪŋ/ *n.* 命令，邀请，出价

1次

【例句】He was bidding for popular support.

他在设法争取大众的支持。

【词组】①at one's bidding 依嘱，遵命；②do one's bidding 照……的命令做，照……的话办

4. barely /'beəli/ *ad.* 几乎不，勉强

3次

【例句】She barely knows me. We just live in the same building.

他几乎不认识我。我们只是住同一幢楼里。

【词组】①barely enough 勉强够；②be barely of age 刚成年；③a barely furnished room 陈设

简陋的房间

【同义词】hardly/scarcely

5. capture /'kæptʃə/ *n.* 战利品, 捕获之物 *vt.* 抓获, 获得, 迷住 3次

【例句】They would offer a bounty of \$ 100,000 for the capture of the murderer.

他们愿出 10 万美元赏金捉拿凶手。

【反义词】release

6. cement /si'ment/ *vt.* 巩固, 加强 *n.* 水泥

【例句】To cement that success, their northern neighbor should build bridges, not walls.

为了巩固胜利, 它们北方的邻居应该修桥而不是墙。

7. civilized /'sivilaizd/ *a.* 文明的, 有礼的 1次

【例句】His new theory has caused a sensation throughout the civilized world.

他的新理论轰动了整个文明世界。

【反义词】barbarous/uncivilized/wild

8. dam /dæm/ *n.* 水坝, 障碍 *vt.* 控制, 筑坝 1次

【例句】The mouth of the river was dammed and a freshwater lake created behind the dam.

河口筑起了拦河坝, 坝后便形成了淡水湖。

9. deprive /di'praiv/ *vt.* 剥夺, 使丧失 2次

【例句】These misfortunes almost deprived him of his reason.

这些不幸的事情几乎使他失去理智。

10. drought /draut/ *n.* 干旱, 缺乏 1次

【例句】Soon afterward drought set in.

不久之后发生了干旱。

11. environmental /inɪvaɪərən'mentl/ *a.* 周围的, 环境的 18次

【派生】environmentalist *n.* 环境保护者

【例句】Living creatures must be adaptable to environmental change.

生物必须适应环境的变化。

【词组】an environmental factor 一个环境因素

12. fascination /fæsi'neiʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 令人着迷的事物, 入迷, 魅力 2次

【例句】Old churches have a certain strange fascination for me.

旧教堂对我具有某种奇特的魅力。

13. guarantee /'gærən'ti:/ *n.* 担保, 抵押品, 保证书 *vt.* 保证, 担保 4次

【例句】His turning up will guarantee the success of the meeting.

只要他出席, 会议就会成功。

【词组】stand guarantee for... 替……担保

【同义词】assure/warrant

14. hydroelectric /ˌhaɪdrəʊ'lektrɪk/ *a.* 水力发电的 1次

【词组】a hydroelectric power station 水力发电站

15. imagination /ˌɪmædʒɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.* 想象, 想象力 2次

【例句】The film *Avatar* shows plenty of imagination.

电影《阿凡达》表现出了丰富的想象力。

【词组】①beyond (all) imagination (完全) 出乎意料地; ②draw on (one's) imagination 杜撰, 编造

16. irrigation /ˌɪrɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.* 灌溉, 冲洗 1次

【例句】Public irrigation is the heart of cotton farming.

公共水利设施是棉花生产的命脉。

【词组】①an irrigation channel 灌溉渠; ②bring the farmland under irrigation 使农田水利化

17. myth /miθ/ *n.* 神话, 虚构的事, 虚构的人 1次

【例句】He was a myth that had been created out of desperation, poverty and despair.

他是从绝境、贫困和失望中创造出来的一个神话般的人物。

18. meanwhile /ˌmi:nwaɪl/ *n.* 其时, 其间 *ad.* 同时

【例句】Meanwhile, two other actors had carried two large food baskets to a shady spot under some trees.

与此同时, 另外两位演员把两个盛着食物的大篮子拿到树下阴凉的地方。

19. symbol /ˈsɪmbəl/ *n.* 符号, 象征, 代号, 信条 1次

【例句】The private car was still a cherished status symbol.

私人小汽车仍然是地位高贵的象征。

【词组】a chemical symbol 化学符号

20. status /ˈsteɪtəs/ *n.* 状态, 情形, 地位, 身份 8次

【例句】We celebrate our regained status as a sovereign and independent nation.

我们为重新取得了主权和国家的独立而欢欣鼓舞。

【词组】①the status of affairs 事态, 形势; ②class status 阶级成分; ③a status seeker 想往上爬的人

21. silt /sɪlt/ *n.* 淤泥 *vt.* 使淤塞 *vi.* 淤塞 1次

【例句】The cadres were digging up river silt with the commune members.

干部在同社员们一起挖河泥。

【词组】silt content/the total volume of silt 淤泥含量

22. scientific /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/ *a.* 科学的, 系统的, 符合科学规律的

18 次

【例句】America still towers over rivals in scientific virtuosity, military power, the vitality of democracy and much else.

美国在科学技术、军事力量、民主活力和其他方面都胜出对手。

【词组】①scientific experiment 科学实验; ②scientific point of view 科学观点

23. troop /tru:p/ *n.* 军队, 装甲部队, 骑兵队, 部队 *vi.* 群集, 结队, 成群而行

1 次

【例句】There were troops of friends to see him off.

有很多友人为他送行。

【词组】①get one's troop 升任骑兵连长; ②household troops 王室禁卫军

难句精解

1. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating.

【解析】该句话中出现了英语常用强调句式 it is... that...。被强调的部分是 humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought, 该部分与 that 后面的 makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating 是主谓关系。

2. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves.

【解析】该句话为带有主语从句的主从复合句。it 为形式主语, that 引导的主语从句后置。主语从句的主语由动名词短语 building a big, powerful dam 充当, 系动词为现在完成时结构 has become, 表语为 a symbol of achievement for... assert themselves。在这个表语中出现了介宾短语 of achievement for... assert themselves, 作定语修饰 a symbol, 该介宾短语中的现在分词短语 striving to assert themselves 作后置定语, 修饰 nations and people。

3. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

【解析】该句话中出现了破折号, 本句是一个主从复合句。主句为 The Aswan Dam... stopped... but deprived..., 该主句带有并列谓语。stopped 的宾语是 the Nile flooding, deprived 的直接宾语是 the fertile silt, 该宾语由定语从句 that floods left 修饰, 并充当 left 的宾语。破折号后面的内容是补充说明前面信息的, all 指代前面描述的事实, in return for... electricity 修饰 all; 该结构中 which 引导的定语从句(该定语从句中出现 so... that... 结构)修饰 a giant reservoir of disease。for example 为插入语。

核心词组

short of 缺乏, 不足

at the mercy of 受……支配; 任……摆布

deal with 处理

Passage 2

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered **gravity** through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been **curious** about the cause of the **orbital** motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to **predict** anything. He was just wondering. His mind was **ready for** the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the **essential** nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their **cut and dried** reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a **substitute** for imaginative thought. I've attended research **conferences** where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of

在实践中,科学的进步依赖于实验,更依赖于实验的观察者(即做实验的人)是否有足够的思想准备。据称艾萨克·牛顿爵士通过苹果落地发现了万有引力。几个世纪以来,苹果在许多地方落地,有成千上万的人看到过。但牛顿多年来一直对月球和行星绕轨道运行的起因感到好奇。是什么使它们各就其位?它们为什么没有从天上掉下来?苹果落到地上而不是往树上飞的事实回答了牛顿长期以来对月球和行星那些较大的“天上果实”所存的疑问。

多少人曾考虑过苹果飞到树上的可能性?牛顿考虑过,因为他不想对任何事情进行预测。他只是在不断思考。他的思想对不可预测的事情有所准备。不可预测性是科学研究本质属性的一部分。如果没有不可预测的事物就没有研究。科学家们在为专业期刊撰写单调乏味的论文时往往忘记这一点,而历史上这样的例子比比皆是。

在和一些科学家,特别是较为年轻的科学家交谈时,你也会有这样一种印象,即他们认为,“科学方法”可以取代想象思维。我参加过不少研讨会,会上曾有一位科学家被问到他

continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "The data are still inconclusive." "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but also has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team".

对继续进行某项实验的合理性有何想法。那位科学家皱皱眉头,看看图表,然后说“数据仍不够充分”。“这点我们知道,”预算办公室人员说,“但你是什么意见呢?实验还值得往下做吗?你认为我们会得出什么样的结论呢?”那位科学家大为震惊,他没有料到竟然会有人要求他去做预测。

当然这就等于说,科学家已经成为自己论文的牺牲品。他提出的观点始终那么不容置疑,不仅自己深信不疑,而且还使工商管理人员也对此深信不疑。如果试验完全按照科学期刊报告中陈述的那样,按计划不折不扣地去设计完成,那么,管理部门期望研究结果可以用美元和美分计就完全符合逻辑了。审计人员也完全有理由相信,如果科学家们确切地知道自己的目标并知道如何实现它,那他们就不必三心二意,一只眼睛盯着收银机,另一只眼睛盯着显微镜。如果像科学家的论文所反映的那样,符合规律性和某种标准模式对他们很重要,那么管理人员歧视研究人员中的“标新立异者”而赞赏思想更为保守、“具有团队精神”的人,也是无可指责的。

核心词汇

1. **blame** /bleim/ *vt.* 谴责, 责备; 归咎 *n.* 责任, 过失

1 次

【例句】I don't blame you for the failure of the exam.

我不会因为考试的失败而责怪你。

【词组】①blame sth. on 把某事归咎于; ②blame sb. for sth. 因某事责备某人

2. **budget** /'bʌdʒɪt/ *n.* 预算

3 次

【例句】Most of our defense budget goes for conventional forces and manpower.

17. speculate /'spekju:leit/ *vi.* 推断, 推测 (on, upon, about); 投机 1次

【派生】speculation *n.* 推测, 推断

【例句】The doctor speculated that a virus caused the disease.

医生推断是某种病毒引起了这种疾病。

18. substitute /'sAbstɪtju:t/ *v.* 代替, 取代 *n.* 代替品 1次

【派生】substitution *n.* 代替, 代替物

【例句】When a member is injured, a substitute plays in his place.

球员受伤时, 替补球员就代替他的位置。

【词组】substitute for 代替, 取代

【同义词】replace

19. victim /'vɪktɪm/ *n.* 受害者, 牺牲者 2次

【例句】We should not be a victim of materialism.

我们不应该成为物质主义的牺牲品。

【词组】fall a victim to/become the victim of 成为……的牺牲品

【同义词】sufferer

难句精解

1. Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments.

【解析】该句为主从复合句。主句结构为 Science... depends far less on... than on...。主句中出现了比较级结构 less... than...。宾语结构 the experiments 后面有定语从句 it prepares, 宾语结构 the preparedness of the minds of the men 后有定语从句 who watch the experiments, 来修饰 the men。in practice 为插入语。

2. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment.

【解析】该句为主从复合句。主句为 I've attended research conferences。where 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 research conferences。定语从句的主语为 a scientist, 谓语是被动语态的现在完成时结构 has been asked, 宾语为 what 引导的从句。

3. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but also has convinced industrial and business management that they are true.

【解析】该句为主从复合句, 包含结果状语从句结构 so... that... (如此……以至于……)。主句

为 He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently. that 引导的结果状语从句的主语为 he, 谓语是由 not only 和 but also 引导的并列谓语, 在后面的宾语中又出现了宾语从句 that they are true 充当谓语 has convinced 的直接宾语, industrial and business management 充当谓语 has convinced 的间接宾语。

4. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the “odd balls” among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who “work well with the team.”

【解析】该句为一个带有条件状语从句的复合句。if 引导的是主句的条件状语从句, 其主语为 regularity and conformity to a standard pattern, 系表结构是 are as... as...。句首出现否定副词 nor 引导倒装句式。主句为 Nor... is management to be blamed for... discriminating against the “odd balls” among researchers 是主句中介词 for 的宾语。in favor of more conventional thinkers who “work well with the team” 作定语, 修饰 management, 其中 who “work well with the team” 是修饰 more conventional thinkers 的定语从句。

核心词组

cut and dried 老生常谈, 固定的, 已成定局的

be ready for 准备好

amount to 等同于

carry out 执行, 实施

in favor of 赞成……, 支持……, 有利于……

Passage 3

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Galileo's 17th century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, **deepened** in this century.

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its **critics**—but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists

科学与文化诸方面的关系一直都很不稳定。想想看, 17 世纪伽利略因其离经叛道的信仰而遭天主教会的审判, 诗人威廉·布莱克对艾萨克·牛顿的机械论世界观进行过尖锐的批判。本世纪, 科学与人文之间的分裂就更深了。

最近, 科学界还很强大, 以至于可以不去理会自己的批评者——但是好景不长。由于科研经费减少了, 科学家们开始出书对“反科学”势力进

have attacked “antiscience” in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as “The Flight from Science and Reason”, held in New York City in 1995, and “Science in the Age of (Mis)information”, which assembled last June near Buffalo.

Antiscience clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science’s objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the antiscience tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pretechnological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are antiscience, as an essay in *US News & World Report* last May seemed to suggest.

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

行批判。其中值得注意的有弗吉尼亚大学生物学家保罗·R·格罗斯和鲁特格斯大学的数学家诺曼·莱维特合著的《高级迷信》及康奈尔大学卡尔·萨根著的《魔鬼出没的世界》。

科学的捍卫者们也在一些会议上表示了他们的担忧，比如，1995年在纽约市召开的“远离科学和理性”会议，以及去年6月在布法罗市附近召开的“信息（错误信息）时代的科学”会议。

显然，反科学对于不同的人有着不同的含义。格罗斯和莱维特主要批评那些质疑科学客观性的社会学家、哲学家和其他学者。萨根则更关注那些相信鬼怪、上帝造物论和其他反对科学世界观的人。

1996年的一项新闻调查报告表明，反科学的标签也贴在了许多其他群体上——从提倡消灭所有现存的天花病毒的管理机构到支持削减基础研究基金的共和党人（都被贴上了反科学的标签）。

几乎没人会反对将反科学这个称号用在邮寄炸弹的恐怖主义者身上。因为他们曾在1995年公开发表过声明，表达了对科学的嘲弄和对回归前技术时代乌托邦社会的向往。但这并不是说对工业无节制增长表示担忧的环保人士也是在反科学，去年5月份一篇刊登在《美国新闻和世界报道》杂志的文章似乎就有此暗示。

无疑，环保人士要对此类批评做出回应。斯坦福大学的保罗·埃利希是环境研究的先驱，他认为，科学的真正敌人是那些对显示出全球变暖、臭氧层破坏以及工业发展导致的其他后果的证据提出质疑的人。

Indeed, some observers fear that the antiscience epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. "The term 'antiscience' can lump together too many, quite different things," notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and Anti-Science*. "They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened."

的确,一些观察者担心反科学这个词正面临着失去意义的危险。哈佛大学的哲学家杰拉尔德·霍尔顿在1993年的著作《科学和反科学》一书中写道:“‘反科学’这个词可以包含很多迥然不同的东西,他们只有一点是相同的,就是会激怒或威胁那些自以为比别人更有见识的人。”

核心词汇

1. advocate /'ædvəki:t/ *n.* 提倡者, 拥护者 *vi.* 主张, 提倡 3次

【例句】He will be his own best advocate.

他自己就是最好的辩护人。

【词组】an advocate of peace 拥护或提倡和平的人

2. critic /'kri:tik/ *n.* 批评家, 评论家, 吹毛求疵者 6次

【例句】Critics really slapped the play around.

批评家们把那个剧本简直批评得体无完肤。

【词组】①film critic 电影评论家; ②sports critic 体育评论家; ③armchair critic 闭门造车的批评家, 不做调查研究的批评家, 不负责任的批评家

3. consequence /'kɒnsɪkwəns/ *n.* 结果, 重要性 9次

【例句】In consequence of his bad work, I was forced to dismiss him.

他工作表现不好, 我只好把他辞退。

【词组】①answer for the consequences 对后果负责; ②as a consequence 因而, 结果; ③face the consequences of one's action 自食其果; ④in consequence 因此, 结果; ⑤in consequence of ……的结果, ……的缘故, 由于; ⑥of consequence 重要的; ⑦take the consequences 自食其果, 承担责任

4. deepen /'di:pən/ *vi.* 深化 *vt.* 使加深, 使强烈 4次

【例句】Her wrinkles deepened with age.

她的皱纹随年龄增长而变深。

5. dispute /dis'pjʊ:t/ *n.* & *vt.* & *vi.* 争论 1次

【派生】disputable *a.* 可争议的, 可疑的 disputation *n.* 争论, 议论 disputatious *a.* 爱争论的

【例句】Let's dispute the decision.