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# 英语阅读理解

# 2000篇

主 编 马德高 马茂祥

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**考研**

# 英语阅读理解

200篇

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## Unit 23

## Part A

## Text 1

字数: 443

建议做题时间: 15 分钟

Students of United States history, seeking to identify the circumstances that encouraged the emergence of feminist movements, have thoroughly investigated the mid-nineteenth-century American economic and social conditions that affected the status of women. <sup>①</sup> These historians, however, have analyzed less fully the development of specifically feminist ideas and activities during the same period. Furthermore, the ideological origins of feminism in the United States have been obscured because, even when historians did take into account those feminist ideas and activities occurring within the United States, they failed to recognize that feminism was then a truly international movement actually centered in Europe. <sup>②</sup> American feminist activists who have been described as “solitary” and “individual theorists” were in reality connected to a movement — utopian socialism — which was already popularizing feminist ideas in Europe during the two decades that culminated in the first women’s rights conference held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. Thus, a complete understanding of the origins and development of nineteenth-century feminism in the United States requires that the geographical focus be widened to include Europe and that the detailed study already made of social conditions be expanded to include the ideological development of feminism. <sup>③</sup>

The earliest and most popular of the utopian socialists were the Saint-Simonians. The specifically feminist part of Saint-Simonianism has, however, been less studied than the group’s contribution to early socialism. This is regrettable on two counts. By 1832 feminism was the central concern of Saint-Simonianism and entirely absorbed its adherents’ energy; hence, by ignoring its feminism, European historians have misunderstood Saint-Simonianism. Moreover, since many feminist ideas can be traced to Saint-Simonianism, European historians’ appreciation of later feminism in France and the United States remained limited.

Saint-Simon’s followers, many of whom were women, based their feminism on an interpretation of his project to reorganize the globe by replacing brute force with the rule of spiritual powers. The new world order would be ruled together by a male, to represent reflection, and a female, to represent sentiment. This complementarity reflects the fact that, while the Saint-Simonians did not reject the belief that there were innate differences between men and women, they nevertheless foresaw an equally important social and political role for both sexes in their Utopia.

Only a few Saint-Simonians opposed a definition of sexual equality based on gender distinction. This minority believed that individuals of both sexes were born similar in capacity and character, and they ascribed male-female differences to socialization and education. The envisioned result of both currents of thought, however, was that women would enter public life in the new age and that sexual equality would reward men as well as women with an improved way of life.

1. The author considers those historians as “solitary” to be

- [A] insufficiently familiar with the international origins of nineteenth-century American feminism.
- [B] overly concerned with the regional diversity of feminist ideas in the period before 1848.
- [C] not focused narrowly enough in their geographical scope.
- [D] insufficiently concerned with the social conditions out of which feminism developed.

2. Which of the following is true of the Seneca Falls conference on women’s rights?

- [A] It was primarily a product of nineteenth-century Saint-Simonian feminist thought.
- [B] It was the work of the American activists who were independent of feminists abroad.
- [C] It was the culminating achievement of the Utopian socialist movement.



- [D] It was a manifestation of an international movement for social change and feminism.
3. The author's attitude is primarily one of
- [A] approval of the specific focus of their research.  
[B] disapproval of their lack of attention to the feminism of the Saint-Simonians.  
[C] approval of their general focus on social conditions.  
[D] disagreement with their interpretation of the Saint-Simonians' belief in sexual equality.
4. What characteristics of a utopian society did the Saint-Simonians envision?
- [A] It would be worldwide.  
[B] It would emphasize dogmatic religious principles.  
[C] It would most influence the United States.  
[D] It would continue to develop new feminist ideas.
5. Which of the following would be the most accurate description of the society envisioned by most Saint-Simonians?
- [A] A society in which women were highly regarded for their extensive education.  
[B] A society in which the two genders played complementary roles and had equal status.  
[C] A society in which women did not enter public life.  
[D] A society in which distinctions between male and female would not exist and all would share equal political right.

## Text 2

字数: 444

建议做题时间: 15 分钟

To what extent are the unemployed failing in their duty to society to work, and how far has the State an obligation to ensure that they have work to do?

It is by now increasingly recognized that workers may be thrown out of work by industrial forces beyond their control, and that the unemployed are in some sense paying the price of the economic progress of the rest of the community. But concern with unemployment and the unemployed varies sharply. The issues of duty and responsibility were reopened and revitalized by the unemployment scare of 1971-1972. (Rising unemployment and increased sums paid out in benefits to the workless had reawakened controversies which had been inactive during most of the period of fuller employment since the war ended the Depression.) It looked as though in future there would again be too little work to go round, so there were arguments about how to produce more work, how the available work should be shared out, and who was responsible for unemployment and the unemployed.

In 1972 there were critics who said that the state's action in allowing unemployment to rise was a faithless act, a breaking of the social contract between society and the worker. Yet in the main any contribution by employers to unemployment — such as laying off workers in order to introduce technological changes and maximize profits — tended to be ignored. And it was the unemployed who were accused of failing to honour the social contract, by not fulfilling their duty to society to work. In spite of general concern at the scale to the unemployment statistics, when the unemployed were considered as individuals, they tended to attract scorn and threats of punishment. Their capacities and motivation as workers and their value as members of society became suspect. Of all the myths of the Welfare State, stories of the work-shy and borrowers have been the least well-founded on evidence, yet they have proved the most persistent. The unemployed were accused of being responsible for their own workless condition, and doubts were expressed about the State's obligation either to provide them with the security of work or to support them through Social Security. ③

Underlying the arguments about unemployment and the unemployed is a basic disagreement about the nature and meaning of work in society. To what extent can or should work be regarded as a service, not only performed by the worker for society but also made secure for the worker by the State, and supported if necessary? And apart from cash are there social pressures and satisfactions which cause individuals to seek and keep work, so that the workless need work rather than just cash?

6. It is the author's belief that

- [A] unemployment leads to inevitable depression of national economy.  
 [B] the unemployed are the victims of economical and social development.  
 [C] unemployment should be kept under the control of industrial forces.  
 [D] the unemployed are not entitled to share the benefits from technological progress.
7. What the author proposes to examine is
- [A] how far the unemployed are to blame for their failure in working and how far it is the State's fault.  
 [B] to what extent the State should insist on the unemployed working if they fail to do so.  
 [C] whether being at work is a social duty which the State should ensure everybody carries out.  
 [D] whether work should be obligatory, and if so, whether the State or the individual is responsible for enforced obligation.
8. The effect of the 1971-1972 unemployment scare was to
- [A] make people think for the first time about the problem of the availability of work.  
 [B] make concern for unemployment and the unemployed vary.  
 [C] make the subject of unemployment controversial again.  
 [D] show that there would in future be too little work to go round.
9. According to the author, in the 1971-1972 crisis
- [A] the State and the employers were equally to blame for allowing unemployment to rise.  
 [B] the unemployed did not fulfill their social duty to find jobs.  
 [C] the role played by the employers in creating unemployment was not recognized.  
 [D] the State was guilty of breaking the social contract by letting unemployment increase.
10. The basic disagreement about the nature and meaning of work in society rests on the problem of whether or not
- [A] the unemployed ought to be supported by society as a whole.  
 [B] the state should recognize that people work for more than just money.  
 [C] it is a service to provide people with work rather than cash.  
 [D] the State's duty to provide work is as great as the individual's duty to work.

## Text 3

字数: 445

建议做题时间: 15 分钟

Discussion of the assimilation of Puerto Ricans in the United States has focused on two factors: social standing and the loss of national culture. Generally, excessive stress is placed on one factor or the other, depending on whether the commentator is North American or Puerto Rican. Many American social scientists, such as Oscar Handlin, Joseph Fitzpatrick, and Oscar Lewis, consider Puerto Ricans as the most recent in a long line of ethnic entrants to occupy the lowest rung on the social ladder. Such a "socio-demographic" approach tends to regard assimilation as a benign process, taking for granted increased economic advantage and inevitable cultural integration, in a supposedly egalitarian context. ① However, this approach fails to take into account the colonial nature of the Puerto Rican case, with this group, unlike their European predecessors, coming from a nation politically subordinated to the United States. Even the "radical" critiques of this mainstream research model, such as the critique developed in *Divided Society*, attach the issue of ethnic assimilation too mechanically to factors of economic and social mobility, and are thus unable to illuminate the cultural subordination of Puerto Ricans as a colonial minority. ②

In contrast, the "colonialist" approach of island-based writers such as Eduardo Seda-Bonilla, Manuel Maldonado-Denis, and Luis Nieves-Falcon tends to view assimilation as the forced loss of national culture in an unequal contest with imposed foreign values. There is, of course, a strong tradition of culture accommodation among other Puerto Rican thinkers. The writings of Eugenio Fernandez Mendez clearly exemplify this tradition, and many supporters of Puerto Rico's commonwealth status share the same universalizing orientation. But the Puerto Rican intellectuals who have written most about the assimilation process, all advance cultural nationalist views, advocating the preservation of minority cultural distinctions and rejecting what they see as the subjugation of colonial nationalities. ③



This cultural and political emphasis is appropriate, but the colonialist thinkers misdirect it, overlooking the class relations at work in both Puerto Rican and North American history. They pose the clash of national cultures as an absolute polarity, with each culture understood as static and undifferentiated. Yet both the Puerto Rican and North American traditions have been subject to constant challenge from cultural forces within their own societies, forces that may move toward each other in ways that cannot be written off as mere "assimilation". Consider, for example, the indigenous and Afro-Caribbean traditions in Puerto Rican culture and how they influence and are influenced by other Caribbean cultures and Black cultures in the United States. The elements of coercion and inequality, so central to cultural contact according to the colonialist framework, play no role in this kind of convergence of racially and ethnically different elements of the same class.

**11. The author's main purpose is to**

- [A] criticize the emphasis on social standing in discussions of the assimilation of Puerto Ricans in the United States.
- [B] support the thesis that assimilation has not been a benign process for Puerto Ricans.
- [C] defend a view of the assimilation of Puerto Ricans that emphasizes the preservation of national culture.
- [D] indicate deficiencies in two schools of thought on the assimilation of Puerto Ricans in the United States.

**12. Culture accommodation is promoted by**

- [A] Eduardo Seda-Bonilla.
- [B] Manuel Maldonado-Denis.
- [C] the author of *Divided Society*.
- [D] many supporters of Puerto Rico's commonwealth status.

**13. A writer such as Eugenio Fernandez Mendez would most likely agree that**

- [A] it is necessary for the members of such groups to adapt to the culture of the majority.
- [B] the members of such groups generally encounter a culture that is static and undifferentiated.
- [C] social mobility is the most important feature of the experience of members of such groups.
- [D] social scientists should emphasize the cultural and political aspects of the experience of members of such groups.

**14. American social scientists are the mostly likely to**

- [A] regard assimilation as benign.
- [B] resist cultural integration.
- [C] describe in detail the process of assimilation.
- [D] take into account the colonial nature of the Puerto Rican case.

**15. The "colonialist" approach is so called because its practitioners**

- [A] support Puerto Rico's commonwealth status.
- [B] have a strong tradition of culture accommodation.
- [C] emphasize the class relations at work in both Puerto Rican and North American history.
- [D] regard the political relation of Puerto Rico to the United States as a significant factor in the experience of Puerto Ricans.

**Text 4**

字数: 447

建议做题时间: 15 分钟

Gene therapy and gene-based drugs are two ways we could benefit from our growing mastery of genetic science.<sup>①</sup> But there will be others as well. Here is one of the remarkable therapies on the cutting edge of genetic research that could make their way into mainstream medicine in the coming years.<sup>②</sup>

While it's true that just about every cell in the body has the instructions to make a complete human, most of those instructions are inactivated, and with good reason: the last thing you want for your brain cells is to start churning out stomach acid or your nose to turn into a kidney.<sup>③</sup> The only time cells truly have the potential to turn into any and all body parts is very early in a pregnancy, when so-called stem cells haven't begun to specialize.

Yet this untapped potential could be a terrific boon to medicine. Most diseases involve the death of healthy cells — brain cells in Alzheimer's, cardiac cells in heart disease, pancreatic cells in diabetes, to name a few; if doctors could isolate stem cells, then direct their growth, they might be able to furnish patients with healthy replacement tissue.

It was incredibly difficult, but last fall scientists at the University of Wisconsin managed to isolate stem cells and

get them to grow into neural, gut, muscle and bone cells. The process still can't be controlled, and may have unforeseen limitations; but if efforts to understand and master stem-cell development prove successful, doctors will have a therapeutic tool of incredible power.

The same applies to cloning, which is really just the other side of the coin; true cloning, as first shown with the sheep Dolly two years ago, involves taking a developed cell and reactivating the genome within, resetting its developmental instructions to a pristine state. Once that happens, the rejuvenated cell can develop into a full-fledged animal, genetically identical to its parent.

For agriculture, in which purely physical characteristics like milk production in a cow or low fat in a hog have real market value, biological carbon copies could become routine within a few years. This past year scientists have done for mice and cows what Ian Wilmut did for Dolly, and other creatures are bound to join the cloned menagerie in the coming year.

Human cloning, on the other hand, may be technically feasible but legally and emotionally more difficult. Still, one day it will happen. The ability to reset body cells to a pristine, undeveloped state could give doctors exactly the same advantages they would get from stem cells: the potential to make healthy body tissues of all sorts, and thus to cure disease. That could prove to be a true "miracle cure".

**16. The writer holds that the potential to make healthy body tissues will**

- [A] aggravate moral issues of human cloning.
- [B] bring great benefits to human beings.
- [C] help scientists decode body instructions.
- [D] involve employing surgical instruments.

**17. The word "rejuvenated" (Line 3, Para. 5) most probably means**

- [A] modified.
- [B] re-collected.
- [C] classified.
- [D] reactivated.

**18. The research at the University of Wisconsin is mentioned to show**

- [A] the isolation of stem cells.
- [B] the effects of gene therapies.
- [C] the advantages of human cloning.
- [D] the limitations of tissue replacements.

**19. Which of the following is true according to the text?**

- [A] The principle of gene therapy is applicable to that of cloning.
- [B] The isolation of stem cells is too difficult to be feasible.
- [C] It is reasonable for all body instructions to be activated.
- [D] Cloned animals will eventually take control of the world.

**20. Towards the genetic research, the author's attitude can best be said to be that of**

- [A] Frustration.
- [B] Indifference.
- [C] Amazement.
- [D] Opposition.

## Part B

论点论据题

字数: 491

建议做题时间: 17 分钟

Of many problems in the world today, none is as widespread, or as old, as crime. Whatever you do, whenever you live, you are a victim of crime whether you like it or not, whether you know it or not.

(21) **Crime has many forms.**

There will be more modalities of crime with the continuous change of the world.

(22) **Crime, in all its forms penetrates every layer of society and touches every human being.**

Whatever you do, wherever you live, you are a victim of crime whether you like it or not, whether you know it or not.

(23) **Crime, especially violent crime, has risen to such a degree.**

Citizen groups have taken the law into their own hands by forming their own vigilante groups to administer “judgment” when they feel that their criminal justice system has not performed its duty.

**E (24) Experts argue whether the number of crimes committed is actually on the rise or whether there is a rise in the number of crimes reported.**

According to the attitude of society, which considered family matters to be private.

**F (25) Other experts argue about who is really to blame for criminal behavior: the individual or society.**

Other countries are more affected by factors such as politics, government corruption, and religion.

The most important problem that still remains unsolved, however, is how to stop crime from happening. So far, different types of solutions have been proposed to combat various specific crimes. Are they all very effective? No, not at all. Therefore, more effective measures and more powerful actions are to be taken against all sorts of crimes so that our world may be a better place to live in.

- [A] In the point where many people are afraid to walk alone in their own neighborhoods, afraid to open their door after dark, afraid to speak out and voice their own opinions. Some citizens have reacted by arming themselves with various weapons to defend themselves.
- [B] Crime is the abnormal character of modern world. From ancient time to modern times, it is impossible for the crime behavior to die out. The crime is an ever-growing problem!
- [C] The crimes against property, person, and government all have negative effect to society. There is even a class of crimes called “crimes without victims” (e. g., prostitution).
- [D] You may never have been robbed, but you suffer the increased cost of store-bought items because of others’ shoplifting, and pay higher taxes because of other’s tax evasion. Perhaps your house is not worth as much today as it was a few years ago because of the increased crime rate in your neighborhood.
- [E] This issue is particularly true in cases of conjugal violence, the abuse of spouse or children. Throughout much of history, cases of family violence and neglect often went unreported.
- [F] Researchers in the United States and Canada have identified several factors in society that contribute to the crime rate: massive urbanization, unemployment and poverty, and a large immigrant population.

## Part C

英译汉

字数: 406

建议做题时间: 17 分钟

26) During the adolescence, the development of political ideology becomes apparent in the individual; ideology here is defined as the presence of roughly consistent attitudes, more or less organized in reference to a more encompassing set of general principles. As such, political ideology is dim or absent at the beginning of adolescence. Its acquisition by the adolescent, in even the most modest sense, requires the acquisition of relatively sophisticated cognitive skills; the ability to manage abstractness, to synthesize and generalize, to imagine the future. These are accompanied by a steady advance in the ability to understand principles.

The child’s rapid acquisition of political knowledge also promotes the growth of political ideology during adolescence. 27) By knowledge I mean more than the dull “facts” such as the composition of country government that the child is exposed to in the conventional ninth-grade school course. Nor do I mean only information on current political realities. 28) These are facts of knowledge, but they are less critical than the adolescent’s absorption of a feeling for those many unspoken assumptions about the political system that comprise the common ground of understanding, for example, what the state can “appropriately” demand of its citizens, and vice versa, or the “proper” relationship of government to subsidiary social institutions, such as the schools and churches. Thus, political knowledge is the awareness

of social assumptions and relationships as well as of objective facts. 29) Much of the naivete that characterizes the younger adolescent's grasp of politics stems not from an ignorance of "facts" but from an incomplete comprehension of the common conventions of the system, of which is and not customarily done, and of how and why it is or is not done.

Yet I do not want to overemphasize the significance of increased political knowledge in forming adolescent ideology. Over the years I have become progressively disenchanted about the centrality of such knowledge and have come to believe that much current work in political socialization, by relying too heavily on its apparent acquisition, has been misled about the tempo of political understanding in adolescence. 30) Just as young children can count numbers in series without grasping the principle of ordination, young adolescents may have in their heads many random bits of political information without a secure understanding of those concepts that would give order and meaning to the information.

## 分析与详解

### Part A

#### Text 1

##### 典型试题 连线解读

(详见第 336 页)



本文主要讨论了女权主义的兴起及所产生的一系列社会效应。文章首段说明一些历史学家在研究女权运动问题上的不足之处,并指出研究应该将欧洲包括在其中,而且女权主义意识的发展也应作为社会现实来研究;后三段主要就圣西门主义及欧洲史学家的观点作了论述,说明两派认识的不同与互补性,最后说两派都认为在新时代女性会涉足于公共生活,男女平等将有益于所有人。



#### 【难句解析】

- ① Students of United States history, [ seeking to identify the circumstances that encouraged the emergence of feminist movements ], have thoroughly investigated the mid-nineteenth-century American economic and social conditions (that affected the status of women).
- 主语 状语  
谓语 宾语  
定语

【译文】美国的历史学者对十九世纪中期影响妇女地位的美国经济社会环境进行了深入的调查,想要找出促成女权运动出现的历史环境。

- ② Furthermore, the ideological origins of feminism (in the United States) have been obscured [ because, even when historians did take into account those feminist ideas and activities (occurring within the United States), they failed to recognize that feminism was then a truly international movement actually centered in Europe ].
- 主语 定语 谓语 原因状语从句  
现在分词作定语 主语 谓语  
宾语从句

【译文】除此之外,美国女权主义在意识形态上的起源一直未能被清晰地理解。因为即便是史学家真正考虑了发生在美国的那些女权思想和女权运动,他们也没能认识到女权主义在当时是一场真正的国际运动,而中心实际上在欧洲。

- ③ Thus, a complete understanding (of the origins and development of nineteenth-century feminism in the United States) requires that the geographical focus be widened to include Europe and that the detailed study already made of
- 主语 定语  
谓语 宾语从句

social conditions be expanded to include the ideological development of feminism.

【译文】因此,要完整地理解十九世纪美国女权主义的源头和发展状况,需要把地理方面的聚焦扩大到把欧洲包括在内,也需要对已经做出的社会环境的详细研究进行扩充,把女权主义发展的意识形态方面也包括进去。



## 【答案详解】

1. [A] 第一段第三句 Furthermore, ... 提出女权主义当时的中心在欧洲。随后即举例证明这一观点,如把女权主义活动家描述成 Solitary, 由此可知本题选[A]“未能充分地意识到十九世纪美国女权主义的国际性根源”。
2. [D] 第一段指出:1848年在纽约塞尼卡瀑布召开的第一届女权大会使这一运动达到了顶点(culminate),因此可以说它是社会变革和女权主义国际性运动的一个里程碑,故选[D]。
3. [B] 第二段第二句即以 however 一词为引导,指出圣西门主义中特定的女权主义部分没有像其对早期社会主义的贡献那样得到很好的研究。又在第四句后半句 hence, by ignoring its feminism... 及第五句指出:因此,欧洲史学家忽略了其女权主义的内容,误解了圣西门主义;故而欧洲史学家对后起的法国、美国女权主义的肯定就显得过于主观了。由此可见[B]为正确答案。
4. [A] 由第三段第一句中的 his project to reorganize the globe by 和第二句中的 The new world order would be ruled together by... 可知[A]是正确答案。
5. [B] 第三段最后一句指出:“这种互补性反映了这样一个事实:虽然圣西门主义者不否认男女之间存在着先天差异,但他们预见到两种性别在乌托邦中享有同等重要的社会及政治地位。”第四段最后一句又再一次指出:两股思潮所预想的共同结果是在新时代中女性涉足于公共生活,男女平等将改变人们的生活方式,从而同时造福于所有的男人和女人。两句结合起来可知本题答案为[B]。[C]、[D]与这两句矛盾,[A]文中未涉及。



## 核心词汇



## 功能词汇

student /'stju:dənt/ *n.* 研究者,学者  
emergence /'ɪmɜ:dʒəns/ *n.* 出现,发生  
obscure /əb'skjʊə(r), əb-/ *a.* 难懂的  
utopian /ju:'təʊpiən/ *a.* 乌托邦的,理想化的  
popularize /'pɒpjələraɪz/ *v.* 使普及;使推广  
feminist /'femɪnɪst/ *n.* 女权论者  
feminism /'femɪnɪzəm/ *n.* 女权运动

gender /'dʒendə(r)/ *n.* 性别  
distinction /dɪ'stɪŋkʃən/ *n.* 区别;特征;特性  
trace /treɪs/ *v.* 追溯  
manifestation /,mænɪfes'teɪʃən/ *n.* 显示,示威运动  
adherent /əd'hɪərənt/ *n.* 追随者,拥护者  
take into account 考虑,重视



## 超纲词汇

culminate /'kʌlmɪneɪt/ *v.* 达到最高点  
ideological /aɪdɪəʊ'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *a.* 意识形态的  
complementarity /,kɒmplɪmən'tærəti/ *n.* 互补的状态或性质

innate /ɪ'neɪt/ *a.* 先天的,天生的  
brute /bru:t/ *a.* 残忍的  
ascribe /ə'skraɪb/ *v.* 把...归于  
envision /ɪn'vɪʒən/ *vt.* 想象,预想

## Text 2



本文第一段提出文章的中心问题:究竟是失业者未能履行为社会服务的义务,还是国家没有尽到使他们有工作做的职责呢?第二段则论证了越来越多的人认为人的力量不及工业力量是失业的主要原因。七十年代初,人们重新唤醒了谁应为失业负责的这个有争议的问题的注意。第三段承接第二段,继续讨论有关失业原因的几种观点。而第四段则论述关于失业现象和失业者的论争,背后隐藏着对工作的本质和意义的看法的不统一。即政府在多大程度上要对就业和失业负起责任?





## 【难句解析】

- ① It is by now increasingly recognized that workers may be thrown out of work by industrial forces beyond their control,  
形式主语 谓语的被动语态 真正的主语  
and that the unemployed are in some sense paying the price of the economic progress of the rest of the community.  
【译文】这一点被越来越多的人认识到,那就是工人无法控制的工业力量可能使工人失业,在某种意义上,失业人员是在为社会其他方面的经济进步付出代价。
- ② Rising unemployment and increased sums (paid out in benefits to the workless) had reawakened controversies  
主语 sums 的定语 谓语 宾语  
(which had been inactive during most of the period of fuller employment since the war ended the Depression).  
修饰 controversies 的定语从句  
【译文】上升的失业率以及由此导致的福利开支的增加又重新激起了争议,而在二战结束了经济萧条相对充分就业的大部分时期,类似的争议很少。
- ③ The unemployed were accused of being responsible for their own workless condition, and doubts were expressed  
主语 被动语态 主语 被动语态  
about the State's obligation [either to provide them with the security of work or to support them through Social Security].  
目的状语  
【译文】失业人员被人指责应对自己的失业状况负责,同时,国家是否有责任要么提供职业保障、要么通过社会保险而维持他们的生计,人们对此也表达出疑虑。



## 【答案详解】

6. [B] 第二段的第一句谈到失业原因是 paying the price of the economic progress of the rest of the community (为社会其他部分的经济进步付出代价)。[B] 中的 the victims of... (…的受害者) 相当于该句的 paying the price of (为…付出代价), 由此可推出, [B] “失业是社会经济发展的受害者”是正确选项。[A] “失业不可避免地导致国家经济衰退”; [D] “失业人员没有权利分享来自技术进步的利益”是原文零碎信息的组合, 并不能代表作者的看法; [C] “失业现象应该受工业的力量控制”则是曲解了作者的意思, 作者的意思是来自工业的力量导致了一些人失业。
7. [A] 文章起始句点出了本文的主题, 整篇文章都是围绕这个展开的(见全文精解), 因此[A] “失业人员在多大程度上为他们在工作上的失败负责, 在多大程度上是政府的错误”符合文意。[B] “如果失业人员没有工作, 在多大程度上国家应该坚持让他们工作”只讨论了其中的一个方面; [C] “是否工作是一种社会责任, 国家应该保证每一个人执行”则只是文章的一些文字的组合; [D] “工作是否是一种义务, 如果是这样的话, 国家还是个人要为强制性的义务负责任”错在原文并没有讨论工作是否是强制性的义务。
8. [C] 文章第二段第三、四提到, 在这个时期, 因为失业恐慌, the issues of duty and responsibility were reopened and revitalized (关于失业责任何在的问题又被重新提出)。issue 当问题解时本身就隐含“富有争议的问题”的意思, by... 更是非常明白地指出失业恐慌和问题重新引发争论的因果关系, 第四句的 reawakened controversies 也表达了同样的重新开始的意思。因此, [C] “使得失业的话题又富有争议起来”是对原文的同义转换, 是正确答案; [A] “让人们第一次对工作的可提供性的问题进行了思考”显然不符合 reopen, revitalize, reawaken 中 re- 表示“重新、又、再”的意思; [B] “使得对失业和失业人员的关心之处各不相同”; [D] “显示出将来工作可能不够分配”是文章提到的细节, 但和题干没有直接的因果关系。
9. [C] 综观全文, 失业及失业率究竟谁之过是一个富有争议的问题, 需要弄清楚的是哪些是作者的观点, 哪些是别人的观点。第三段第二句在分析题干中提出的问题时, 提到雇佣者在造成失业的问题上的作用没有被人认识到, 这句话没有说明是哪一派的观点, 可以推出其实就是作者的观点。因此[C] 为正确选项。各派观点都在比较失业者自身与国家谁的责任更大, 而[A] “在令失业率上升这一件事上, 国家和雇主同样应当受到责备”并没有在文章中提到; [B] “失业人员没有尽到他们找工作的社会责任”、[D] “让失业增加, 破坏社会契约, 国家有错”都是文章提到的具体某一派的观点, 不是作者的观点。
10. [D] 最后一段的第一句话提出了本题题干当中的问题: 社会中工作的性质和意义的主要有争议之处在于什



么。接下来作者借助两个反问句,对这个问题作出回答。[D]“国家提供工作的责任和个人工作的责任一样大”和末段第二句话中 not only performed by the worker for society but also made secure for the worker by the State (工作不仅是工人对社会应尽的义务,而且国家应保证工人能够有工作做)意思一致,是正确答案。[A]“作为一个整体的社会是否应该维持失业人员的生计”;[B]“国家应该认识到人们工作不只是为了钱”本身不错,但只涉及到问题的一个方面(国家这方面);[C]“向人提供工作,而不是钱,这是一种服务”则是对最后一句话的过度推理。



## 核心词汇

### 功能词汇

obligation /ˌɒblɪˈɡeɪʃən/ n. 义务;职责;责任  
community /kəˈmjuːnəti/ n. 社区;大众  
depression /dɪˈpreʃən/ n. 萧条;沮丧,消沉  
controversy /ˈkɒntrəvɜːsi/ n. 论争,辩论  
maximize /ˈmæksɪmaɪz/ v. 把...增加到最大限度  
statistics /stəˈtɪstɪks/ n. 统计学;统计

motivation /ˌməʊtɪˈveɪʃən/ n. 促动因素,动力  
obligation /ˌɒblɪˈɡeɪʃən/ n. 义务;职责;责任  
reawaken /ˌriːəˈweɪkən/ v. 再次唤醒;再度觉醒  
social contract 民约论,社会契约论  
lay off(临时)解雇

### 超纲词汇

revitalize /ˌrɪːˈvaɪtəlaɪz/ v. 使有新的活力;使新生

## Text 3



本文主要讨论了社会人口统计学派和殖民学派对美国的波多黎各人同化现象的不同认识。第一段介绍社会人口统计学派从“社会地位”(social standing)角度出发,认为同化是一种良性的过程,提高了波多黎各移民的经济地位。但作者指出,这种观点忽视了波多黎各移民民族文化的丧失问题。第二段介绍殖民学派的观点,即同化过程导致了民族文化的丧失。作者在第三段指出了殖民学派观点的片面性。最后提出了自己的观点——不能将某种文化单纯归为被同化,而应将 assimilation 视为各种文化的趋同。



## 【难句解析】

- ① Such a “socio-demographic” approach tends to regard assimilation < as a benign process >, [taking for granted increased economic advantage and inevitable cultural integration], [in a supposedly egalitarian context].
- 主语                      谓语                      宾语                      补语                      状语
- 状语

【译文】这种“社会人口统计学”的方法常常把同化当作一个良性过程,在假设为平等的社会环境里,这种方法把经济上优势的增加和不可避免的文化上的融合看作是理所当然的事情。

- ② Even the “radical” critiques of this mainstream research model, [such as the critique developed in Divided Society], attach the issue of ethnic assimilation [too mechanically] [to factors of economic and social mobility], and are thus unable to illuminate the cultural subordination of Puerto Ricans as a colonial minority.
- 主语                      状语
- 谓语      宾语                      状语                      状语
- 谓语部分                      宾语

【译文】即使是像“分裂团体”所作的对这种主流研究模式的“激进”的批评,也把种族同化的问题过于机械地和经济以及社会机动的因素联系起来,从而未能阐明波多黎各作为殖民的少数民族在文化上的附属关系。

## ③ But the Puerto Rican intellectuals (who have written most about the assimilation process in the United States)

主语

定语从句

all advance cultural nationalist views, [advocating the preservation of minority cultural distinctions and rejecting

谓语

宾语

状语

what they see as the subjugation of colonial nationalities].

状语

【译文】但是描写在美国的同化过程最多的波多黎各知识分子都提出文化民族主义的观点,赞成保持少数民族的文化差异,而反对他们认为的殖民化民族征服。



## 【答案详解】

11. [D] 根据文章第三段内容可知作者的主要意图是[D]“表现两个思想学派对美国的波多黎各人同化现象认识的不足”。
12. [D] 根据文章第二段:而且许多波多黎各自治政体的支持者都持有文化全球化倾向的观点,故选[D]。
13. [A] 第二段第二、三句 There is, of course, a strong tradition... The writings of... clearly exemplify this tradition 指出:在其他波多黎各思想家之间存在着一种强烈的文化适应的传统。尤金尼奥·菲尔南德兹·孟德兹著作清楚地例证着这一传统,由此可知本题选[A]。
14. [A] 解答本题关键在于明白第一段第四句所提到的 socio-demographic approach 指的是同一段第三句所提到的北美社会学家,因此结合这两句可知北美社会学家将同化问题当作是一个良性的过程,故[A]正确。在第二段提到在波多黎各岛成长的作家倾向于将同化看做是在强加的异域价值观下,在不平衡竞争中民族文化的被迫丧失。可见[B]、[C]、[D]都是第二段所提到波多黎各本土知识分子的观点和表现,都不符合题意。
15. [D] 文中有几处都表明了波多黎各作家的“殖民论方法”强调波多黎各对美国的殖民隶属性,如第一段中最后一句中的 the cultural subordination of Puerto Ricans as a colonial minority,第二段第一句的后半句,第二段最后一句中的 rejecting what they see as the subjugation of colonial nationalists 等,并且作者在最后一段最后一句批评这种方法的不足时也指出“强制性、不平等性的因素是‘殖民论’的理论框架的核心,而这种因素在同阶级、不同民族或种族的融合中并不起什么作用。”故本题应选[D]。



## 核心词汇



## 功能词汇

ethnic /'eθnik/ *a.* 人种的,种族的  
 benign /bɪ'naɪn/ *a.* (病)良性的,和蔼的;温和的  
 inevitable /ɪn'evɪtəbl/ *a.* 不可避免的  
 exemplify /ɪg'zemplɪfaɪ/ *v.* 例证  
 commonwealth /'kɒmənwelθ/ *n.* 国民整体  
 predecessor /'pri:desə/ *n.* 前辈,前任

orientation /ɔ:'rɪən'teɪʃən/ *n.* 方向,方位  
 polarity /pəʊ'lærɪti/ *n.* 对立,极端  
 overlook /,əʊvə'lʊk/ *v.* 没注意到  
 deficiency /dɪ'fɪʃənsɪ/ *n.* 缺乏,不足  
 school /sku:l/ *n.* 学派  
 write off 注销;将...轻易地归结为...



## 超纲词汇

assimilation /ə'sɪmɪ'leɪʃən/ *n.* 同化  
 rung /rʌŋ/ *n.* 梯子的横档,横档,梯级  
 indigenous /ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs/ *a.* 土著的,原产的  
 coercion /kəʊ'ɜ:ʃən/ *n.* 强制,压制

entrant /'entrənt/ *n.* 进入者,新到者  
 subjugation /sʌbdʒʊ'geɪʃən, -dʒə-/ *n.* 征服,统治  
 convergence /kən'vɜ:ɜ:dʒəns/ *n.* 集中;会合点  
 egalitarian /ɪ,gæli'teəriən/ *a.* 平等主义的

Text 4



本文谈论的中心为基因疗法以及基因科学研究的最新动向。文章开宗明义地阐述了基因治疗以及以基因为基础的药物对整个人类具有一定的 benefits(好处),之后在二、三、四段分别阐述了采用干细胞的一种分裂对医药过程所产生的很好影响,随后在五、六、七段从另外一个基因科学研究的方式——克隆的角度,阐述了基因研究对人类研究的极大好处。作者对于基因发展的前景使用了一种极为乐观的语气。



【难句解析】

- ① Gene therapy and gene-based drugs are two ways (we could benefit from our growing mastery of genetic science.)

主语

系动词表语

定语从句

【译文】基因治疗和以基因为基础的药物是我们能够从我们掌握的不断增长的遗传科学知识中获取利益的两种方式。

- ② Here is one of the remarkable therapies (on the cutting edge of genetic research) (that could make their way into

系动词

主语倒装

定语

定语从句

mainstream medicine in the coming years.)

【译文】这里所说的就是遗传研究明显优势的一种不寻常疗法——未来几年,这些疗法会发展成为主流医学。

- ③ [While it's true that just about every cell in the body has the instructions to make a complete human], most of those

状语从句

主语

instructions are inactivated, [and with good reason]: the last thing (you want for your brain cells) is to start churning

谓语动词

状语

主语

定语从句

系动词

out stomach acid or your nose to turn into a kidney.

表语

【译文】虽然人体内的几乎每个细胞都具有发育成一个完整人体的功能,这是事实。但是大多数功能并未被激活,理由十分充分:你最不希望的事情就是你的脑细胞开始分泌胃酸,或是你的鼻子发育成肾脏。



【答案详解】

16. [B] 文章开宗明义,在第一自然段讲述到,如果我们掌握了基因的科学,将会对人类有极大的好处,此外第三自然段的第一句“然而这种没被开发的潜能对医学有极大的好处”,以及全文的最后一句都呼应了这一观点,因此[B]“给人类带来极大的好处”为正确选项。
17. [D] 语出自第五自然段, rejuvenated 和本段前一句的 reactivating 构成一种近义的重复,因此选项[D] reactivated 为正确选项。
18. [A] 第四自然段在提到威斯康辛大学的研究时,作者表明研究是困难的,尽管过程不能控制,也有一些局限,但他们仍然还是在进行研究。此外第三、四段的话题为干细胞的一种分离或分裂过程。因此[A]“干细胞的分离”为正确选项。
19. [A] 根据文意可知,其实基因治疗的原理和克隆的原理两者完全是可以通用的,具体的解题点在于文章的第五自然段 the same applies to cloning,因此[A]“基因治疗的原理适用于克隆”为正确选项。选项[B]“干细胞的分离太难而不可能实施”,这和文章的第四自然段相矛盾,文章说它的确可以实施,尽管无法控制;选项[C]“所有的身体指令都被激活,这是相当有道理的”,显然这是对原文第二自然段含义的曲解;[D]项在文中未提到。
20. [C] 由文中相继出现的 we could benefit from..., is one of the remarkable therapies, doctors will have a ... tool of incredible power 等信息不难看出作者对于基因研究总体上是持一个正面、积极的态度,[C]项与文意一致,为正确答案。