

2007

• 总主编：张 剑

• 本册主编：李建军

考研英语第一时间

全国硕士研究生
入学统一考试英语辅导用书

● 阅读理解卷

● 模式讲解，

● 注重阅读基本功的培养

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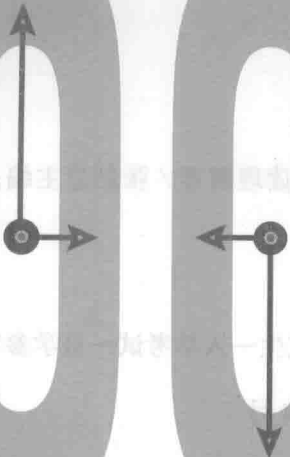
难度与真题一致，突出“适度偏难”

● 每篇材料都配有参考译文

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

本书为外语教学与研究出版社出版的“考研英语第一时间”丛书的“阅读理解卷”，旨在为考生提供选材新颖、内容丰富、针对性强、符合命题趋势的考前阅读理解强化训练材料。

众所周知，阅读理解在各类英语考试中都是测试的重点，所占的分值最大，也是考生感到最困难的一部分，其成绩的好坏直接影响着考生的英语总成绩，因此倍受考生的关注。

需要说明的是，最新的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲（非英语专业）》（以下简称《大纲》）中将“英译汉”作为 Part C 纳入“阅读理解”部分。由于英译汉测试题目的答题思路、方法、测试重点都与传统阅读理解题目有一定差异，本套丛书将英译汉部另辟分册讲述，本卷内容主要涉及阅读理解的 Part A, Part B 两部分。

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。

本书第一部分着重分析了新《大纲》对阅读理解项目的具体要求和近几年考研阅读理解的试题特点，指出了阅读理解测试的重点和难点。第二部分对如何扩大词汇量、提高句子分析能力和篇章段落的理解能力进行了指导，重点介绍猜测生词的技巧和构词法的重要性，分析语法知识尤其是一些特殊句式在阅读中的运用，指导如何解读复杂的长句和难句，介绍英语文章的写作方式和结构特点及如何把握文章中的重要信息，以及一些常见的阅读方法。第三部分通过真题例解，详细分析考研阅读的命题特点及解题

思路和技巧,旨在帮助考生提高应试能力。本书最后两部分选取 100 篇阅读文章,按照不同的考核方式分为 Part A(60 篇)和 Part B(40 篇)两部分,并分别进行了详细解析。

与同类书相比,本书有以下突出特点:

一、所有文章选材都很新颖,在类型与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;

二、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;

三、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完全一致,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;

四、Part A 的 60 篇文章后都附有难词注释,对文章中影响理解的重点难词和短语进行了解释,为考生避免了查阅生词的麻烦,有助于考生准确理解文章意思。

五、参考答案及详解部分为考生提供每篇文章的参考译文,详细分析每一题的考点、解题思路和答题技巧等,帮助考生准确理解文章,了解考试命题思路,提高应试技能。

本书由北京外国语大学英语学院长期从事考研阅读试题研究与考研阅读辅导教学的资深教师编写而成。全书完稿后承蒙北京外国语大学英语学院博士生导师张剑教授审订。他在百忙之中挤出时间认真审读了全书,并对书中所有作者自己设计的试题进行了润色加工,使试题内容更加完善,设计更加科学合理,保证了此书试题设计的权威性。我们相信张剑教授的辛勤劳动一定会使考生受益匪浅。

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。

编者于北京外国语大学

2006 年 4 月

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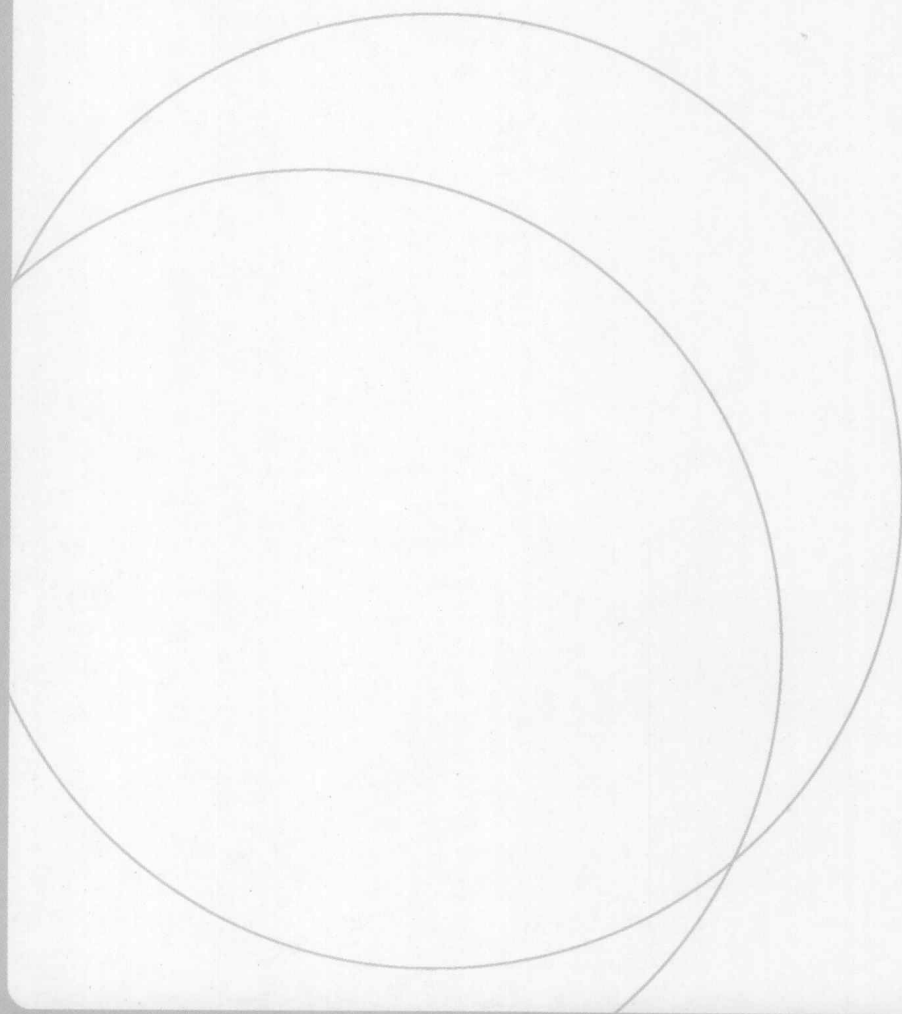
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第一部分
考试大纲要求及试题
特点分析



一、大纲要求

根据《2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)中阅读部分的要求:考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的 3%),还应读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。根据所读材料,考生应能:

- 理解主旨要义;
- 理解文中的具体信息;
- 理解文中的概念性含义;
- 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- 理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系;
- 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- 区分论点和论据。

二、考试形式和内容

2006 年新大纲规定,阅读理解 A 节,在题型上没有多大改变,共 20 道题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分。这一部分主要考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义,进行有关的判断、推断和引申,根据上下文推测生词的词义等能力。要求考生根据所提供的四篇(总长度约为 1,600 词)文章的内容,从每道题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

阅读理解 B 节有 5 道题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分。该部分主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。本部分有三种备选题型。每次考试从这三种备选题型中选择一种进行考查。备选题型有:

- 一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章,其中有 5 段空白,文章后有 6~7 段文字,要求考生根据文章内容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。此为完型填空题。
- 在一篇长度约 500~600 词的文章中,各段落的原有顺序已经被打乱,要求考生根据文章内容和结构将所列段落(7~8 个)重新排序。其中有 2~3 个段落在文章中的位置已经给出。此为段落排序题。
- 在一篇长度为 500 词的文章的前或后有 6~7 段文字或 6~7 个概括句或小标题,这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括、阐述或举例。要求考生根据文章内容,从这 6~7 个选项中选出最恰当的 5 段文字或 5 个标题填入文章的空白处。此为论点论据搭配题。

阅读理解 C 节因在本套丛书的其他分册中讲述,本书中不再做详细讲解。

三、文章选材特点及来源

考研英语阅读理解部分文章涉及人文社会科学、自然科学及其他各个领域。2006年的5篇文章分别关于:美国移民及种族融合、莎士比亚的故乡、过度捕鱼、现代艺术、赌博成瘾。2005年的5篇文章分别关于:卷尾猴习性研究、环境问题、梦的研究、正规英语衰落的现象分析、加拿大解决医疗费上涨问题;2004年的4篇文章分别关于:网上求职、字母排序引发的歧视、美国经济问题、教育与智力脱节这一社会现象;2003年的4篇文章分别关于:因特网与网络间谍、生物医学研究、铁路系统兼并、医学与死亡;2002年的4篇文章分别关于:如何使用幽默、人工智能机器人、石油价格上涨、安乐死;2001年5篇文章分别是关于:科学活动的专业化和职业化、国际互联网、美国新闻业、公司并购浪潮、美国自愿返璞归真的趋势;2000年的5篇文章分别是关于:美国经济增长、人口结构变化、未来派诗歌、现代日本人工作和生活价值观念的改变、雄心壮志。

由此可以看出,近几年考研阅读突出的特点是:从题材上看,大多涉及当年的热门话题,领域广泛,包括人文、社会、教育、心理、政治、经济、管理、金融、科技、文化、法律及其他新领域、新学科的热点问题;从体裁上看,说明文的比例减少,议论文增多,几乎所有文章都是议论文或报刊评论,纯粹的说明文几乎没有,而且报刊评论或报道性文章所占比例越来越大。

另外,考研阅读文章全部取自英语国家的原版报刊杂志或书籍,其中又以美国文献为主,其内容包罗万象,但关于美国文化或用美语写作的,约占全部文章的一半以上,绝大多数为议论、评论、报道和分析论证性质的文章。所以,考生对此特点应高度重视,要广泛阅读,尤其是英美报刊杂志,如 *Time* (《时代周刊》)、*Newsweek* (《新闻周刊》)、*Businessweek* (《商业周刊》)、*Fortune* (《财富》)、*Economists* (《经济学家》) 等。同时,考生要扩大知识面,了解英语国家社会各个方面的新动向、新热点,而且要掌握阅读这类文章的正确方法,准确抓住文章的中心思想、论证方法及作者的态度等。

四、文章语言特点及难度

考研阅读文章中的词汇一般不超出国家教育部制定的《大纲》的词汇范围,其中有5%左右的派生词及合成词,2%~3%的超纲词。对于超纲且难度比较大的词,试卷上一般注有其汉语意思,如1994年Text 4中有 *pancreas* (胰腺)、*genes* (基因);Text 5中有 *mold* (霉)。但从1995后,试题文章中再没有出现过汉语注释。这并不表示文章中没有超纲词,而是没有太专业的超纲词,超纲词大多能凭借构词法或上下文猜测出其词义。

考研阅读文章中长句、复杂句较多,句子修饰语多,句中套句,而且句子中的分隔、省略、倒装现象也较多,因此读起来晦涩难懂,即使句中没有生词,也往往是在读完后搞不清句子的准确意思,这就增加了文章的难度。每次考试中几篇文章的难度各异,但总有一两篇文章难度相当大。难度一方面在于词汇量较大,长、难句较多,句子结构复杂;另一方面主要在于文章的逻辑性、哲理性较强。另外,阅读理解的难度大还在于文章后的问题难回答,需要考生了解考研阅读的命题规律并掌握一定的答题技巧。

五、阅读理解测试题型、重点及难点

根据近几年考题,阅读理解 A 节题型大致有以下五种:

- 主旨、要义题——提问文章的主题思想(中心大意)或标题;
- 事实、细节题——提问与文章主题有关的事实或细节;
- 推理、引申题——提问文章中没有用文字直接表达但暗含的观点;
- 观点、态度题——提问文章中作者的意图、观点或态度;
- 词义、句意题——提问文章中某一超纲单词、短语或某一句子的意义。

其中,最多的是细节题,每次考试中约有 10~12 题,约占 50%,其中涉及对文章中复杂句、列举、例证、引用、转折关系、因果关系等处的理解。主旨题约有 1~3 题,推断题 3~4 题,包括针对细节的推理、针对主题的推理、针对作者意图或态度的推理、针对写作风格等的推理等。观点态度题 1~2 题,词义、句意题 1~2 题。由此可见,研究生入学英语考试注重语篇中句子层次上的理解、段落的理解、整篇的理解及词语的理解,大部分是考句子或句群的理解,即题干加上正确选项等于文章中某一句或几句话所表达的意思。考试的难点在于考查考生的概括能力和逻辑推理能力,即要求考生能通览全篇,概括出文章的主要论点及作者态度,而且能理解文章中隐含的深层含义,根据上下文进行合理的逻辑推理。

“阅读理解 B 节内容难度较大。仅一篇文章,但比 A 节部分的文章要长,单词总数为 500~600,这无疑对考生的阅读速度提出了更高的要求;同时,文章的空白处和选择项并不是一一对应的。选择项中一般有一到两个是不合文意的,这就要求学生具有很好的判断力,及时排除干扰项。《大纲》中将这种题型称为“选择搭配题”。

“选择搭配题”主要考查考生能否在了解文章大意的基础上准确地把握段落间的层次关系。同学们在平时的阅读中经常有这样的苦恼:一篇文章每个单词都认识,但看完之后却不知所云。出现这种情况的原因是他们把注意力过多地集中于个别的字词上,却不能把握它在特定的上下文中的意思,更不用说段落与段落之间以及段落与文章整体之间的关系了。

一篇好的文章应该是一个整体,而整体是由各个部分有机组成的,部分之间、部分与整体之间都呈一定的比例关系。我们在评价文章的结构时,通常有两个标准:统一性和连贯性,这是做新增题型时的两个突破口。因为第一次出现,很多考生对该题型感觉很不适应。其实考生只要平时的阅读练习中做到有的放矢,有意识地揣摩文章结构,并加强对文章写作思路的理解,到了真正考试的时候就一定会游刃有余。

六、对比大学英语四、六级

大部分考研学生都已通过四、六级考试,在阅读理解方面也取得了较好成绩,但在做考研阅读理解题时却仍觉得相当困难,成绩不是很理想。这就需要考生了解考研阅读理解与大学英语四、六级阅读理解的相同和不同之处。众所周知,国家四、六级考试是测试大学生在完成大学阶段的英语学习后能否达到四级(基本要求)或六级(较高要求)的英语水平,相当于一种对整个大学英语学习阶段的成绩测验(Achievement Test),因此它的宗旨是希望大多数学生经过正规的课堂学习后都能顺利通过,由此可见,它的难度不会太大。而研究生入学考试相当于

一种选拔赛或淘汰赛,它的目的是从上百万考生中选拔出少数优秀的考生,淘汰掉大多数的考生。由于考生每年都在猛增,被淘汰的将会越来越多。由此可知,研究生入学英语考试将会在难度上远远超过四、六级考试。就阅读部分(A节)而言,虽然题型与四、六级阅读相同,但考研英语阅读理解的文章题材范围更广、文章更长、语言难度更大(包括更多的词汇及长难句)、逻辑性更强、出题角度变化更多、命题更有深度、选项更有迷惑性、正确答案更难选出。阅读理解B节的新题型未曾在四、六级考试中出现过,第一次接触这样的题目,很多考生感到不知所措。因此,四、六级阅读能做好,并不意味着考研英语阅读理解会取得理想成绩,所以考生需要对考研英语阅读理解的特点有充分了解,并进行积极的复习准备和强化训练。

七、阅读理解题的变化及发展趋势

从2002年至2004年,阅读理解的篇目由5篇减至4篇,每篇文章后的问题由4个增加为5个,题量保持在20道题。也就是说,与2002年以前相比,每篇文章都多了一个考点,因此文章的长度随之增加,而且文章的逻辑性、难度也开始增加。2005年的试题中,该部分内容成为阅读理解的A节,又增加了B节5道题,在试卷中比例增大,难度也有所增加。根据对近几年试题的分析,在今后的考试中,文章内容仍会涉及社会热点问题,领域更加广泛,体裁仍以议论文为主,报刊上的评论性文章仍将占很大比例。由于考生数量每年都在增加,竞争将会更加激烈,因此试题难度将稳中有升。阅读理解题测试的重点基本集中在逻辑关系、事实辨认、例证内容、作者观点、中心思想等方面。考研的阅读理解文章原汁原味、贴近考生、贴近生活、趣味性较强,因此考生在阅读和做题时不会感到乏味。

八、2006 年阅读理解分析与对 2007 年阅读理解的预测

2006年阅读理解部分A节跟前两年相似,为4篇文章,每篇文章后有5道题,每道题设计4个选项,总题目数量为20题,分值40;B节为选择搭配题,这部分的内容是一篇总长度为500~600词的文章,其中有5段空白,文章后有6~7段文字,要求考生根据文章内容从这6~7段文字中选择能分别放在文章中5个空白处的5段,总分10分。这是第二次出现这样的题目,考核的依然是学生对文章主题的把握,尤其是对文章结构的理解。这两部分加在一起总分达到50分,因此,能否在研究生入学考试中取得好成绩,阅读理解部分的得分高低起到了决定性的作用。下面对2006年真题的A节部分具体分析。

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C, or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

In spite of "endless talk of difference," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing

people. This is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of consumption “launched by the 19th-century department stores” that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere, instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite.” These were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8% of population; in 1900, 13.6%. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation—language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for language. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrive before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6%, higher than the 69.8% rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U. S.-born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41% of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrant living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power.”

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

21. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means
[A] identifying. [B] associating. [C] assimilating. [D] monopolizing.
22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century
[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture.
[B] became intimate shops for common consumers.
[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.
[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.
23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U. S.
[A] are resistant to homogenization.
[B] exert a great influence on American culture.
[C] are hardly a threat to the common culture.
[D] constitute the majority of the population.
24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?
[A] To prove their popularity around the world.
[B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.

[C] To give examples of successful immigrants.

[D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.

25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is

[A] rewarding. [B] successful. [C] fruitless. [D] harmful.

Text 2

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus—and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side—don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94% occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a. m.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that

[A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue.

[B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage.

[C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms.

- [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism.
27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that
- [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately.
- [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers.
- [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers.
- [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater.
28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2~3, Paragraph 4), the author implies that
- [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects.
- [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties.
- [C] the town is not really short of money.
- [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid.
29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because
- [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending.
- [B] the company is financially ill-managed.
- [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable.
- [D] the theatre attendance is on the rise.
30. From the text we can conclude that the author
- [A] is supportive of both sides.
- [B] favors the townsfolk's view.
- [C] takes a detached attitude.
- [D] is sympathetic.

Text 3

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals. They suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that the figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some

individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the “shifting baseline.” The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that
- [A] large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment.
 - [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared.
 - [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today.
 - [D] Slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones.
32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that
- [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%.
 - [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.
 - [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.
 - [D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.
33. By saying these figures are conservative (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that
- [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly.
 - [B] then catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded.
 - [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss.
 - [D] the data collected so far are out of date.
34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that
- [A] people should look for a baseline that can't work for a longer time.
 - [B] fisheries should keep the yield below 50% of the biomass.
 - [C] the ocean biomass should restored its original level.
 - [D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situation.
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries'
- [A] management efficiency.
 - [B] biomass level.
 - [C] catch-size limits.
 - [D] technological application.

Text 4

Many things make people think artists are weird and the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited