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200 ^例
难句突破

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Preface

前言

考研,英语难。2003年,考研英语科目全国及格率为26.8%,今后将基本保持在这个水平。每年多少考生因英语单科受限而含泪折戟。

考研英语,阅读难。阅读理解50分,在一张试卷上独占半壁江山,任何考生都不敢等闲视之。

阅读难,难在以下三点——

1. 文章含有大量的长难句,这已成了考研阅读的一大特点。
考研英语阅读文章句式长度是有规定的,四、六级考试有的句子只有半行,而考研阅读最长的一句话有57个单词,4行半,平均每年超过40个单词的句子在4句以上。
2. 文后题目出的精深,必须完全理解文章才能选出正确答案。
考研阅读题目没有四、六级考试中那么直观,必须透彻理解文章、理清文章脉络才可以正确选择。
3. 英译汉部分要求结合上下文,对划线句子准确理解、准确翻译,不仅涉及对文章的理解、指代关系的掌握,以及词汇在具体语境中确切意义的领会,更有两种语言准确互译、顺畅表达的要求。

基于考研阅读这样的特点,在考研英语复习准备阶段,考生必须着眼于切实提高阅读技能上,踏踏实实从精读开始,透彻分解、领会长难句,清晰梳理篇章主旨、行文逻辑,一步一步有所提高,而不是单纯为做题而做题,一次次简单重复着“自己测试自己”、而不是提高自己,或者一心寻求解题技巧,置根本的阅读技能的提高于不顾,舍本逐末,事倍功半。

为了给考生提供这样的阅读材料,使考生通过训练,切实把握长难句理解、翻译要领,提高阅读解题技能,我们组织编写了这本《考研英语阅读理解240篇》。

本书特点——

1. 完全按照最新考研英语大纲,每5篇文章组成一个单元,4篇阅读理解、1篇英译汉,相当于考研英语试卷上的阅读理解部分,利于考生熟悉试题模式,稳定应试状态。
2. 文章均选自最新英美报刊,题材涉及面广,且每单元搭配合理,体现考研真题内涵。
3. 文章长度与大纲吻合,并基本上保持3%的超纲词,力求仿真。
4. 文章长难句含量合理,对长难句有详细的分析、讲解,对于英译汉部分的句子,还有更为详尽的中文翻译及语言点的点拨,对于考生突破长难句理解、英译汉准确表达有很大帮助。
5. 文后题目设计精到,切实体现考研真题题目设计的精髓,且配有详细的答案解析,帮助考生理清文章脉络,把握解题思路,抓住语言要点,培养正确的解题思维和反应状态。

本书学习方法——

为达到测试的目的,在首次阅读文章时应尽量不要看注解,坚持精读,在完全理解的基础上去做题,减少出错率,体会一下清晰理解、清晰解题的感觉,培养良好的阅读习惯和阅读状态。

首先您要解决自己在做题中的问题,哪个题做对了,哪个题做错了,结合答案解析、结合句子语言点,返回原文进行分析,自己这道题错了,为什么错了,当时是怎样想的,为什么没有选出正确的答案、没有译出要求的语言点。给自己在脑子里有一个强化信息,刚才的思路错了,现在要根据正确的思路把正确的答案选择出来。

第二步,也是更重要的一步,要把文章进行全面的消化。一般来说,每篇文章能够掌握四个层次的问题,这篇文章就可以读的非常清楚了。第一个是词汇,能不能保证这篇文章中的每个词汇都正确认知。第二是指代关系,能不能看出其中的每个代词,都是指代上下文中的什么成分,因为指代关系在上下文中是非常重要的。第三是拆长句、难句,很多考生看到这样的句子可能就晕了,不知道怎样读,能不能把这篇文章中的全部长难句摘出来,并结合文后的长难句解析、翻译进行分析。最后就是作者的逻辑论证过程,看完这篇文章之后,作者是怎样写这篇文章的,怎样展开自己的观点并论述证明的。如果把这四个方面的问题解决掉,这样的工作也不用做很多,如果能够保证自己做 50 篇文章,自己的阅读理解就能够有一个很大的飞跃了。如果本书文章全这样做下来,相信再做阅读,您会有一览众山小的感觉。

最后需要特别强调的一点是,每篇阅读材料的解析中都有“阅读精点”,是读者必读之部分。“精点”,乃“点睛之笔”,旨在帮助读者在自我测试之后对文章篇章结构、逻辑层次有准确、透彻的把握剖析,切身体会“庖丁解牛”之快感。这是扎实完善阅读能力、提高阅读效率和准确性的必经之路。

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- 1、学习中遇到的一些问题,如学习方法咨询、具体问题释疑等,可以在网上留言提出,我们会很快给予详细、精到的解答;
- 2、每天都会提供活泼、实用的各种学习内容,如每日短语、每日口语、每日试题、每日讲座、美文欣赏、在线听力、最新信息等,倾心为读者打造英语学习“第二课堂”。

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Contents

目录

阅读理解 240 篇

Unit 1	1	Unit 25	221
Unit 2	10	Unit 26	229
Unit 3	19	Unit 27	237
Unit 4	29	Unit 28	246
Unit 5	38	Unit 29	255
Unit 6	48	Unit 30	263
Unit 7	58	Unit 31	271
Unit 8	67	Unit 32	280
Unit 9	76	Unit 33	289
Unit 10	86	Unit 34	299
Unit 11	95	Unit 35	308
Unit 12	104	Unit 36	316
Unit 13	113	Unit 37	324
Unit 14	121	Unit 38	333
Unit 15	129	Unit 39	341
Unit 16	138	Unit 40	350
Unit 17	147	Unit 41	359
Unit 18	156	Unit 42	368
Unit 19	165	Unit 43	377
Unit 20	175	Unit 44	386
Unit 21	184	Unit 45	395
Unit 22	193	Unit 46	404
Unit 23	202	Unit 47	413
Unit 24	212	Unit 48	421

Contents

目录

难句突破 200 例

概述	430
历年全真试题阅读理解难句分类解析、翻译和练习	
定语从句	433
名词从句	441
状语从句	447
并列句	453
倒装与强调	459
分词作状语和主语	464
分割结构	468
其他句型	472
难句汇集 100	476

考研英语阅读240篇

Unit 1

Text 1

Drinking kills 1 400 college students every year and plays a role in 70 000 cases of sexual assault and date rape on campus, a study released on Tuesday found.

[A quarter of all U. S. college students have driven under the influence of alcohol, and 500 000 have been injured because of booze^①, concluded the survey, which was published by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.]^②

"The harm that college students do to themselves and others as a result of excessive drinking exceeds what many would have expected," said Ralph Hingson, a researcher at Boston University's School of Public Health who led the study, in a statement.

"Our data clearly point to the need for better interventions against high-risk drinking in this population."

Writing in the Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Hingson said the study used a range of sources including data on traffic deaths, figures from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention and from medical examiners.

Other studies have found that about 40 percent of students binge^③ drink, defined as quaffing five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more for women.

Perhaps not surprisingly, Hingson's study found those who drank the most are incoming freshmen, males, members of fraternities or sororities^④, and athletes.

Students at two-year institutions, religious schools, commuter schools, and predominantly or historically black colleges and universities drank the least.

"Although a minority of college students engage in high-risk drinking, all students, and their parents, faculty, and members of the surrounding community suffer the negative consequences of alcohol abuse, such as assault, vandalism^⑤ and traffic accidents," said Edward Malloy, president of the University of Notre Dame, who helped write the report.

"And I've lived in college dormitories for much of my adult life, so I know firsthand the impact irresponsible drinking has on the quality of residential life."

The study said that simply providing students with information about the risks of drinking clearly does not work.

What does work, it said, are carefully designed programs that go in depth into the behaviors that lead to drinking, enforcement of minimum drinking age laws and restrictions on how many stores can sell alcohol in a certain area.

Schools may also consider reinstating^⑥ classes on Fridays and Saturdays, thus shortening the weekend, designating more alcohol-free dormitories and disciplining those who violate alcohol policies.

① booze *n.* 酒; 酒宴 *vi.* 暴饮, 痛饮

② 句意: 由国家酒精中毒与酗酒研究院发表的调查得出结论, 美国有四分之一的大学生酒后开车, 500 000 名大学生因为豪饮而受伤。

③ binge *v.* 闹饮作乐, 狂欢

④ sorority *n.* 妇女社团, [美] 大学女生联谊会

⑤ vandalism *n.* 故意破坏文化、艺术的行为, 破坏他人(或公共)财产的行为

⑥ reinstate *v.* 使恢复原状

1. According to the author, _____.
 [A] the situation of excessive drinking in college students is more serious than people have thought
 [B] the students who drink only hurt themselves
 [C] drinking plays a main role in the sexual assault and date rape on campus
 [D] all college students have driven after drinking
2. For the females, those who _____ can be regarded as binge drink.
 [A] imbibe five or more drinks in a row [B] have four or more drinks in a row
 [C] have several drinks consecutively [D] quaff six drinks consecutively
3. According to the passage, the students who are in boarding school may _____.
 [A] not drink at all
 [B] drink less than those who commute between school and home
 [C] drink more than the commuter students
 [D] drink as much as the commuter students
4. According to the passage, those who suffer from the negative consequences of alcohol abuse may NOT include _____.
 [A] faculty members of the school [B] the students and their parents
 [C] the students who drink excessively [D] the whole society
5. According to the passage, the effective way to reduce drinking may include _____.
 [A] providing students with information about the risks of drinking
 [B] shortening the weekend
 [C] design some programs which research the behaviors leading to drinking
 [D] both [B] and [C]

Text 2

As industrialization came to define Western life in the 19th century, industry employed photography to portray its successes and strengths. For example, in 1857 British photographer Robert Hewlett took pictures of the British steamship *Great Eastern*, the largest vessel of its day, and of its designer and engineer, Isambard K. Brunel. He depicted both ship and man as heroic exemplars of the age.

In addition to recording the construction of railroads, ships, buildings, and bridges, photography proved useful to medicine and the fledgling^① social sciences, such as ethnology, psychology, and sociology. Doctors wanted before-and-after pictures of wounded Civil War soldiers to study the effects of surgery. Psychologists studied photographs of mental patients in an attempt to visually discern their disorders. Fields as dissimilar as biology and astronomy demanded whole catalogues of new photographs to record and classify a rapidly expanding body of knowledge. American photographer Edward S. Curtis produced a 20-volume ethnographic^② survey of the native peoples of North America. Like much early scientific photography, Curtis's work suffered from his own cultural biases—in this case, an overly romantic view of how Native Americans should look. He supplied his subjects with props and costumes that were not always authentic, and his photographs are no longer considered accurate as documentation.

The development of faster cameras in the 1870s spurred scientists and others to use photography in the systematic study of human and animal movement. In 1878 Muybridge used a series of photographs of a galloping horse to demonstrate an amazed world that the animal lifts all four feet off the

① fledgling *adj.* 刚开始的, 无经验的

② ethnographic *adj.* 人种科学的

ground at once. His work inspired Philadelphia painter Thomas Eakins to take up the camera so he could more accurately depict motion in his paintings. French physiologist Etienne-Jules Marey also followed Muybridge's example and devised a special camera to record sequential photographs on a single plate. Marey used this method to develop insights into the flight of birds, human movement, and the workings of the human eye. His experiments helped prepare the way for airplane flight, motion pictures, and modern athletic training.

[In the last quarter of the 19th century the camera helped record the plight of the dispossessed, displaced, and overlooked.]^① One of the earliest attempts to document urban poverty was made by Scottish photographer Thomas Annan, who aimed his camera at the empty, unsanitary alleyways of Glasgow in 1868. City officials commissioned Annan's documentation to justify replacement of Glasgow's unsavory slums with new development. John Thomson went a step further with candid photographs of poor people themselves, published in a series called *Street Life in London* (1877).

In the United States, Danish-born journalist Jacob Riis saw the virtue of photographs as well as words in his campaign to improve the lot of poor city dwellers in New York City. He first hired photographers to accompany him into the slums, and later began taking pictures himself. Riis illuminated dark, airless interiors with bright bursts of light that he produced by igniting magnesium flash powder. He showed the pictures at public lectures and later published them in a book entitled *How the Other Half Lives* (1890). Riis's tireless advocacy helped bring about better conditions for some slum dwellers, and initiated the use of photography as a powerful tool in the fight against poverty.

6. The passage mainly focuses on the statement that photography has been _____.
 [A] historically extensive and influential
 [B] more closely related to industry than to social science
 [C] visually impressive and powerful
 [D] useful as an instrument for historical records
7. The author's attitude towards Curtis's photographic work can be described as _____.
 [A] completely disinterested
 [B] a little critical
 [C] totally supportive
 [D] somewhat ironical
8. According to the passage, improvement of camera speed led to _____.
 [A] exactness in movie production
 [B] the experiment of aircraft flight
 [C] detailed depiction of movements
 [D] delicate recording of images
9. It can be seen from the passage that cities in their early growth _____.
 [A] were not without their ills
 [B] were not successful as expected
 [C] helped improve photographic work
 [D] created anti-city feelings
10. The main purpose of Jacob Riis's photographic career is to _____.
 [A] practice both as a journalist and photographer
 [B] show his special photographic technique
 [C] expose urban poverty
 [D] bring about social changes

Text 3

Chinese team and the Swiss company Syngenta are publishing two versions of the rice genome^② today, opening what experts believe will be a new era in plant breeding and food production.

Knowledge of the genome—some 450 million units of DNA encoding around 40 000 genes—will help breeders create better varieties not only of rice but also of corn, wheat, barley and other crops.

① 结构分析: 本句主干为 the camera helped record the plight...。

句意: 在 19 世纪的后 25 年里, 摄像机帮助记录了那些一无所有的, 失去家园的以及被忽略的人的困境。

② genome n. 基因组

These cereals are members of the grass family whose common ancestor emerged some 50 million to 70 million years ago. But their genomes are thought to have remained so similar that important genes could be used interchangeably.

Dr. Ronald P. Cantrell, director of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, said the decoding of the rice genome would "have a tremendous impact on the poor" by enabling plant breeders to create rice varieties with better nutrients and growing qualities. A third of the world's population relies on rice for half its calories.

Plant biologists expect the rice genome to speed the breeding of new varieties and, by serving as a key to important genes, to unlock the genetic wealth of seedbanks.

Rice is the first crop plant whose genome has been decoded. The two teams sequenced different varieties of rice and described their findings in today's issue of Science.

An international consortium^① led by Japan has been working on the rice genome since 1997 and expects to finish later this year. Its thunder has been somewhat stolen^② by the Chinese team, which produced its rice genome in a mere three months of work, identifying 99 percent of the rice genes at 10 percent of the international project's cost.

But the Japanese-led team, which includes several centers in the United States, is preparing a highly accurate and complete version of the rice genome, whereas the Chinese team has used a faster method to generate a rough draft with many gaps. ^③ Also the Japanese team is decoding the japonica^④ variety of rice and the Chinese team has sequenced indica, the rice variety eaten in China and India.

Syngenta said last year that it had completed a rough draft of the japonica rice genome but did not publish it. With the Chinese team making its indica sequence freely available, the company is now following suit^⑤.

The decoding of the rice genome has evoked some of the same bitter politics as were involved in the human genome race. A group of leading scientists involved in the human genome project has circulated an e-mail message protesting that the publication by Science of Syngenta's rice genome article "represents a very serious threat to genomics research". Their objection is that the journal has not obliged the company to deposit its rice genome data in GenBank, a computer database that is free to researchers.

11. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- [A] Chinese team and the Swiss company cooperated and decoded the genome of rice.
- [B] Knowledge of the genome will be beneficial only to the breeding of rice.
- [C] The genomes of rice and other grass crop are so similar that all their genes could be used interchangeably.
- [D] Rice, corn and other crops have common ancestor.

12. The decoding of the rice genome would _____.

- [A] be beneficial to the poor
- [B] lead to the decoding of all the other genes
- [C] eliminate famine from the world
- [D] be helpful to create new varieties of rice which is fat free

13. The first crop plant whose genome has been decoded is _____.

- [A] wheat
- [B] corn
- [C] rice
- [D] barley

14. According to the passage, the Chinese team _____.

① consortium n. 会社, 联营企业
 ② steal sb's thunder: 赶在某人前头, 抢走某人的成功
 ③ 句意: 尽管中国人已经用更快的方法绘制出了一幅有许多间隙的草图, 但是以日本为首的团队, 包括几个在美国的中心, 正在准备一个高度准确、完整的水稻基因组破译版本。
 ④ japonica n. 日本产植物
 ⑤ follow suit: 跟着做, 照着做

- [A] produced the rice genome independently
 - [B] identified the rice genes at a lower cost than the Japanese team
 - [C] finished the rice genome later than the Japanese team
 - [D] identified all the rice genes
15. Which of the following statements about Syngenta is NOT true?
- [A] Syngenta published a different version of the rice genome from the Chinese.
 - [B] Syngenta completed a draft of the japonica rice genome.
 - [C] Syngenta was forced to deposit its rice genome data in GenBank.
 - [D] Although Syngenta has finished a draft of the japonica rice genome, it didn't publish it.

Text 4

In the late 20th century, information has acquired two major utilitarian connotations^①. On the one hand, it is considered an economic resource, somewhat on a par with^② other resources such as labour, material, and capital. This view stems from evidence that the possession, manipulation, and use of information can increase the cost-effectiveness of many physical and cognitive^③ processes. The rise in information-processing activities in industrial manufacturing as well as in human problem solving has been remarkable. Analysis of one of the three traditional divisions of the economy, the service sector, shows a sharp increase in information-intensive activities since the beginning of the 20th century. By 1975 these activities accounted for half of the labour force of the United States, giving rise to the so-called information society.

As an individual and societal resource, information has some interesting characteristics that separate it from the traditional notions of economic resources. Unlike other resources, information is expansive, with limits apparently imposed only by time and human cognitive capabilities. Its expansiveness is attributable to the following: (1) it is naturally diffusive; (2) it reproduces rather than being consumed through use; (3) it can be shared only, not exchanged in transactions. At the same time, information is compressible, both syntactically and semantically. Coupled with its ability to be substituted for other economic resources, its transportability at very high speeds, and its ability to impart advantages to the holder of information, marketing, and even politics. Societal concern with the husbanding of information resources has extended from the traditional domain of libraries and archives^④ to encompass organizational, institutional, and governmental information under the umbrella of information resource management.

The second perception of information is that it is an economic commodity, which helps to stimulate the worldwide growth of a new segment of national economies—the information service sector. Taking advantage of the properties of information and building on the perception of its individual and societal utility and value, this sector provides a broad range of information products and services. By 1992 the market share of the U. S. information service sector had grown to about \$25 billion. This was equivalent to about one-seventh of the country's computer market, which, in turn, represented roughly 40 percent of the global market in computers in that year. [However, the probable convergence of computers and television (which constitutes a market share 100 times larger than computers)

① connotation *n.* 含义,暗示,言外之意
 ② on a par with: 与...同等重要或同水平
 ③ cognitive *adj.* 认识的,有认识力的
 ④ archives *n.* 公文,档案,案卷

and its impact on information services, entertainment, and education are likely to restructure the respective market shares of the information industry before the onset of the 21st century. J^①

16. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
 [A] the remarkable rise in information-processing activities
 [B] a sharp increase in information-intensive activities
 [C] information as an economic resource
 [D] the birth of information society
17. It is NOT true that information can be _____.
 [A] condensed [B] consumed through use
 [C] shared by many people [D] delivered at very high speed
18. According to this text, the market share of _____.
 [A] the U. S. information service sector was equivalent to 40 percent of the global market share
 [B] the U. S. information service sector was about one-seventh of the global market share
 [C] computers in the United States had reached about \$ 3.5 billion by 1992
 [D] computers in the United States is much smaller than that of television
19. The proper title for this text should be _____.
 [A] Information Society
 [B] Characteristics of Information
 [C] Two Major Utilitarian Connotations
 [D] Information as a Resource and Commodity
20. The overall tone of this text is best described as _____.
 [A] ironic [B] humorous [C] indignant [D] informative

Translation

Aesthetics is broader in scope than the philosophy of art, which comprises one of its branches. It deals not only with the nature and value of the arts but also with those responses to natural objects that find expression in the language of the beautiful and the ugly. 21) A problem is encountered at the outset, however, for terms such as beautiful and ugly seem too vague in their application and too subjective in their meaning to divide the world successfully into those things that do, and those that do not, exemplify them. Almost anything might be seen as beautiful by someone or from some point of view; and different people apply the word to quite disparate objects for reasons that often seem to have little or nothing in common. It may be that there is some single underlying belief that motivates all of their judgments. 22) It may also be, however, that the term beautiful has no sense except as the expression of an attitude, which is in turn attached by different people to quite different states of affairs.

23) Moreover, in spite of the emphasis laid by philosophers on the terms beautiful and ugly, it is far from evident that they are the most important or most useful either in the discussion and criticism of art or in the description of that which appeals to us in nature. To convey what is significant in a poem we might use such terms as ironical, moving, expressive, balanced, and harmonious. Likewise, in describing a favorite stretch of countryside, we may find more use for peaceful, soft, atmospheric, harsh, and evocative, than for beautiful. 24) The least that should be said is that beautiful belongs to a class of terms from which it has been chosen as much for convenience' sake as for any sense that it

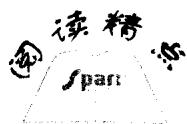
① 结构分析:本句中“the probable convergence... and education”是主语;主语由两个并列的名词短语“the probable convergence...”和“its impact on...”组成。由“which”引导的定语从句修饰“television”。
 句意:然而,在 21 世纪到来之前,可能出现的计算机产业和电视产业的合并,以及由此对信息服务业、娱乐业和教育事业的冲击很可能重新调整信息业相应的市场份额。

captures what is distinctive of the class.

At the same time, there seems to be no clear way of delimiting the class in question—not at least in advance of theory. 25) Aesthetics must therefore cast its net more widely than the study either of beauty or of other aesthetic concepts if it is to discover the principles whereby it is to be defined. We are at once returned, therefore, to the vexing question of our subject matter: What should a philosopher study in order to understand such ideas as beauty and taste?

答案与详解

Text 1



本文为说明文,主要讨论了美国校园内饮酒过度的问题及其危害性。本篇共有十三段,由于引述的是一项调查研究的结果,所以结构较为松散,但其内容都围绕美国校园酗酒及其危害展开。前五段引述研究主持者的报告内容,指出学生酗酒导致诸多恶果。第六至第十段分析酗酒群体的性别、种族、年龄等特征以及导致酗酒的原因。最后三段提出解决问题的措施。

1. [A] 推理题。文章的第三段中“the harm that college... as a result of excessive drinking exceeds what many would have expected”。这句话说明实际情况比人们原来预料的要更严重。
2. [B] 细节题。文章的第六段为狂饮下的定义为“quaffing five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more for women”。
3. [C] 推理题。文章中说饮酒最少的人群包括“students at commuter schools”,由此我们可以推断出,寄宿在学校的学生饮酒要比往返于学校和家庭之间的学生多。
4. [D] 推理题。从文章的叙述中我们可以知道,尽管饮酒的学生只是一小部分,但是受其影响的人群却包括所有的学生及家长,这包括饮酒学生本人及家长,还有学校的教职员工以及周围社区的居民,但不包括整个社会。
5. [D] 推理题。文章的最后两段都是讲述怎样才能防止过度饮酒的。其中既包括社会应该采取的措施,也包括学校应该采取的措施。而文章的倒数第三段说“仅仅向学生说明饮酒的危害是不起作用的”。

Text 2



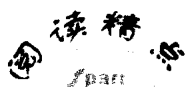
本文为说明文,主要讲述了19世纪摄影技术广泛而深远的社会影响。作者以几位摄影家的作品紧扣主题阐述,根据时间顺序分别叙述了摄影术自19世纪诞生以来对社会各个方面的促进作用。第一段讲述摄影记录了工业发展的成就,第二段讲述摄影术在医疗和社会科学方面起到的推动作用,第三段讲述摄影术帮助人类了解自然环境特别是动物的活动,第四、五段讲述摄影术在揭露人类遭受到的灾害,帮助穷苦人民与贫穷作斗争方面起到的重大作用。

6. [A] 主旨题。本文主要讲述了历史上特别是在19世纪摄影技术的广泛而深远的影响。文章第二段第一句是一承上启下的过渡句,“除了记录铁路、船舶、建筑物以及桥梁的建设历程外,摄影技术还被证明在医学和刚刚兴起的社会科学,如人种学、心理学和社会学方面非常有用。”这也是全文的主旨句,文章其余部分都是围绕这一主题展开的,故选[A]。
7. [B] 推理题。问作者对Curtis摄影作品的态度。相关句子在第二段末尾,作者指出,Curtis的作品反映了其个人的文化偏见——在这种情形下,对美国本地人民的真实面目他采取了一种过分浪漫的看法。他让自己的拍摄对象穿戴上不真实的道具和服装,所以他的作品不再被认为像文献一样确切。由此可见,作者对他的作品持一种批评的态度,故选[B]。
8. [C] 细节题。由第三段第一句可知,19世纪70年代照相机拍摄速度的提升大大促进了科学家和其他人运用摄影来系统研究人和动物的运动。然后作者具体举例说明了这一点,如:Muybridge对马四脚腾空那一瞬间的表现,Marey对鸟的飞行,人的运动以及人眼的动作等等的

表现,这些都是对动作详细的描绘,故选[C]。

9. [A] 推理题。由第四段第一句可知,“在 19 世纪的后 25 年里,摄像机帮助记录了那些一无所有的,失去家园的以及被忽略的人的困境。”可见城市在其发展初期,即存在其弊病。故[A]为正确答案。
10. [D] 推理题。文章最后一段主要记叙了 Riis 的摄影生涯,如他认为摄影可有助于改进纽约市城市贫民的境况,使摄影成为反对穷困的强大工具,可见,他的摄影生涯的目标就是要借助他的摄影带来社会变革,故[D]为正确答案。

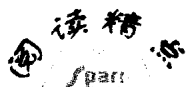
Text 3



本文为说明文,主要介绍了水稻基因组破译的过程、意义及对此发生的争执。第一段为篇章总述,引出主题——中国和瑞士 Syngenta 公司今天公布了水稻基因组的两个版本。第二至第九段详细介绍了世界各国科学家在水稻基因研究方面所做的具体工作以及各自的特点。最后一段指出,就像破译人类基因引发了争论一样,公布破译水稻基因的结果也引发了种种争议。

11. [D] 细节题。文章的第三段中说这些作物都属于草本植物,他们共同的祖先大约出现在 500 万年到 700 万年前。
12. [A] 推理题。文章的第四段中引用 Ronald P. Cantrell 博士的话,水稻基因对穷人产生巨大的影响。从后面的叙述中我们可以推断出这种影响肯定是正面的、积极的,因此是有益的影响。
13. [C] 细节题。文章的第六段中的第一句话说明第一个基因组破译的农作物是水稻。
14. [B] 细节题。文章的第七段中说中国的研究小组只用了该国际项目的 10% 的费用,在三个月内破译了 99% 的水稻基因组。
15. [C] 推理题。文章的最后一段讲一些从事人类基因工程的科学家反对《科学》杂志公布 Syngenta 的文章,理由是期刊并没有强迫该公司将其水稻基因数据存入基因库。

Text 4



本文为议论文,主要阐述了三个问题,分别是信息是一种经济资源;信息作为资源有其独特的特点;信息是一种经济产品。

16. [C] 判断题。根据第一段一、二句话可以看出,人们把信息看做一种经济资源。所以选项[C]正确。其他三项[A]处理信息活动的大幅度增加;[B]信息密集活动的迅猛增长;[D]信息社会的诞生;都与第一段的主要意思不符,都不是答案。
17. [B] 判断题。本题问的是哪一选项不是“信息”应具有的特征。由本文第二段第三句可知,选项[A]、[C]、[D]都是信息应具有的特征。所以,这三个选项都不是答案。尤其从“it reproduces rather than being consumed through use”可知,选项[B]“consumed through us”不是“信息”应具有的特征,故为答案。
18. [D] 判断题。由第三段第三、四句可知,选项[A]“美国信息产业的市场份额相当于全球市场份额的 40%”和选项[B]“美国信息产业的市场份额大约占全球市场份额的七分之一”都不正确。由该句同时可知,选项[C]“1992 年,美国计算机市场份额达到 35 亿美元”不正确,应为 250 亿美元的七倍。由文章最后一句话可知,美国计算机市场份额比电视机市场份额小得多。所以,选项[D]正确,应为答案。
19. [D] 推理题。本文三段分别阐述了(1)信息作为经济资源;(2)信息作为资源所具有的特点;(3)信息作为经济产品的三个问题。由此分析可知,选项[D]“信息作为资源和产品”概括了全文的意思,应为答案。其他三个选项与全文主要意思不一致,不适合用做标题。
20. [D] 推理题。本文自始至终在向读者阐述信息的有关方面,所以[D]为正确答案。