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张锦芯 主审 郭庆民 主编

名师专家主笔

实战演练提高

紧密结合考试

讲解思路技巧





2004年

考研英语阅读200篇



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前言

笔者认为,以下五个因素是应试阅读理解部分的关键:词汇量,把握重要信息的能力,理解疑难长句的能力,解题思路,知识面。

充足的词汇量不仅是应试阅读理解部分的基础,而且是整个考题成功的关键,因此考生必须花大力气积极扩展自己的词汇量。在考研大纲规定的 5 380 个词汇中,考生至少应该掌握其中的 90% 以上,而且应该选择一部分词汇——即所谓“复用式”词汇——做重点记忆。不仅如此,考生还应该记忆一些虽然超纲、但出现频率很高的词语,记忆一些与目前的社会热点问题相关的新词语,如有关计算机网络的常用词语。而且,笔者认为,词汇的记忆应该结合文章的上下文,而不是在单句中孤立进行。只有在上下文中记忆的词语印象才更深刻,理解才更透彻,这同时也锻炼了考生根据上下文推测和理解词义的能力。

把握重要信息的能力直接关系到做题的命中率。有时候,考生自认为能读懂文章,但做题仍然会有问题,部分原因是因为考生没有把握住文章的重要信息。一篇文章的重要信息包括文章涉及的各主要方面以及作者的观点。就作者的观点而言,在英文文章中,作者很少用“我认为”、“在我看来”这样的措辞直接表达自己的观点,而是借助于其他方式表达。例如,多数各种各样的转折句经常准确地表达作者的观点,相应地,当回答涉及作者观点的题时,考生要充分利用这些转折句提供的线索,达到对作者观点的准确把握。另外,文章的最后



一段表达的内容也为把握作者的观点提供了重大线索。把握文章的重点信息不仅帮助考生正确地回答问及作者观点的题，而且对整个文章的理解会起到强有力的引导作用。

提高疑难长句的理解能力不仅对应试阅读理解部分重要，而且对应试翻译和综合填空部分同样重要，因此这方面的能力也要花大力气练习。如果文章中有疑难长句，而且这些句子又恰好集中地表达了作者的观点，那么，这些句子经常成为提问的焦点。理解疑难长句，关键的问题是首先把握住句子的主干框架，只有这样，才能把握住各句子成分之间的结构和逻辑关系，从而抓住句子的核心意思，这时，即使有个别单词不认识，也不会严重影响对整个句子的基本理解。其次，要达到对疑难长句的正确理解，考生必须学会利用上下文提供的线索把握词语的确切含义，具体地说，就是要学习利用某个句子的上一句和下一句提供的词语上的线索，达到对这个句子更确切的理解。这也是我们不主张考生脱离文章的上下文孤立地分析疑难长句的原因。

良好的解题思路当然非常重要。在做阅读理解部分时，不少考生采用的方法是将四个选择项与文章中某些地方反复对照。这种做法不仅效率不高，而且占用了大量时间。笔者认为，不同的题型应该采用不同的思路来回答。例如，在回答问及作者态度的题时，考生应该集中查询文章中表达作者观点的那些句子（如转折句）或最后一段（尤其是最后两三句）表达的内容，待看懂这些地方以后，再阅读四个选择项。这样做往往能够帮助考生直接选出正确答案，省去反复核对文字占用的时间。

近几年来，考研文章的题材呈现出两个显著特点，一是选文内容比较新颖，二是涉及领域较广泛，包括经济、文化、科技等方面的社会热点问题。我们将近五年来考研英语文章的选题做了一个简单统计，结果如下：

		2003 年	2002 年	2001 年	2000 年	1999 年
阅 读 理 解	第 1 篇	计算机网络与情报工作	语言与交际	科学与知识	经济与形势	法律与社会
	第 2 篇	科学与道德	人工智能与计算机	计算机网络与经济	人口与进化论	计算机网络与经济
	第 3 篇	交通运输与经济	能源与经济	传媒与社会价值观	文学与评论	计算机与教育
	第 4 篇	安乐死与医疗保险	安乐死及其法律问题	经济与产业	经济与社会道德	克隆技术及其法律问题
	第 5 篇			工作与生活	哲学与人生观	自然科学与方法论
完形填空		教育与心理	信息与传媒	传媒与法律	农业与金融	工作与法律
翻 译		社会与文化	行为科学与技术	计算机与生活	经济与社会发展	历史与方法论

从这个简单的统计考生应该认识到：为了达到对文章的透彻理解，考生必须积极扩大自己的知识面。要了解新知识，了解社会热点问题，如：计算机网络知识，克隆技术给医学乃至整个社会带来的影响，世界经济的状况、造成这种状况的原因、这种经济形势带来的后果以及为争取经济的早日复苏美国等国家采取的一些措施，等等。相信知识面的扩大将大大加深考生理解文章的程度。

在备考阅读理解的过程中，考生应该花大力气提高以上五个方面的能力。

这也正是我们编写本书的主要目的。本书的主要内容包括：

(1) 第一部分精选 100 篇涵盖社会热点问题的文章，并对其中的疑难长句进行了翻



译和注解。通过阅读这些文章，既让考生训练了应试能力和解析疑难长句的能力，也扩大了考生的知识面和词汇量，尤其是这些文章中重复出现的一些词语。需要提醒考生的是，在阅读疑难长句（包括“题解”中被翻译的疑难长句）的译文之前，考生务必先将它们分析并亲自动手翻译一下，再参考本书的翻译，要力争在实践中提高自己的能力。第二部分是 100 篇文章的题解。

（2）第三部分的第二个 100 篇文章旨在进一步提高考生的阅读能力，扩大其知识面和词汇量，第四部分是其题解。

（3）第五部分是 15 套模拟试题，我们尽量在难度上做到循序渐进。在经过 200 篇文章的训练后，考生可以在该部分综合检验一下自己的水平。我们建议考生每次用 50 分钟~60 分钟的时间做完一套题。这样，考生还检验了自己做题的时间是否超出了规定时间。第六部分提供了 15 套模拟试题的题解。

（4）第七、八部分详细分析了历年考题阅读理解部分的特点，在总结历年考题的基础上，通过实例讲解和剖析解题思路，练习阅读理解的应试技能、把握答题所需要的重要信息、培养考生根据上下文猜测词义的能力。笔者建议考生首先阅读这两部分，然后再阅读其他部分。

（5）本书还包括部分产品说明书、广告、通知、信函、简历等形式的应用文和少量叙述文，目的是为了让考生熟悉一下大纲中提到的各种体裁的文章。

本书由中国人民大学外语学院张锦芯教授审阅，主编是中国人民大学外语学院郭庆民副教授，其他参加编写的有吴永春、王晓露、吴万千、王业民、李国清、周晓林、梁中强等，张浩、夏岚、焦妹同志承担了部分资料的收集和整理工作。

由于作者水平有限，本书错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大考生和英语界同仁提出宝贵意见。

编者

2003 年 3 月



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第一部分

模拟阅读试题 文章 1 篇~100 篇 及疑难长句翻译与注解

Text 1

President Bush touched off a firestorm of criticism from congressional Democrats, civil rights groups and newspaper editorialists Wednesday when he decided to intervene in a Supreme Court case challenging racial preferences in University of Michigan admissions policy. The howls of protest were quick and loud. Judging from the noise, one might conclude that this president is in big political trouble as he looks to reelection in 2004. After all, with public uncertainty about the economy, the possibility of war with Iraq, increased tensions with North Korea dominating the headlines, and Democrats hurling brickbats at Bush for everything from his economic stimulus plan that they say favors the rich to what they see as his abandonment of minorities by opposing the Michigan case, he would appear to be poised on the brink of political disaster.

But is he? Not yet. His standing with the public is stronger than outward poll numbers suggest. Much was made this past week of a USA TODAY-CNN-Gallup Poll that showed Bush's job approval rating dipping below 60% for the first time since Sept. 11, to 58%. That caused many to comment that he might be following down a path his father previously trod. The elder Bush achieved success in the Persian Gulf War but saw his job ratings erode steadily, largely because of what many read as an inadequate response to a slumping economy. He was denied a second term. But for the younger Bush to be in danger of a repeat, he would have to do



something that breaks the bond he has formed with the American public on a personal level since Sept. 11 that transcends his positions on various issues.

The same USA TODAY poll that showed Bush's overall job-approval slipping, but still good, also found that his so-called political "vital signs" are remarkably strong. They suggest that regardless of whether people agree or disagree with Bush's handling of specific problems or issues, he retains a high degree of respect, trust and support for pushing boldly ahead as he sees fit. Most who said the qualities do not apply are Democrats, who more than likely are not going to vote for Bush anyway. It is the swing voters that Bush must hold, and the poll shows that most independents rank Bush positively on these measures. He also gets some pretty strong ratings from women, who traditionally lean toward Democratic presidential candidates.

So when Bush makes a bold decision to fight terrorism, oppose the Michigan admissions policy or force Saddam Hussein to disarm, many may disagree. But they rate him high for leading, which, after all, is what we elect our presidents to do. And most see him as honest, willing to get along with his political opponents and an effective government manager. Analysts say those vital signs will see Bush through the rough times.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that University of Michigan _____.
[A] carries out a preferential policy for recruiting minority students
[B] comes into open conflicts with Bush's economic stimulus plan
[C] puts Bush in trouble by abandoning minority students in its admission
[D] is strongly opposed to Bush's foreign policies
2. Poll numbers indicate that _____.
[A] Bush's standing with the public is very strong
[B] Bush's economic package wins widespread support
[C] public support for Bush is declining
[D] Bush is on the brink of political disaster
3. The elder Bush lost a second term mainly because _____.
[A] he lost the Persian Gulf War
[B] he failed to develop an intimate relationship with the public
[C] he proved himself inadequate as a political leader
[D] he did not take effective measures to recover the economy
4. The expression "vital signs" mainly refer to _____.
[A] signs that signalize public satisfaction with Bush's work
[B] qualities that meet the leadership of the country
[C] poll numbers that show Bush's job-approval ratings
[D] issues that Bush has to handle before a reelection
5. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
[A] Approval polls don't tell the whole Bush story.
[B] Young Bush is in danger of repeating the elder Bush's mistakes.
[C] Fighting another war does not help the slumping economy.



[D] Public support for Bush's work takes another dip.

疑难长句翻译与注解*

1. President Bush touched off ... policy.

【译文】 见题解。

【注解】 touch off 意为“触发、激起”。challenging ... policy 是现在分词短语，修饰 case。

2. The howls of protest ... 2004.

【译文】 抗议的声浪接踵而至，呼声很高。从这片抗议声浪来判断，人们可能会得出结论，面临 2004 年重选的布什总统陷入了巨大的政治漩涡中。

【注解】 这里，howl 和 noise 都是指抗议的声浪。look to 原义为“指望、期待”。

3. After all, with public uncertainty ... disaster.

【译文】 见题解。

【注解】 with public uncertainty ... case 是“with + n. + 现在分词短语”的独立结构形式，表示原因。hurl brickbats at 原义为“向……投掷碎砖块”，转义为“抨击”。be poised on the brink of 意为“处于……的边缘”。

4. His standing with ... suggest.

【译文】 见题解。

【注解】 standing 此处意为“名望、地位”。

5. Much was made this past week ... 58%.

【译文】 见题解。

【注解】 make much of 意为“重视；夸张、大肆宣扬”。Gallup Poll 指“盖洛普民意测验”。盖洛普 (George Horace Gallup) 是美国统计学家，盖洛普民意测验的创始人。

6. The elder Bush achieved ...economy.

【译文】 见题解。

【注解】 the Persian Gulf War 指 1991 年美国等西方国家对伊拉克发动的海湾战争。

7. But for the younger Bush ... issues.

【译文】 但是，如果小布什真的要步其后尘，他就要打破“9.11”以来他与美国公众建立的私人感情联系，这种联系超越了他在各种问题上的个人立场。

【注解】 注意：would 的使用表明本句是虚拟句。言外之意，如果布什不打破他与公众业已建立的良好关系，他就不会重犯其父亲的错误。所谓 transcend his position on various issues 实际上指布什为了迎合公众的立场而改变了自己的立场。

8. They suggest that regardless ... fit.

【译文】 这些关键迹象表明，无论人们对布什处理某些问题的方式赞同与否，布什大胆按自己认定的方向行事，赢得了很大的尊重、信任和支持。

【注解】 regardless of 表示“尽管、不管”，push ahead 意为“推进、抓紧做(某事)”。

9. It is the swing voters ... measures.

* 文章中大部分疑难长句已在题解中做了翻译。题解中已经做了翻译的疑难长句，这里不再重复翻译，只对其中某些句子做了注解。以下同。



【译文】 布什要争取的是那些摇摆不定的选民，调查显示，多数无党派者对布什的这些素质持肯定态度。

【注解】 measures 这里不是“措施”的意思，而是指上一句提到的 qualities。

Text 2

One week after the space shuttle Columbia broke apart as it streaked over Texas just minutes from home, NASA still has more questions than answers. Searchers have recovered remains of all seven astronauts and more than 12 000 shards of metal, wires and debris that rained down across two states. But the findings so far have yielded few clues. The most significant discovery has been a 2-foot section of shuttle wing, including the carbon-covered leading edge designed to protect Columbia's insulating tiles as the spacecraft heats to 3 000 degrees re-entering the atmosphere. If that section came from the troubled left wing, where temperatures surged in the shuttle's final moments and sensors failed in rapid sequence, it could provide hard evidence of what went wrong. Investigators hadn't yet determined which wing the fragment belonged to, but should know "in relatively short order".

In the shuttle's final eight minutes the morning of Feb.1, temperatures surged in the left landing gear compartment, and the brake lines began overheating one by one. Sensors began showing overheating across other areas of the left wing and adjoining fuselage. Then Mission Control lost all contact and Columbia broke apart.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ -pound chunk of insulation, measuring 20 inches by 16 inches by 6 inches, broke off Columbia's external fuel tank 81 seconds after liftoff and smacked into the left wing, where the sensors later failed during the shuttle's return. Engineers studied the impact while Columbia was in orbit and concluded it posed no safety threat. Now they're redoing their analyses, in excruciating detail, to see if they might have missed anything. Imagery experts are poring over a high-resolution photo taken by an Air Force telescope a minute or two before Columbia broke apart; some have suggested the leading edge of the left wing looks as if it could be damaged, and the photo shows a gray streak that could be a fiery plume trailing the wing.

Shuttle program manager Ron Dittmore acknowledges confusion, misinformation and "even some second-guessing on all of our parts" in the past week. NASA is no longer even certain exactly what time temperatures started to rise and sensors started to malfunction during Columbia's final eight minutes of flight.

Meanwhile, NASA continues to gather evidence through an extensive debris search, centered primarily in Texas and Louisiana. There have been more than 350 reports of debris west of Texas — where NASA believes the most telling evidence will be found — but none of those reports had yet been confirmed to be from the shuttle. The only thing ruled out, definitively and swiftly, is that Columbia was brought down by terrorists. With Israel's first astronaut on board, terrorism had been the major concern for the shuttle's launch and its



return to Florida 16 days later. Federal officials said the shuttle was too high when it broke up — 207 135 feet — to be reached by any surface-to-air missile.

1. The 2-foot section of shuttle wing will be most significant _____.
[A] if it belongs to the left wing
[B] if it failed in the shuttle's final moments
[C] if it offers clues to the failure of the sensors
[D] since it comes from the troubled left wing
2. The word "fuselage" in the second paragraph probably means _____.
[A] the wing of the craft
[B] the braking system of the shuttle
[C] the body of the craft
[D] the fuel tank of the shuttle
3. The left wing was initially damaged when _____.
[A] temperatures surged in the left landing gear compartment
[B] it was struck by the chunk torn from the external fuel tank
[C] the shuttle was to enter the atmosphere during its return
[D] the fuel tank broke off the shuttle after liftoff
4. Which of the following information is certain about the shuttle?
[A] Temperature started to rise long before the last eight minutes of flight.
[B] The left wing caught fire before the shuttle broke apart.
[C] The sensors began to malfunction when the left wing caught fire.
[D] The experts underestimated the damage caused by the impact.
5. The reason why the shuttle was unlikely to have been brought down by terrorists is that _____.
[A] Israel's first astronaut was on board the shuttle
[B] the shuttle broke apart before any missile could reach it
[C] no reports were received from the shuttle to indicate such an attack
[D] no known missiles could be launched that high to strike the shuttle

疑难长句翻译与注解

1. Searchers have recovered ... states.
【译文】 搜查者找到了所有 7 位宇航员的遗骸和散落在两个州的 12 000 多块金属碎片、线头、碎石。
2. The most significant discovery ... atmosphere.
【译文】 最重要的发现是一块 2 英尺长的机翼，上面有碳层覆盖的机翼前沿儿，当哥伦比亚号航天飞机重新进入大气层时，机身温度会达到 3 000 度，这样处理的机翼前沿儿用于保护隔热砖。
【注解】 leading edge 指机翼的前沿儿。
3. Investigators hadn't yet determined ... order.
【译文】 见题解。



【注解】 in short order 的意思是“在短期内”。本句中 in relatively short order 被用在引号内，说明是引用别人（大概是航天局官员）说的话。

4. Imagery experts are poring ... wing.

【译文】 见题解。

【注解】 pore over 的意思是“凝视，注视”。some of them 指的是某些专家，而不是某些图片。

5. There have been more than ... shuttle.

【译文】 有 350 多个有关碎片的报道来自于得克萨斯州西部，航天局的官员认为，大部分有力的证据将出自这个地区，但是，这些报告没有一份被确认是来自于宇航飞机。

Text 3

Humans and animals are much more similar than scholars have led us to believe, and we share at least two fundamental aspects of behavior that have been used for centuries to define our differences and thus our humanity: culture and learning. Animal culture and the transmission of cultural behaviors from one generation to the next — known as cultural transmission — are still hotly contested ideas. Two recent books, *The Ape and Sushi Master* by Frans de Waal and *The Imitation Factor* by Lee Dugatkin, support the pro-animal-culture side of the debate.

For those humans who find comparisons with animals offensive, rest easy. None of the beasts running around outdoors can write poetry or plays, paint masterpieces that hang in museums or dine with fine cutlery. But our differences, as Charles Darwin pointed out more than 100 years ago, are differences of degree and not of kind. Dugatkin, a professor of behavioral ecology at the University of Louisville, and de Waal, a primatologist at Emory University in Atlanta, provide powerful evidence for the existence of culture and cultural transmission in animals. Some of the evidence stems from their own research, but they also include the major findings by others in their field over the past 40 years. De Waal uses the albatross/chicken comparison to illustrate the differences between human culture with our masterpieces of art, literature and cuisine, and animal culture with its simpler traditions — different methods of fishing for termites among chimpanzees from different troops, for instance, and different ways of grooming.

Humans have defined themselves by culture for thousands of years. Among Webster's dictionary's definitions of culture: “the integrated pattern of knowledge, belief and behavior that depends on man's capacity for learning and transmitting knowledge to succeeding generations.” The strictest definition includes the ability to use a spoken and written language and teaching as a means of transmitting knowledge, beliefs and behaviors. That one would certainly keep animals barred from the culture club, but most biologists accept a broader definition.

De Waal says he also hopes to dispel Western society's notion that culture is the opposite



of human nature. The old philosophers believed that culture allowed humans to rise above their animalistic nature. De Waal says that Asians believe in a greater continuity between animals and humans and don't debate the existence of animal culture.

It's no secret that females and males of our species find certain traits in the opposite sex more attractive than others. Popularity and good looks often top the list. Studies at the University of Louisville found this to be true in students and also found that if one person wanted to date X, so did others — a phenomenon called date copying. Dugatkin designed an experiment to see if guppy love follows a similar path. As a rule, female guppies prefer to mate with bright-orange males. The preference is determined by guppies' genes. In Dugatkin's experiment, he placed female guppies in an area of their fish tank where they could observe bright-orange males and dull males at the same time and also see a female making a mate choice. Imitation of many different types of behavior is widespread in the animal kingdom, Dugatkin says.

His and de Waal's accounts may just be persuasive enough to convince humans it's finally time to open the door and allow animals into the culture club.

1. Humans have traditionally placed themselves above animals because _____.
 - [A] they can inherit behaviors from old generations
 - [B] they have overcome their animalistic nature through evolution
 - [C] they share none of the natural traits with animals
 - [D] they are capable of transmitting culture to later generations
2. De Waal agrees with Darwin on the idea that _____.
 - [A] animals are as culturally minded as human beings
 - [B] there are absolutely no differences between animals and humans
 - [C] animals transmit cultural behaviors as well as human beings
 - [D] humans are not radically different from animals
3. According to Webster's dictionary's definition of culture, _____.
 - [A] animals are different from humans only to some extent
 - [B] the difference between humans and animals is one of kind
 - [C] culture is nothing more than the verbal or nonverbal transmission of knowledge
 - [D] learning and transmitting are one process in two stages
4. Dugatkin's experiment demonstrates that _____.
 - [A] fishes learn from human behavior in courting the opposite sex
 - [B] there is no fundamental difference between human and animal behavior
 - [C] bright color is universally attractive both in the animal and human worlds
 - [D] dating behaviors are similar in fishes and students
5. The conclusion we can draw from the passage is that _____.
 - [A] culture is not only human
 - [B] no unique traits can be found in humans
 - [C] culture is an integral part of nature
 - [D] culture has a genetic basis in humans



疑难长句翻译与注解

1. Two recent books ... debate.

【译文】最近出版的两本书，一本是 Frans de Waal 写的《猿与寿司大师》，一本是 Lee Dugatkin 写的《模仿因子》，认为动物有文化。

【注解】Sushi 是日本人的传统食物，指用生鱼片制成的饭团。pro-是一个常见前缀，含义是“支持，赞同”。

2. For those humans who ... rest easy.

【译文】那些因为（将自己）与动物相比可能会动怒的人，不要着急。

3. None of the beasts ... cutlery.

【译文】在野外奔走的野兽都不会写诗或剧本，也画不出挂在博物馆里的油画杰作，或用精美的餐具就餐。

【注解】根据上下文，这句话的意思是：我们并不认为动物与人完全一样，二者虽然没有本质差别，但还有程度差别。

4. De Waal says he also ... nature.

【译文】De Waal 说，他还希望消除西方社会的一种看法，认为文化是人类本性的对立面。

【注解】上文提到，人之所以为人是因为人类有文化。下文提到，文化使人超越其动物本性。这些观点，显然都是将人的文化与本性对立起来。

5. In Dugatkin's experiment, he ... choice.

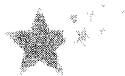
【译文】在 Dugatkin 的实验中，他将雌鳃痹鱼放置于鱼缸里的一个区域，使它们同时能看到鲜橙色和暗色的雄鱼，也能使它们看到另外一条雌鱼在选择伴。

【注解】在理解这句时，要与上文提到的大学生的例子比较。显然，实验证明雌鳃痹鱼选择伴的方式与大学生约会的方式——即效仿约会——没有多大区别。bright 这里意为“鲜亮的”，而 dull 相反，指“颜色暗淡”。

Text 4

A diagnosis of cancer is initially devastating to a family. So many unanswered questions: Will there be pain, physical changes and how can I cope if I lose my loved one? The last question a family needs to ask at this time is how can I afford the treatment. This is the heartfelt sentiment of Sen. Vicki McDonald with the Cancer Drug Repository Program Act, LB756, introduced in the new legislative session. The purpose of the bill is to allow families with unused cancer medications to donate them to a pharmacy, hospital or non-profit medical clinic. The medications would be inspected and reissued to another cancer patient.

Even so, because of the exacting standards of medical practice that are necessary to protect patients, we have serious reservations about the McDonald bill. The proposal requires medications to be in their original, sealed, tamper evident, unit-dose packaging. An exception allows the packaging to be opened, but the unit dose seal must still be intact. Medications accepted into the program must also have an expiration date longer than six months away.



The Department of Health and Human Services is charged with setting up the program, establishing the criteria for inspecting the drugs, determining what medications will be accepted and the maximum handling fee a dispensing facility can charge. The bill also requires the person receiving the medication to sign a form releasing liability to the dispensing facility, state, manufacturer, etc., for potentially altered medications. This sounds like a compassionate, caring method of helping one aspect of coping with cancer. Then again, would the benefit of such a program outweigh the risk to even one patient whose medication was not effective because it sat in a hot car for a length of time and the potency had diminished?

LB756 is an admirable attempt for donation of expensive medications back to cancer patients. In reality, however, few pharmacies will be able to maintain the paperwork process required in this bill. In addition, few local pharmacies handle chemotherapy medication distribution.

Patient safety is a priority in most health care professionals' practice. The thought of dispensing a medication where the handling of it could not be tracked violates the rules of a safe, professional practice. Cancer patients tend to be some of our most vulnerable patients. Many times their immune systems are severely compromised from the cancer medications and treatment. Even a slight error or alteration of their medication could have a devastating, negative effect. The Cancer Drug Repository Program Act has the best intentions of these patients in mind to help meet the financial burden of cancer treatment. Even the best intentions, however, are not always the right thing to do.

1. Sen. McDonald initiated LB756 mainly because _____.
 - [A] pharmacies are short of medicines for cancer patients
 - [B] he considers it a waste to throw medicines away after cancer patients die
 - [C] he is sensitive to the pain of cancer patients and their family members
 - [D] some families cannot afford cancer treatment
2. Which of the following medications are not encouraged to be donated?
 - [A] Those which are not opened and unused.
 - [B] Those which are unused even if they are opened.
 - [C] Those whose packaging may be opened but the unit dose is not.
 - [D] Those which do not expire until half a year later.
3. Who is/are in charge of distributing the unused medications?
 - [A] Pharmacies.
 - [B] Families of cancer patients.
 - [C] The Department of Health and Human Services.
 - [D] Sen. Vicki McDonald.
4. What is one danger in dispensing such medications?
 - [A] Patients may spoil the medications by storing them in a hot car.
 - [B] Medications may soon lose their effect once the packaging is opened.
 - [C] Users of the medications may be reluctant to sign forms to get them.
 - [D] Changing medication midway may prove disastrous to cancer patients.

