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2016年

考研英语

阅读理解高分强化训练100篇

主编 / 白 洁

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中国人民大学出版社



2016年

# 考研英语阅读理解

## 高分强化训练100篇

主 编 白 洁  
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# 前言

“考研成败在英语，英语成败在阅读，得阅读者得天下”，这是广大考研学子自己总结出来的复习经验，这足以说明阅读在整个英语考试中的分量。阅读之所以重要，一是它的权重大、分值高——占全卷内容的50%；二是与其他题型密切相关——完形填空考查在阅读理解基础上语法词汇的运用，翻译测试在阅读理解基础上的语言转换，写作水平更是依赖于阅读理解。阅读训练除了可以提高阅读能力本身外，还可以更高效地帮助考生记忆单词、培养语感、了解外国人的思维方式和写作模式，从整体上提高英语水平。

众所周知，英语是一门实践性很强的科目，阅读尤为如此。对广大考生而言，阅读成绩上不去的原因无非是：词汇认知能力差、句子结构框架把握不准、阅读速度慢、意思理解不到位、缺乏阅读技巧。而这几个层面能力提高的有效方法就是扩大阅读量，并且有针对性地做一定量的阅读练习，这是必由之路。

为了帮助考生突破阅读理解大关，我们编写了《2016年考研英语阅读理解高分强化训练100篇》一书，本书具有以下几个方面的特点。

1. 精选题源。本书中所使用的文章全部来自《经济学家》、《新闻周刊》、《时代周刊》、《纽约时报》、《泰晤士报》、《英国卫报》等历年考研英语真题来源刊物，与真题选材保持高度一致。文章内容涉及经济、文化、环境、人口、教育、科普、社会等多领域背景。

2. 单元设计。每一套题为一单元，包括四篇传统四选一题型和一篇新题型。文章长度和难度、题目数量、出题角度、问题设置、考查重点、干扰项设计等完全体现真题的命题思路。

3. 考查全面。在深度分析阅读真题出题角度的基础上，总结设计出17种常考问题，即词义推测题、细节分析题、段落大意题、段落理解题、全文主旨题、文章主题题、作者态度题、作者观点题、例证意图题、引语理解题、局部细节理解题、反向推断题（虽然现在已不多见）、例证作用题、信息正误判断题、推断引申题、难句理解题、标题确定题。

4. 解析详细。题解部分包括文章体裁结构分析、试题解析、核心词与超纲词、长难句分析、全文翻译等，每篇文章都从词、句、章进行全方位深度解析，新题型还增加了干扰选项分析，让考生明白干扰项的设计角度，以保证答题的正确率，提高答题速度。

参加本书的编写人员均是中国人民大学一线教师，他们不仅非常熟悉考研试题与大学英语教学在难度上的差异，而且都多年从事考前辅导工作，积累了帮助考生复习过关的丰富经验，因此讲解更到位、更有针对性。

由于成书仓促，错误之处难免，敬请同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者

2015年1月

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# Unit One



## Part A

### Directions:

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.*

### Text 1

Studying science within a social and political context is not part of current scientific training in the U. S. . Instead, scientists believe that they are studying “knowledge of knowledge’s sake”. They work within a social structure of competition and reward that encourages pursuit of recognition of colleagues and prestige at the expense of humanness.

Scientists undergo long years of training. PhD students, for example, do approximately 3 to 5 years of post-undergraduate work and frequently an additional 2 to 3 years of post doctoral study before starting a job at the lowest level of the so-called professional order. From the beginning the scientist is trained in the scientific method, which teaches one to isolate an object for study, to analyze its internal workings, to formulate laws about it. Both the isolation of the object and the method used to examine it, i. e. looking at parts rather than the whole, reinforce piecemeal rather than comprehensive thinking. It would not be possible for science to appear “neutral” if it were viewed as part of the cultural and social institutions that support, create and encourage it. Science as it is currently practiced is concerned with validity and not with values. It is pursuit of knowledge regardless of moral considerations.

Long years of training in reductionist thinking produces scientists who are experts, special people who are thought to be more knowledgeable, rational, precise and brighter than others. The scientist becomes a “professional” isolated from common people and often unable to talk with others unlike himself. This “professionalism” allows the scientist to disregard any questioning of his work that does not belong to his scientific research. It allows scientists to keep a professional distance between themselves and non-scientists as well as between selves and subordinates. And it supports the social order within science itself. It is not unusual that scientists at the top can organize and direct work of subordinates and not even be questioned about it.

Clearly the training and development of “professional” scientists produce persons for the most part who do not and perhaps cannot examine the social values of their work, and who not only shut out criticism but silence it. Given such long years of training and socialization in the ideology and behavior of science, it is not surprising that scientists who do military research regard their work

as value free.

- Which of the following would a “professional” scientist show the most concern for?
  - Formulation of theories based on analysis.
  - Application of his theories to social situation.
  - The long-term social effect of his theories.
  - The connection of his theories with other subjects.
- According to the author, in the profession of science \_\_\_\_\_.
  - scientists respect each other's opinions
  - scientists welcome criticism from non-scientists
  - the competition between scientists is encouraged
  - young scientists are trained to be blindly obedient
- Some scientists in military research believe that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - they are in pursuit of knowledge
  - military research is of great value to the nation
  - they enjoy freedom only when they are doing military research
  - military research should not be controlled by the State
- The scientific training in the U. S. emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - comprehensive thinking
  - analytical thinking
  - social application
  - both comprehensive thinking and analytical thinking
- The author's attitude towards the training of scientists in the U. S. is one of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - approval
  - criticism
  - satisfaction
  - admiration

## Text 2

It was an inevitable outcome of the failed attempt by Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab to blow up a plane over Detroit on Christmas Day: the fact the would-be bomber succeeded in boarding a flight with explosive powder sewn into his underwear has sparked new calls in the U. S. and Europe to dramatically step up security at airports.

Much of the attention in Europe has focused on the installation of full-body scanners, which produce X-ray-like images that can reveal if there are packages concealed beneath a passenger's clothing. Last week, the Netherlands said it would introduce compulsory body scans for all passengers at Dutch airports as soon as possible. Just days later, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown followed suit, announcing that the scanners would also be introduced at airports in the U. K. However, the two countries may be on their own — other European Union members are hesitant to spend the money to install the scanners amid concerns over privacy violations and the effectiveness of the machines.

One of the main criticisms of the scanners, which have already been installed at 19 airports in the U. S. , is that they cannot detect low-density materials such as powders, liquids, thin pieces of plastic or anything that resembles skin. Nor can they detect any explosives concealed internally. Some politicians and aviation experts have questioned whether the scanners would have detected the powder that Abdulmutallab carried on board Northwest Flight 253. Ben Wallace, a British Conservative Parliament member who was involved in a defense firm's testing of the technology, said over the weekend that the scanners probably wouldn't have picked up the



powder. But proponents of the system disagree. Dutch Interior Minister Guusje ter Horst told a news conference last week that he believed the technology would have worked. "Our view now is that the use of millimeter-wave scanners would certainly have helped detect that he had something on his body, but you can never give 100% guarantees," he said.

Scott Stewart, vice president of tactical intelligence at the global consultancy Stratfor, says that no matter what type of technology is used at airports, creative terrorists will always find ways to get around it. "Look at prison systems, where searches are far more invasive — they still can't stop contraband from being smuggled into the system," he tells TIME. But when it comes to the full-body scanners, Stewart says the bigger concern is that authorities may be diverting scarce security resources away from more proven measures, like training airport staff to detect suspicious behaviors in would-be attackers before they board planes. "We have a tendency to over-rely on technology, especially Americans, instead of human intelligence," he says.

6. What is the result of Abdulmutallab's attempt to blow up a plane over Detroit?
  - A. Passengers taking explosive power will be forbidden to board any flight in U. S and Europe.
  - B. More attention will be focused on checking passengers' underwear on the flight.
  - C. The plane had a forced landing at Detroit Airport under the bomber's order.
  - D. Passengers will undergo even stricter physical search at airports in U. S and Europe.
7. Other European Union members have not decided to follow the lead of The Netherlands and the U. K in installing scanners because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they can't provide such a large amount of funding for airport security
  - B. they already have sophisticated machines to detect any suspicious materials
  - C. they are worried that they might violate privacy and the scanners might not work well
  - D. they are afraid that the X-ray produced by the scanners might be harmful to passengers
8. From the third paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there is no consensus on whether scanners can effectively detect all the suspicious materials
  - B. the scanners at U. S airports failed to detect the powder which Abdulmutallab carried
  - C. scanners can be trusted to detect anything suspicious on a passenger's body
  - D. most of the scanners installed at U. S airports are of poor quality and need improvement
9. When it comes to the full-body scanners, Scott Stewart holds that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. authorities haven't trained sufficient airport staff to detect suspicious behaviors
  - B. American authorities should depend more on human intelligence than on technology
  - C. scanners have proved far more effective than airport staff in physical search
  - D. effective measures must be taken to detect suspicious behaviors
10. The author's attitude toward the installation of scanners at airports seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. supportive
  - B. opposed
  - C. neutral
  - D. worried

### Text 3

If one of your research staff announced that he had worked out a way to propel a vehicle on a cushion of air; would you tell him to concentrate on something practical, or suggest taking it further? If a member of your development team asked if she could come in late because she had best ideas at 3 am would you insist that she is in the office at 9 am like everyone else?

Current business wisdom is that companies need creative, innovative people to beat competitors. The reality is that companies have always needed new ideas to survive and progress, but in the past they weren't particularly good at encouraging the people who produced them.

Original thinkers don't always fit easily into the framework of an organization. However, the advice from managing director, John Serrano is, 'Get rid of the dull people and encourage the unusual ones'. Essentially, he believes that companies need to learn how to manage their original thinkers in order to ensure that the business profits from their contribution. He also says, 'Original thinkers often find it difficult to drive change within the organization, so they resign, feeling angry and disappointed. It is essential to avoid this'.

'You can't recognize original thinkers by the way they look,' says Ian Freeman. 'An apparently ordinary exterior can conceal a very creative thinker.' His consultancy, IBT Personnel, has devised a structured way to identify original thinkers. 'We define employees as champions, free-wheelers, bystanders and weak links, and most original thinkers come into the category of free-wheelers. They may miss deadlines if they become involved in something more interesting. They are passionate and highly motivated but have little or no understanding of business directions and systems.'

Headhunter George Solomon also thinks original thinkers have their disadvantages. 'They may have a bad influence within an organization, especially given the current management trend for working in teams. The original thinkers themselves may be unaware of any problem, but having them around can be disruptive to colleagues, who have to be allowed to point out when they are being driven crazy by the original thinkers' behavior.' Yet, in his opinion, the 'dream team' in any creative organization consists of a balanced mixture of original thinkers and more practical, realistic people.

So, having identified your original thinkers, how do you handle them? One well-known computer games company has a very inventive approach. 'We encourage our games designers by creating an informal working environment,' says director Lorna Marsh. 'A company cannot punish risk-takers if it wants to encourage creativity. Management has to provide support, coaching and advice—and take the risk that new ideas may not work. Our people have flexible working hours and often make no clear distinction between their jobs and their home lives.'

11. It is important for a company to encourage original thinkers because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. this allows it to promote innovative products  
 B. this enables it to stay ahead of its rivals  
 C. they are very flexible about their working hours  
 D. their talents are ideally suited to the market
12. John Serrano thinks that original thinkers should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. helped to develop better people management skills  
 B. asked to manage change within the organization  
 C. supported so they can perform well for the company  
 D. encouraged to follow company procedures
13. What does Ian Freeman say about original thinkers?  
 A. They are unenthusiastic and poorly motivated.  
 B. Their work standards are impossibly high.  
 C. Their abilities are hard to recognize.  
 D. They lack awareness of commercial processes.
14. What problems can be observed when there are original thinkers in the workforce?  
 A. They may have a negative effect on other workers.  
 B. They dislike the concept of teamwork.

- C. They rush tasks through to completion.
  - D. They cannot work with less creative colleagues.
15. In what way is the games company's approach to original thinkers special?
- A. It allows them to work from home whenever they wish.
  - B. It uses different forms of disciplinary action for them.
  - C. It promotes a relaxed atmosphere in the workplace.
  - D. It encourages them to reduce the risks that they take.

### Text 4

British people fear that one of their most beloved institutions is dying. Five pubs go out of business every day, leaving empty spaces in the communities they once served. For the first time in nearly 1,000 years, more than half of Britain's villages have gone dry. The pub has been the people's rallying center and their refuge from hard times. Now the soaring price of beer has cut consumption to the lowest since the Great Depression. Something essential to the national character is disappearing, perhaps forever. "Pubs are not just unique to Britain," says Neil Williams of the British Beer & Pubs Association. "They are absolutely central to the cultural and social life of the nation."

The idea of the "public house" as both refuge and meeting place has deep roots in the British mind. Shakespeare favored the Mermaid Tavern in London's Cheapside; Dickens frequented the Old Cocke Taverne in Fleet Street. Pubs that still survive in rural areas continue to serve as the center of local society. "A village without a pub is awful," says Graham Rose, sipping a pint under the oak beams of the "local" he has patronized for decades. "What I love is that it's the one place where you can meet all kinds of people."

Drinkers at British pubs pay among the highest taxes in Europe. This year the government boosted the rate by 9 percent—seemingly to discourage heavy drinking—and further increases are promised. Meanwhile, competition between supermarkets is driving down the price of shop-bought beer. But price is only a part of the problem. Big investment groups, interested only in short-term profits, have bought out many of the old family-owned breweries that used to own many of the pubs. And on top of everything else, a smoking ban introduced last year has driven away many longtime customers just when their trade was needed most. "Nobody anticipated that it would come at the same time as a consumer credit crunch," says Jonathan Neame, a fifth-generation brewer whose company, Shepherd Neame, owns 370 pubs in southeastern England. "The impact has been profound."

Some pubkeepers are doing what they can to adapt. The country is now scattered with "gastro-pubs"—taverns that have expanded their menus far beyond sausages and beer to include alien food like fried quail eggs and shaved Parmesan. Prince Charles himself is sponsoring Pub Is the Hub, a nationwide campaign to save villages and the pubs that are their nuclei by helping country innkeepers develop supplementary income sources. Tony Jones, landlord of The Blacksmith's Arms, the sole pub in the tiny Lincolnshire community of Skendleby, has converted part of the premises into a general store. "It doesn't necessarily make much of a profit," says Jones. "It's just a help for the rest of the village. There're only 200 people here, and we are right at the center."

16. By saying "For the first time in nearly 1,000 years, more than half of Britain's villages have gone dry", the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. villages in Britain have never experienced such dry weather in the past 1,000 years  
 B. there is now an insufficient supply of water in the majority of Britain's villages  
 C. there are over half of villages in Britain where people have given up drinking  
 D. pubs in over half of Britain's villages where people used to go have disappeared
17. The author's purpose of citing the example of Shakespeare and Dickens is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to show that they are his two favorite playwright and writer  
 B. to illustrate the idea that British people have long viewed pub as place for shelter and meeting  
 C. to prove the important role that pubs play in the rural areas of Britain  
 D. to remind the readers that famous people preferred to go to pubs more than ordinary ones
18. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 3?  
 A. The taxes imposed on British drinkers are the highest in Europe.  
 B. The smoking ban prevented many customers who liked smoking from going to pubs.  
 C. The consumer credit crunch made many people unable to pay for the beer.  
 D. There is fierce competition between supermarkets and pubs in order to attract customers.
19. In the last sentence of Paragraph 3, the word "seismic" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. extremely great  
 B. relatively small  
 C. very strange  
 D. just temporary
20. What is mainly discussed in the last paragraph?  
 A. Prince Charles is launching a campaign to help save villages and the pubs there.  
 B. Some pubs are selling foreign food to attract customers.  
 C. Many pubs have been converted to general stores to make more profits.  
 D. Owners of a number of pubs are doing everything possible to adjust

## Part B

### Directions:

*The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 1—5, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A—H to fill in each numbered box. The first, fourth and seventh paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes.*

[A] A handful of big technology corporations, including IBM, Cisco and General Electric, have major initiatives under way—IBM has even branded its campaign, "Smarter Planet". Yet many other companies, both large and small, are also pursuing opportunities. IBM has the most experience in the widest range of digital infrastructure projects. Many of its most advanced projects are in Europe, where energy costs are higher than in the United States.

[B] In the mid-1990s, the Internet took off because its technological time had come. Years of steady progress in developing more powerful and less expensive computers, Web software and faster communications links finally came together.

[C] Wireless sensors can now collect and transmit information from almost any object—for instance, roads, food crates, utility lines and water pipes. And the improved software helps interpret the huge flow of information, so raw data becomes useful knowledge to monitor and optimize transport and other complex systems. The efficiency payoff, experts say, should translate into big reductions in energy used, greenhouse gases emitted and natural resources consumed.

[D] Just how large the market will be and how quickly it will develop remain uncertain. The early smart-infrastructure ventures often seem like applied science projects, encouraging but small scale. It is not clear whether they will work outside the laboratory, where they must turn a profit or justify higher taxes or user fees. Much of the early Internet investment, after all, came to grief.

[E] Smart infrastructure is a new horizon for computer technology. Computers have proven themselves powerful tools for calculation and communication. The next step, experts say, is for computers to become intelligent instruments of control, linking them to data-generating sensors throughout the planet's infrastructure. "We are entering a new phase of computing, in which computers will be interacting with the physical world as never before," said Edward Lazowska, a professor of computer science at the University of Washington.

[F] A similar pattern is emerging today, experts say, for what is being called smart infrastructure—more efficient and environmentally friendlier systems for managing, among other things, commuter traffic, food distribution, electric grids and waterways. This time, the crucial technological ingredients include low-cost sensors and clever software for analytics and visualization, as well as computing firepower.

[G] The smart infrastructure wave, analysts warn, could bring a similar cycle of enthusiasm and disappointment. Yet, like the Internet, they say, the technology will prevail in the long run. "There will be a lot of hype and a lot of things that don't succeed," said Rosabeth Moss Kanter, a professor of business administration at the Harvard Business School. "But the direction is absolutely right. We've barely scratched the surface of how information technology can help control and conserve energy use."

[H] Computer-enhanced infrastructure promises to be a lucrative market. And the outlook has seemingly improved in the economic downturn, as governments around the world embrace stimulus spending that relies heavily on public works projects, both high-tech and low.

Para. 1	Para. 2	Para. 3	Para. 4	Para. 5	Para. 6	Para. 7	Para. 8
B	1.	2.	E	3.	4.	D	5.

## 第一单元

# 试题解析

### Part A

#### ◆ 第一篇 ◆

#### 一 文章体裁结构分析

本文主要谈对目前美国科学家培养的看法。作者指出美国目前科学家的培养脱离了社会及政治环境，科学家们认为自己是“在为知识”而研究“知识”。在第二段中，作者指出科研目前关心的是有效性而不是价值观。在第三段中，作者进一步指出多年的分析性思维的训练培养出许多科学专家，但他们孤立于普通人之外，与普通人没有共同语言。他们对来自于自己研究领域以外对他们工作的质疑不予理睬。最后指出，以这种方式培养出来的科学家大都不去考察自己研究的社会价值，而且，他们不听并不允许别人提出批评。

#### 二 试题解析

##### 1. [答案] A

[考点] 多项细节题

[解析] 选项 A 意思是“在分析基础上形成理论”。这是对第一、二两段部分内容的高度概括。第一段第一、二句指出，目前在美国，科学家的培养脱离了社会及政治环境，科学家们认为自己搞的是“纯学问”(knowledge for knowledge's sake)。文章第二段第三句也指出，学习伊始，未来的科学家们开始学习科研方法：选择研究对象，分析其内在机制(internal working)，写出其定律(formulate laws about it)。科研目前关心的是有效性，而不是价值观。

干扰项 B 的意思是“把理论应用于社会环境”，这是借用了第一段第一句中的关键词 social, context (situation 的同义词)，但是整个语义完全改变。C 选项“其理论的长期社会影响”是原文不存在的细节内容。D 选项“把理论与其他学科联系起来”也违背了第一段首句的意思。

##### 2. [答案] D

[考点] 多项细节题

[解析] 选项 D 意思是“年轻的科学家被训练得盲目服从”。这是对文章第三段内容的概括。第三段指出，多年的分析性思维(reductionist thinking)的训练培养出许多科学专家，这些人被认为比他人更有学问(knowledgeable)、更理智、更严谨(precise)、更机敏。结果，他们孤立于普通人之外，与普通人没有共同语言。这种“专家意识”(professionalism)使他们对来自于自己研究领域以外的对他们的工作的质疑不予理睬，使他们不仅与非科学家而且与他

们的下属之间保持一定距离。在科学界，这也促成了阶层的形成，处于上层的科学家 (scientists at the top) 不允许下属对自己所安排或指导的工作提出质疑，这种现象很常见。

干扰项 A “科学家互相尊重意见”，属于偷梁换柱，与第三段最后一句“处于上层的科学家不允许下属对自己安排或指导的工作提出质疑”相矛盾。B 选项“科学家欢迎非科学家的批评”，也与第三段中提到的“他们对来自于自己研究领域以外的对他们的工作的质疑不予理睬”的意思相反。选项 C 的意思是“鼓励科学家内部的竞争”，第一段第三句指出，科学家们的环境充满竞争，优者得奖，这些竞争与奖励鼓励他们获得同仁的承认、追求声誉，而不顾及人性不同。这与说鼓励科学家内部的竞争不同。

### 3. [答案] A

[考点] 单项细节题

[解析] 选项 A 意思是“他们在追求知识”。这是根据最后一段内容所做的判断。在总结全文最后一段时，作者指出，用这种方式培养出来的科学家大都不去考察——也许根本就不知道怎样去考察——自己的研究的社会价值，同时，这些人不仅不听别人的批评 (shut out criticism)，而且，根本就不允许别人提出批评 (silence it)。他们所受的训练与其成长环境解释了为什么许多做军事研究的科学家认为自己的工作是不涉及价值观的 (value free) ——认为他们搞的是纯学术研究。

干扰项 B “军事研究对社会有很大的价值”和 C “他们只是在做军事研究时喜欢自由”都利用了原文的一部分词汇，但意思都与最后一段的内容不一致。D 选项的意思是“科学研究不应该受国家控制”，这是无中生有的信息，偏离主题了。

### 4. [答案] B

[考点] 单项细节题

[解析] B 选项意思是“分析性思维”。文章第二段第四句指出，这种研究对象的选择 (the isolation of the object) 及研究方法——只注重局部而忽视整体的研究——重视的是分析性 (piecemeal)，而不是综合性思维。

干扰项 A “综合性思维”借用了原文中的 comprehensive thinking，却故意忽略它之前的否定词 rather than，属于偷梁换柱。C 选项的“社会应用”也只是借用了原文中的 social，原文中提到的是科学家的培养脱离了社会及政治环境，科学家们认为自己搞的是“纯学问”。D 选项“综合性思维和分析性思维”也是凭空杜撰出来的信息，与文中提到的“重视的是分析性而不是综合性思维”完全不一致。

### 5. [答案] B

[考点] 语气态度题

[解析] 选项 B 意思是“批评”。由前面四题的分析我们可以看出：作者对目前的美国科学家的培养持批评态度。

干扰项 A 的意思是“赞同”，C 选项的意思是“满意”，D 选项的意思是“敬佩”，这三个选项的内容都是反映作者对目前美国科学家培养持肯定的态度。这种推理判断毫无根据，与作者在文章中的观点相差甚远。



## 核心词与超纲词

context *n.* 环境

prestige *n.* 威望，声望

undergo *v.* 经历

approximately *ad.* 大约

formulate *v.* 构想出，规划

reinforce *v.* 加强，加固

piecemeal *n.* 碎片

validity *n.* 有效性，效力

disregard *v.* 无视，不顾

subordinate *n.* 下属



#### 四 长难句分析

1. They work within a social structure of competition and reward that encourages pursuit of recognition of colleagues and prestige at the expense of humanness.

**解析** 这是一个复合句，主句是 They work within a social structure...。that 从句作定语修饰 social structure，介词短语 at the expense of humanness 作状语，修饰 encourage。

**译文** 他们的研究是在竞争和奖励的社会环境中进行的，这种社会环境鼓励人们获得同事的认可，以牺牲人性为代价来追求名望。

2. PhD students, for example, do approximately 3 to 5 years of post-undergraduate work and frequently an additional 2 to 3 years of post doctoral study before starting a job at the lowest level of the so-called professional order.

**解析** 该句虽长，但是一个简单句，PhD students 是主语，do approximately...post doctoral study 是谓语和宾语，before starting... 是时间状语。这里要注意 before... 应该翻译成“才……”。

**译文** 譬如，博士要进行大约 3 至 5 年的学习，往往还要做 2 到 3 年的博士后研究才开始在基层从事专业工作。

3. The scientist becomes a “professional” isolated from common people and often unable to talk with others unlike himself.

**解析** 这是一个简单句，其中过去分词短语 isolated from common people 和形容词短语 unable to talk with others... 都是用来修饰 professional 的后置定语。

**译文** 这样的科学家成了孤立于普通人之外的“专业人员”，常常与普通人没有共同语言。

4. Clearly the training and development of “professional” scientists produce persons for the most part who do not and perhaps cannot examine the social values of their work, and who not only shut out criticism but silence it.

**解析** 这是一个复合句，其主句是 the training and development of “professional” scientists produce persons，介词短语 for the most part 是程度状语，后面两个 who 引导的定语从句并列修饰限定 persons。

**译文** 显然，以这种方式培养出来的科学家大都不去考察——也许根本就不知道怎样去考察——自己的研究的社会价值，同时，这些人不仅不听别人的批评，而且，根本就不允许别人提出批评。

#### 五 全文翻译

在美国，目前对科学家的培养脱离了社会及政治环境，科学家们认为自己在“为知识”而研究“知识”，他们的研究是在竞争和奖励的社会环境中进行的，这种社会环境鼓励人们追求获得同事的认可，以牺牲人性为代价来追求名望。

科学家需要经过多年的长期培养，譬如，博士要进行大约 3 至 5 年的学习，往往还要做 2 到 3 年的博士后研究才开始在基层从事专业工作。学习伊始，未来的科学家们开始学习科研方法：将研究对象孤立起来，分析其内在机制，写出其定律。孤立研究对象及所采用的科学方法——即重视局部而忽视整体，这强化的是分析性思维而不是综合性思维。如果将科学看成是支撑、创造和鼓励文化机构和社会机构的一部分，那么科学不可能“中立”。目前科学关心的是有效性，而不是价值观，为追求知识而不顾道德观念。



多年分析性思维的训练造就了许多科学家，这些人被认为是专家，比别人更有学问、更理性、更严谨、更机敏。结果，他们成了孤立于普通人之外的“专业人员”，常常与普通人没有共同语言。这种“专家意识”使他们对来自于自己研究领域以外的对他们工作的质疑不予理睬，使他们不仅与非科学家们而且与他们的下属之间保持一定的距离。在科学界，这也促成了阶层的形成。处于上层的科学家可以组织并指挥下属的工作，但不允许下属对他们的工作提出质疑，这种现象并非不常见。

显然，以这种方式培养出来的科学家大都不去考察——也许根本就不知道怎样去考察——自己的研究的社会价值，同时，这些人不仅不听别人的批评，而且根本就不允许别人提出批评。在这种社会环境下，用这种思维和行为方式进行长期培养训练，许多做军事研究的科学家认为自己的工作不涉及价值观，这便不足为奇了。

## ◆ 第二篇 ◆

### 一 文章体裁结构分析

文章首先指出圣诞节当天飞往底特律的航班上发生的未遂恐怖事件给美国和欧洲又敲响了进一步加强机场安检的警钟，接着介绍荷兰和英国率先宣布将在机场安装身体扫描仪。然后，作者又介绍了在安装扫描仪这一问题上反对者和支持者们的不同观点。

### 二 试题解析

#### 6. [答案] D

[考点] 单项细节题

[解析] D选项意思是“乘客在美国和欧洲的机场将受到更严格的身体检查”。这是对第一段的概括，Abdulmutallab 虽然炸机未遂，但他却通过把炸药缝进内衣成功登机，这一事件向美国和欧洲敲响了新的警钟：必须在机场大力加强安检措施。

干扰项 A 属于常识错位，世界上任何一个机场都禁止乘客携带炸药乘坐飞机。B选项的意思是“将更重视在航班上检查乘客的内衣”，这利用了原文中的 flight 和 underwear 等关键词偷换了概念。C选项“飞机在持炸弹人的命令下在底特律机场迫降”，这也是利用了 plane, Detroit, bomber 等关键词凭空捏造了原文中不存在的事实。

#### 7. [答案] C

[考点] 单项细节题

[解析] C选项意思是它们担心可能会侵犯隐私，而且也担心这种机器是否有效。这与文章第二段的最后一句意思一致，即：它们既担心侵犯隐私又担心这种机器是否有效，因而犹豫着是否要花钱安装扫描仪。

干扰项 A 的意思是“它们无法为机场安全提供如此大笔的资金”，它利用原文中 hesitant to spend the money 干扰考生的理解，属于偷梁换柱。B选项“它们早已有了先进的机器来搜查任何可疑物品”中只有 machines 一词与原文最后一句相关，整个句子属于无中生有。D选项的意思是“它们担心扫描仪产生的 X 射线可能对乘客有害”，第二段只是提到了扫描仪能产生像 X 射线那样的影像，但并没有提到这种射线对人体有害。

#### 8. [答案] A

[考点] 推理判断题

[解析] A选项意思是“在扫描仪是否能够有效地搜查出所有可疑物质这一问题上没有一致的意见”，这一选项是对第三段内容的概括。第三段先指出了反对安装身体扫描仪的人对这