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陈正康英语

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SUPER INTENSIVE READING

考研英语

真题超精读

提高篇 2005-2014

主编◎陈正康



第2分册 文章超精读

文章讲解最详细
选项分析最彻底
考点把握最到位



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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考研英语

真题超精读 提高篇
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P 前言

reface

众所周知,历年真题是考研英语最宝贵的复习资料。历年考研学生也特别注重对真题的研究与学习,但是成绩并没有实质性的提高:单词似曾相识但就是想不起来,长难句依然似懂非懂,做错的题目再次做还是错。这是为什么呢?原因很简单,那就是他们并没有真正吃透真题!!!因此,多年来我始终倡导:要真正搞懂、吃透考研英语历年真题,要想在考研英语中得高分就必须对这些试卷进行“超精读”。所谓超精读,就是超级精细地阅读,就是一字不漏、逐字逐句地精读。要真正做到“超精读”,必须做到如下四点:

第一,没有一个核心单词不认识。在真题中背单词,这种效果是最好的,但有一点大家要注意:考研英语并不要求考生有大量的词汇储备,只是要求考生能掌握核心词汇的一词多义,熟词生义和衍生词,而这些都可以通过真题超精读来实现。

第二,没有一个句子是难句。在备考的过程中,考生如果能做到从考研真题中任意挑出一个句子,就能立刻看懂它,并把它翻译成汉语,那么大家的基本功就非常扎实了。

第三,全文翻译。在掌握了词汇和难句之后,考生可以尝试着对真题文章(尤其是阅读理解Part A 部分)进行翻译,一方面可以提高自己的翻译能力,另一方面也可以加深对文章的理解。但是很多考生翻译完之后感觉自己的译文不是很通顺,与参考答案很难对得上。这是正常的,因为参考答案都是老师翻译的,并且很多地方是“意译”的,考生只要能将文章大意看懂,翻译得准确、流畅即可。

第四,透析命题思路,掌握选项规律,弄清正确选项为什么对,错误选项为什么错。考研英语的选项设置理念就是用一些错误的选项迷惑考生,从而考查考生对文章的理解和推理判断能力。因此,考生要不断地修正自己的做题思路,让自己的思路和命题专家的思路高度一致;不仅要知道正确选项为什么对,而且还要弄清错误选项为什么错。只有经过认真、系统的准备,才能达到眼中只有正确答案的境界!

因此,在考研英语复习的基础阶段(暑假之前),考生应该仔细研读1994到2004年这11年的真题,这11年的真题相对来说比较简单,适合基础阶段使用。在真题中复习核心词汇,复习核心语法及长难句,掌握命题思路与答题技巧。暑假之后再认真专研2005到2014年的真题。考生只有将真题做到超精读,才能真正领会真题的奥秘!

为了便于大家用超精读的方法复习,结合多年授课经验,我特意编写了《考研英语真题超精读(基础篇)》(1994到2004年真题)和《考研英语真题超精读(提高篇)》(2005到2014年真题),每篇文章均给出了核心词汇详解、长难句精析、英汉互译及思路透析。因排版原因,对试题内容进行了一些调整。这两本书是我多年授课经验精华的总结,与市面上的真题书相比:文章讲解最详细,选项分析最彻底,考点把握最到位。考生只要严格按照科学的方法复习,认真吃透这两本书,英语成绩一定会有质的飞跃!!由于时间与精力有限,本书疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎大家批评指正。考生可以通过关注我的微博:陈正康老师(新浪微博)及公共微信号:czkkaoyanyingyu进行英语复习中相关问题的交流与答疑。最后祝大家考研成功,金榜题名!!!

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Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

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 order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “**dependency**,” George Osborne, **Chancellor** of the **Exchequer**, introduced the “**upfront** work search” scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, **register** for online job search, and start looking for work will they be **eligible** for **benefit** and then they should report weekly rather than **fortnightly**. What could be more reasonable?

More **apparent** reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's **allowance**. “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to **sign on**,” he **claimed**. “We’re doing these things because we know they help people **stay off** benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster.” Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously **indulgent** system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and **subsidises** laziness. What **motivated** him, we were to understand, was his **zeal** for “**fundamental** fairness”—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving **claimants** received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the **prospect** of doubling your income from the **generous** state. It is financially **terrifying**, **psychologically embarrassing** and you know that support is **minimal** and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now **excluded from** the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the **crucial** income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osborneland, your first **instinct** is to fall into dependency—**permanent** dependency if you can get it—supported by a state only too ready to **indulge** your **falsehood**. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The **principle** of British **welfare** is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive **unconditional** payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase “jobseeker's allowance” is about **redefining** the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national **insurance** contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job; no **entitlement** and no insurance, at £ 71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

【核心词汇详解】

注:黑体和加下划线的部分为需要同学们重点把握的内容。

dependency [di'pend(ə)nəsi] *n.* 依靠, 依赖

chancellor ['tʃɑ:ns(ə)lə] *n.* ①(英)大臣; ②(德、奥)总理; ③大学校长

register ['redʒɪstə] *v.* ①登记; ②注册; ③挂号

eligible ['elɪdʒɪb(ə)l] *a.* ①合格的, 有资格的; ②合适的

benefit ['benɪt] *n.* ①利益, 好处; ②救济金

fortnightly ['fɔ:tnaɪtlɪ] *ad.* 隔周地, 每两星期一次地

apparent [ə'pær(ə)nt] *a.* ①显然的; ②表面上的

allowance [ə'lauəns] *n.* ①补贴, 补助金, 零用钱; ②允许; ③限额

claim [kleɪm] *vt.* ①要求; ②主张, 声称; ③需要

n. 声称, 要求; 索赔

indulgent [ɪn'dʌldʒ(ə)nt] *a.* 放纵的, 纵容的

subsidise [ˈsʌbsɪdaɪz] *vt.* ① 发给……补助金, 资助;

② 向……行贿

motivate [ˈməʊtɪveɪt] *vt.* 刺激, 使有动机, 激发……的积极性

zeal [zi:l] *n.* 热心, 热情, 热忱

fundamental [ˌfʌndə'ment(ə)l] *a.* ① 基本的, 根本的; ② 最重要的, 主要的

prospect [ˈprɒspekt] *n.* ① 前途, 前景; ② 预期; 景色

generous [ˈdʒen(ə)rəs] *a.* ① 慷慨的, 大方的; ② 宽宏大量的

terrifying [ˈterɪfaɪŋ] *a.* 令人恐惧的, 骇人的

psychologically [saɪˈkɒlədʒɪklɪ] *ad.* 心理上地

embarrassing [ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ] *a.* 使人尴尬的, 令人难堪的

minimal [ˈmɪnɪm(ə)l] *a.* 最低的, 最小限度的

crucial [ˈkruːʃ(ə)l] *a.* 重要的, 决定性的, 关键性的

instinct [ˈɪnstɪŋ(k)t] *n.* ① 本能, 直觉; ② 天性

permanent [ˈpɜːm(ə)nənt] *a.* ① 永久性的, 持久的; ② 常务的, 常设的

indulge [ɪn'dʌldʒ] *vt.* ① 满足; ② 纵容; ③ 使沉迷于
falsehood [ˈfæʃhʊd] *n.* ① 说谎, 假话; ② 不真实, 错误

principle [ˈprɪnsɪp(ə)l] *n.* ① 原理, 原则; ② 本质, 本义

welfare [ˈwelfeə] *n.* ① 幸福; 福利; ② 社会保障金

unconditional [ʌnkənˈdɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *a.* 无条件的, 绝对的

insurance [ɪnˈʃʊə(ə)ns] *n.* ① 保险; ② 保险费

redefine [riːdɪˈfaɪn] *vt.* 重新定义

entitlement [ɪnˈtaɪt(ə)lmənt] *n.* ① 补贴, 津贴; ② 权利

sign on 签约雇佣; 办理失业登记(以获得失业救济金)

stay off 远离

exclude from 排斥, 排除

【超纲词汇速查】

exchequer [ɪksˈtʃekə] *n.* (英国政府的) 财政部

claimant [ˈkleɪm(ə)nt] *n.* ① 领取救济金(尤指失业救济金)的人; ② 提出要求的人; ③ 原告

upfront [ʌpˈfrʌnt] *a.* ① 预付的; ② 在前面的; ③ 正直的

【长难句精析】

① Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly.

【结构分析】本句主干结构是 *and* 连接的并列句 *will they be eligible for benefit and then they should report*。句首的 *Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work* 是条件状语从句, 其中 *and* 连接三个并列谓语动词 *arrive at*, *register* 和 *start*。

【参考译文】失业者只有带上简历到就业服务中心, 在网上注册求职, 并开始找工作时, 他们才有资格获得失业救济金, 然后他们必须每周一次而非两周一次向就业服务中心汇报。

② On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness.

【结构分析】句子主干是 *this was the socially concerned chancellor*。*On first hearing* 是介词短语作状语。现在分词短语 *trying to change lives for the better* 是 *chancellor* 的后置定语。*complete with* 意为“连同”, 相当于 *combined with*, *that* 引导的定语从句 *that demands too little effort...and subsidises laziness* 修饰 *system*。

【参考译文】乍一听, 这位关注社会的大臣正试图通过对一个明显宽松的救济制度进行改革来使生活变得美好, 这一救济制度使得刚刚失业的人付出很少的努力去找工作, 滋长了他们的惰性。

③ What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness”—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

【结构分析】划线部分是句子主干, 其中主干的主语由 *What* 引导的主语从句充当。*we were to understand* 是插入语, 介词短语 *for “fundamental fairness”* 是 *zeal* 的后置定语, 破折号后面是三个并列的动名词结构, 对“fundamental fairness”进行解释说明, 最后一个动名词结构包含 *that* 引导的宾语从句, 作 *ensuring* 的宾语。

【参考译文】我们应该了解到, 促使他这么做的是他对“基本公平”的热情——保护纳税人, 控制开支, 并确保只有最值得救济的申请人才能领到救济金。

④ Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state.

【结构分析】划线部分是句子主干, 主干的主语是动名词短语 *Losing a job*。冒号后面的句子用来解释

前面的句子,其主干为 you don't skip down to the jobcentre. with 复合结构 with a song in your heart 以及形容词短语 delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state 均作状语,表伴随情况。

【参考译文】失去工作令人痛苦:你绝不会欢唱着蹦跳着来到就业服务中心,欣喜地期待着慷慨的政府让你的收入翻倍。

⑤ But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency—permanent dependency if you can get it—supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood.

【结构分析】划线部分是句子主干。in Osborneland 为地点状语,破折号之间的 permanent dependency if you can get it 为插入语,对前面的 dependency 进行补充说明,过去分词短语 supported by a state... 为后置定语修饰前面的 dependency,其中的形容词短语 only too ready to indulge your falsehood 修饰 a state。

【参考译文】但在奥斯本的国家里,你第一个本能反应是依赖——如果可以得到的话,永久的依赖——这受到一个非常乐意放任你错误思想的政府的支持。

⑥ Even the very phrase “jobseeker's allowance” is about redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions.

【结构分析】划线部分是句子主干,主干为主系表结构,其中动名词短语 redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” 是介词 about 的宾语。who 引导的定语从句 who had no fundamental right to a benefit 修饰 a “jobseeker”,最后的 he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions 是省略引导词 that 的定语从句,修饰 a benefit。

【参考译文】甚至“求职者津贴”一词也将失业者重新定义为“求职者”,他们没有获得救济金的基本权利,救济金是他们通过上交国民保险金应得的。

Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

【核心词汇详解】

generate ['dʒenəreɪt] *vt.* ①产生,造成;②发生;③生殖,繁殖
hostility [həʊ'stɪlɪtɪ] *n.* ①敌意,敌对;②反对
journalism ['dʒɜːn(ə)lɪz(ə)m] *n.* ①新闻业,新闻工作;②报纸杂志
ground [graʊnd] *n.* ①理由;②依据;③地面,土地
complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] *n.* ①抱怨,诉苦;②疾病;③投诉
inflation [ɪn'fleɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①膨胀;②通货膨胀
skyscraper ['skaɪskreɪpə] *n.* 摩天大楼
tempt [tem(p)t] *vt.* ①引诱,诱惑;②吸引,使感兴趣;③冒……的风险
nuisance ['njuːs(ə)ns] *n.* 令人讨厌的人或事物,麻烦的人或事情
lawsuit ['lɔːsɪt] *n.* 诉讼,诉讼案
filer ['faɪlə] *n.* 文件编档员
nightmare ['naɪtmɛə] *n.* ①噩梦;②可怕的事物,无法摆脱的恐惧
unrelated [ʌnrɪ'leɪtɪd] *a.* 无关的,不相干的

authorize ['ɒθəraɪz] *vt.* ①(官方)批准,认可;②授权
bar [bɑː] *n.* ①条,棒;②酒吧;③[the bar 或 the Bar][总称]律师界,律师职业
fearsome ['fiəsmə] *ad.* 极其;令人生畏地
sensible ['sensɪb(ə)l] *a.* ①明智的;②明显的;③意识到的
conservative [kən'sərvətɪv] *a.* 守旧的,保守的
implement ['ɪmplɪm(ə)nt] *vt.* 执行,贯彻,使生效
stern [stɜːn] *a.* ①严厉的;②坚定的
restrictive [rɪ'strɪktɪv] *a.* 限制性的,有约束力的
innovation [ɪnə'veɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①创新,革新;②新方法
opponent [ə'pəʊnənt] *n.* ①反对者;②对手
isolate ['aɪsəleɪt] *vt.* 使隔离,使孤立
ethically ['eθɪkəlɪ] *ad.* 伦理上,道德上
efficiency [ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 效率,效能,功效
liberalize ['lɪbrəlaɪz] *vt.* 使自由化,放宽
pile into 进;进入
on top of 此外,还有,紧接着
sit for 参加(考试)

【超纲词汇速查】

tort [tɔːt] *n.* 侵权行为
would-be ['wʊdbiː] *a.* ①想要成为的;②自称的

guild [ɡɪld] *n.* 协会,行会,同业公会
outsider [aʊt'saɪdə] *n.* 外人,局外人

【长难句精析】

① There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam.

【结构分析】本句主干结构是 There is just one path. for a lawyer 以及 in most American states 作状语。冒号后面是由 then 和 and 连接的三个并列的名词短语,对 one path 进行解释说明,其中过去分词短语 authorized by the American Bar Association 是 law schools 的后置定语。

【参考译文】在美国大多数州,成为一名律师只有一条途径:在学制为四年、与法学不相关的学科上获得学士学位,然后在 200 所由美国律师协会授权的法学院中的一所获得三年制法学学位,并需要通过代价很大的律师资格考试。

② Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them.

【结构分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句,划线部分是句子主干。but 前后的两个分句都是主系表结构,在后面的分句中,包含一个 too...to 结构以及 that 引导的定语从句,定语从句修饰 the state-level bodies。

【参考译文】虽然一些明智的观点已存在很长时间,但监管该行业的州政府机构却一直太过保守而没能实施。

③ If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so.

【结构分析】划线部分是句子主干,本句为复合句。If 引导条件状语从句,who can sit it earlier 是 those 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 those,其中的 sit 是“参加考试”的含义,它指代 the bar exam。

【参考译文】如果律师资格考试对于一个想要成为律师的人确实是一个极其严格的考试,那么那些能够更早参加考试的学生应被获准这么做。

④ There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than

serve clients ethically.

【结构分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句,划线部分是主干。在 but 后面的分句中,that 引导宾语从句,作 insist 的宾语,宾语从句的主语是动名词短语 keeping outsiders out of a law firm,谓语部分是 isolates lawyers from the pressure。动词不定式短语 to make money rather than serve clients ethically 作 the pressure 的后置定语。

【参考译文】行业内部有要求变革的压力,但监管机构中反对变革的人坚持认为,将局外人排除在律师事务所之外能够让律师脱离赚钱而非尽职尽责地为客户服务的压力。

⑤ In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency.

【结构分析】本句是简单句,划线部分是主干。allowing non-lawyers to own shares 为动名词短语作主语, in law firms 为 shares 的后置定语, would reduce 和 improve 是由 and 连接的并列谓语。by 引导方式状语,其中 and 连接并列的动词不定式 to use technology 和 to employ professional managers..., 作 encouraging 的宾语补足语。后面的动词不定式 to focus on improving firms' efficiency 为目的状语。

【参考译文】实际上,通过鼓励律师事务所利用高科技,并聘请职业经理人专注于提高公司的工作效率,允许非律师人员拥有律师事务所的股份能够降低成本并提高为客户服务的质量。

Text 3

The US \$3-million **Fundamental** Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is **far from** the only one of its type. As a News **Feature** article in *Nature* discusses, **a string of** lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are **funded** from the telephone-number-sized bank **accounts** of Internet **entrepreneurs**. These **benefactors** have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists **quoted** in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these **upstart** entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the **prestige** of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-**promotion** for those behind them, say scientists. They could **distort** the achievement-based system of **peer-review-led** research. They could **cement the status quo** of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They **perpetuate the myth** of the lone genius.

The goals of the prize-givers seem as **scattered** as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As *Nature* has pointed out before, there are some **legitimate concerns** about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an **unrepresentative** view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three **recipients** per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been **outgrown** by the **collaborative** nature of modern research—as will be **demonstrated** by the **inevitable row** over who is ignored when it comes to **acknowledging** the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them **legitimacy**.

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the **mechanism**—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with **gratitude** and **grace**.

【核心词汇详解】

fundamental [ˌfʌndə'ment(ə)l] a. ①基本的,根本的;②最重要的,主要的

feature ['fi:tʃə] n. ①特色,特征;②容貌;③特写,专题节目 v. 使有特色,描写……的特征;突出,强调

fund [fʌnd] *vt.* 投资, 资助 *n.* 资金, 基金
account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* ① 账户; ② 解释; ③ 账目 *v.* 记录, 记账
entrepreneur [ˌɒntrəprəʊ'nɜː] *n.* ① 企业家; ② 承包人; ③ 主办者
quote [kwəʊt] *vt.* 引用, 引述
prestige [pre'stiː(d)ʒ] *n.* 威望, 声望, 声誉
promotion [prə'məʊʃn] *n.* ① 晋升; ② 推销; ③ 促进, 发扬
distort [dɪ'stɔːt] *vt.* ① 扭曲; ② 曲解
peer [piə] *n.* 同辈, 同龄人, 同等地位的人 *v.* 看
cement [si'ment] *vt.* ① 巩固, 加强; ② 黏合 *n.* 水泥, 黏合剂
perpetuate [pə'petʃueɪt] *vt.* 使不朽, 保持
myth [mɪθ] *n.* 神话, 虚构的人或事
scattered ['skæɪtəd] *a.* 分散的, 散布的
legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət] *a.* ① 合法的; ② 正当的, 合理的
concern [kən'sɜːn] *n.* 关心, 担心
unrepresentative [ˌʌnreprɪ'zentətɪv] *a.* 非代表性的,

不典型的
recipient [rɪ'sɪpiənt] *n.* 接受者, 接收器 *a.* 善于接受的
outgrow [aʊt'grəʊ] *vt.* 长大(或发展)得使……不再适用
collaborative [kə'læbəreɪtɪv] *a.* 合作的, 协作的
demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] *vt.* ① 论证, 证明; ② 展示, 演示
inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəb(ə)l] *a.* 必然的, 不可避免的
row [rəʊ] *n.* ① 行, 排; ② 街道; ③ 争吵, 争论
acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* ① 承认, 认可; ② 答谢, 致谢
legitimacy [lɪ'dʒɪtɪməsi] *n.* 合法性, 合理性, 正当性
mechanism ['mek(ə)nɪz(ə)m] *n.* ① 机制; ② 原理, 机理
gratitude ['græɪtɪtjuːd] *n.* 感谢, 感激
grace [greɪs] *n.* ① 优雅; ② 恩惠
be far from 远远不是
a string of 一系列, 一连串
the status quo 现状

【超纲词汇速查】

lucrative ['luːkrətɪv] *a.* 有利可图的, 赚钱的
benefactor ['benɪfæktə] *n.* 捐助人, 资助人, 赞助人

【长难句精析】

① The US \$ 3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March.

【结构分析】本句为复合句, 划线部分是句子主干。as 引导非限定性定语从句, 修饰整个主句, when he accepted this year's award in March 是定语从句中的时间状语从句。

【参考译文】正如亚历山大·伯利亚科夫在今年三月领奖时所说, 300 万美元的“基础物理学奖”的确是一个有趣的实验。

② These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

【结构分析】本句为 and 连接的并列复合句, 划线部分是句子主干。在第一个分句中, in their chosen fields 作状语, they say 是插入语。在第二个分句中 to draw attention to those 是动词不定式作目的状语, who have succeeded in science 是修饰 those 的定语从句。

【参考译文】据说, 这些资助者已经在自己所从事的领域获得成功, 并且他们想用自己的财富引起大家对那些在科学领域有所建树的人的关注。

③ Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

【结构分析】本句为并列复合句, 前后分句有相同的谓语动词, 为避免重复, 后一分句将谓语动词省略掉。补充完整是 Some want to shock, others want to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research. 其中 or 连接两个并列的不定式短语作 want 的宾语, 后一个不定式短语中, who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。

【参考译文】一些人想带来震撼, 另一些人想要吸引人们投身科学, 或想要更好地奖励那些已经从事科学研究的人。

④ But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson.

【结构分析】本句是复合句,主干结构是 the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize... has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research. whom 引导的非限定性定语从句 each of whom must still be living 修饰 three recipients. as 引导的非限定性定语从句 as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over... 修饰前面的整个句子,其中包含 who 引导的宾语从句作介词 over 的宾语以及 when 引导的时间状语从句。

【参考译文】诺贝尔基金会限制每个诺贝尔奖项至多有三名获奖者,而且每个获奖者都在世,但是现代研究的协作本质早已使这些限制不再适用——这一点将在以下例子中得到证明:当认可发现希格斯玻色子的人时,不可避免地会引发有关谁被忽略了争论。

⑤ The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money.

【结构分析】本句是复合句,主干是被动句型 The Nobels were...themselves set up by a very rich individual. of course 为插入语。who 引导的定语从句修饰 individual,其中嵌套 what 引导的宾语从句,作 decided 的宾语。

【参考译文】当然,诺贝尔奖是由一个非常有钱的人设立的,他决定用自己的钱做自己想做的事。

⑥ It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please.

【结构分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句,划线部分是主干。but 前面的分句中,It 是形式主语,动词不定式 to criticize and question the mechanism 为真正主语。破折号之间的部分为插入语,起补充说明的作用,其中的 that 指代前面的动词不定式。but 后面的分句中,do with 为不定式结构作 money 的后置定语,as they please 是 as 引导的方式状语从句,修饰 do with。

【参考译文】批评和质疑这样的机制是合情合理的——毕竟这是一种科研文化——但这是奖项设立者的钱,他们按照自己的意愿来开支。

Text 4

“The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.” In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite 2½ years in the making, “The Heart of the Matter” never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing “progressive,” or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors **routinely** treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying **conservative** or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and **self-reliance**—as **falling outside** the boundaries of routine, and sometimes **legitimate, intellectual investigation**.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well **set back** reform by **obscuring** the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to **illuminate**.

【核心词汇详解】

release [rɪ'li:s] *vt.* ①发布, 发放; ②释放
affirm [ə'fɜ:m] *vt.* ①肯定; ②确认; ③坚持, 声称
humanity [hju'mænɪti] *n.* ①人类; ②人道; ③人文学科
prosperity [prɒ'sperɪti] *n.* ①繁荣, 成功; ②茂盛
liberal ['lɪb(ə)r(ə)l] *a.* ①自由主义的; ②慷慨的; ③大学文科的, 文科教育的
democracy [dɪ'mɒkrəsi] *n.* 民主, 民主主义
regrettably [rɪ'gretəblɪ] *ad.* 令人遗憾地, 可惜地
address [ə'dres] *vt.* ①演说; ②满足(需求); ③处理, 对付; ④讨论, 论述
congressional [kɒn'ɡresjənəl] *a.* 议会的, 国会的
democrat ['deməkræt] *n.* [D-](美国)民主党人
republican [rɪ'pʌblɪk(ə)n] *n.* [R-](美国)共和党人
a. ①共和党的; ②[R-](美国)共和党的
identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] *vt.* ①确定; 辨认出; ②使等同于
scholarship ['skɒləʃɪp] *n.* ①学问, 学术; ②奖学金
executive [ɪg'zekjʊtɪv] *n.* 总经理, 董事, 行政负责人
a. 执行的, 实施的
prominent ['prɒmɪnənt] *a.* ①突出的, 显著的; ②杰出的, 卓越的
diplomacy [dɪ'pləʊməsi] *n.* ①外交; ②外交手腕
journalism ['dʒɜ:n(ə)lɪz(ə)m] *n.* ①新闻业, 新闻工作; ②报纸杂志
representative [reprɪ'zentətɪv] *a.* ①典型的, 有代表性的; ②代议制的
literacy ['lɪt(ə)rəsi] *n.* 识字, 有文化, 读写能力
innovation [ɪnə'veɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①创新, 革新; ②新方法
craft [kra:ft] *vt.* 精心制作 *n.* 工艺, 手艺
coherent [kə(ʊ)'hɪər(ə)nt] *a.* 连贯的, 一致的

curricula [kə'ɪrɪkjʊlə] *n.* 课程 (curriculum 的复数形式)
challenge ['tʃælɪn(d)ʒ] *n.* 挑战 *vt.* 向……挑战
advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] *vt.* 提倡, 主张, 拥护 *n.* ①提倡者, 倡导者, 支持者
illiberal [ɪ'lɪb(ə)r(ə)l] *a.* ①不自由的; ②不慷慨的; ③缺少文科教育的
deprive [dɪ'praɪv] *vt.* 使丧失, 剥夺
inquiry [ɪn'kwɪəri] *n.* ①探索, 探究; ②调查; ③质询
replace [rɪ'pleɪs] *vt.* ①取代, 代替; ②更换; ③归还
publicize ['pʌblɪsaɪz] *vt.* 宣传, 公布
propaganda [prɒpə'ɡændə] *n.* 宣传
routinely [ru'tɪnlɪ] *ad.* 例行公事地; 老一套地
conservative [kɒn'sɜ:vətɪv] *a.* 守旧的, 保守的
self-reliance ['selfrɪ'laɪəns] *n.* 自立, 依靠自己
boundary ['baʊnd(ə)rɪ] *n.* 边界, 范围
legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət] *a.* ①合法的; ②正当的, 合理的
intellectual [ɪntə'lektʃʊəl] *a.* 智力的 *n.* 知识分子
investigation [ɪn'vestɪ'ɡeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 调查, 调查研究
obscure [əb'skjʊə] *vt.* ①掩盖; ②使含混, 使难理解
a. 模糊的, 昏暗的
illuminate [ɪ'l(j)umɪneɪt] *vt.* ①阐明, 说明; ②照亮
in response 作为回答
call for 要求; 需要; 提倡
bear on 与……有关; 对……有影响; 瞄准
in the making 在形成中; 在酝酿中; 在发展中
at home 熟悉, 精通
fall outside (the boundaries) 超出(范围)
set back 推迟; 使……受挫; 把……往回拨

【超纲词汇速查】

benefactor ['benɪfæktə] *n.* 捐助人, 资助人, 赞助人
tier [tɪə] *n.* ①层, 排; ②等级, 阶层
presuppose [pri:sə'pəʊz] *vt.* ①假定, 预料; ②以……作为前提
citizenry ['sɪtɪzənri] *n.* [总称] 公民

【长难句精析】

①“The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), **deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America.**

【结构分析】本句是简单句, 划线部分为句子主干。the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS) 是主语 “The Heart of the Matter” 的同位语, for affirming the

importance of ...to...为介词短语作原因状语。

【参考译文】美国人文与科学院刚刚发布的报告“问题核心”值得称赞,原因在于该报告肯定了人文与社会科学对美国自由民主制的繁荣与安全的重要性。

② **Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.**

【结构分析】本句是简单句,划线部分为句子主干。主干含有比较级结构,比较的对象是 harm 和 good,这两个词均用作名词,分别指“坏处”和“好处”。Regrettably 为副词作状语,however 是插入语,to address the true nature of the crisis 是动词不定式作 failure 的后置定语,facing liberal education 为现在分词短语作 the crisis 的后置定语。

【参考译文】但令人遗憾的是,这份报告未论述文科教育所面临危机的本质,可能会弊大于利。

③ **In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.”**

【结构分析】本句是复合句,主干结构是 leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS。现在分词短语 asking that it identify actions...作伴随状语,其中第一个 that 引导宾语从句,作 asking 的宾语,宾语从句用了虚拟语气,第二个 that 引导定语从句,修饰 actions,动词不定式 to “maintain national excellence...”是定语从句中的目的状语。

【参考译文】2010年,重要的民主党议员和共和党议员致函美国人文与科学院,要求它确定“联邦、州及地方政府、大学、基金会、教育家、个人捐助者和其他组织或个人”为“保持国家在人文科学与社会科学领域学术及教育方面的卓越”可以采取的行动。

④ **Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies.**

【结构分析】本句是复合句,划线部分为主干,其中 and 连接三个并列的谓语动词。Because 引导原因状语从句。of history and government 是 the study 的后置定语,particularly American history and American government 为插入语,of new digital technologies 是 the use 的后置定语。

【参考译文】因为代议制政府的前提是公民知情,该报告支持全面的文化素养,强调学习历史知识和政府相关知识,尤其是美国历史和美国政府,并且鼓励使用最新的数字技术。

⑤ **To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day.**

【结构分析】本句是复合句,划线部分为主干,其中 the report 为主干主语,calls for 为主干谓语,and 连接的四个并列的名词短语作 calls for 的宾语。To encourage innovation and competition 为动词不定式作目的状语。that 引导的定语从句修饰 curricula,定语从句中,to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century 为动词不定式作 ability 的后置定语。the encouragement of scholars to bring...是由 encourage scholars to bring...结构转化而来,因此 to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day 是 scholars 的补语,两者构成了逻辑上的主谓关系。

【参考译文】为了鼓励创新和竞争,报告呼吁增加研究投资,精心制作连贯的课程来提高学生在 21 世纪解决问题和有效沟通的能力,增加对教师的资助,鼓励学者用学识承担起当今的巨大挑战。

⑥ **The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits.**

【结构分析】本句是复合句,主干结构是 The commission ignores that...。that 引导宾语从句,作 ignores 的宾语。who 引导的定语从句修饰 graduates。定语从句中,and 连接两个并列谓语。

【参考译文】该委员会忽视了几十年来美国高校培养的大学生不知道文科教育的内容与特点,因而不能从文科教育中受益。

⑦ **Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and self-**

reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

【结构分析】本句的主干是 while 前面的部分,为“主谓宾+宾补”结构。while 在句中用作并列连词,含义是“而,然而”,表示对比,while+现在分词构成省略句作伴随状语,补充完整后是 while they portray conservative or classical liberal ideas...as...。破折号之间的 such as free markets and self-reliance 是对 liberal ideas 的举例,分隔了 portraying 的宾语和宾语补足语。

【参考译文】如今,教授们照例地将进步的历史观和进步的公共政策当作合适的研究课题,而将诸如自由市场、自立等保守或者传统的自由理念称之为超出常规的(有时是合理的)知识研究范围。

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41—45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list [A]—[G] and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs A and E have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

41)[C] How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.

[A] Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable—for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece; the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.

42)[F] Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knossós) on the island of Crete, in 1900.

[E] To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

43)[G] Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amount of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two- and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

44)[D] Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copan, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city

changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copan collapsed.

45) [B] In another case, American archaeologists Rene Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacan in the Valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City. At its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.

【核心词汇详解】

yield [jɪld] *v.* ① 出产, 生产; ② (to) 屈服, 服从 *n.* 产量, 收获
landscape ['lændʃeɪp] *n.* ① 风景, 景色; ② 风景画, 山水画; ③ 地形
observable [əb'zɜ:vəbl] *a.* ① 显著的; ② 觉察得到的; ③ 看得见的
norm [nɔ:m] *n.* ① 准则, 规范; ② 惯例, 常规
locate [lə'keɪt] *vt.* ① 找出……的位置(地点); ② 把……建在, 使……坐落在
literally ['lɪtərəli] *ad.* ① 照字面意义, 逐字地; ② 确实地, 真正地, 简直
comb [kəʊm] *n.* 梳子 *v.* ① 梳(理); ② 到处搜寻, 彻底搜查
antique [æn'ti:k] *a.* ① 古老的; ② 过时的 *n.* 有价值的古物, 古董
seal [si:l] *n.* ① 封铅, 封条; ② 印章; ③ 海豹 *v.* ① 密封; ② 盖戳
dominate ['dɒmɪneɪt] *vt.* ① 支配, 统治, 控制; ② 占优势
interpretation [ɪntə'prɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ① 翻译; ② 解释
aerial ['eəriəl] *a.* 空中的, 航空的 *n.* 天线

fragment ['frægmənt] *n.* 碎片, 小部分, 片断
remains [rɪ'meɪnz] *n.* ① 剩余, 残余; ② 遗骸; ③ 遗迹
dimensional [daɪ'menʃənl] *a.* [用以构成复合词]……维的
illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] *vt.* ① 阐明, 举例说明; ② 图解
present ['prez(ə)nt] *a.* ① 出席的; ② 现在的 *n.* ① 现在; ② 礼物 *v.* ① 赠送; ② 提出; 呈现
settlement ['setlmənt] *n.* ① 解决; ② 和解; ③ 定居地
dwelling ['dwelɪŋ] *n.* 住所, 寓所
collapse [kə'læps] *v./n.* ① 倒塌; ② 崩溃; ③ (价格) 暴跌; ④ 倒闭, 破产
peak [pi:k] *n.* ① 山峰; ② 最高点, 顶点 *vt.* 使达到最高点 *a.* ① 峰值的; ② 高峰的
ceremonial [sə'rɪməniəl] *a.* ① 仪式的, 礼仪的; ② 正式的 *n.* 仪式, 礼节
complex ['kɒmpleks] *a.* ① 复杂的; ② 合成的, 综合的 *n.* ① 复合体; ② 建筑群
come to light 出现, 显露; 暴露, 为众人所知
set out to 打算, 着手
rely on 信赖, 依赖, 依靠, 信任

【超纲词汇速查】

archaeologist [ˌɑ:kɪ'blɒdʒɪst] *n.* 考古学家
excavation [ekskə'veɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 挖掘, 发掘
terrain [tə'reɪn] *n.* ① 地形, 地势; ② (知识的) 领域, 范围
archaeological [ˌɑ:kɪ'blɒdʒɪkl] *a.* 考古学的, 考古学上的
hominid ['hɒmɪnɪd] *a.* 人类及其祖先的 *n.* 原始人类
artifact [ˈɑ:tə,fækt] *n.* 人工制品, 手工艺品, 加工品
sift [sɪft] *vt.* ① 筛选, 过滤; ② 精选; ③ 细查 *vi.* ① 筛; ② 细查

rubble ['rʌbəl] *n.* 碎石, 瓦砾
engrave [ɪn'ɡreɪv] *vt.* ① (使) 铭记; ② 雕刻, 镌刻
airborne ['eəbɔ:n] *a.* ① 空运的; ② 航空的; ③ 空气传播的
pinpoint ['pɪnpɔɪnt] *vt.* ① 确定位置; ② 精确地找到(原因)
pottery ['pɒt(ə)rɪ] *n.* ① 陶器; ② 陶器厂; ③ 陶器制造(术)
ornate [ɔ:'neɪt] *a.* ① 装饰华丽的; ② (文体) 绚丽的, 矫揉造作的

【长难句精析】

① How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground?

【结构分析】本句是复合句, 划线部分为主干, 其中“疑问词+不定式”where to find 作宾语。what 引导的名词性从句 what they are looking for 作 find 的宾语, when 引导时间状语从句。

【参考译文】当在地面上观测不到遗迹的时候, 考古学家们如何知道在哪里找到他们想找的东西?

② Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911.

【结构分析】本句是复合句, 划线部分为主干。an early hominid site in Tanzania 是 Olduvai Gorge 的同位语, who 引导的定语从句修饰 a butterfly hunter。

【参考译文】坦桑尼亚早期的原始人类遗址奥杜威峡谷就是在 1911 年被一个掉进这个深谷的捕捉蝴蝶的人发现的。

③ He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC.

【结构分析】本句是复合句，划线部分为句子主干。过去分词短语 attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture 是 seals 的后置定语，that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC 是 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 Mycenaean culture。

【参考译文】他在寻找属于古代迈锡尼文明的微小的雕刻的印章，古代迈锡尼文明从公元前 15 世纪至公元前 13 世纪在希腊占统治地位。

④ Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging.

【结构分析】本句为复合句，划线部分是句子主干。Airborne technologies 为主干主语。such as 引导的部分是插入语，对 Airborne technologies 举例说明，其中的过去分词短语 carried by airplanes or spacecraft 是 radar and photographic equipment 的后置定语。allow 是主干谓语，archaeologists 是主干宾语，动词不定式 to learn about... 为宾语补足语，what 引导的宾语从句作 learn about 的宾语。

【参考译文】由飞机或航天器携带不同类型的雷达和照相器材这类机载技术，让考古学家不用挖掘就能知道地下所埋何物。

⑤ In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copan, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot.

【结构分析】本句是简单句，划线部分为句子主干。In one case 为介词短语作状语，working around the ancient Maya city of Copan, Honduras 为现在分词短语作 many researchers 的后置定语。由 and 连接的两个 by 介词短语作方式状语。

【参考译文】在一个案例中，许多在洪都拉斯的玛雅古城科潘开展工作的研究者通过利用航空照片和徒步勘测，发现了数百个小乡村和个人住所。

⑥ The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copan collapsed.

【结构分析】本句是复合句，划线部分为句子主干。The resulting settlement maps 为主干主语，show 是主干谓语，后面是 how 引导的宾语从句作 show 的宾语。between AD 500 and 850 为宾语从句中的时间状语，最后的 when Copan collapsed 是 when 引导的定语从句，修饰 between AD 500 and 850。

【参考译文】由此产生的聚居点地图显示了公元 500 年至公元 850 年间当古城科潘崩溃时城市周围乡村人口的分布和密度是如何发生显著变化的。

⑦ In another case, American archaeologists Rene Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacan in the Valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City.

【结构分析】本句是复合句，划线部分为句子主干。In another case 为介词短语作状语，in the Valley of Mexico 和 near what is now Mexico City 均是 the city of Teotihuacan 的后置定语。其中，what is now Mexico City 是宾语从句，作介词 near 的宾语。

【参考译文】在另一个案例中，美国考古学家雷内·米隆和乔治·考吉尔花费数年时间系统地绘制了整个特奥蒂瓦坎古城的地图。该古城位于墨西哥山谷，靠近现在的墨西哥城。

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on the ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, **sensual**, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is **metaphysical**; but the means of expression is purely and **exclusively physical**: sound. I believe it is