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2019 MBA MPA MPAcc 等29个专业学位

考研英语(二)阅读理解

语 一 精练篇

蒋军虎 / 主编



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英语(二) 松龙病

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2019 MBA MPA MPAcc 等29个专业学位

直经

考研英语(二)阅读理解

精獎。(編稿精练篇





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出版说明

人大版《考研英语(二)阅读理解精读 80 篇》出版以来,深受考生欢迎,口碑载道,畅销不衰。人大版精读 80 篇,体现了老蒋最核心的思想,也是老蒋最为关心的当家作品,是他首推的无二之作。

修订永无止境,经典只有不断创新才会永恒。在蒋老师和出版社的努力下,本书虽已出版到了第 11 版,但却历久弥新。

细心的读者会发现,本次出版的第 11 版,包含三大部分内容,即精讲篇、精测篇和精练篇。这样做的目的很明确,即讲练结合,以精讲为主,以精练为辅。精讲篇和精测篇是蒋老师最精深的作品,它汇集了蒋老师英语(二)阅读理解的精华,倾注了蒋老师最深邃的精力,堪称英语(二)阅读理解的"九阴真经"。

编 者

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Unit 1*

Text 1

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times 1. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a **view** is that some people actually **attempt** to **live by** it. I myself have **fantasies** of **slipping into** narrow **designer** clothes. **Consequently**, I have been **on a diet** for the better—or worse—part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an **unknown relative** dies suddenly in some **distant** land, leaving me millions of dollars **2**.

Where did we go off the track? When did eating butter become a sin, and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing, if not repellent 3? All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins 4. However, until quite recently, most people had a problem getting enough to eat. In some religious groups, wealth was a symbol of probable salvation and high morals, and fatness a sign of wealth and well-being.

Today the **opposite** is true. We have **shifted** to thinness as our new **mark** of virtue. The result is that being fat—or even only **somewhat** overweight—is bad because it **implies** a lack of moral strength.

Our **obsession** with thinness is also **fueled** by health **concerns**. It is true that in this country we have more **overweight** people than ever before, and that, **in many cases**, being overweight **correlates** with an increased **risk** of heart and blood **vessel** disease **5**. These diseases, however, may **have** as **much to do with** our way of life and our high-fat diets as with **excess** weight. And the **associated** risk of cancer in the **digestive** system may be more of a **dietary** problem—too much fat and a lack of **fiber**—than a weight problem **6**.

The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither **exercise** enough nor eat well 7. Exercise is necessary for strong **bones** and both heart and lung health. A **balanced** diet without a lot of fat can also help the body avoid many diseases. We should **surely** stop paying so much attention to weight. Simply being thin is not enough. It is actually **hazardous** if those who get (or already are) thin think they are **automatically** healthy and thus **free from** paying attention to their **overall** life-style 8. Thinness can be **pure vainglory**.

- 1. In the eyes of the author, an odd phenomenon nowadays is that _____
 - [A] the Duchess of Windsor is regarded as a woman of virtue
 - [B] looking slim is a symbol of having a large fortune
 - [C] being thin is viewed as a much desired quality
 - [D] religious people are not necessarily virtuous

^{*} 文章中的 1、2、3 ……标志前面的句子为长难句,在文章的后面有详细解读。

- Swept by the prevailing trend, the author _____.
 [A] had to go on a diet for the greater part of her life
 - [B] could still prevent herself from going off the track
 - [C] had to seek help from rich distant relatives
 - [D] had to wear highly fashionable clothes
- 3. In human history, people's views on body weight _____
 - [A] were closely related to their religious beliefs
 - [B] changed from time to time
 - [C] varied between the poor and the rich
 - [D] led to different moral standards
- 4. The author criticizes women's obsession with thinness _____
 - [A] from an economic and educational perspective
 - [B] from sociological and medical points of view
 - [C] from a historical and religious standpoint
 - [D] in the light of moral principles
- 5. What's the author's advice to women who are absorbed in the idea of thinness?
 - [A] They should be more concerned with their overall life-style.
 - [B] They should be more watchful for fatal diseases.
 - [C] They should gain weight to look healthy.
 - [D] They should rid themselves of fantasies about designer clothes.



saying	[ˈseiiŋ] n. 说法;谚语	on a diet	节食; 吃限定的食物
attribute	[əˈtribju(ː)t] vt. 归因于, 归功	unknown	[¡ʌn'nəun] a. 未知的
	于,归属于	relative	['relətiv] n. 亲戚,亲属
late	[leit] a. 过世的,已故的;最近	distant	[ˈdistənt] a. 遥远的,远距离的
	的,最新的;迟的,晚的	track	[træk] n. 踪迹, 足迹, 轨迹; 轨
Duchess	['datfis] n. 公爵夫人; 女公爵		道;路径
embody	[im'bodi] vt. 体现,表达;包含	butter	['bʌtə] n. 黄油
odd	[od] a. 奇特的, 古怪的; 临时	sin	[sin] n. 罪恶, 罪过
	的; 奇数的	extra	[ˈekstrə] a. 额外的
deem	[di:m] v. 认为,相信	flesh	[flef] n. 肉,肉体
virtue	['vəːtjuː] n. 德行,美德	unappealing	[ˌʌnə'pi:liŋ] a. 毫无魅力的, 无吸
view	[vju:] n. 景色; 观点, 见解		引力的
attempt	[ə'tempt] v. 努力,试图	repellent	[ri'pelənt] a. 令人反感的; 排
live by	以为生		斥的
fantasy	[ˈfæntəsi] n. 幻想	religion	[ri'lidʒən] n. 宗教
slip	[slip] v. 滑倒,滑入,溜(进或	certain	['sə:tən] a. 特定的; 无疑的, 确
	出),快速地行动		定的
slip into	匆忙穿上	refrain	[ri'frein] vi. (from) 克制,避免
designer	[di'zainə(r)] n. 设计者;新款式设	excessive	[ik'sesiv] a. 过量的,过度的
	计师	Christianity	[kristi'æniti] n. 基督教
consequently	['kənsikwəntli] ad. 从而,因此	deadly	['dedli] a. 致命的,严重的,死一
diet	['daiət] n. 通常所吃的食物;特种		般的
	饮食,保健食谱	symbol	['simbl] n. 象征,标志

probable ['probəbl] a. 很可能的,大概的 salvation [sæl'veiʃən] n. 拯救,救助

moral ['mɔrəl] n. 道德

well-being ['welbiiŋ] a. 康乐;福利,福祉 opposite ['ɔpəzit] a. 相对的,对面的,相

反的,对应的 n. 相反 (对)的

事物

shift [ʃift] v. 改变; 移动; 转移; 替

换,轮班

mark [ma:k] n. 标志,记号;痕迹;

分数

somewhat ['sʌm (h) wət] ad. 稍微, 有点

imply [im'plai] vt. 暗示,暗含
obsession [əb'sefən] n. 痴迷,迷恋
fuel [fjuəl] vt. 加燃料,供以燃料
concern [kən'səːn] n. 关心,关注;所关心

的事

overweight ['əuvəweit] a. 超重的, 过重的,

胖的

in many cases 在许多情况下

correlate ['kɔrileit] v. (with) (使) 相互关

联,和……相关

risk 「risk] n. 风险, 冒险

vessel ['vesl] n. 船;容器,器皿;脉管 have much to do with

和……有很大关系

excess [ik'ses] n. 过度, 超额 a. 过度

的,额外的

associated [əˈsəuʃieitid] a. 相关的,关联的

digestive [di'd3estiv] a. 消化的; 有助消

化的

dietary ['daiətəri] a. 饮食的

fiber ['faibə] n. 纤维

exercise ['eksəsaiz] vt. 锻炼, 训练

bone [bəun] n. 骨 lung [lʌŋ] n. 肺, 肺脏

balanced ['bælənst] a. 平衡的,和谐的 surely ['ʃuəli] ad. 的确地,肯定地 hazardous ['hæzədəs] a. 危险的,冒险的

automatically [ɔːtəˈmætikli] ad. 自动地, 机械地

[pjuə] a. 纯粹的, 纯净的, 纯

free from 免除……的;没有……的

overall ['əuvərɔːl] a. 整体的,全面的

洁的

pure

vainglory [ˌvein'gləːri] n. 虚荣, 夸耀



1. This saying often attributed to the late Duehess of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为: This saying (often attributed to the late Duchess of Windsor) embodies much of the odd spirit of our times。括号外是主干,主语是 This saying,谓语是 embodies,宾语是 much,of the odd spirit 是 much 的后置定语,of our times 是 spirit 的后置定语;括号内的过去分词 attributed 是 saying 的后置定语,介词短语 to... Windsor 是方向状语。

【词汇链接】attribute to...将……归于……; Windsor 温莎(英国地名)

【参考译文】这句经常被认为是已故的温莎公爵夫人说的话体现了我们这个时代的奇特精神。

2. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这是由 but 连接的两个并列句,第一个句子比较简单,主语是动名词短语 Being rich,谓语是 wouldn't be,表语是 bad;第二个句子相对复杂,可以切分为: (but that won't happen) (unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land), (leaving me millions of dollars)。第一部分是主干,主语 that 指代前面的一句话;第二部分是 unless 引导的条件状语从句,in some distant land 是地点状语;第三部分的现在分词 leaving 引导结果状语,me 和 millions of dollars 分别是 leaving 的间接和直接宾语。

【词汇链接】distant land 遥远的地方; leaving sb. sth. 留给某人……

- 【参考译文】有钱也不是坏事,但这种事只有在这种情况下才会发生:在某个遥远的国度一个不知名的 亲戚突然去世了,给我留下了数百万美元的遗产。
- 3. When did eating butter become a sin, and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing, if not repellent?

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为:(When did eating butter become a sin),(and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing),(if not repellent?)。第一、二部分是主干,由 and 连接的两个句子组成,第一个句子的主语是动名词短语 eating butter;第二个句子的主语是 a little bit of extra flesh,谓语是承前省略的 become,表语是 unappealing;第三部分是条件状语从句,也出现了省略现象,主语是前面的 a little bit of extra flesh,is 是系动词;一般而言,如果条件状语从句的主语和主句的主语相同,且从句中有 be 动词,则从句的主语和 be 动词可同时省略。

【词汇链接】a little bit of...一点 ······

【参考译文】什么时候吃黄油有了一种负罪感?稍稍多长了一点肉即使不令人讨厌,但也没有吸引力了呢?

4. All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为: (All religions have certain days) (when people refrain from eating) (and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins)。第一、三部分是由 and 连接的并列句; 第二部分 when 引导的从句是第一部分中 days 的定语,其中的 refrain from 是固定搭配。

【词汇链接】refrain from...远离……; seven sins (宗教) 七宗罪

【参考译文】所有宗教都有特定的日子,在此期间人们要禁食,饮食过量是基督教七大罪恶之一。

5. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before, and that, in many cases, being overweight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessel disease.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这是一个形式主语句,主语 It 指代后面的从句 that...and...that..., 第二个 that 引导的从 句的主语是动名词短语 being overweight,谓语是 correlates with,宾语是 an increased risk, in many cases 是范围状语。

【词汇链接】it is true that...的确……;in many cases 许多情况下;correlate with...与……有关

【参考译文】的确,在我们国家,现在比以前有更多体重超标的人,而且,许多情况下,肥胖与心血管 疾病危险的增加紧密相联。

6. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem—too much fat and a lack of fiber—than a weight problem.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子的主语是 the associated risk,谓语是 may be,表语是 more of a dietary problem, than a weight problem 是比较状语,破折号之间的名词短语 too much fat and a lack of fiber 是 dietary problem 的同位语。

【词汇链接】digestive system 消化系统; dietary problem 饮食问题

【参考译文】消化系统癌症的相关危险可能更多的是因为饮食问题而不是体重问题:脂肪太多,缺乏 纤维。

7. The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well.



【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子的主语是 The real concern,谓语是 is not,表语是 that...but that...,其中 but 之后的 that 从句中出现了 neither...nor 并列结构。

【词汇链接】not...but...不是……而是……; neither...nor...既不……也不……

【参考译文】那么,真正应该关心的不是我们的体重太重,而是我们锻炼不够以及饮食不科学。

8. It is actually hazardous if those who get (or already are) thin think they are automatically healthy and thus free from paying attention to their overall life-style.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句,主句是主系表结构: It is actually hazardous, 主语 It 指代 if 之后的 所有内容; if 引导的条件状语从句也是一个主从复合句,可以切分为: if those {who get (or already are) thin} think (they are automatically healthy and thus free from paying attention to their overall life-style)。括号外是主干结构,即 those...think...,第一个括号内 who 引导的是 those 的定语从句,第二个括号内是 think 的宾语从句,由 and 连接的两个句子组成。

【词汇链接】be free from...远离……; pay attention to...关注……; life-style 生活方式

【参考译文】如果那些正在减肥(或者已经变瘦)的人认为自己很健康,因而不注意生活方式,实际上 是很危险的。

全文精译

没有女人嫌钱多,也没有女人嫌瘦。这句经常被认为是已故的温莎公爵夫人说的话体现了我们这个时代的奇特精神。瘦被看作一种美德。

这种观点的问题在于一些人实际上就想这么生活下去。我自己就曾幻想穿上又窄又瘦的时装。结果,我有了生活中的一段很好的或者可以说是很糟糕的节食经历。有钱也不是坏事,但这种事只有在这种情况下才会发生:在某个遥远的国度一个不知名的亲戚突然去世了,给我留下了数百万美元的遗产。

我们在什么地方背离了生活常规呢?什么时候吃黄油有了一种负罪感?稍稍多长了一点肉即使不令人讨厌,但也没有吸引力了呢?所有宗教都有特定的日子,在此期间人们要禁食,饮食过量是基督教七大罪恶之一。但直到现在,大多数人还无法填饱肚子。在有些宗教团体中,财富是可以拯救灵魂和高尚道德的象征,胖是财富和健康的标志。

今天恰好相反。我们转而又以苗条为审美的新标准。导致的结果是肥胖——或者只是体重稍稍偏重——就是坏事,因为这暗示缺乏道德意志。

对健康的关心也使我们更加迷恋苗条。的确,在我们国家,现在比以前有更多体重超标的人,而且,许多情况下,肥胖与心血管疾病危险的增加紧密相联。但是这些疾病既同超重有关,也与我们的生活方式及高脂肪的饮食相关。消化系统癌症的相关危险可能更多的是因为饮食问题而不是体重问题:脂肪太多,缺乏纤维。

因此,真正应该关心的不是我们的体重太重,而是我们锻炼不够以及饮食不科学。锻炼对强壮的体格、健康的心肺都是必要的。脂肪不多的均衡饮食也能减少许多疾病。我们肯定不应过分注重体重。仅仅瘦是不够的。如果那些正在减肥(或者已经变瘦)的人认为自己很健康,因而不注意他们的生活方式,实际上是很危险的。(这种情况下)瘦可以说是纯粹的虚荣。

T i

试题解析

1. In the eyes of the author, an odd phenomenon nowadays is that

1. 依作者之见,今天的一种奇怪现象是_

[A] the Duchess of Windsor is regarded as a woman of virtue	[A] 温莎公爵夫人被看作一位品德高尚的女性
[B] looking slim is a symbol of having a large fortune	[B] 苗条的身材是拥有巨大财富的标志
[C] being thin is viewed as a much desired quality	[C] 变瘦被认为是一种理想的资质
[D] religious people are not necessarily virtuous	[D] 宗教人士不一定品德高尚

【答案】C。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 "odd phenomenon nowadays"可回文定位到首段第二句 "This saying often attributed to...much of the odd spirit of our times." (这句经常被认为是已故的温莎公爵夫人说的话体现了我们这个时代的奇特精神)。但是此句并未阐述 "odd spirit" (奇特精神)是什么,首段尾句"Being thin is deemed as such a virtue." (瘦被看作一种美德)是对 "odd spirit" (奇特精神)的解释。

【选项对比】C 选项 "being thin is viewed as a much desired quality" (变瘦被认为是一种理想的资质)与首段尾句 (瘦被看作一种美德) 意思相对应,故答案选 C。

【错项分析】A 选项(温莎公爵夫人被看作一位品德高尚的女性)是对首段尾句的曲解,原文是 "Being thin is deemed as such a virtue",并不是指 "Duchess of Windsor",而是指 "being thin",故排除; B 选项(苗条的身材是拥有巨大财富的标志)与第三段尾句 "fatness was a sign of wealth and well-being." (胖是财富和健康的标志) 意思正好相反,故排除; D 选项(宗教人士不一定品德高尚)在文中没有提及,故排除。

2. Swept by the prevailing trend, the author	2. 受流行趋势的影响,作者。
[A] had to go on a diet for the greater part of her life	[A] 在生活中大费心思节食
[B] could still prevent herself from going off the track	[B] 仍在防止自己脱离常规生活
[C] had to seek help from rich distant relatives	[C] 不得不向远方的富家亲戚寻求帮助
[D] had to wear highly fashionable clothes	[D] 不得不穿戴非常流行的衣服

【答案】A。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 "swept by the prevailing trend, the author"可回文定位到第二段首句和第二句 "The problem with <u>such a view</u> is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes." (这种观点的问题在于一些人实际上就想这么生活下去。我自己就曾幻想穿上又窄又瘦的时装),其中"the prevailing trend"(流行趋势)与"such a view"(这种观点)对应,"I myself"(我自己)与"the author"(作者)对应。但是此句并未提及作者的具体行动,第二段第三句"Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better—or worse—part of my life."(结果,我有了生活中的一段很好的或者可以说是很糟糕的节食经历)描述了作者的具体做法,故此处为题眼。

【选项对比】A 选项"had to go on a diet for the greater part of her life"(在生活中大费心思节食)与题眼(结果,我有了生活中的一段很好的或者可以说是很糟糕的节食经历)意思对应,故答案选 A。

【错项分析】B 选项(仍在防止自己脱离常规生活)与第三段首句 "Where did we go off the track?" (我们在什么地方背离了生活常规呢) 对应,此段由问题 "Where did we go off the track?" 引



起,其中的一般过去时表示 "go off the track" 一事已经发生,故 "could still prevent herself from going off the track" (仍然防止脱离常规生活) 与原文逻辑相反,故排除; C 选项 (不得不向远方的富家亲戚寻求帮助) 与第二段尾句 "but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars." (但这种事情只有在这种情况下才会发生,在某个遥远的国度一个不知名的亲戚突然去世了,给我留下了数百万元的遗产) 对应,原文是一个让步假设,是一个不太可能发生的假设事件,选项将其具体化,是对原文的曲解,故排除; D 选项 (不得不穿戴非常流行的衣服) 与第二段第二句"…slipping into narrow designer clothes." (曾幻想穿上又窄又瘦的时装) 对应,但原文阐述的只是作者的一个幻想,并非现实,故排除。

3. In human history, people's view on body weight	3. 在人类历史上,人们对体重的观点。
[A] were closely related to their religious beliefs	[A] 与他们的宗教信仰密切相关
[B] changed from time to time	[B] 随着时间而改变
[C] varied between the poor and the rich	[C] 富人与穷人的看法不同
[D] led to different moral standards	[D] 导致了不同的道德标准

【答案】A。

【题型】细节题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词"human history, view on body weight"可回文定位到第三段第二句"a little bit of extra flesh unappealing...?"(稍微多长一点肉就没有吸引力了……?)以及第三段尾句"In some religious groups...fatness a sign of wealth and well-being."(在有些宗教团体中……胖是财富和健康的标志)。此两处为题眼。

【选项对比】通过对题眼句的分析总结可知,人们对体重的观点随着宗教信仰而改变,A 选项与之意思对应,故答案选 A。

【错项分析】B 选项(随着时间而改变)与第三段第三句 "All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins." (所有宗教都有特定的日子……) 内容不符,不是随着时间而改变,而是随着宗教信仰而改变,故排除;C 选项和 D 选项在原文中没有提及,故排除。

4. The author criticizes women's obsession with thinness	4. 作者批评了女人对瘦的迷恋。
[A] from an economic and educational perspective	[A] 从经济和教育的角度
[B] from sociological and medical points of view	[B] 从社会学及医学的角度
[C] from a historical and religious standpoint	[C] 从历史及宗教的角度
[D] in the light of moral principles	[D] 从道德准则的角度

【答案】B。

【题型】推断题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词"...criticizes women's obsession with thinness"可回文定位到第五段首句"Our obsession with thinness is also fueled by health concerns"(对健康的关注,也使我们更加迷恋苗条)。但是从本句看不出作者对它的批判,故需要在上下文中寻找。第四段由"Today the opposite is true."(今天情况恰好相反)引起,话题转折,第四段尾句"...is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength."(稍稍偏胖就是坏事,因为这暗示缺乏道德意志),从道德意志方面进行评价;文章最后两段作者从健康的角度对瘦进行评价。

【选项对比】综上所述, B 选项(从社会学及医学的角度)与原文所讨论的两个方面(社会和医学)相对应,故答案选 B。

【错项分析】A 选项在文中没有提及,故排除; C 选项(从历史及宗教的角度)以偏概全,缺乏道德意识方面的描述,故排除; D 选项(从道德准则的角度)也是以偏概全,没有涉及健康方面,故排除。

5. What's the author's advice to women who are absorbed in the idea of thinness?	5. 对于那些对瘦着迷的女人,作者的建议是什么?
[A] They should be more concerned with their overall life-style.	[A] 她们更应关注自己的整体生活方式。
[B] They should be more watchful for fatal diseases.	[B] 她们更应当心致命的疾病。
[C] They should gain weight to look healthy.	[C] 她们应该增加体重以显得健康。
[D] They should rid themselves of fantasies about designer clothes.	[D] 她们应该放弃对时装的迷恋。

【答案】A。

【题型】作者态度题。

【题眼锁定】根据题干信号词 "author's <u>advice</u> to women..." 可知这是阐述完论题后的一个总结,可回文定位到尾段倒数第二句 "<u>It</u> is actually hazardous if... free from paying attention to their overall <u>life-style</u>."(如果那些正在减肥(或者已经变瘦)的人认为自己很健康,因而不注意生活方式,实际上是很危险的),此处为题眼。

【选项对比】A 选项 "They should be more concern with their overall life-style" (她们更应关注自己的整体生活方式)与题眼(如果那些正在减肥(或者已经变瘦)的人认为自己很健康,因而不注意生活方式,实际上是很危险的)意思对应,故答案选 A。

【错项分析】B 选项(她们更应当心致命的疾病)与第五段第二句 "in many cases, being overweight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessel disease." (许多情况下,肥胖与心血管疾病危险的增加紧密相联),作者列举了几种疾病,但是并没有给女人们建议,故排除;C 选项(她们应该增加体重以显得健康)也与第五段第二句对应,作者阐述了肥胖确实会带来一些疾病,可知 C 选项与原文意思相反,故排除;D 选项(她们应该放弃对时装的迷恋)与第二段第二句 "I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes." (我自己就曾幻想穿上又窄又瘦的时装)对应,作者描述了自己的一个幻想,并非是给女性的建议,故排除。

Text 2

When global warming finally came, it stuck with a vengeance. In some regions, temperatures rose several degrees in less than a century. Sea levels shot up nearly 400 feet, flooding coastal settlements and forcing people to migrate inland 1. Deserts spread throughout the world as vegetation shifted drastically in North America, Europe and Asia. After driving many of the animals around them to near extinction, people were forced to abandon their old way of life for a radically new survival strategy that resulted in widespread starvation and disease 2. The adaptation was farming: the global-warming crisis that gave rise to it happened more than 10,000 years ago 3.

As environmentalists convene in Rio de Janeiro this week to ponder the global climate of the future, earth scientists are in the midst of a revolution in understanding how climate has changed in the past—and how those changes have transformed human existence 4. Researchers have begun to piece together an

illuminating picture of the powerful **geological** and **astronomical** forces that have **combined** to change the planet's environment from hot to cold, wet to dry and back again over a time period **stretching** back hundreds of millions of years 5.

Most important, scientists are beginning to realize that the **climatic** changes have had a major **impact** on the **evolution** of **the human species**. New research now suggests that climate shifts have **played a key role in** nearly every significant turning point in human evolution: from the **dawn** of **primates** some 65 million years ago to human **ancestors** rising up to walk on two legs, from the huge **expansion** of the human brain to the rise of agriculture. Indeed, the human history has not been merely touched by global climate change, some scientists argue, it has in some **instances** been driven by it.

The new research has **profound implications** for the environmental **summit** in Rio. **Among other things**, the findings demonstrate that dramatic climate change is nothing new for planet Earth. The **benign** global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years—during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other **features** of **civilization** appeared—is a **mere** bright **spot** in a much larger **pattern** of widely **varying** climate over the ages **6**. In fact, the pattern of climate change in the past **reveals** that Earth's climate will almost certainly **go through dramatic** changes in the future—even without the influence of human activity **7**.

6.	Farming emerged as a survival strategy because man had been obliged
	[A] to give up his former way of life
	[B] to leave the coastal areas
	[C] to follow the ever-shifting vegetation
	[D] to abandon his original settlement
7.	Earth scientists have come to understand that climate
	[A] is going through a fundamental change
	[B] has been getting warmer for 10,000 years
	[C] will eventually change from hot to cold
	[D] has gone through periodical changes
8.	Scientists believe that human evolution
	[A] has seldom been accompanied by climatic changes
	[B] has exerted little influence on climatic changes
	[C] has largely been affected by climatic changes
	[D] has had a major impact on climatic changes
9.	Evidence of past climatic changes indicates that
	[A] human activities have accelerated changes of Earth's environment
	[B] Earth's environment will remain mild despite human interference
	[C] Earth's climate is bound to change significantly in the future
	[D] Earth's climate is unlikely to undergo substantial changes in the future
10.	The message the author wishes to convey in the passage is that
	[A] human civilization remains glorious though it is affected by climatic change
	[B] mankind is virtually helpless in the face of the dramatic changes of climate
	[C] man has to limit his activities to slow down the global warming process
	[D] human civilization will continue to develop in spite of the changes of nature



with a vengean	着;刺,戳,插入	geological	[dʒiəˈlɔdʒik(ə)l] a. 地质的, 地理的
with a vergean	异乎寻常地	astronomical	[æstrəˈnɔmik(ə)l] a. 天文的,
rogion	[ˈriːdʒən] n. 区域,地区	astronomical	天文学的;(喻)无法估计的
region	(子弹等)射出;(植物)发芽;		
shoot up		combine	[kəm'bain] v. (使) 联合, (使)
(I - 1 -	(比喻)暴涨	28 k	结合
	[flad] vt. 淹没;充满	stretch	[stret∫] v. 延伸, 伸展
coastal	['kəustl] a. 沿海的;海岸的	climatic	[klai mætik] a. 气候上的
settlement	[ˈsetlmənt] n. 居住地,殖民地;	impact	['impækt] n. 碰撞,冲击(力);
	解决		影响(力)
migrate	[mai'greit] vt. 迁移,迁徙;	evolution	[ˌiːvəˈluːʃən] n. 发展,演变,
	移居		进化
inland	['inlənd] ad. 向内陆,在内陆	species	[ˈspiːʃiz] n. 物种
spread	[spred] v. 伸展, 展开; 传播,	the human spe	ecies
	散布		人类
throughout	[θru(:)'aut] prep. 遍及	play a key role	e in
vegetation	[ˌvedʒi'tei∫ən] n. 植被; 植物		在方面起到重要作用
shift	[ʃift] v. 改变;移动;转移;替	dawn	[do:n] n. 黎明,拂晓;(比喻)
	换,轮班		开始, 诞生
drastically	['dræstikli] ad. 激烈地,猛烈	primate	['praimeit] n. 灵长目动物
	地,彻底地	ancestor	[ˈænsestə] n. 祖先,祖宗
drive	[draiv] vt. 驱赶,推动,驾驶	expansion	[iks pænfən] n. 扩充,膨胀
extinction	[iks'tiŋkʃən] n. 灭绝, 绝种; 扑	instance	['instəns] n. 实例;情况
	灭;消灭	profound	[prəˈfaund] a. 深深的; 深刻的,
radically	[ˈrædikli] ad. 彻底地,根本地;	*28***	意义深远的
	激进地	implication	[ˌimpli'keiʃən] n. 含意,暗示
survival	[sə'vaivl] n. 幸存, 生存	summit	['sʌmit] n. 顶点; 首脑, 元首
strategy	['strætidʒi] n. 策略,战略	among other t	
result in	导致,引起,带来	3	其中,除了别的因素
widespread	[ˈwaidspred] a. 广泛的,普遍的	benign	[bi'nain] a. (气候) 宜人的;
starvation	[sta:'veifən] n. 饥饿,挨饿	3000	(疾病)良性的;(人)仁慈的,
adaptation	[iædæp'teiʃən] n. 适应; 改编		和蔼的
give rise to	引起	feature	['fi:tʃə] n. 特征; 容貌; 特写
_	t[in _i vaiərən mentlist] n. 环境保护	civilization	[sivilai'zeifən] n. 文明
CHVITOIITICHCHICH	专家,环保论持有者	mere	[miə] a. 仅仅的
convene	[kən'viːn] v. 集会,集合;召集		[spot] <i>n</i> . 点,斑点;污点;地
ponder	['pondə] v. 思考, 沉思, 考虑	spot	点; 现场
		nottom.	
	在期间;在过程中	pattern	['pætn] n. 模式,式样
transform	[træns'foːm] vt. 转变,改变,	varying	['veəring] a. 变动的;不同的
	改造	reveal	[ri'vi:l] v. 揭示,显示;暴露
piece together		go through	穿过;经历;仔细检查
illuminating	[i'lumineitin] a. 启发性的; 照	dramatic	[drəˈmætik] a. 剧烈的,巨大的;
	亮的, 照明的		戏剧性的



1. Sea levels shot up nearly 400 feet, flooding coastal settlements and forcing people to migrate inland.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为: (Sea levels shot up nearly 400 feet), (flooding coastal settlements and forcing people//to migrate inland//)。第一部分是主干,主语是 Sea levels,谓语是 shot up,名词短语 nearly 400 feet 作状语; 第二部分是现在分词结构 flooding... and forcing...inland 作结果状语,coastal settlements 是 flooding 的宾语,不定式 to migrate 是宾语补足语,inland 是副词,作 migrate 的状语。

【词汇链接】sea level 海平面; shoot up 上升; force sb. to do...强迫某人……

【参考译文】海平面上升了近400英尺,淹没了沿海的居住地,迫使人们向内陆迁移。

2. After driving many of the animals around them to near extinction, people were forced to abandon their old way of life for a radically new survival strategy that resulted in widespread starvation and disease.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子可以切分为: (After driving many of the animals around them //to near extinction//), (people were forced to abandon their old way of life //for a radically new survival strategy //that resulted in widespread starvation and disease//)。第一部分是 After 引导的时间状语,around them 是 the animals 的后置定语,介词短语 to near extinction 是 宾语 them 的补足语;第二部分是主干,主语是 people,谓语是 were forced,不定式 to abandon…life 是主语补足语,介词短语 for…survival strategy 作目的状语,分隔号内 that 引导的是 survival strategy 的定语从句,主语是 that,谓语是 resulted in,宾语是 starvation and disease。

【词汇链接】way of life 生活方式; survival strategy 生存策略; result in 导致

【参考译文】在使得身边的许多动物濒临灭绝后,人们被迫放弃了原有的生活方式,采取了全新的生存 策略,结果导致大规模的饥荒和疾病。

3. The adaptation was farming: the global-warming crisis that gave rise to it happened more than 10,000 years ago.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】冒号之前的句子是主系表结构,冒号之后的句子可以切分为: the global-warming crisis (that gave rise to it) happened (more than 10,000 years ago)。括号外是主干,第一个括号内是 crisis 的定语从句,谓语是 gave rise to,宾语 it 指代前面的 farming;第三部分是时间状语。

【词汇链接】global-warming crisis 全球变暖危机; give rise to sth. 导致……

【参考译文】这种适应就是农业:促使农业出现的全球变暖的危机发生于一万多年前。

4. As environmentalists convene in Rio de Janeiro this week to ponder the global climate of the future, earth scientists are in the midst of a revolution in understanding how climate has changed in the past—and how those changes have transformed human existence.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句,As 引导的时间状语从句可以切分为: As environmentalists convene (in Rio de Janeiro) (this week) (to ponder the global climate of the future),第一个括号内是地点状语,第二个括号内是时间状语,第三个括号内的不定式作目的状语;主句可以切分为: earth scientists are in the midst of a revolution (in understanding) (how climate has

changed in the past—and how those changes have transformed human existence), 括号外是主干, in the midst of a revolution 是表语;第一个括号内的介词短语是范围状语;第二个括号内是以 and 连接的两个并列从句: how...and how...,作 understanding 的宾语。

【词汇链接】Rio de Janeiro 里约热内卢 (巴西城市); in the midst of...在……期间

【参考译文】本周,环境保护专家在里约热内卢召开了讨论未来全球气候的会议,在了解气候过去是如何变化——以及这些变化如何影响人类生存方面,地球学家正处于根本转变中。

5. Researchers have begun to piece together an illuminating picture of the powerful geological and astronomical forces that have combined to change the planet's environment from hot to cold, wet to dry and back again over a time period stretching back hundreds of millions of years.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子的主干是 Researchers have begun to piece together...an illuminating picture, 主语是 Researchers, 谓语是 have begun to piece together, 宾语是 an illuminating picture; forces 之后的定语从句可以切分为: that have combined (to change the planet's environment //from hot to cold, wet to dry and back again//over a time period //stretching back hundreds of millions of years//)。括号外是主干,括号内的不定式 to change...作结果状语,from...and back again 是 change 的范围状语,over...period 是时间状语,现在分词结构 stretching...years 是 period 的后置定语。

【词汇链接】 piece together 组合起来; combine to do...联合起来……; hundreds of millions of...数亿……

【参考译文】强大的地质和天文力量结合在一起,使地球环境从热变冷、从潮湿变干燥,在几亿年的时间里周而复始,研究人员开始把这些组合成一幅清晰的图画。

6. The benign global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years—during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other features of civilization appeared—is a mere bright spot in a much larger pattern of widely varying climate over the ages.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这个句子的主干是: The benign global environment...is a mere bright spot; environment 之后的 that...existed 是其定语从句, over the past 10 000 years 是时间状语; 破折号之间 during which...是 the past 10 000 years 的定语从句,最后的 in...ages 是 bright spot 的后置定语, over the ages 是 varying climate 的后置定语。

【词汇链接】 bright spot 亮点; over the ages 历史上

【参考译文】过去1万多年以来存在的宜人的全球环境——期间出现了农业、文字、城市和许多其他文明特征——仅仅是多年来更大的、广泛变化的气候模式中的一个亮点。

7. In fact, the pattern of climate change in the past reveals that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future—even without the influence of human activity.

【翻译演练】

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句,可以切分为: (In fact, the pattern of climate change //in the past// reveals) (that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes //in the future//—even without the influence of human activity)。第一部分是主句的主谓结构,in the past 是主语的后置定语;第二部分是 reveals 的宾语从句,主语是 Earth's climate,谓语是 will...go through,宾语是 dramatic changes,in the future 是时间状语,破折号之后是 without 引导的条件状语。

【词汇链接】go through 经历;dramatic change 剧烈变化;human activity 人类活动

【参考译文】实际上,过去的气候变化模式揭示,即使没有人类活动的影响,未来地球气候也肯定会经 历巨大的变化。