

TIME

Volume

考研英语阅读题源

II

时代周刊

分册

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主编 / 北京外国语大学 江涛

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考研英语阅读题源.第2辑 时代周刊分册/江涛 主编.
北京:石油工业出版社,2011.1
(江涛英语)
ISBN 978-7-5021-8146-8

I. 考…

II. 江…

III. 英语-阅读数学-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料

IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2010) 第234978号

考研英语阅读题源 II 时代周刊分册

丛书主编 江涛 本书主编 江涛

出版发行:石油工业出版社

(北京安定门外安华里2区1号楼 100011)

网址: www.petropub.com.cn

编辑部: (010) 64252172 营销部: (010) 64523604

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 刷: 北京晨旭印刷厂

2011年1月第1版 2011年1月第1次印刷

710×1000毫米 开本: 1/16 印张: 18.5

字数: 284千字

定 价: 28.80元

(如出现印装质量问题, 我社发行部负责调换)

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《考研英语阅读题源》系列在2008年4月和2010年1月相继推出了第一版和第二版（修订版），问世后都连续高居全国畅销书排行榜前列，这让我们受到了极大的鼓励，同时也证明了“考研英语阅读题源”这个概念为广大考研考生所认可和支持。

《考研英语阅读题源》第二版（修订版）出版之后，我们未敢有丝毫懈怠，立即全身心地投入到了《考研英语阅读题源II》的编写工作之中。历经一年的资料搜集、整理、精选和编译，全新的《考研英语阅读题源II》系列终于与大家见面了。

《考研英语阅读题源II》系列结合大家对于前两版的反馈意见，以及近年考研英语阅读的命题实际，选取了符合大家阅读偏好，同时也是考研英语阅读理解文章最集中的题源*The Economist*《经济学家》、*Newsweek*《新闻周刊》、*Time*《时代周刊》、*The New York Times*《纽约时报》4份期刊杂志，从这些为考研命题者所青睐的优秀原版期刊杂志中分别精选出50篇与考研英语阅读命题趋势相贴近的最新文章，具有较强的时效性。

以下是近年考研英语阅读真题文章的主要来源，这也正是我们选定分册的重要原则。

年份	篇章	原文发表时间			
		<i>The New York Times</i> 《纽约时报》	<i>The Economist</i> 《经济学家》	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》	<i>Time</i> 《时代周刊》
2010	Text 4		2009.4.8		
2009	Text 1	2008.5.4			
2008	Text 2		2005.9		
2007	Text 1	2006.5.7			
	Text 4		2005.6.23		
2006	Text 3		2003.5.15		
	Text 4				2005.1.17
2005	Text 1		2003.9.18		
	Text 3			2002.7.10	
2004	Text 4		2004.1.29		
	Text 2		2001.9.1		
2003	Text 3			2000.12.18	
	Text 1				1999.1.25
2002	Text 4			2001.8.27	
	Text 3		1999.11.27		

对于大家而言,见到这些期刊杂志,往往发现自己无从下手,不知如何读起。是篇篇通读?还是自己选读?选读的标准又如何确定?这些问题往往使得不少掌握英文原版期刊杂志这一“稀缺”资源的您如堕迷雾之中,不知所措。

为了解决大家的这些困惑,《考研英语阅读题源II》每本分册根据考研英语阅读文章的题材类型将精选的文章分为社会类、文教类、经济类、科技类和健康类五部分,同时进行了贴心的设置安排,具体请看范例:

题源文选: 原汁原味、内容翔实的英语报刊文摘,从风格、内容、难易程度方面均与考研英语阅读文章相近。

清晰标注文章来源、作者及文章发表时间

Road Deaths Nationwide Fell Sharply in 2008

超纲单词

Highway *fatalities* dropped by 9 percent nationally from 2007 to 2008, a federal agency found, falling to their lowest level in nearly 50 years.

From *The New York Times*
By Abby Goodnough
April 7, 2009

New England saw the nation's steepest drop in such deaths, even as three of its states, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, reported some of the lowest rates of seat belt use.

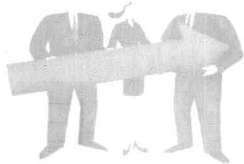
Preliminary data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration showed a decline in deaths of 14 percent in New England. The smallest drop in the nation, 1 percent, was in the region *comprising* Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

重点单词

.....

Lauren Stewart, director of the Maine Bureau of Highway Safety, said the drop in her state could also be due to a stricter seatbelt law that went into effect in September 2007. Maine had 129 traffic deaths last year, down from 138 in 2007.

为了在保证文章原汁原味的基礎上更好地体现考研英语的阅读特色,特节选结构内容相对完整、篇幅相当的部分作为重点段落(即铺底色部分),便于大家有重点地阅读。



词汇注解

列出文中需大家掌握的核心词汇和超纲单词

重点单词

列出文中出现的、考研大纲中所包含的词汇，附有音标、文中释义及大纲全文，在原文中以加粗字体标出，帮助大家在阅读的同时更全面地掌握重点单词，并通过对单词的理解更好地进行阅读。

comprise /kəm'praɪz/

【文中释义】v. 包含

【文中释义】v. 包含，包括，由……组成；构成，组成

超纲单词

列出文中出现的、不属于考研大纲考查范围的生词，在原文中以斜体标出，为大家排除阅读中的障碍，帮助扩展词汇量。

fatality

n. (因意外事故的)死亡

skyrocket

v. 使……上升

重点段落译文

针对原文中的重点段落，提供精准的译文，为理解文章提供借鉴。

据联邦机构的调查显示，在2007年到2008年间全国高速公路事故率下降了9个百分点，是近50年来的最低点。

新英格兰地区是全国这类事故死亡率下降速度最快的地区，同时马萨诸塞州、新罕布什尔州和罗得岛州三个州也都公布了最低的安全带佩戴率。

美国全国公路交通安全管理局初步调查的数据显示，新英格兰地区的交通事故死亡率下降了14个百分点。而路易斯安那州、密西西比州、新墨西哥州、俄克拉何马州与得克萨斯州这五个州的事故死亡率降幅最低，仅下降了1%。

我们发现，我们的读者中除了考研考生外，还有不少大众英语学习爱好者，其中不乏白领读者，他们把这套书当作原版报刊杂志的“精编合订本”，用做泛读，或用做了解更广阔的世界。因此，强烈建议考研考生在考研过后，也尽量抽时间再看看我们这几套书，让它们继续发挥“余热”。其他英语学习爱好者也大可以读读我们的书，相信一定会有意想不到的收获！

希望我们能和考研考生以及大众英语学习爱好者一起，在英语学习的海洋中同舟共济，不断前行！

编者

2010年11月于北京

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Economy

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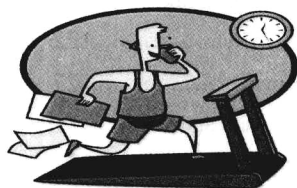
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S 社会类

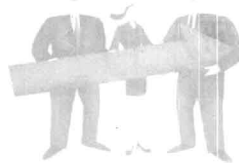
ocial Class



The Best Way to Curb Forced Marriages

When Humayra Abedin left the U.K. on Aug. 2 with a round-trip ticket to Bangladesh after hearing that her mother was sick, she had no idea the “illness” was a ruse to lure her home to marry a suitor of her parents’ choice. But on Dec. 17, Abedin, a 32-year-old doctor who has lived in Britain for the past six years, confirmed in a statement that she had been held captive for four months in her native country and coerced into a marriage by her mother and father. “I was forced to marry a person of my parents’ choice,” it read. “I entered the marriage ceremony under duress. I did not consent to the marriage.”

Earlier in December, after being alerted to her situation, the British High Court had issued an injunction to Abedin’s family in Bangladesh to allow her to return to the U.K. under Britain’s *Forced Marriage Act of 2007*. It was the first time the law—which went into effect on Nov. 25 of this year and gives courts the power to protect forced-marriage victims and dole out sentences to their perpetrators—was invoked on behalf of someone who is not a British national. While the court order had no legal bearing in Bangladesh, a sympathetic judge, Justice Syed Mohmed Hossain, mentioned the injunction at the hearing in Dhaka in which Abedin sought to have her marriage voided. After ruling that



she was free to go, Hossain noted, “Children are not the slaves of their parents. They must have their own freedoms.” He ordered Abedin’s parents to return her **passport**, driver’s license and credit card.

Although the landmark *repatriation* was immediately trumpeted as a victory for Britain’s new law, human-rights activists—and even the British government—have been quick to point out that her case is just one in a grossly underreported global problem. According to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, a marriage is considered forced if there is any duress, whether physical or mental, to marry. Most countries do not have a specific ban on forced marriages and instead **prosecute** the practice under laws forbidding **kidnapping** or sexual, physical or mental abuse. “Forced marriage affects men and women from all over the world and across many cultural groups,” says Dr. Mohammad Talib, professor of contemporary South Asian studies at Oxford. “Historically, forced marriages also occurred among members of the British *aristocracy*.”

Nobody knows exactly how many people are forced into marriages because, as scholars like Talib note, most affected women are afraid to seek help and *ostracize* themselves from their communities. But the U.K.’s Forced Marriage Unit, administered through the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), handled more than 1,300 cases during the first three quarters of 2008 alone, an increase of 79% over 2007. With some victims as young as 13, most cases involved women, though experts estimate that 15% of cases worldwide may involve men marrying as a result of family pressure. “We’re definitely getting more calls than normal,” says FCO spokesman Nick Branch. Branch says most of the unit’s cases this year involved families from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Not everyone, however, agrees on what the right course of action is to curb a problem that grows more complicated as families become increasingly international. Some human-rights groups say the Forced Marriage Act may inadvertently discourage women from seeking help. Sumanta Roy, acting director of Imkaan, a nonprofit organization in the U.K. run by Asian refugees that advocates for women and children facing domestic violence, does not

think most women who are in forced marriages would seek legal remedy unless they were sure they had access to housing, job training and other social services first. "We're concerned that this law may deter some women from coming forward, since you're asking them to completely isolate themselves from their family and community in a very public way," says Roy. She has been pushing instead for a national education campaign against forced marriages for both immigrant children and their parents. "Parents are juggling their identity and trying to retain some of their history, so we need to educate people," she says.

Abedin's public reaction to her verdict confirms what human-rights groups say is another challenge of controlling forced marriage through legal mechanisms: the victims rarely want to use the law to punish their parents. "I'm relieved that I'm free. I'm happy," Abedin told reporters on Dec. 14 after being released in Dhaka. "But I don't have any bad feelings towards my parents." Speaking outside court, Abedin insisted that she does not want her parents to be prosecuted, as she still loves them.

Deputy Director Amtal Rana of Kiran-Asian Women's Aid, a nonprofit that received more than 100 calls last year regarding forced marriages, says Abedin's is not an uncommon reaction. "Children often don't want to have action taken against their parents but just want to get out of the situation," says Rana. Reports suggest that Abedin's strict Muslim parents disapproved of her Hindu boyfriend in Britain and wanted her to marry a man of their choosing. "Parents are doing the same thing that happened to them and their parents and their grandparents, so they don't think they are doing anything wrong," says Rana.

How, then, do harmful traditions like forced marriage fall? Legislation is most effective when coupled with an education campaign that addresses the everyday obstacles immigrants encounter in their adopted homelands, says Oxford's Talib. "A person's emotional, social and economic dependence sometimes accounts for them becoming an easy prey to forced marriages." Immigrants struggling to retain their cultural identity in their adopted homelands need reassurance that rejecting these norms will not leave them destitute community outcasts. Otherwise, says Talib, cases like Abedin's are sure to be the exception and not the rule: "Without mustering personal strength of



initiative and independence, it is difficult to imagine anyone turning to the Forced Marriage Act for redress."



词汇注解

重点单词

lure /ljʊə/

【文中释义】*v.* 引诱

【大纲全义】*n.* 吸引力, 魅力; 诱惑物 *v.* 引诱, 吸引

confirm /kən'fə:m/

【文中释义】*v.* 确认

【大纲全义】*v.* 使更坚固, 使更坚定; (进一步) 证实, 确认

captive /'kæptiv/

【文中释义】*adj.* 被监禁的

【大纲全义】*n.* 俘虏 *adj.* 被俘虏的, 被监禁的

ceremony /seriməni/

【文中释义】*n.* 典礼

【大纲全义】*n.* 典礼, 仪式; 礼节, 礼仪

consent /kən'sent/

【文中释义】*v.* 同意

【大纲全义】*v.* (to) 同意, 赞成, 答应 *n.* 同意, 赞成, 答应

void /void/

【文中释义】*adj.* 无效的

【大纲全义】*adj.* 空虚的; 没有的; 无效的

passport /pa:spɔ:t/

【文中释义】*n.* 护照

【大纲全义】*n.* 护照; 达到某种目的的手段

trumpet /trʌmpit/

【文中释义】*v.* 大肆宣扬, 鼓吹

【大纲全义】*n.* 喇叭, 小号 *v.* 大肆宣扬, 鼓吹

prosecute /prɒsɪkju:t/

【文中释义】*v.* 起诉

【大纲全义】*v.* 实行, 从事; 起诉, 告发; 作检察官

kidnapping /'kɪdnæpɪŋ/

[文中释义] *n.* 绑架

[大纲全义] *n.* 绑架

commonwealth /'kɒmənwelθ/

[文中释义] *n.* 联邦

[大纲全义] *n.* 共和国, 联邦, 共同体

超纲单词

coerce

v. 强迫

duress

n. 威胁

injunction

n. 禁令

perpetrator

n. 犯罪者

repatriation

n. 归国

aristocracy

n. 贵族

ostracize

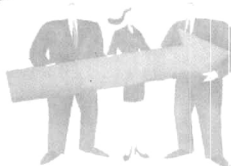
v. 排斥

重点段落译文

胡梅拉·亚伯丁听说她的母亲生病以后, 于8月2日携带着往返孟加拉的机票离开英国, 她不知道母亲所谓的“生病”只是一个骗她回家同她父母选择的那个求婚者结婚的策略之计。过去六年来, 做医生的亚伯丁一直生活在英国, 但12月17日, 32岁的她在一份声明中证实, 她已在自己的祖国被监禁了4个月, 并在父母的安排下强制结婚。“我被迫与我父母选定的人结婚,” 声明中写道: “我是在胁迫下参加婚礼的, 我不同意这桩婚姻。”

12月初, 英国高级法院了解她的处境之后, 按照英国《2007年反强迫婚姻法》, 向亚伯丁在孟加拉的家人发出了保护令, 允许她返回英国。

《2007年反强迫婚姻法》于今年11月25日生效, 它赋予法院保护强迫婚姻的受害人并对他们的加害者进行判决的权利, 而这回是该法首次为了非英



国国民的权益施用。虽然法院的判决在孟加拉没有法律效力，但富有同情心的塞德·默穆德·侯赛因法官在达卡的法庭上提到了亚伯丁争取让她的婚姻无效的保护令。在侯赛因裁定她可以自由离开后，他指出：“孩子不是父母的奴隶，他们必须有自己的自由。”他命令亚伯丁的父母把护照、驾照和信用卡都物归原主。

尽管这一里程碑式的事件即刻就被宣扬成英国新法所获得的一次胜利，但人权活动家们甚至还有英国政府很快指出，她的案例仅是严重漏报的全球性问题之一。根据《世界人权宣言》，如果当事人是在身体或心理遭受任何胁迫的情况下结婚，那么此桩婚姻就被认定为强迫婚姻。大多数国家对强迫婚姻都没有明确的禁令，而只是会控告法律禁止的诱拐、性虐待、身体虐待或心理虐待的行为。“强迫婚姻对男性和女性的影响，遍布全世界，跨越了很多文化群体，”牛津大学研究当代南亚问题的教授穆罕默得·塔利博士说：“在历史上，强迫婚姻也曾出现在英国的贵族成员里。”

没有人知道究竟有多少人是被强迫结婚的，因为“正如”塔利这样的学者提到的那样，大多数受害女性不敢去寻求帮助，而是把自己排除在他们的社会群体之外。但英国的反强迫婚姻小组通过外交和联邦事务部（FCO），仅在2008年前三个季度，就处理了1300多宗类似案件，比2007年增加了79%。在这些案件中，有一些受害者年龄低至13岁，而且虽然大多数案件的受害者都是女性，但专家估计世界上15%的案件中可能还存在因家庭压力而结婚的男性受害者。



题源文选

From Time
By Bruce Crumley
January 2, 2009

France's New Year's Tradition: Car-Burning

For much of the world, they became iconic of France's worst social ills: the burned-out *carcasses* of thousands of cars set ablaze during nearly three weeks of nationwide rioting in 2005. But as yet another orgy of automobile arson on Wednesday demonstrated, the torching of cars in France has not only become an everyday event; it's also now a regular form of expression for *disenfranchised* suburban youths wanting to make sure the rest of the country doesn't forget they exist. And their fiery presence is never felt so strongly as it is each New Year's Eve—the day of France's unofficial festival of car-burning.

According to figures from the French Interior Ministry, 1,147 cars went up in smoke on New Year's Eve—a 30% rise on the 879 autos torched the same night in 2007. As often is the case, the worst-hit areas were the disadvantaged *neighborhoods* that sit beyond the suburban peripheries of most French cities. A total of 422 cars were burned in Paris-area housing projects, compared to 12 in the relatively well-policed Parisian *intra muros*. Other cities whose unemployment-racked, *racially* tense *banlieues* also lived up to their reputations for frequent car-burning included Strasbourg, Lille, Toulouse and Nantes. Across France, police *arrested* a total of 288 people on New Year's Eve (vs.