



《经济学人》《科学美国人》

The Economist & Scientific American

主编 / 韩满玲

考博题源和盘托出 词汇难句各个击破 学原汁原味英文

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考博英语题源阅读一

主编 韩满玲

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前言

考博英语一直是广大学子考博道路上的一座难以逾越的高峰,许多考生专业课成绩很优秀,但就是因为英语不过关而最终没能考取理想的学府。那么什么才是考博英语的关键所在呢?俗话说"得阅读者得天下",这是显而易见的,通常阅读题的分量占考博试题的40%,几乎占了半壁江山,因此阅读成绩的好坏,直接关系到能否取得一个理想的分数。

那么考博阅读有没有什么规律可循呢?答案是肯定的。我们通过对十几所高校最近 10 多年考博真题中的阅读理解进行分析,发现很多考博阅读真题源自英美国家的报纸杂志,总结如下:

- (1) 经济类文章主要来源: The Economist (《经济学人》), Business Week (《商业周刊》), Wall Street Journal (《华尔街日报》)。
- (2) 科技类文章主要来源: Nature (《自然》), Discovery (《探索》), Science (《科学》), National Geographic (《国家地理》), Scientific American (《科学美国人》), New Scientists (《新科学家》)。
- (《) 社会生活类、教育类、健康类文章主要来源: Newsweek (《新闻周刊》), Times (《时代周刊》), US News and World Report (《美国新闻与世界报道》), The Washington Post (《华盛顿邮报》), USA Today (《今日美国》), The Times (《泰晤士报》), The Guardian (《卫报》)。

当然还有其他报刊来源,如: Independent (《独立报》), International Herald Tribune (《国际先驱论坛报》), Daily Telegraph (《每日电讯报》)。

通过上面的分析,我们很清楚地看到考博阅读真题原来是有源头的。但是新的问题来了:这么多考博阅读题源,即使我们——找到,何时才能读得完?为此我们通过对考博阅读中的题源文章进一步对比分析,综合考虑到考博真题文章的出现频次、难易程度以及题材的分布情况,将焦点集中在《经济学人》、《科学美国人》、《时代周刊》、《新闻周刊》四大题源报刊上,本书为《经济学人》&《科学美国人》分册。

全书内容共分三部分:

第一部分为"从题源文章到考博阅读真题的改编演示",形象具体地演示从题源报刊 到考博阅读真题的形成过程。

第二部分针对《经济学人》和《科学美国人》两份题源报刊,精心选取 50 篇在难度、篇幅、风格、题材方面与考博真题尽可能贴近的文章,分经济类、科技类、教育类、社会与生活类、健康类五大板块,并附之以主旨、词汇、难句等全方位、多角度的点拨,从而最大限度地帮助考生节约复习时间,提高学习效率,实现英语阅读能力与应试技巧的双重

跨越。

第三部分为考博英语模拟试题 20 篇,针对题源文章出题,并给予详尽解析,旨在对 考生阅读后的收获作一次全面检测。

本书特色:

1. 地道英文、原汁原味

本书第二部分 50 篇文章全部选自 2010 年到 2013 年的《经济学人》与《科学美国人》。所选文章在题材、内容、难易程度等方面与考博阅读真题文章相近。

2. 精讲精析、深入细致

本书第二部分针对从这两份题源报刊精选的 50 篇文章,分为"提纲挈领"、"核心词汇"、"难句赏析"三个板块,进行全面解析。其中"提纲挈领"旨在用简短的语言让读者对文章主旨有个概括的了解;"核心词汇"为文中所出现的生僻单词和词组,旨在让读者在阅读中不断扩大词汇量;"难句赏析"板块针对文章中出现的难句进行翻译,旨在帮助读者更好地理解文章,同时可作为英汉翻译板块的练习。

3. 讲练结合、学以致用

本书第三部分,结合考博阅读真题选取 20 篇各类题源报刊文章,由专业老师出题, 并给出详细分析,旨在对前面的阅读情况做一次汇总。

无限风光在险峰。我们真诚地期望本书能够助广大考生一臂之力,成功翻越"考博阅读"这一高峰,让更多的考生有机会感受胜利之巅的美好风光!同时,本书同样适用于考研学生、四六级考生及希望品味地道英语文章、提升英语能力的读者朋友们,也希望它能给您带去语言之美和阅读之乐。

编 者 2013年9月

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第一部分

从题源文章到考博阅读 真题的改编演示

中国科学院 2012 年春季博士研究生人学考试英语试题

Part I Reading Comprehension

文源分析

本篇阅读文章节选自 2009 年 4 月 4 日 The Economist (《经济学人》)上的一篇文章。真题省略了原文的主副标题,对原文的举例、补充阐释部分做了适当的删减和修改,删除或者替换了一部分超纲词汇和与文章主题关联不大的细节。

International Adoptions: Madonna and No Child International Adoptions Are Not Always for the Best[®]

MADONNA seems like a person used to getting her own way. So the pop star must have been dismayed when a court in Malawi refused to her request to adopt a three-year-old girl, Chifundo James. A judge ruled on Friday April 3rd that the adoption of Chifundo could not go ahead because Madonna had not fulfilled residency requirements. The last time Madonna tried to adopt a Malawian child she met with more success and a heap of criticism.

By plucking David Banda from grinding poverty in Malawi in 2006 she provoked mixed reactions. Some praised the singer for offering a child an escape from a life of misery. Others suggested that the pop queen might have used her wealth and stardom to bypass usual procedures and jump the queue. Detractors also suggested that it was wrong to take David away from his country of birth and his remaining family. The criticisms grew louder when it

①删除文章标题,不影响考生对 文章的理解。

题 1

Paragraph 1 tells that Madonna

- A. rarely failed to get whatever she wanted
- B. adopted a Malawian girl named
 Mercy James
- C. had an illegal adoption of a Malawian child
- D. regretted residing in a wrong community

本题为细节题,考查对第一段第一句的理解。正确答案为B。

颞 2

We can infer that an adoption is generally acceptable if .

emerged that David was not, in fact, an orphan.

That circumstance is not particularly uncommon. Children given up for adoption often do have a surviving parent but one who cannot provide adequate care. David's father was still alive but gave him up to an orphanage where he hoped his offspring would have a better life.

According to Unicef, the UN children's fund,^② the number of families from rich countries wanting to adopt children from poor countries has grown substantially in the past 30 years. Demand is strong,^② and there is little shortage of children who need additional help. In 2005 Unicef (替换为 it was)^② estimated that there were 132m children who had lost at least one parent in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Around 13m of these had lost both parents, although most of them lived with extended family.

But difficulties abound. Parents (or would-be parents) typically want to adopt a healthy, young, orphan, usually a small baby. Older children, or those who suffer chronic illnesses, are not in demand. Some countries do have many young orphans. For example in China, after decades of a "one-child" policy that put a great premium on male children, huge numbers of girls are available for adoption. But China makes it difficult to whisk its daughters away. Instead many prospective parents go to countries such as Guatemala or Vietnam, where the adoption process has, in the past at least, been easier. ³

Governments are understandably uneasy about outsiders removing their citizens. And as demand for children to adopt has grown, so have examples of abuse, including cases of children who have been abducted (替换为 kidnapped)^④ or parents who have been coerced or bribed. The absence of effective international regulation also allows middlemen to profit from the demand for children to adopt.

The Hague Convention on Inter Country Adoptions is intended to regulate international adoptions. It states that these can only go ahead if the parents' consent, where

- A. the adopted has no close kin
- B. the adopted is a foreign child
- C. the adopter is wealthy enough
- D. the adopter has won some fame 本题是推断题,通过第二段最后一句可推导出答案。正确答案为A。

题 3

Children like David are put on the list for adoption mostly because

- A. their families suffer from poverty
- B. they have lost both of their parents
- C. their parents neglect their growth
- D. they have escaped from their home

细节题,由第三段最后一句可知 正确答案为 A。

②删除不重要细节,使行文简洁明了。

题 4 days and the Court is

Which can be concluded about the stated situation of adoption?

- A. Most children put up for adoption have found adopters.
- B. Those to be adopted outnumber those wanting to adopt.
- C. People are anxious to adopt healthy infants.
- D. The adopted rarely remain in their home country.

本题是推断题,考查对第五段第 二句的理解。正确答案为 C。 ③删除举例阐释部分。

题 5

Paragraph 6 focuses on the corrupt practices concerning .

A. choosing alien adoptees

B. caretaking of the adopted



applicable, has been obtained without any kind of payment or compensation. Costs and expenses can be paid, and a reasonable fee may go to the adoption agency involved, but nothing more. The document is clear: wads of cash may not change hands in return for poor mother-less mites.

These rules look fine on paper but are difficult to enforce. Incidents abound of vulnerable children being whisked away with profit in mind rather than their well-being. In 2007, Zoe's Ark, a French charity, was accused of kidnapping more than 100 children from Chad and Sudan for adoption in France. In 2008, a scam was uncovered in which children in India were kidnapped, given new identities and dispatched to new parents in the West.

The process of adoption is difficult to police. When corruption becomes clear in the adoption process in one country, and agencies are shut down, those involved look around for another country that is not so fussy. The result is that individual countries increasingly toughen their laws on adoption. Ensuring that only legitimate candidates for adoption find their way to the West will be

C. the search of suitable adopters

D. the growing demand for adoption 本题是推理题,考查对第六段最 后一句的理解。正确答案为 D。

④将超纲词汇替换为其同义词, 降低难度。

题 6

The adoption regulations in the Hague Convention will ban .

- A. charging the parents for giving up children
- B. adopting children for profit
- C. adopting two children in one family
- D. forcing one to accept any adopt-
- 本题是细节题,考点在最后一段 的第二句和第三句。正确答案 为 B。
- ⑤此处两段阐释了《海牙公约》 在实施过程中遇到的问题,属于 补充说明,删除并不影响文章的 完整性与逻辑性。

tricky when such powerful human instincts as those of the childless seeking a baby are involved. But getting more countries to sign up to The Hague Convention would probably help. ^⑤

北京大学 2012 年博士研究生 人学考试英语试题

Part I Reading Comprehension

文源分析

本篇阅读文章节选自 2005 年 7 月的 Scienti fic American(《科学美国人》)上的一篇文章。真题省略了原文的标题,同从其他报刊、杂志上改编文章的方式不同,本篇文章没有采取替换词汇、删除细节的方法来改编文章。而是保留了文章的引言部分未做改动,而大幅度删除了正文主体。此篇文章是将精准而翔实的学术报告改编成概括而简洁的考博阅读理解的典型例子。

New Movement in Parkinson's Disease¹

Parkinson's disease, first described in the early 1800s by British physician James Parkinson as "shaking palsy," is among the most prevalent neurological disorders. According to the United Nations, at least four million people worldwide have it: in North America, estimates run from 500,000 to one million, with about 50,000 diagnosed every year. These figures are expected to double by 2040 as the world's elderly population grows; indeed, Pakinson's and other neurodegenerative illness common in the elderly (such as Alzheimer's and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) are on their way to overtaking cancer as a leading cause of death. But the disease is not entirely one of the aged: 50 percent of patients acquire it after age 60; the other half are affected before then. Furthermore, better diagnosis has made experts increasingly aware that the disorder can attack those younger than 40.

①删除文章标题,不影响考生对 文章的理解。

题 1

Which of the following statements about Parkinson's disease can be best supported by the passage?

- A. Parkinson's disease will become one of the leading causes of death for the old people.
- B. Parkinson's disease is not entirely one of the aged, as half of the patients are young people.
- C. Parkinson's disease first appeared in the 19th century.
- D. Parkinson's disease is a neurological disorder, but not yet a neurodegenerative illness.

本题为细节推断题。定位到第一

So far researchers and clinicians have found no way to slow, stop or prevent Parkinson's. Although treatments do exist—including drugs and deep-brain stimulation—these therapies alleviate symptoms, not causes. In recent years, however, several promising developments have occurred. In particular, investigators who study the role proteins play have linked miscreant proteins to genetic underpinnings of the disease. Such findings are feeding optimism that fresh angles of attack can be identified.

As its19th-century name suggests—and as many people know from the educational efforts of prominent Parkinson's sufferers such as Janet Reno, Muhammad Ali and Michael J. Fox—the disease is characterized by movement disorders. Tremor in the hands, arms and elsewhere, limb rigidity, slowness of movement, and impaired balance and coordination are among the disease's hallmarks. In addition, some patients have trouble walking, talking, sleeping, urinating and performing sexually.

These impairments result from neurons dying. Although the victim cells are many and found throughout the brain, those producing the neurotransmitter dopamine in a region called the substantia nigra are particularly hard-hit. These dopaminergic nerve cells are key components of the basal ganglia, a complex circuit deep within the brain that fine-tunes and coordinates movement. Initially the brain can function normally as it loses dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra, even though it cannot replace the dead cells. But when half or more of these specialized cells disappear, the brain can no longer cover for them. The deficit then produces the same effect that losing air traffic control does at a major airport. Delays, false starts, cancellations and, ultimately, chaos pervade as parts of the brain involved in motor control—the thalamus, basal ganglia and cerebral cortex-no longer function as an integrated and orchestrated unit.

Proteins Behave Badly

In many Parkinson's cases, the damage can be seen in autopsies as clumps of proteins within the substantia

段可知A选项正确。

题 2

The author of the passage suggests that the developments in the study of Parkinson's disease can help

- A. prevent Parkinson's
- B. alleviate the causes of Parkinson's
- C. find new avenues for treatment of Parkinson's
- D. cure Parkinson's

本题为细节题,通过第二段最后 一句可得出正确答案为 C。

题 3

According to the passage, what causes Parkinson's disease?

- A. The dopaminergic nerve cells are impaired by the victim cells.
- B. The dopaminergic nerve cells can no longer coordinate movement.
- C. There are tumors in the brain.
- D. There are not enough dopaminergic neurons in the brain.

细节推断题。答案在试题文章的最后一段。简单地说,多巴胺严重缺乏导致了帕金森病,选项 D 正确。

题 4

Janet Reno and Michael J. Fox are mentioned in the passage because

- A. they were experts on Parkinson's disease
- B. they made great efforts to fight Parkinson's disease
- C. they succeeded in fighting Parkinson's disease
- D. they were well-known sufferers of Parkinson's disease

细节理解题。由第三段第一句可 知文章中提到的这两个人都是帕 金森患者,选项 D 正确。

nigra's dopaminergic neurons, such protein masses also feature in Alzheimer's and Huntington's but in Parkinson's they are called Lewy bodies, after the German pathologist who first observed them in 1912. Like researchers studying those other neurodegenerative diseases, Parkinson's investigators heatedly debate whether the protein clusters themselves cause destruction or are protective and endeavoring to remove toxic molecules from the neurons.

The Genetic Frontier

At the national Institutes of Health in 1997, Mihael H. Polymero poulos and his colleagues identified a mutation in a gene for a protein called alpha-synuclein in Italian and Greek families with an inherited form of Parkinson's. It is an autosomal dominant mutation, meaning just one copy (from the mother or the father) can trigger the disease. Mutations in the alpha-synucle in gene are extremely rare and insignificant in

题 5

The primary purpose of this passage is to .

- A. analyze what causes Parkinson's disease
- B. demonstrate how to prevent Parkinson's disease
- C. warn the young people of the danger of Parkinson's disease
- D. present new movements in the study of Parkinson's disease 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍对帕金森病研究的新动向,选项 D正确。
- ②为降低难度和缩减篇幅考虑, 删除专业化程度较高的正文部分, 不影响文章大意。

the worldwide burden of Parkinson's (they account for far less than 1 percent of patients), but identification of the link between the encoded protein and Parkinson's set off an explosion of activity in part because alpha synucle in, normal or otherwise, was soon found to be one of the proteins that accumulates in the protein clumps...

Current Therapies

Physicians take two basic approaches to treating Parkinson's disease. Both can produce striking benefits, but they also have disadvantages, which is why patients and researchers are so eager for new strategies.

Medications

The principal treatments encompass medications that mimic dopamine, compounds used to ereate dopamine in the brain (such as levodopa), and drugs that inhibit the breakdown of dopamine. Several others act on some of the nondopamine systems affected in Parkinson's, including those mediated by the neurotransmitters acetyleholine and glutamate...

Deep Brain-Stimulation

At the turn of the century, investigators discovered that destroying a small number of cells in the brain's motor pathways could reduce parkinsonian tremors. Although the procedure often caused muscle weakness, patients preferred that to the shaking. Then, in 1938, surgeons injured the basal ganglia and found even more marked improvement in Parkinson's patients...

New Avenues for Treatment

Because the insights just described involve molecules whose activity could potentially be altered or mimicked by drugs in ways that would limit cell determine whether such interventions could be made to work in humans.