



博士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书

考博英语 题源阅读 二

《时代周刊》 《新闻周刊》

Time & Newsweek

主编 / 韩满玲

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中国人民大学出版社

考博英语题源阅读二

主编 韩满玲

中国人民大学出版社

• 北京 •

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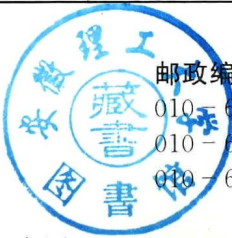
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前言

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，最终没能进入理想的学府。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%，因此阅读的成绩好坏，直接关系到能否取得理想的分数。

那么考博英语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试题进行分析，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》）。

(3) 社会生活类、教育类和健康类文章主要来源：*Newsweek*（《新闻周刊》）、*Time*（《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》）、*The 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，即使我们一一找到，何时才能读得完？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《时代周刊》、《新闻周刊》、《经济学人》、《科学美国人》四大题源报刊上，本书为《时代周刊》与《新闻周刊》分册。

本书内容共分三个部分：

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文章到考博阅读真题的形成过程。

第二部分针对《时代周刊》和《新闻周刊》两份题源报刊，精心选取50篇在难度、篇幅、风格、题材和体裁方面与考博真题尽可能贴近的文章，并分经济类、科技类、教育类、社会生活类和健康类五大板块，皆附有“提纲挈领”、“核心词汇”、“难句赏析”等全方位、多角度的点拨，从而最大限度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。

第三部分为题源文章模拟试题 20 篇，即针对精选的题源文章命题，并给予详尽的参考答案及解析，旨在对考生阅读后的收获做一次全面检测。

本书特色分析：

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《时代周刊》与《新闻周刊》。所选文章在题材、体裁、内容和难易程度等方面与考博阅读真题相近。

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中精选的 50 篇文章，每篇皆按“提纲挈领”、“核心词汇”和“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大概的了解。“核心词汇”部分为文中所出现的生僻单词和词组，旨在帮助考生扫除阅读障碍，并让考生在阅读中不断扩大词汇量。“难句赏析”主要是为文章中出现的长难句提供参考译文，旨在帮助考生更好地理解文章，同时也可作为英汉翻译练习。

3. 举一反三，学以致用。

在本书第三部分，我们结合考博英语阅读真题的命题思路和命题特点，精选了 20 篇最新题源报刊文章，精心命制题目，并给出了详尽的分析，旨在让考生对前面的阅读学习情况做一次全面检测，并身临其境，体验模拟考场，进而收到总结实战经验、提高应试能力的功效。

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，成功翻越考博英语阅读这一高峰，让更多的考生有机会饱览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，也希望它能带您体验语言之美和阅读之乐。

编 者

2013 年 8 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

改编演示一

中国科学院 2012 年春季博士研究生 入学考试英语试题

> Part I Reading Comprehension Passage Three

本篇阅读文章节选自 2009 年 11 月 12 日 *Time* (《时代周刊》) 上的一篇文章。真题省略了原文的标题, 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。

A Mandarin Grade School in Minneapolis^①

On the outside, Betsy Lueth's school looks like any other in this arty neighborhood of Minneapolis: a sprawling, boxy red brick building with plain steel doors. Yet inside, the blond, *gregarious* (替换为 *friendly*)^② Minnesotan presides over an institution unique in the heartland: Yinghua Academy, a charter public school where elementary students of every ethnicity study subjects ranging from math to American history in Mandarin.

~~Yinghua, the first such immersion program in the Midwest, is on the leading edge of a movement that in recent years has seen Chinese language programs spread rapidly throughout the U. S. In 2000 an estimated 5,000 kids were taking Mandarin in the U. S. This year the number is closer to 60,000. Now in its third year of operation, Yinghua moved this semester into a 45,000-sq.-ft. (4,200-sq-m) former elementary school.~~^③

The idea behind Yinghua, as with many immersion programs, is to introduce kids to the language and culture as early as possible—ideally, before age 12, while they're still absorbing information like sponges. Kindergartners

①删除文章标题, 不影响考生对文章的理解。

②将不常见单词 *gregarious* 替换为其同义词 *friendly*, 降低难度。

题 1

According to the passage, Yinghua Academy is _____.

- A. an English language school for immigrants
- B. a high rise sticking out in the neighborhood
- C. a grade school with students of different races
- D. a unique institution with an Asian owner

本题为细节题, 考查对第一段最后一句的理解。答案为 C。

③此段主要介绍了 Yinghua 几年内的规模发展, 数据较多, 属于次要信息。删除此段不影响读者对 Yinghua 的认识。

and first-graders are taught exclusively in Mandarin, and a single period of English is introduced in second grade. By sixth grade, kids are learning half in English and half in Mandarin, with the expectation of proficiency in both. In Yinghua's classrooms, the walls are covered not with ABCs but with pictures and Chinese characters describing seasons, weather and the months of the year. On a hall-way map of the world, the phrase we live in beautiful minnesota is written in Chinese next to their home state. During a recent lesson in American history, the classroom walls featured images of—and Chinese words for Mount Rushmore, the White House and President Obama. ④

The challenges at Yinghua are numerous. Most teachers come from Taiwan or mainland China, and cultural misunderstandings prevail. Lueth's instructors are learning to be tolerant of local norms like nontraditional families and boys who cry—as well as a lot more parental input than they're used to. "In China, teachers are revered. They are not questioned," says Luyi Lien, Yinghua's Taiwan-born academic director. "In America, parents are more expressive of their opinions."

Yinghua's student body, once 70% Asian, is now 50% white, black or Hispanic. The school has more than tripled its enrollment, to 300 kids, many of whom commute an hour each way. When parents Paul and Tess DeGeest moved back to Minneapolis from Washington, they wanted their daughter Audrey to progress beyond their own "lovely but Wonder-bread" upbringing. "Why would you not give your child an opportunity like this?" asks Paul. "It's another arrow in the quiver for her that most people will never have." ⑤ Research has shown that in the long run, immersion programs can provide cognitive benefits, including more flexible, creative thinking. Though students from the programs lag for a few years in English, by fifth grade they perform as well as or better than their monolingual peers on standardized reading and math tests. For multicultural families, the psychological boost can also be important. Lueth, a former teacher and manufacturing

题 2

In comparison with their counterparts in other schools around, Yinghua's twelve-year-old Asian children would most probably be _____.

- A. better at Western culture
- B. more proficient in English
- C. better at acquiring knowledge
- D. more bilingually competent

本题是推断题,考查对第二段最后一句的理解。这里的 both 指的是英语和汉语这两种语言。答案为 D。

④此部分主要介绍了 Yinghua 的环境装饰,删除此部分不影响对原文的理解。

题 3

Most instructors at Yinghua are trying to adapt themselves to the local parents who are _____.

- A. soft with their children
- B. unafraid to be critical
- C. as stubborn as a mule
- D. respectful of nobody

本题是推理题,考查对第三段最后一句话的理解。答案为 B。

⑤删除不重要的细节,使文章简洁明了。

题 4

According to the research, students from Yinghua will be more creative in thinking because _____.

- A. they are taught there not only in English
- B. they are not only learning languages there
- C. they were not only born to White parents
- D. they were raised not only near-by the school

本题是细节题,考查对改编后文章第四段第三句话的理解。答案为 A。



executive, co-founded the school as a way to expose her adopted Chinese daughter Luey to her native culture. ⑥ (Lueth's adopted daughter,) Luey (Lucy,) used to squirm when cousins asked why her skin color was different from theirs; before she started at Yinghua, she was resistant to exploring anything related to China. Now, Lueth says, ⑦ (Now,) Lucy proudly answers her cousins, "Yeah, I was born in China."

Lueth recently won an \$800,000 grant from the Department of Education to develop a teaching model for immersion middle schools, and she advises educators around the country who are starting their own programs. If Yinghua can make Mandarin a success in Minnesota, she tells them, ⑧ so can they. "This is a glorious culture—and an increasingly important language—that we are meaningfully teaching to our children." She says. ⑨ "And we're in the middle of nowhere."

⑥将对人物的介绍简写，不影响读者对文章的理解。

⑦删除不重要信息，简单介绍人物情况。

题5

Which word can best describe Lucy?

- A. Self-conscious.
- B. Self-assertive.
- C. Self-confident.
- D. Self-important.

本题是推理题，考查对第四段最后一句的理解。答案为C。

题6

In regard to the teaching of Mandarin, Lueth believes that Yinghua _____.

- A. has still a long way to go
- B. deserves financial rewards
- C. plays a leading role in the US
- D. shows what can be done anywhere

本题是推理题，考查对最后一段第二句和第三句话的理解。答案为D。

⑧、⑨删除不重要信息，使文章简洁明了。

改编演示二

中国科学院 2012 年春季博士研究生 入学考试英语试题

Part I Reading Comprehension Passage Four

本篇阅读文章节选自 2010 年 6 月 18 日 *Newsweek* (《新闻周刊》) 上的一篇文章。真题省略了原文的标题, 替换了一部分超纲词汇, 适当删除了一些例子、细节、补充部分。出题人在保持原文基本精神的前提下尽量使文章简洁明了、难度适中。

The Caregiving Boomerang^①

Fifty is the gateway to the most liberating passage in a woman's life. Children are making test flights out of the nest. Parents are expected to be roaming in their RVs (替换为 recreational vehicles)^② or sending postcards of themselves riding camels. Free at last! Women can graduate from the precarious balancing act between parenting and pursuit of a career. ~~Time to pursue your passion. Climb mountains. Run rapids. Rediscover romance. You have a whole Second Adulthood ahead of you!~~^③ that has been the message of my books since I wrote *New Passages* 15 years ago. What I didn't see coming was the **Boomerang**.

With parents living routinely into their 90s, a second round of caregiving has become a predictable crisis for women in midlife. Nearly 50 million Americans are taking care of an adult who used to be independent. Yes, men represent about one third of family caregivers, but their participation is often at a distance and administrative. Women do most of the hands-on care. ~~The average family caregiver today is a 48-year-old woman who still has at~~

①删除文章标题, 不影响考生对文章的理解。

②将简写扩展为更清晰的全拼。

题 1

As a writer, the author has for years focused on women's liberation from _____.

- A. looking after their children
- B. taking care of their parents
- C. earning a living for their families
- D. doing housework all day long

本题是指代题, 答案在第一段第三句。答案为 A。

③删除举例说明部分, 使文章更简洁。

题 2

The word "boomerang" refers to _____.

- A. husbands and wives giving different care to their weak parents

~~least one child at home and holds down a paying job.~~^④

It starts with the call. It's a call about a fall. Your mom has had a stroke. Or it's a call about your dad—he's run a red light and hit someone, again, but how are you ever going to persuade him to stop driving? Or your husband's doctor calls with news that your partner is reluctant to tell you: it's cancer.

When that call came to me, I froze. The shock plunges you into a whirlpool of fear, denial, and feverish action. You search out doctors. They don't agree on the diagnosis. You scavenge the Internet. The side effects freak you out. You call your brother or sister, hoping for help. Old rivalries flare up. You haunt the corridors of the hospital, always on duty to prevent mistakes.

~~It begins to dawn on you that your life is also radically changing. This is a caregiving role that nobody applies for. You don't expect it. You aren't trained for it. And, of course, you won't be paid for it. You probably won't even identify yourself as a caregiver. So many women tell me, "It's just what we do."~~^⑤

We'd like to think that siblings would be natural allies when parents falter. ~~In countless of my interviews with family caregivers, I hear the same stories:~~^⑥ Brothers bury their heads in the sand. The farther away a sister lives, the more certain she will call the primary caregiver and tell her she doesn't know what she's doing. A major 1996 study by Cornell and Louisiana State universities concluded that siblings are not just inherent rivals, but the greatest source of stress between human beings.

There are many rewards in giving back to a loved one. And the short-term stress of mobilizing against the initial crisis jump-starts the body's positive responses. But this role is not a sprint (替换为 short race)^⑦. It usually turns into a marathon, averaging almost five years. ~~Demands intensify. Half of family caregivers work full time. Attention deficit is constant.~~^⑧ But most solitary caregivers ~~who call hotlines like Family Caregiver Alliance~~^⑨ wait until the third or fourth year before sending out

- B. women in their fifties taking all responsibilities for their families
- C. the elderly becoming dependent on their middle-aged children
- D. family caregiving having been shifted onto women's shoulders

词汇题，通过第二段可以猜出该词在此的意思。答案为 C。

④删除细节补充，不影响文章大意。

题 3

To many women, the calls as described would most likely be very _____.

- A. invigorating B. distressing
- C. refreshing D. confusing

主旨大意题，考查对第四段的大意理解。答案为 B。

⑤删除中间插入的细节描写，使上下文更连贯。

题 4

Your brother or sister would be angry with your request for helping to _____.

- A. stop the quarrel between your parents
- B. find your husband a better doctor
- C. deal with your family problems
- D. take care of your Mom or Dad

细节题，考查对改编后文章第五段第一句的理解。答案为 D。

⑥删除无关紧要的引导语。

题 5

According to the author, siblings tend to _____.

- A. live in different places after they form their own families
- B. stand on the same side when arguing with their parents

the desperate cry: "I can't do this anymore!"

The hypervigilant caregiver becomes exhausted, but can't sleep. Chronic stress turns on a steady flow of cortisol. Too much cortisol shuts down the immune-cell response, leaving one less able to ward off infection. Many recent clinical studies show that long-term caregivers are at high risk for sleep deprivation, immune-system deficiency, depression, chronic anxiety, loss of concentration, and premature death.

Ailing elders seldom say thank you. On the contrary, they often put up fierce resistance to the caregiver's efforts. "A major component of psychological stress that promotes later physical illness is not being appreciated for one's devoted work," explains Dr. Esther Sternberg, a stress researcher and author of *The Balance Within: The Science Connecting Health and Emotions*. She places caregivers at the same risk for burnout as nurses, teachers, and air-traffic controllers.

Once the solitary caregiver gets so stressed out emotionally that her own health declines, she can no longer provide the care. The only option left is to place the family member in a nursing home—the last choice of everybody, the most expensive for taxpayers, and guaranteed to leave the caregiver burdened with guilt.

It doesn't have to be this way. From hundreds of interviews with caregivers and my own experience of 17 years in the role, I can suggest some survival strategies:

Ideally, have the conversation with your siblings before the crisis with Mom and Dad. Make it clear that you cannot do this alone. If the crisis is already upon you, hold a family meeting—in person—but don't set yourself up as the boss. Ask a neutral professional—your parent's primary doctor or a social worker—to act as mediator. Everyone will be informed of the diagnosis and care plan at the same time. Ask your siblings to come prepared with "What I can do best..." One may contribute money, another has more free time. Everyone has to feel valued.

Download a free Internet-based care calendar that is totally private and can function as the family's secretary, coordinating dates and tasks to be shared.

Join a support group. Learn from veteran caregivers, who are eager to offer practical short-cuts and know instinctively what you need emotionally. Regular exercise is vital to break the cycle of hypervigilance and prepare the body for more refreshing sleep. Ask for appointments for your physical checkups or tests at the same time and place where you take

C. compete with each other for being the primary caregiver

D. shift onto each other the responsibilities for their parents

推断题, 考查对改编后文章第五段第二、三句的理解。答案为D。

⑦将超纲词替换为大纲词汇, 降低难度。

⑧删除补充部分, 使行文连贯。

⑨删除修饰性的定语从句, 不影响文章大意。

题6

The author stresses that the process of giving back to a loved one is very _____.

A. hopeless

B. rewarding

C. demanding

D. fruitless

推断题, 考查对改编后文章最后一段第三句和第四句的理解。答案为C。

⑩删除其余部分, 使文章长度适应考试要求。