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经典英语教程解析 之[小题大做]

4

主编 > 周成刚 翁云凯
编著 > 李辉

NEW
CONCEPT
ENGLISH

20年教学磨一剑·经典教程随课练

LEARNING STORM



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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新概念的故事

说起《新概念英语》，只要学习英语的中国人几乎都知道。这套英语教材在中国已经流行了 30 余年，还经久不衰。作为上世纪 80 年代进入大学学习英语专业的人，我算是最早受益于《新概念英语》的中国人之一。

30 多年前，中国人学习英语没有现在这么多教材资料可以选择。我们进大学的时候，中国学生所用的英语教科书题材都很单一，课文内容大都比较枯燥乏味，多半是把发生在当时中国的事情用英语写出来作课文来讲解，使学生提不起兴趣，进而失去了对英语学习的兴趣。

可以说我对于英语学习的兴趣是被《新概念英语》这套书激发出来的。上大学时，如果没有课，我常常骑着自行车到北大周围的书店去逛。当时只有两种书店，一是新华书店，一是外文书店。逛新华书店是找中文书，逛外文书店是找外文书。外文书店对我有着特殊的吸引力，因为在那里常常能够读到原版的在中国还没有出版的图书。当时北京海淀区五道口有一家外文书店，是我常常去浏览的地方。书店被分为里外两间，外间大一些，卖已经在中国正式出版的外语书籍和教材；里间小一些，专门销售直接影印的外国书籍，只有出示证件的中国人才能进去。就是在这家书店里，我第一次见到了影印版的《新概念英语》，随手拿起翻阅几页后就爱不释手，因为里面的课文精炼有趣，充满了英国人特有的机智幽默。当时这套书既没有翻译注解，也没有配套磁带，所以每篇课文都需要自己抱着字典一点点弄懂。但由于课文本身很有趣，所以尽管觉得吃力，我却没有任何厌倦情绪。我用了两个多月的时间，就把第二册到第四册的 200 多篇课文生吞活剥地学完了。第二年，《新概念英语》的录音磁带进入中国，那时中国流行的是英音英语，所有学英语的学生都如获至宝，把磁带买下来拼命模仿朗读。《新概念英语》在中国一下子流行开了，大学的上空好像飘满了新概念的声音。我的朋友、现任新东方教育科技集团首席执行官周成刚——据他自己说——就是在没日没夜地模仿了《新概念英语》的朗读后，获得了一口标准的伦敦口音，最后被英国 BBC 广播公司看中，变成了 BBC 的记者和节目主持人。我不如周成刚有毅力，最后把自己的口音模仿得不三不四，结果只能留在中国创办新东方学校。

后来中国就有了很多《新概念英语》的版本，各种各样的注解本、翻译本，大多数粗制滥造，但不愁没有销量，因为中国学生使用这套教材的人越来越多。再后来中国对于图书版权的管理正规化，外研社独具慧眼，买下了这套书的独家版权，对课文进行了详细的注解和翻译，并且把其中一些过时的课文进行了替换，使这套教科书再次焕发出了光辉。

1997年，新东方为新开设的基础英语培训班选择教材，第一套进入我脑海的教材就是《新概念英语》。我的另一位朋友、新东方的创始人之一王强当时正负责基础英语的教学管理工作，他和我不约而同地提出了使用《新概念英语》作为新东方常用教材的想法。从此，《新概念英语》成了新东方课堂中最常用的教材之一。为此，新东方还专门成立了新概念教学教研部门。从1997年新东方开设新概念课程以来，在新东方学习《新概念英语》的学生已经超过50万人，在新东方教师队伍中专门教《新概念英语》的老师就有200多位。

在20年的教学过程中，新东方老师们摸索出了一整套与《新概念英语》配套的练习，就是大家手里的这套《经典英语教程解析之小题大做》。这套书所补充和诠释的肯定还有不尽人意的地方，但这是很多老师努力劳动的成果。在学习《新概念英语》时配合使用本套丛书，一定能够起到拾遗补缺的作用，使大家的英语学习变得更加容易。

俞敏洪

新东方教育科技集团董事长

写给英语学习者的话

《经典英语教程解析之小题大做》终于和大家见面了！这是一套酝酿了很久的书，这是一套期待了很久的书，这是一套凝聚了新东方名师多年心血的英语练习书。

有许多新东方学员曾经问过我们，为什么不出新东方老师编写的《新概念英语》(以下简称《新概念》)练习书？是啊，新东方的学员很多，新东方的口碑不错，一期期的英语学习者在新东方进进出出，他们怀揣一个英语梦，希望通过英语学习去提高自身的竞争力，去改变自己的生活，改变自己的命运。其实，这套辅导丛书多年来一直是我们的牵挂，我们理解学员那沉甸甸的期待和寄托，新东方也没有忘记自己的责任和义务。我们始终在准备，我们始终在斟酌，我们磨砺了太久，但我们并没有犹豫，更没有放弃，而是加倍努力，潜心钻研。20年磨一剑，新东方综合能力部的名师团队今天终于把他们多年的讲课心得和体会付诸笔端，得以付梓和广大读者见面，这实在是一种欣慰，也了结了我们的一份心愿。

千千万万的中国人正在学习英语，学习的浪潮也一浪高过一浪。我们深知，世界风云变幻，世界格局在重组，世界的需求在更新，全球化的观念日益深入人心，多媒体和互联网正在缩短我们和世界的距离。今天，我们可以把世界搬上自己的办公桌，或者足不出户而知天下大事。高科技让世界变得越来越小，英语作为一种世界语言正在其中发挥着前所未有的力量和作用。我们身边的许多人已经通过英语学习获益，他们或是留洋攻读在海外就业发展，或是归国创业在国内大展宏图，他们或是把中国传统带出去，或是把西方文化请进来，但都是为了一个共同的目标：让自己成为一个真正有用的地球人。

前人的足迹和成就是我们后人的启示和榜样。今天，更多的中国人认识到了英语的重要性，他们兑现自己的承诺，走进英语课堂，踏上了他们神圣而又快乐的英语之路，一场全民学英语的热潮正在中国掀起。我相信，中国的英语学习者都熟悉《新概念》这套书，我个人对它的那种难以割舍的情感可以追溯到上个世纪80年代，当时正值中国改革开放的初期，英语学习的第一个浪潮席卷而起。读者的求知欲空前高涨，大家对知识如饥似渴，有时候甚至不加区分地吸收和接受可能得到的一切书本知识。这套来自英伦并出自大师之手的《新概念》的引进无疑给相对落后的中国英语教科书园地带来了一阵清新的西风，我自己也因此成为了她的第一批受益者。可以毫不夸张地说，我对英式英语的热爱是从《新概念》开始的。

令人惊讶的是，大浪淘沙，经过岁月的洗礼和读者一次次无情的甄选，大部分国内外的英语教科书都已被人淡忘，惟有《新概念》历久弥新，在读者的反复检验和时间的沉淀中，靠着自身的独特性、科学性和权威性一枝独秀，越来越受到广大读者的青睐和推崇。终于，《新概念》成燎原之势，在中国的东西北方风靡起来。读者人手一册，或背诵或解读，各得其需。受益者口口相传，于是这套教科书在不知不觉中已深入人心。久而久之，她也成了广大英语学习者的一位好朋友，让我们开卷有益，不仅提高了我们的听说读写能力，甚至在我们的生活中给我们启发、指导和快乐。一套英语教科书能够在海外数十年为读者津津乐道而且备受推崇，可谓是一个不小的英语奇迹。事实上，《新概念》的意义已经远远

超出了教科书本身，她在中国见证的是一个时代的奋斗和对知识的渴望，她目睹的是中国经济的腾飞以及中国人走向世界的勇敢的足迹。

我们今天的读者，尤其是那些正在学习《新概念》或准备拿起或重新拾起《新概念》的朋友又如何从这套经典的教材中获得最大的收益并学有所用呢？这是我们一直在思考的，这也是我们编写这套练习丛书《经典英语教程解析之小题大做》的初衷。读者可能会问，此类图书在书店里并不少见，我们这套丛书又有什么与众不同，又有什么值得向读者推荐和夸耀的独特之处呢？

首先，参加本丛书编写工作的老师都是新东方的英语教学专家，他们都是出类拔萃的明星老师，执教《新概念》多年，取得了骄人的教学业绩，在广大学生和同行中皆有良好的口碑，从他们课堂里走出去的学生每年数以万计。这批青年骨干教师讲台上授业解惑，一丝不苟，讲台下兢兢业业，踏实做事，他们把自己全部的青春和才华都奉献给了教育事业。此外，由于他们常年拼搏在教学第一线，对广大同学学习中遇到的困难和疑点都心中有数：他们知道学生在思考什么，疑惑什么，需要什么，期待什么。他们能够对症下药，能够运用同学最能接受的语言，通过合适的渠道传递正确的信息。换句话说，他们是学员真正的良师益友。

其次，我们编写这套练习丛书运用了独特的四位一体法。这种创新体现了新东方老师的匠心。正是抱着出精品书和畅销书的科研宗旨，编写组的全体成员反复推敲，结合中国学生的学习习惯，采纳了听力口语、词汇语法、阅读与写作的四位一体法。既可以帮助学习者巩固课本上的重点内容，又可以使学习者在巩固的前提下反复操练、举一反三，是实战和实用的完美结合。

可以说，这套练习丛书是我们老师的心血之作，是我们的老师用责任、经验和情感撰写的一套练习书。我们不敢说这是最好的练习书，但我们敢说这是一套对同学负责的书，是对得起自己良心的书。我们别无他求，只希望虔诚的读者能够从我们的字里行间感受到英语学习的快乐和奥妙，看到英语向我们打开的一片广阔而又美好的新天地。

我从开始学英语至今已有二十多年，期间接触过的英语教科书不下几十种，可惟有《新概念》这套课本让我念念不忘，书中的许多精彩篇章至今都还熟谙心中。几十年后的今天，我能和我的朋友翁云凯以及我们的几位老师共同策划并完成这套练习丛书，也算是对那段难以忘怀的英语心路历程的纪念。

谨以此丛书与那些正在奋斗的英语学习者共勉！

周成刚

新东方教育科技集团首席执行官
新东方前途出国总裁

丛书使用说明

亲爱的读者朋友，感谢您选择这套《经典英语教程解析之小题大做》。这套丛书包含着北京新东方学校新概念部各位名师过去 20 年课堂内外的失败、成功、心得、探索……这里凝聚了我们在课堂上没能或无法施展的新概念学习体会，是一部架接在新概念教材与国内外各类考试间的实战练习宝典。

本套《新经典英语教程解析之小题大做》的特点：

这是一套由国内外历年考试真题汇编而成的新概念练习册，真正实现了新概念教材中的知识点与国内外考试真题考点的第一次完整的“亲密”接触。

拿到本套丛书不要只顾着动笔练。“练”的时候还要多动动嘴，把听力口语部分甚至是每道单项选择题都反复读出来，乃至背诵下来。把每一道我们为你精心挑选的练习题目嚼碎、揉烂，直至脱口而出。这套丛书可以把你变成《新概念英语》真正的主人，从此在国内外各种考试中游刃有余不再是梦想！

丛书共分为四册，采用同一编排体系，每课练习结构均为：

第一部分：听力口语题

第二部分：词汇语法题

第三部分：阅读题

第四部分：写作 / 翻译题

本套丛书立足于听说读写，各册又各有偏重，每册重点分别为：

一册偏重：听力 + 口语 —— 主要针对中考、PETS 1/2、高考常见听力口语场景练习。

二册偏重：语法 —— 主要针对实用语法结构的搭建、高考、PETS 2/3 及四级考试语法真题测试。

三册偏重：词汇 —— 主要针对在各种国内外考试中单词部分的真题测试、常考近义词的区分以及常考写作主题词汇素材的成套积累。

四册偏重：阅读 + 写作 —— 主要针对科技、历史、教育、传媒、法律等多学科阅读真题及专题写作素材的积累。

各册的真题来源：

一册：中考、PETS 1/2

二册：中考、高考、PETS 2/3、四级

三册：高考、四级、六级、考研、TOEFL、雅思

四册：六级、考研、TOEFL、雅思、GRE

推荐使用方法：

一、请先把《新概念英语》相关课文逐字逐句地读懂，即精读课文后再用本套练习册进行学习检验，把刚刚获得的书本知识有效运用到实战中。

二、在做题过程中，你会时常遇到以下提示：

临考情境模拟：每题控制在2分钟内，本级测试限时8分钟，请把计时器调到8分钟。计时开始！

当遇到此类提示时，请读者务必事先准备好计时器或闹钟，尽全力在规定时间内完成题目。这样做既可保证练习的实战效果，又可以有效控制每课练习的总时长(保持在1小时以内)。

我们编写这套丛书的初衷是希望读者能够从中感触到英语学习的紧迫性与自律性，进而把英语学习变成你生活中必不可少的一部分。没有什么比这种收获更为重要的了！编写此套丛书的各位作者都已经从英语学习中受益，而且深知其中的喜悦与不易。正因为如此，我们真诚地建议你跟着每课练习的时间节奏认真完成这套练习丛书，不错过任何一练，一鼓作气，打开英语学习之门。

祝你成功！

翁云凯(Duran Weng)

曾任北京新东方学校新概念部主任

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Lesson 1



听力部分

听力练习

一级练习: [难度系数★]

本课的主题在六级听力里出现。先听一段简单的小对话,试一试!

- A. She took a history class last year. B. She doesn't trust the man's opinion.
C. She probably won't take any history classes. D. She didn't like her sociology professor.

答案揭晓

答案: B

听力原文如下:

M: I'd think twice about taking a history class next year. There's not a single good professor in the whole history department.

W: Look, that's what you said last semester about the sociology department, and I'm very glad I didn't pay any attention to what you said.

Q: What does the woman mean?

二级练习: [难度系数★★]

这次主题在较长的 TOEFL 听力对话里出现。依然是你熟悉的主题和词汇,挑战一下吧!

1. A. How to investigate the geological history. B. How sediment hardens into rock.
C. How floodplains develop. D. How minerals are extracted from rock.
2. A. How rocks are eroded. B. How strata are formed in rock.
C. Why flooding makes geological investigations difficult. D. Which minerals can be found in rock.
3. A. The deposits aren't made of organic material.
B. The deposits aren't found everywhere in the world.
C. The deposits harden under conditions of heat and pressure.
D. The deposits don't form at regular time intervals.
4. A. Where fossils are most commonly found. B. How a geological discovery was made.
C. Why rivers flood. D. The differences between two geological periods.

答案揭晓

答案: 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B

听力原文如下:

M: Let's say you are geologists, and you want to investigate the geological history of a place. That is, how did geologists determine things like...say...how were the rocks formed? Or was an area once under water? If so, when? How should you go about it?

W: I'd start with stratigraphy (地层学).

M: Could you explain what that is to the class?

W: Well, stratigraphy is the description of strata in sedimentary (沉积的) rock. I guess that's not so clear, huh? OK, let's say one of the investigators thought near a river, for example. Well, over the history of that area, every time

the river flooded, it would deposit (沉淀) a layer of sediment all through with floodplain. Sometimes a bigger layer, sometimes a smaller layer, depending on the size of the flood. Well, one layer or stratum gets deposited over another. Obviously these strata built up over millions of years. Stratigraphy is the study of these layers of deposited settlement.

M: So does that mean if I examine each of these strata, I can tell how long ago each one is deposited?

W: Not necessarily. You see, there might've been some years when the river didn't flood and no settlement was deposited. You need other kinds of evidence to tell how much time might've gone by between when one layer got deposited and one on top of it got deposited.

M: And what are those other kinds of evidence you are talking about?

W: Well, fossils for one. You can determine exactly how old a fossil is and that's how you can tell how old the rock surrounding it is.

M: Very good. The discovery of that particular technique is an interesting story. It was a man named William Smith who first used fossils for the purpose of dating strata back in the 1800s. Let's take a look at how he went about making this geological breakthrough.

Q:

1. What is the discussion mainly about?
2. What does the woman explain when she talks about rivers?
3. According to the discussion, why are geologists unable to determine the geological age of an area by studying sediment deposit alone?
4. What will the class probably discuss next?

听说练习

一级练习: 听写填空 [难度系数 ★]

Anthropology is the study of _____. It includes the study of _____, the archaeological record, _____, the relationship between _____, and cultural modes of being as these differ in _____. In studying anthropology, students can better understand _____, respecting cultural diversity while building upon common human values.

The study of anthropology is comprised of three sub-disciplines:

- Archaeology is the study of the human past through _____ (artifacts, food remains, features, structures, etc.) and their relationships in space and time.
- Bicultural anthropology focuses on _____ through the study of the ecological, demographic, genetic, developmental, and epidemiological dimensions of modern human adaptation and its evolutionary basis.
- Sociocultural anthropology is the study of _____ from the perspective of culture as a comparative frame.

答案揭晓

Anthropology is the study of human beings in all their cultural diversity. It includes the study of human evolution, the archaeological record, language and culture, the relationship between humans and their environment, and cultural modes of being as these differ in time and space. In studying anthropology, students can better understand how to find ways to live together in today's world, respecting cultural diversity while building upon common human values.

The study of anthropology is comprised of three sub-disciplines:

- Archaeology is the study of the human past through investigation of material remains (artifacts, food remains, features, structures, etc.) and their relationships in space and time.

- Bicultural anthropology focuses on understanding human variation through the study of the ecological, demographic, genetic, developmental, and epidemiological dimensions of modern human adaptation and its evolutionary basis.
- Sociocultural anthropology is the study of human societies from the perspective of culture as a comparative frame.

二级练习：口语复读与背诵 [难度系数★★]

刚才听写练习的答案是“anthropology”主题的关键表达，一定要积累成自己的口语素材。

第一步：看着上面的听力原文跟读一遍。

第二步：自己试着完整地背诵一遍。(计时3分钟，背诵开始…)

词汇部分

一级练习：[难度系数★]

本课新学的词汇出现在六级和考研考试中。这些词汇如果在题干里出现，是否减轻了你的阅读负担呢？如果在选项里出现(可它们不一定是正确选项)，你能选对吗？试一试吧！

临考情境模拟：每题控制在1分钟内，本级测试限时4分钟，请把计时器调到4分钟。计时开始！

考查词汇：immigration

1. In addition to the rising birthrate and immigration, the _____ death rate contributed to the population growth.
A. inclining B. increasing C. declining D. descending [六级真题]

考查词汇：migration

2. Sadly, the Giant Panda is one of the many species now in danger of _____.
A. extinction B. migration C. destruction D. extraction [六级真题]

考查词汇：decay

3. Connie was told that if she worked too hard, her health would _____.
A. decay B. hop C. dart D. degrade [六级真题]

考查词汇：remote

4. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognizes it as _____.
A. novel B. remote C. distant D. foreign [考研真题]

答案揭晓

1. 答案：C

解析：A. 倾斜的 B. 渐增的，越来越多的 C. 倾斜的；衰退中的；下降的 D. 递减的；下行的

2. 答案：A

解析：A. 绝种，消失，消灭 B. 移民；移动，移行 C. 破坏，毁灭 D. 拔出，取出，抽出

3. 答案：D

解析：A. 腐朽，腐烂；衰退 B. 单脚跳，(鸟、蛙等)跳跃 C. 飞奔；投掷 D. (使)降级，(使)堕落，(使)退化

4. 答案：D

解析：A. 新奇的，新颖的 B. 遥远的，偏僻的；细微的 C. 远的；(亲戚)关系远的；冷漠的 D. 外国的；[医]异质的

考查词汇: ancestor

9. The skeleton of _____ bird that was recently discovered indicated that this ancient creature _____ today's birds in that, unlike earlier birds and unlike reptilian ancestors, it had not a tooth in its head.
- A. a primeval...obscured B. a unique...preempted C. a primitive...anticipated
D. a contemporary...foreshadowed E. an advanced...differed from

[GRE 真题]

答案揭晓

1. 答案: D

译文: 尽管古代的工具很少被保存下来, 但仍有足够多的流传下来, 使我们得以揭示出一个偶尔被打断但是总体上却连贯的贯穿史前时期的发展过程。

解析: partially 部分地, 不完全地; noticeable 值得注意的; superficially 浅薄地; unwittingly 不知情地, 无意地; documented 备有证明文件的; incessant 不断的, 不停的。

2. 答案: A

译文: 许多古英语单词的拼写在今天使用的语言中保存下来, 尽管它们的发音改变了。

解析: preempt 抢先占有, 取得优先购买权; 预先制止; revise 修订, 校订。

3. 答案: C

译文: 哲学家的思想和普通人的实践活动都不能凭自身的力量来改造现实; 真正改变现实并且点燃革命的是两者的相互作用。

解析: divergence 分歧; interplay 交互作用; intervention 插入; 介入之物。

4. 答案: C

译文: 没有任何一种计算机系统对病毒是免疫的, 病毒是一种尤为恶毒的程序, 专门设计用来感染并且以电子的方式毁坏储存数据的磁盘。

解析: malicious 恶毒的, 蓄意谋害的; secure 保护; invade 侵略, 侵袭; 拥入。

5. 答案: B

译文: 社会史和抒情诗歌的本质是截然相反的, 社会史总是描述短暂之物, 而抒情诗歌却表达永恒的人性, 这个永恒的精华远远超越了时尚和经济现象。

解析: recount 详细叙述, 描述, 列举; predetermine 预定, 预先确定; bygone 过去的事; antithetical 正好相反的, 对立的; evanescent 短暂的, 易消散的, 会凋零的; irreconcilable 不能协调的, 矛盾的; unalterable 不能变更的; indistinguishable 不能辨别的, 不能区别的; transitory 短暂的。

6. 答案: E

译文: 天文学家和女权主义者玛丽亚·密歇尔自身的大量活动, 以及妇女进步协会在 19 世纪 70 年代的活力, 证明女权主义在那个时期处于安静期的断言为假。

解析: prodigious 很大的; exclude 拒绝接纳, 把...排除在外; thrive 兴旺, 繁荣; contradict 同...矛盾, 同...抵触; prosper 成功, 兴隆, 昌盛; pervade 遍布, 弥漫; buttress 支持, 支撑; dormant 睡眠状态的, 静止的; belie 证明...虚假; quiescent 静止的。

7. 答案: B

译文: 尽管超新星属于宇宙中最明亮的天体, 但是这些星体的爆炸却难以发现, 因为它们不是太遥远, 就是被介入于其间的灰尘和气体云弄得暗淡无光。

解析: luminous 发光的, 明亮的; foresee 预见; violent 猛烈的, 激烈的, 暴力引起的。

8. 答案: B

译文: 这个议员企图使公众确信她对参加第二届连任竞选毫无兴趣, 这种企图与她的对手希望掩盖自己与她竞争的企图一样不成功。

解析: biased (统计试验中) 结果偏倚的; inadvertent 未预料到的; indecisive 非决定性的; remote 遥远的。

9. 答案: C

译文: 最近发现的一种古老的鸟类骨骼表明, 这种古代动物不像更早的鸟类也不像爬行动物的祖先, 它的头部没有牙齿, 在这方面它更像今天鸟类的祖先。

解析: primeval 原始的; preempt 占先; contemporary 当代的, 同时代的; foreshadow 预示; advanced 高级的; 年老的; 先进的。

阅读部分

一级练习: [难度系数★]

本课的主题“anthropology”在考研翻译题里出现。下面的文章和题目中有你熟悉的主题和词汇, 试一试!

临考情境模拟: 请在 5 分钟内读完文章, 4 分钟做完题。请把计时器调到 9 分钟。计时开始!

Directions: Read the following text carefully and translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (1) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

“Anthropology” derives from the Greek words *anthropos* “human” and *logos* “the study of.” By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (2) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassionate manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (3) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor’s formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (4) Tylor defined culture as “...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.” This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor’s definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

(5) Thus, the anthropological concept of “culture,” like the concept of “set” in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding. [考研真题]

答案揭晓

- 而且, 人类有能力改变自己的生存环境, 从而让所有其他形态的生命服从人类自己独特的想法和想象。
- 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支, 它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样, 用理性、有序、系统、

冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。

3. 强调收集第一手资料，加上在分析过去和现在文化形态时采用跨文化视角，使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。
4. 泰勒把文化定义为“…一个复合整体，它包括人作为社会成员所获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及其他能力和习惯”。
5. 因此，人类学中的“文化”概念就像数学中“集”的概念一样，是一个抽象概念，它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

二级练习：[难度系数★★]

这次主题“anthropology”在较难的英语专业八级阅读题里出现。依然是你熟悉的主题和词汇，挑战一下吧！

临考情境模拟：请在5分钟内读完文章，4分钟做完题。请把计时器调到9分钟。计时开始！

Human migration: the term is vague. What people usually think of is the permanent movement of people from one home to another. More broadly, though, migration means all the ways—from the seasonal drift of agricultural workers within a country to the relocation of refugees from one country to another.

Migration is big, dangerous, compelling. It is 60 million Europeans leaving home from the 16th to the 20th centuries. It is some 15 million Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims swept up in a tumultuous shuffle of citizens between India and Pakistan after the partition of the subcontinent in 1947.

Migration is the dynamic undertow of population change: everyone's solution, everyone's conflict. As the century turns, migration, with its inevitable economic and political turmoil, has been called “one of the greatest challenges of the coming century”.

But it is much more than that. It is, as it has always been, the great adventure of human life. Migration helped create humans, drove us to conquer the planet, shaped our societies, and promises to reshape them again.

“You have a history book written in your genes”, said Spencer Wells. The book he's trying to read goes back to long before even the first word was written, and it is a story of migration.

Wells, a tall, blond geneticist at Stanford University, spent the summer of 1998 exploring remote parts of Transcaucasia and Central Asia with three colleagues in a Land Rover, looking for drops of blood. In the blood donated by the people he met, he will search for the story that genetic markers can tell of the long paths human life has taken across the Earth.

Genetic studies are the latest technique in a long effort of modern humans to find out where they have come from. But however the paths are traced, the basic story is simple: people have been moving since they were people. If early humans hadn't moved and intermingled as much as they did, they probably would have continued to evolve into different species. From beginnings in Africa, most researchers agree, groups of hunter-gatherers spread out, driven to the ends of the Earth.

To demographer Kingsley Davis, two things made migration happen. First, human beings, with their tools and language, could adapt to different conditions without having to wait for evolution to make them suitable for a new niche. Second, as populations grew, cultures began to differ, and inequalities developed between groups. The first factor gave us the keys to the door of any room on the planets; the other gave us reasons to use them.

Over the centuries, as agriculture spread across the planet, people moved toward places where metal was found and worked and to centres of commerce that then became cities. Those places were, in turn, invaded and overrun by people later generations called barbarians.

In between these storm surges were steadier but similarly profound tides in which people moved out to colonize or were captured and brought in as slaves. For a while the population of Athens, that city of legendary enlightenment