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考研阅读 英语一 2006年 Text 3 海洋物种濒临灭绝的现状

对十4/147/则恒人。它可见

审题 <u>划出关键点</u> ,精准定位,提高正确率:
31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that
32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that
33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means
that
34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries'
段1
①When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange
happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. ②Smaller species survived.
3The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction.
Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.
【段1】
段1生词:
• prehistoric man 史前人类
• prehistoric adj. 史前的
• extinct adj.
extinction n.
• species n
• survive v
survival n. 幸存,残存;幸存者,残存物
survivor n. 幸存者;残存物

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段2

①That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. ②What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. ③They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. ④Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. ⑤According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. ⑥In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

【段2】_____

段2生词:	
• overfish v	
• fishery n. 渔场	
• attempt to do sth.	
• estimate v./n; 判断,评价	
underestimate n./v. 低估,估计不足;看轻	
overestimate n./v. 估计过高,评价过高,出价过高	
• biomass n. (单位面积或体积内的)生物的数量	
• biological adj. 生物学的,生物的	
biology n. 生物;生物学	
biologist n. 生物学家	
• matter n. 物质;事件 v	
• predator n	
• on average 平均;普通,通常	

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• exploitation n	
exploit v	22
• halve v. (使)减半,	把分成两半

段3

①Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. ②One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. ③Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. ④That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. ⑤In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. ⑥Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. ⑦Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. ⑧That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

【段3】______

FIL 2	4	:=	
救う	玍	미	•

- acknowledge v. _____
- One reason for this is that... 针对这个其中一个原因是……
- vessel n. 船, 舰
- prey n. 被捕食的动物, 猎物
- satellite n. 卫星, 人造卫星
- sonar n. 声呐,声波定位仪

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段4

• furthermore adv. ____

①Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. ②They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". ③The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. ④That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. ⑤Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

【段4】_____

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段4生词:
• baseline n. 基线,起点
take into account
• marine biologist 海洋生物学家
• The notion is that 这个概念是
• fail to do sth.
• relatively adv. 相当地;相对地,比较地
• maximum adj. 最大值的,最大量的
• sustainable adj
sustain v.
sustainability n
• yield n v
• crop v. 收获;收割 n. 农作物,庄稼
• original level 原来的水平
31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that
[A] large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment
[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared
[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today
[D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones
我的答案:
定位原文在哪段?
易错的混淆项是:
静姐的"填坑指南":

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32.	. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that	
	[A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by	70%
	[B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago	
	[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amour	nt
	[D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries that	an in the old
	的答案:	
	及到"比较"的选项要注意什么?	
静如	姐的"填坑指南":	
	s. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dat)r. Worm means
	[A] fishing technology has improved rapidly	
	[B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded	
	[C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss	
	[D] the data collected so far are out of date	
我自	的答案:	
静如	姐的"填坑指南":	
34.	. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that	
	[A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time	
	[B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass	
	[C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level	
	[D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation	
我自	的答案:	
定位	位原文在哪段?	
静如	姐的"填坑指南":	

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35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries'				
[A] management efficiency				
[B] biomass level				
[C] catch-size limits				
[D] technological application				
我的答案:	正确答案:			
静姐的"填坑指南":				