

2023 考研英语阅读基础课程-必刷 40 篇

主讲: KK 何凯文

Text 32

第一段

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

重点词汇:

Straightforward: 坦率的

Laboratory: 实验室

Submit: 递交

Affiliations: 从属关系、隶属机构

Subscribe: 订阅

第一句

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第二句

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第五句

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第二段

No longer. The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

重点词汇:

Agencies: 代理、中介

Endeavor: 努力、尽力

Restrict: 限制

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第五句

But it goes further than that.

第六句

It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

第三段

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

重点词汇:

Investment: 投资

Distribution: 分配

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第五句

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第四段

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

重点词汇：

Institutional: 机构的

Subscribers: 捐款人

Repositories: 存放处、仓库

Hybrids: 混合物

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第一段

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

重点词汇：

Hire: 雇佣

Extracted: 提取、拔出

第一句

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless.

第二句

So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

第二段

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

重点词汇：

Historians: 历史学家

Spur: 激励、促进

bottom up: 颠倒、倒置

compromises: 妥协、折中办法; 危害

fragile: 易碎的

significantly: 意味深长的

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第六句

More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

第三段

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

重点词汇:

Hampered: 受阻碍的

Privately: 私下地

Distaste: 厌恶

Bedrock: 根基

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第四段

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution," including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

重点词汇:

peculiar institution: 旧时美国南部的黑奴制度

clause: 法律条款

congressional: 国会的、会议的

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第五段

And the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

重点词汇：

Formula: 公式、准则

narrow victor: 险胜

inflate: 使膨胀

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第六段

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that *all* men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

重点词汇：

Approximately: 大约

Grant: 准许

Legislative: 立法的

第一句

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Text 34**第一段**

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.” People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

重点词汇：

Supplement: 补充物

Featured: 以...为特点

Column: 专栏

Query: 疑问、质疑

Mental: 心理的

Visual: 视觉的、可视化的、栩栩如生的

Analogies: 类比

Envision: 想象、预想

Deduce: 推断

Sequences: 序列、顺序

Eluded: 逃开、避免

第一句

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第二段

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

重点词汇:

Encompasses: 包含

Neurology: 神经学

第一句

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第三句

How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

第三段

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

重点词汇:

Primarily: 主要地、根本地

Populate: 居住于、殖民于

Variations: 变种

Distribution: 分布

Chronological age: 实际年龄

Multiplying: 乘上

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第四段

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional test best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership – that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

重点词汇:

Assess: 评估、评定

Components: 组件、成分

Critical: 关键的

Correlated with: 使...与...发生关系、找出一一对应关系

Toil: 辛勤劳作

Testify: 证明

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Text 35**第一段**

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure had been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

重点词汇:

count on: 依靠、指望

pink slip: 解雇通知书

diagnosis: 诊断、判断

spouse: 配偶

solidly: 稳固地

第一句

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第二句

Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

第二段

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback – a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

重点词汇:

all stripes: 所有类型

implications: 影响、暗示

two-paycheck: 有双份收入的

parachute: 降落伞

disruption: 中断

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This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times.

第六句

But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

第三段

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a saving-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen – and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families’ future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent – and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance – have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

重点词汇：

Absorb: 吸收、纳入、缓冲

stock market fluctuation: 股票市场波动

harsh: 残酷的

outlive: 比...活得更长

campaigned: 领导活动

retirees: 退休人员

absolute cost: 绝对成本

borne: 忍受、负荷

deductibles: (保险) 免赔额

demographics: 人口统计资料

attendant: 服务人员

eightfold: 八倍的

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Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent – and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance – have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

第四段

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

重点词汇：

Acceleration: 加速

Wholesale: 批发、大规模的

Fallout: 后果、余波

第一句

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