

## <<历年考研英语阅读真题精读笔记>>

### 图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

考研英语阅读文奄的难度众所周知，很多考生阅读时基本上是蜻蜓点水、雾里看花，做题时云山雾罩、不知所云，只能猜题、蒙题。

与此同时，市面上的一些辅导书籍或鱼目混珠、滥竽充数，或讲解粗略、不求深入，对于考生，尤其对于基本功较差者，帮助甚微。

本书作者从事基础英语和应试英语教学十数载，深知考生心中之痛楚，为考生全力打造了这本“真题精读”的范本教材。

本书完全按照精读、细读的要求，对所选文章进行鞭辟八里的精讲，以使考生能真正读懂、读透文章里的词、句、篇和题四个层面内容。

本书收录了1999—2009年共11年的考研英语阅读真题，对每一篇文章的知识点和题目都进行了详尽、准确的讲解剖析，以帮助考生迅速提高英语阅读水平乃至综合实力。

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### 作者简介

蒋军虎，国家考研英语阅卷组成员，著名英语教学和语言测试专家，新概念英语教学资深名师，北京新东方学校2002～2004年优秀教师，英语语言教学和英语测试教学有机结合的代表人物。长期致力于考研、MBA联考、四六级、新概念英语等教学辅导，既深谙英语教学理论。又熟稔考试之道，

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## 章节摘录

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they "look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension." No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

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### 编辑推荐

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