

<<考研英语历年真题名师精解>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<考研英语历年真题名师精解>>

13位ISBN编号：9787302294030

10位ISBN编号：7302294038

出版时间：2012-8

出版时间：白洁 清华大学出版社 (2012-08出版)

作者：白洁 编

页数：448

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<考研英语历年真题名师精解>>

内容概要

《清华考研·精品备考丛书：考研英语历年真题名师精解（2013）》完整收录了2003-2012年之间的10年考研英语真题，注重揭示考研命题规律，对每一道题目由点到面进行了完整而详细的讲解，答案点拨鞭辟入里，难句解析细致清晰，由表及里、由浅入深地解决了考生的疑难困惑，最大限度地帮助考生把握考研英语的广度和深度，决胜考场。

<<考研英语历年真题名师精解>>

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题阅读理解C部分及答案详解 2008年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题阅读理解C部分及答案详解 2007年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题阅读理解C部分及答案详解 2006年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题阅读理解C部分及答案详解 2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题阅读理解C部分及答案详解 2004年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题阅读理解C部分及答案详解 2003年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题阅读理解C部分及答案详解 第五部分写作 第一篇写作方法指导 第二篇历年考研英语真题写作部分及答案详解 2012年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 2011年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 2010年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 2009年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 2008年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 2007年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 2006年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 2004年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 2003年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题写作部分及答案详解 附录：历年真题全景概览 2012年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 2011年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 2010年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 2009年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 2008年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 2007年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

章节摘录

版权页：插图：Text 3 When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans. That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their 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. According 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. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then. Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That 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. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some 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. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now. Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The 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. That 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. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

编辑推荐

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>