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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/535/2021_2022_2009_E5_B9_ B4_E8_80_83_c73_535512.htm Researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health have discovered that Americans with mental illness are nearly twice as likely to smoke cigarettes as people with no mental illness. Their study APPeared in the Nov. 22nd Journal of the American Medical Association. Karen Lasser and her colleagues found that 41 percent of people with mental illness are smokers compared to 22. 5 percent of oeople who have never been mentally ill. They also found that the mentally ill smoke more heavily than others. Based on their results the authors estimate that people with diagnosable mental illness comprise nearly 45 percent of the total tobacco market in the U.S. The authors also found that nearly one-third of smokers with mental illness were able to quit smoking . If they abstained from drugs and alcohol they had cessation rates equal to people without mental illness. "This finding should encourage us to help our patients with mental illness to quit smoking, especially given that persons with mental illness are at high risk for smoking-related deaths, "said Danny McCormick, one of the co-authors. The study analyzed data from 4411 respondents aged 15 to 54 years who participated in the National Comorbidity Survey of psychiatric disease, a nationally representative multistage probability survey conducted from 1991 to 1992. Their data is the most information available that looks at the association between type and severity of mental illness and the likelihood of smoking and

smoking cessation. Standard definitions of mentai illness were employed that included major depression, bipolar disorder , agoraphobia , social and simple phobia , generalized anxiety disorder, alcohol abuse and dependence, antisocial personality , conduct disorder and nonaffective psychosis (including schizophrenia). The authors quote internal documents from the tobacco industry showing that R. J. Reynolds had conducted marketing studies targeting psychologically vulnerable consumers . The studies implied that srookers used nicotine to treat symptoms of depression, for mood enhancement, for lanxiety relief, to cope with stress and to "gain selbcontrol." The marketing study also suggested that smoking helps perk you up and helps you think out problems. Why do persons with mental disorders smoke more than others? This study does not really explain. We do know that nicotine is a stimulant, and that it seems to ease the symptoms of some severe disorders such as schizophrenia. 6590% of persons with schizophrenia are nicotine dependent, probably partly because nicotine relieves some of their symptoms and improves cognitive functioning. Tobacco marketers have played on these statistics , but they probably didn 't create them . [410 words] 1 . American researchers discover that ______ . A . few people with mental illness smoke B. few people without mentalillness smoke C . mentally ill persons are more likely to become smokers D . mentally ill smokers tend to smoke much more than others 2 . According to this passage ______ . A . alcohol abuse raises smoking cessation rates B. alcohol dependence lowers smoking

cessation rates C. drug abuse makes for smoking cessation D . drug abuse helps to lower smoking rates 3. Mentally ill patients are_____. A . 1ess likely to quit smoking B . 1ess likely to become alcohol addicts C. more likely to become drug addicts D . more likely to die of smoking related diseases 4. the fact that mentally ill smokers smoke more than others . A . The author tries to explain B. Tobacco marketers hardly know C. Some American researchers explained D. The marketing studies conducted by the tobacco industry revealed 5. The proper title for this passage should be_____ . A . The Harmfulness of Smoking B . Mentally III Smoke A Lot C. Smoking and Smoking Cessation D. Symptoms of Severe Mental Disorders 难句透析 This finding should encourage US to help our patients with mental illness to quit smoking, especially given[that persons with mental illness are at high risk for smoking related deaths, said Danny McCormick , one of the Coauthors . 【结构】在本句中,过去分词短语 "given...deaths"用做状语;方括号标示的"that...deaths"是 过去分词 "given"的宾语从句。【释义】丹尼麦高米克是这 篇论文的作者之一,他说,"该发现应能鼓励我们帮助精神 病人戒烟,尤其当精神病人非常可能因吸烟导致死亡时,我 们更应帮助他们戒烟。 "The study analyzed data from 4411 respondents Eaged 15 to 54 years][who participated in the National Comorbidity Survey of psychiatric disease, (a nationally representative multistage probability survey(conducted from 1991 to 1992>.)). 【结构】第一个方括号标示的过去分词短语 "aged 15 to 54 years"用做后置定语,修饰"respondents";

第二个方括号标示的"who...1992"用做后置定语从句,修饰 "respondents";黑体圆括号标示的"a nationally . . . 1992 "是"the National Comorbidity Survey"的同位语;尖括号标 示的过去分词短语 "conducted...1992 "用做后置定语,修饰 "survey"。【释义】1991年至1992年,进行了全国精神病发 病率普查,这是在全国范围内进行的、有代表性的多级发病 概率普查。普查对象从15岁至54岁。该项研究分析了参加普 查的4411人的数据资料。 Their data is the most information available[that looks at the association between type and severity of mental ill ness and the likelihood of smoking and smoking cessation] 【结构】在本句中,方括号标示的"that...cessation"用做 后置定语从句,修饰"information"。【释义】这些人的数 据资料是最现成的资料,可以用来研究精神病的类型、严重 程度与吸烟、戒烟之间的相关关系。 Standard definitions of mental illness were employed[that included major depression , bipolar disorder, agora phobia, social and simple phobia generalized anxiety disorder, alcohol abuse and dependence , antisocial personality, conduct disorder and nonaffective psychosis(including schizophrenia)]. 【结构】在本句中,方括 号标示的 "that...(including schizophrenia)"用做后置定语从句 , 修饰句子的主语 " definitions " 。 【释义】当时对精神病采 用的是标准定义法,其中包括:情绪严重消沉、狂躁与抑郁 交替的精神双向失调、陌生环境恐怖症、社交恐怖症和单一 恐怖症、一般的精神忧虑、酗酒和嗜酒、不擅社交的个性、 行为错乱和无情感的精神错乱(包括精神分裂症)。 studies implied[that smokers used nicotine" to treat symptoms of

depression, for "mood enhancement," for anxiety relief, to cope with stress and to gain selfcontrol.]【结构】在本句中,方括号标示的"that...to'gain selfcontrol'"是谓语动词"implied"的宾语从句;其中有五个并列成分(三个动词不定式和两个介词短语),用做目的状语。【释义】这些市场调研表明,吸烟者利用烟中的尼古丁来对付情绪消沉的各种症状:"愉悦精神"、"减轻焦虑"、"缓解紧张"并且"达到自我控制"。100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com